Bristol-Myers Squibb

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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12/05/2024, 04:04 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) is a global biopharmaceutical company whose mission is to discover, develop and deliver innovative medicines that help patients prevail over serious diseases. We are in the business of breakthroughs—the kind that transform patients' lives through lifesaving, innovative medicines. Our business combines the agility of a biotech with the reach and resources of an established pharmaceutical company to create a leading global biopharma company. With a diverse and promising pipeline, we focus on innovations that drive meaningful change for patients with significant unmet medical needs. Our vision is to transform the lives of patients through science. Patients are at the center of everything we do, and our work is focused on the development of innovative medicines that deliver value to patients and broader society. Our strategy extends well beyond the discovery, development and delivery of transformative medicines that help patients prevail over serious diseases. We believe that driving long-term business value is at the heart of living our purpose, from improving access and affordability to advancing inclusion and diversity and health equity in all areas of medicine to supporting a healthy planet to sustain lives and communities everywhere. Our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) strategy is integrated into our company's core strategy, as the opportunities and potential impacts of ESG issues are directly connected to our business. We understand our responsibility to create a maximum positive impact while minimizing our environmental footprint while leveraging sustainability to drive innovation, build resiliency and manage nonfinancial risks.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

45000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1101221083

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ China
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Norway
☑ Poland

☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Netherlands
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*BMS is providing information for all facilities included within our GHG Protocol Reporting Boundary*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aichi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.904249

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.175708

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Boudry

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.942536

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.827306

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cambridge (Alewife)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.395216

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.149215

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cruiserath

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.411329

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-6.382123

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Devens

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.532663

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.628227

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Humacao DP

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.111149

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-65.822222

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Juno Bothell

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.799974

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.213071

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lawrenceville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.321544

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.706363

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manati

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.447945

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-66.464936

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Moreton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.408203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.098853

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Munich, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.075522

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.667267

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nassau Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.303883

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.673161

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

New Brunswick

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.418589

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.500136

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Phoenix

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.455923

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-112.170406

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Princeton Pike

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.289194

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.714503

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Redwood City, CA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.484977

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.218145

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Diego (Campus Point)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.893425

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-117.223976

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Diego (Science Park)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.901602

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-117.240513

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Francisco

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.768804

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.395622

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Seattle-Dexter

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.622173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.341973

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.992671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.40179

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Summit East

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.709019

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.345269

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Summit West

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.724745

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.379257

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tampa, FL

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

27.99163

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.546411

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Warren

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.630315

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.504396

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zofingen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.289177

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.940548

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Brisbane

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.674579

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.387883

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Roszel Road

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.32099

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.640655

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rueil Paris

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.890392

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.169174

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped the Tier 1 value chain for each product, covering upstream and downstream suppliers for external manufacturing, storage, and distribution. Additionally, we have mapped all Tier 1 and 2 suppliers for BMS as part of our Responsible Sourcing program. This data drives our SBT Supplier Engagement and Third-Party Risk Management initiatives. All value chain information is managed through data platforms supporting Business Continuity, Enterprise Risk Management, EHS & Safety, Quality traceability, and internal and supplier site risk evaluations.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Landfill

☑ Recycling

☑ Incineration

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Mismanaged waste

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Composting (industrial/home)

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

The short-term horizon is directly linked to our strategic and financial planning by driving immediate and actionable objectives that align with our annual business goals. For instance, in the short term, we focus on implementing initiatives to achieve annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets, improving energy efficiency across our operations, and enhancing water conservation practices. Short-term environmental opportunities and challenges are also integrated into our annual budgeting process, ensuring that the necessary resources are allocated to meet our sustainability targets. This alignment with strategic and financial planning ensures that our short-term actions not only contribute to our long-term sustainability goals but also provide immediate financial benefits, such as cost savings from reduced energy consumption or enhanced operational efficiencies.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

13

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

The medium-term horizon guides our strategic investments, such as in research and development (R&D) for sustainable products, and in evolving our supply chain management to be more resilient and environmentally friendly. This timeframe allows us to plan for and respond to anticipated regulatory changes, market shifts, and emerging environmental trends.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

14

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

28

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

Our long-term horizon informs our vision for sustainable growth, focusing on transformational changes that will position BMS as a leader in environmental stewardship. This includes long-term commitments to Net Zero GHG and the development of breakthrough therapies with lower environmental footprints.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Since the last reporting year, we expanded our climate risk management process by developing a universe of climate-related risks and opportunities to consider for scenario analysis. Using our climate risks and opportunities universe as a baseline, we engaged with BMS business leaders across multiple business functions, including finance, human resources, operations, and manufacturing, to understand their perspectives and prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities for scenario analysis. We conducted a quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis to understand the impact of the top material climate-related risks and opportunities to the business. The analysis is also supporting the integration of climate change into our short-, medium-, and long-term strategic and financial decision-making. An asset-level scenario analysis was conducted across global BMS-owned and third-party facilities to evaluate the impact, hazard exposure and likelihood of the physical and transitional climate hazards. The analysis was conducted across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons: 2025, 2035 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen to align with our Net Zero and near-term Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals. In our analysis, we selected two scenarios aligned with IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to determine the range of potential impacts and how various socioeconomic drivers will influence future risks and opportunities for BMS. The models we focused on were Low Carbon Economy and High Emissions scenarios which correspond to a below 2o Celsius and a 4.5o Celsius global warming pathway, respectively.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

BMS conducted a global water source and wastewater risk assessment at our manufacturing and R&D sites. Global Energy and Sustainability Services & EOHSS collaborate on identifying, assessing, and responding to risks identified through the water source and wastewater risk assessment to ensure sustainable solutions are implemented and incorporated into our BCM programs and, in turn, in capital planning. As part of our risk assessment, BMS utilizes the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify water-stressed sites and project the highest risk across our operations at BMS. The risk assessment included a systematic review of facility water and wastewater infrastructure to identify risks to business continuity (e.g., single points of failure), potential regulatory non-compliance, and opportunities to improve our environmental footprint. We define Business Continuity Management (BCM) as a holistic management process that identifies lower-probability significant events, including those resulting from water-related events such as increased frequency or severity of weather conditions, including flooding and drought. Stakeholders considered as part of our risk assessment include: - Our patients by increasing the reliability of our operations that develop and deliver medicines that patients need, - Our site population by ensuring the safety of our water supply systems - The communities we operate by considering the reliability and capacity of local infrastructure to supply the needed quantity and quality of water - Liaisons with governmental entities to assess water supply and make critical decisions during the time of a crisis. Mitigation strategies are developed for identified risks. Each risk is scored and mitigation is prioritized in capital planning based on the likelihood of occurrence and severity of outcome. We also conduct environmental risk assessments of our APIs and use the data to evaluate water quality of our manufacturing effluents. The coverage of the water source and wastewater risk assessments continues to expand every year. BMS actively contributes in a leadership role within an EU public/private partnership called PREMIER, Prioritization and Risk Evaluation of Medicines in the Environment. The aim of PREMIER is to deliver a framework for assessing and characterizing the environmental risks of APIs. This framework could be used to prioritize and screen older ('legacy') APIs that have not undergone an ecological risk assessment. It

may also be used identify environmental risks in new APIs that are undergoing development. PREMIER hopes its work will contribute to greener drug design and improve visibility and accessibility of API environmental data to all stakeholders. We collaborate with numerous organizations on facilitating takeback, including educational initiatives, myoldmeds.com and medsdisposal.eu, which work to improve awareness of existing pharmaceutical disposal options.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Environmental sustainability is integral to our strategy, culture and business operations. This can be seen at every level from executive leadership and Board-level oversight to employee engagement. By better understanding how our business is impacted by climate change, we can strengthen our business resilience and continue to provide patients with the life-saving medicines they need. We continue to adapt our business model to ensure that we are well-positioned to address climate and environmental issues, and we draw upon the knowledge of climate experts, as well as our own deep experience in innovation, to develop more sustainable practices at every stage of our business. We continually seek out ways to strengthen our operations, bolster our resiliency, and find solutions that will allow us to mitigate potential risks posed by climate change. Integrating climate risks within our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework helps ensure that we are able to manage and mitigate the climate and environmental challenges we face. At BMS, we tackle the challenges of climate change through a collaborative ecosystem of meaningful external and internal partnerships that focus on key initiatives such as supply chain decarbonization and environmental stewardship within our facilities and across our labs. Climate-related risks and opportunities are prioritized by their relative impact on BMS, the time frame in which they may present themselves and our overall control to influence the situation. In our 2023 Climate Change Report, we outline our climate risk management and governance, our analysis and scenario mapping, as well as our strategic approach to climate risks and opportunities. Our climate risk strategy is tied directly to our ESG enterprise-wide strategy and is overseen by our Board of Directors. Climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to BMS are considered in BMS' internal strategy and decision-making processes. The Executive Vice President, Global Product Development & Supply is a sponsor for our Environmental Working Group, accountable for climate risk-related strategy development, operational execution, and assessing both the climate and environmental-related impact on the business. Our approach to climate risk scenario analysis will continue to evolve to meet our business needs, regulatory requirements, changing environmental conditions and the macroeconomic landscape. Over the years ahead, we will continue to further evaluate the adaptation and mitigation measures we currently have in place to strengthen our business resiliency.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Annually, BMS conducts an evaluation of our direct operations using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify where our operations occur in areas that might require prioritization based on water risk, including water availability, flooding, and/or poor water quality (i.e., when the risk indicator is equal to/greater than Medium-High). We recognize that additional evaluation would increase the robustness of our approach to identify priority locations and plan to cross reference the WRI evaluation with similar data from the WWF Water Risk Filter and to complete further prioritization using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At BMS, substantive climate and water-related risks and opportunities are systematically reviewed by our leadership and integrated into our core strategic and decision-making processes. This integration ensures that BMS can effectively identify, assess, prioritize, and address these risks and opportunities, aligning with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). BMS also evaluates the financial implications of climate and water-related risks and opportunities across various aspects of our operations, including revenue, direct costs, acquisitions, divestments, assets, and liabilities. This consideration extends to all facets of our business, including products and services, research and development (R&D) investments, and supply chain management. Our commitment to rigorous risk management not only safeguards our business but also creates value for all stakeholders, including patients, employees, and global communities. The insights gained from our risk scenario analyses are regularly communicated to the Executive Risk Committee (ERC), ensuring that emerging climate risks and trends are accurately reflected in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and informing strategic adjustments as needed.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At BMS, we actively explore and incorporate climate and water-related opportunities into our strategic planning and decision-making processes. This focus allows us to identify, evaluate, and prioritize opportunities that align with our sustainability vision and drive progress across the organization. We prioritize opportunities based on their potential to deliver value for BMS, the expected timeline for realization, and our ability to effectively harness them. We monitor these opportunities through a comprehensive dashboard that tracks key performance indicators, allowing us to capitalize on emerging opportunities as they arise. BMS also considers the financial impacts of these climate and water-related opportunities across multiple facets of our operations, such as revenue growth, cost efficiency, acquisitions, divestments, assets, and liabilities. This strategic integration extends to all areas of our business, including product and service innovation, R&D investments, and supply chain management. By aligning these opportunities with our financial planning, we enhance our ability to innovate and maintain our leadership in sustainable practices. Our proactive approach to identifying and leveraging climate and water-related opportunities not only furthers our sustainability goals but also drives value for all our stakeholders, including patients, employees, and global communities. By continuously aligning our strategies with emerging opportunities, we are positioned to contribute to a sustainable future while strengthening our competitive edge.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

To safeguard water, we follow stringent corporate standards and guidelines that meet or exceed local requirements regarding the treatment and management of wastewater effluents. We design clean and efficient pharmaceutical manufacturing processes that do not have an adverse impact on the environment. Wastewater discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is monitored in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits, law or local regulations. We monitor all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. We are also aware that pharmaceuticals have been found in the environment for decades, and with advancements in environmental detection techniques/ sensitivity and an increased frequency of monitoring campaigns, the number of pharmaceuticals identified has

increased. While the primary source of pharmaceuticals reaching the environment is through human use and subsequent excretion into wastewater systems, the improper disposal of unused medicines and manufacturing effluent discharge can also serve as secondary sources. As such we have identified active pharmaceutical ingredients as a category of pollutant applicable to our operations.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Active pharmaceutical ingredient (API). Potential impacts on water eco systems and human health

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

BMS is involved with the Innovative Health Initiative (IHI) in Europe, a public-private research partnership between the EU and the European pharmaceutical industry. BMS is participating in the Prioritization and Risk Evaluation of Medicines in the EnviRonment initiative, which fosters greener pharmaceutical design processes and improving the availability of environmental data for all stakeholders. In addition, we have a pharmaceutical discharge assessment program (PDAP) to evaluate potential impacts of our APIs on water ecosystems or human health. The PDAP program is required as part of our Corporate Wastewater Management Standard. We develop environmental fate/effects data on our APIs to set predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs). We compare Predicted Environmental Concentrations (PEC) to our PNECs to identify potential risk at internal and external manufacturing sites. At BMS, we strive to ensure that operations at our facilities are both environmentally responsible and protective of personal and public health and safety, starting by designing clean and efficient manufacturing processes, and routinely assessing existing facility operations. We establish safe discharge levels for API from our internal/external manufacturing processes that assess potential environmental impacts and identify ways to minimize potential environmental or human health impacts.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our environmental metrics and discussions with sites indicate we dispose of a lot of plastic materials (lab plastics, single use bags, PPE, etc.). We have an opportunity to reduce plastics from our waste stream through innovative technologies and suppliers to help create a circular economy where purchased plastics become a resource instead of waste. BMS committed to reducing & recycling more plastics to decrease our waste generation rates, save money by not disposing these materials, and do our part to positively impact the global community. In 2023 BMS defined a Plastics Task Force which is schedule to be launched in 2024. The Objective of the Task Force is to limit and/or remove lab plastics and single use bags/materials from the waste stream and recycle/reuse it to improve human health and protect the planet. All Plastic Waste Streams as Identified by site EOHSS, Facilities and Operating Departments and all sites/locations, with a specific focus on EU, UK, CH and USA facilities, are included in the Task Force Scope. Key deliverables from this Task Force include: • Creation of a Knowledge Sharing Forum; sharing of opportunities and success stories from sites • Identification of potential projects to initiate • Baseline enterprise waste plastic data (SEM data) • Plastic use reduction, recycling & reuse education, awareness and programs to help BMS achieve environmental and sustainability goals
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

100-year maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed. Maximum sustained windspeed is associated with a tropical storm and is a common indicator of storm intensity. In a High Emissions Scenario, wind speed is projected to remain at about present-day levels by 2035 but is projected to increase by 1 km/h (1%) in 2050. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, Wind speed is projected to remain at about present-day levels in the short to medium term and decrease slightly in the long term. Highest-impact areas are expected in the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific, leading to storm surges, structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Storm surges and high winds can create structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. This will have an impact on the reliability of our Supply Chain and can impact our ability to ensure our medicines reach our Patients. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk11

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple basins across our operations.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

100-year maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed. Maximum sustained windspeed is associated with a tropical storm and is a common indicator of storm intensity. In a High Emissions Scenario, wind speed is projected to remain at about present-day levels by 2035 but is projected to increase by 1 km/h (1%) in 2050. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, Wind speed is projected to remain at about present-day levels in the short to medium term and decrease slightly in the long term.

Highest-impact areas are expected in the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific, leading to storm surges, structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Storm surges and high winds can create structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. This will have an impact on the reliability of our Supply Chain and can impact our ability to ensure our medicines reach our Patients. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk16

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For the pharmaceutical industry, the challenge goes beyond simply switching materials. We must balance meeting health and safety regulations with the needs of eco-conscious consumers. Our products need protection from humidity, temperature, light, oxygen, and other contaminants to maintain their integrity and function. Additionally, packaging must ensure patient safety, including child resistance and preventing access to harmful substances. However, many materials that provide these essential health and safety functions, such as those used in sprays, injectables, and blister packs, pose sustainability challenges. A variety of materials, including many plastic polymers, glass, paper, cardboard and metals, are regularly combined to deliver fit-for-purpose medicine containers. But these combinations cannot be separated for recycling.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

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

Investment in bio-based in renewable materials is ongoing, but challenges exist with the significant level of regulatory oversight on the Pharmaceutical industry by the FDA, EMEA, etc. The regulatory requirements drive up the cost of new material design, which increases the cost to the company. The cost for recycling or take-back of the packaging is not insignificant.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☑ Take action to switch to technically recyclable plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS initiated a Plastics Management Task Force to focus on plastic recycling opportunities across the enterprise. The Task Force is working to create a lab plastic circular stream where we purchase some lab plastics and return them to the manufacturer. We are expanding our plastic recycling program by removing plastic from the waste stream and recycling it (i.e. Triumvirate, other identified partners). And we are discussing and partnering with our single use bio-bag suppliers to identify a take-back and/or recycling program. In 2023 we increased plastic recycling 27% over our 2022 numbers. Our total enterprise-wide recycling/reuse rate is now 52% which is an increase of 6% from 2022 numbers.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Germany

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Chronic physical risks include drought, extreme heat, and coastal flooding. Increases in extreme drought days may expose BMS to multifaceted impacts. Water shortages are projected to increase, causing raw material shortages; energy prices will likely go up because of higher cooling demand; and increased power cuts may degrade medicines or chemicals that require cold storage. BMS facilities in Europe will face the highest number of drought occurrences. Higher temperatures can increase cooling demands, essential for appropriate product storage, resulting in an increase in energy expenditure and GHG emissions. High temperatures may also decrease employee productivity because of heat stress and exposure to vector-borne diseases. Facilities in the Southwestern United States are projected to be the most at risk and may experience temperatures greater than 35 for almost half the year in 2050. Higher flooding depth may disrupt manufacturing processes and impact the accessibility of office and research centers due to the inundation of these facilities. Flooding can also cause deterioration of transportation systems, preventing employees from coming into work and reducing overall productivity. Facilities with the highest exposure are located across China, Europe, and the Eastern United States.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Higher temperatures can increase cooling demands, essential for appropriate product storage, resulting in an increase in energy expenditure and GHG emissions. High temperatures may also decrease employee productivity because of heat stress and exposure to vector-borne diseases. Facilities in the Southwestern United States are projected to be the most at risk and may experience temperatures greater than 35 for almost half the year in 2050.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Regions and countries with aggressive carbon reduction commitments are likely to implement carbon taxes or emissions trading systems (ETS) to reduce carbon emissions. Currently, 70 carbon pricing mechanisms are in operation, covering about 23% of the total share of global GHG emissions. As this trend continues, regulations on carbon emissions could increase operational costs through taxes on our global direct and indirect emissions. Under a High Emissions model, regional carbon prices do not vary greatly due to a lack of global climate action. Carbon prices may be implemented in some jurisdictions, and most do not surpass 8 per ton by 2050 per estimates by NGFS. Thus, the impact on BMS' operational costs will be minimal in this scenario. Under a Low Emissions model, due to global climate action, increased legislation around carbon emissions may result in significant external carbon prices with the highest prices in Western Europe and the US by 2050 per estimates by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Higher operational costs will be most prominent in the US, with a projected annual impact of 667m in 2050. In the same year, projected carbon prices for Western Europe would reach 1,300 per ton, reflecting a broader trend of significant increases in carbon prices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Due to global climate action, increased legislation around carbon emissions may result in significant external carbon prices with the highest prices in Western Europe and the US by 2050 per estimates by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Higher operational costs will be most prominent in the US, with a projected annual impact of 667M in 2050. In the same year, projected carbon prices for Western Europe would reach 1,300 per ton, reflecting a broader trend of significant increases in carbon prices. The Increasing Emissions pathway assumes that BMS' Scope 1 and 2 emissions will grow at a rate of 3.53% through 2050. The Achieves Target pathway assumes a Net Zero goal for both Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the year 2040. Two carbon prices are utilized and tied to both the Low Carbon Economy and High Emissions scenarios, with higher carbon prices expected under a Low Carbon Economy scenario. Carbon prices under a Low Carbon Economy scenario will cost BMS up to 767 million annually by 2050

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

25000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

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

20000000

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

75000000

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

0

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

767000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to global climate action, increased legislation around carbon emissions may result in significant external carbon prices with the highest prices in Western Europe and the US by 2050 per estimates by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Higher operational costs will be most prominent in the US, with a projected annual impact of 667M in 2050. In the same year, projected carbon prices for Western Europe would reach 1,300 per ton, reflecting a broader trend of significant increases in carbon prices. The Increasing Emissions pathway assumes that BMS' Scope 1 and 2 emissions will grow at a rate of 3.53% through 2050. The Achieves Target pathway assumes a Net Zero goal for both Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the year 2040. Two carbon prices are utilized and tied to both the Low Carbon Economy and High Emissions scenarios, with higher carbon prices expected under a Low Carbon Economy scenario. Carbon prices under a Low Carbon Economy scenario will cost BMS up to 767 million annually by 2050

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2020, we set bold environmental goals to guide us. By 2040, we have a goal of utilizing 100% zero-emission vehicles in our commercial fleet and achieving net-neutral emissions. We are actively developing our Science Based Targets (SBT) that will provide us with a data-driven set of goals that will advance our journey to Net Zero by 2040 for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In addition to tracking our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we have expanded our current tracking of Scope 3 emissions beyond employee travel, which enables us to optimize both internal and external value chains and identify previously unseen areas of climate risk. We have submitted our commitment letter for Science Based Targets aligned to the Paris Agreement of 1.5oC with commitments for both Near Term and Long-Term targets with the goal of Net Zero GHG Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2050. Furthermore, we have invested in procuring 100% of purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030 and aim to achieve this goal primarily by using virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) as well as considerations for other procurement mechanisms, such as renewable energy credits (RECs), green tariffs and power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Ireland

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Due to stringent deforestation, harvest and water management policies, timber supply and harvest rates are expected to decline, despite the increase in wood pulp demand. These regulatory impacts on the timber industry, coupled with increasing demand, are expected to lead to increased packaging costs for our medications. Wood pulp demand is likely to increase as correlated with continued growth in the manufacturing sector and increased forest productivity. Despite this, climatic events like wildfires and pest outbreaks may negatively affect supply, creating a volatile wood pulp market and impacting packaging costs for BMS. Physical climate risks may also exacerbate water shortages for the pulp industry, driving up global wood pulp prices and packaging costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Due to stringent deforestation, harvest and water management policies, timber supply and harvest rates are expected to decline, despite the increase in wood pulp demand. These regulatory impacts on the timber industry, coupled with increasing demand, are expected to lead to increased packaging costs for our medications. Wood pulp demand is likely to increase as correlated with continued growth in the manufacturing sector and increased forest productivity. Despite this, climatic events

like wildfires and pest outbreaks may negatively affect supply, creating a volatile wood pulp market and impacting packaging costs for BMS. Physical climate risks may also exacerbate water shortages for the pulp industry, driving up global wood pulp prices and packaging costs.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a circular economy plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment and increasing efforts to source recycled and recyclable materials in our packaging

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The market risk arising from the demand and cost of water was identified using the following assumptions: drought, precipitation, and water demand are the major drivers of water scarcity and water prices increase as demand increases. Water stress is expected to increase due to a greater temperature rise, increased drought risk and fossil fuel-based economic growth. BMS locations in Western and Southwestern Europe will experience the highest risk of drought, increasing water scarcity and the price of water, which is expected to increase manufacturing costs for our medicines. Our current analysis does not include speculative geopolitical changes. Under the Low Carbon Economy model, water stress is a concern, but the expected impact is six times less severe than under a High Emissions scenario.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Water stress is expected to increase due to a greater temperature rise, increased drought risk and fossil fuel-based economic growth. BMS and third-party manufacturing locations in Western and Southwestern Europe will experience the highest risk of drought, increasing water scarcity and the price of water, which is expected to increase manufacturing costs for our medicines.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are focused on optimizing operational efficiency and implementing capital upgrades to improve water conservation across our sites. In 2023 we implemented four water-use optimization projects at four critical facilities: upgrades of cooling tower distribution piping at our Lawrenceville facility, expanded reuse of groundwater extracted and treated as part of remediation in New Brunswick, installed boiler makeup treatment to increase cycles and reduce blowdown at Summit West, and installed ultrasonic water metering at Princeton Pike in anticipation of reclaiming water from a building foundation drainage system. We enacted use-modeling, utilized water balance maps, and evaluated water quality to identify opportunities to reuse, repurpose and recycle water. Water and mass balances were completed at Devens, Lawrenceville, Manati, New Brunswick, and Summit West, including assessment of water meter coverage at these facilities (as well as our Princeton Pike and Cruiserath facilities). In 2023, we expanded our water risk assessment program to include our Warren and Summit West facilities. This program includes site visits where an external consultant engages with teams of our employees from different functions to identify water source (e.g., abstraction, contamination, quality, consumption, treatment systems, infrastructure, reliability and known regulatory trends) and wastewater risks (e.g., volumes, characterization, operational upsets, treatment systems, design/infrastructure, reliability, permit limitations, known regulatory trends, and emerging contaminants) and opportunities. Corrective and preventative actions (CAPAs) are incorporated into Business Continuity planning and are tracked as part of our enterprise wide EHS management system. In addition, our employees led and participated in a number of activities around the world focused on sustainable water management, including cleaning watershed areas and building awareness around water conservation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The number of days conducive to severe thunderstorms. Severe thunderstorms produce at least 58 mph (93 km/h) winds and/or hail at least 1" in diameter. In a High Carbon Economy Scenario, global thunderstorms are projected to increase by approximately 7% by 2035 and 12% by 2050. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, the average number of severe thunderstorm days across the world is projected to increase by 3% in 2035 to 5% in 2050. Increasing storm intensity may impact employee commutes, cause power and water shortages, and damage key infrastructure, leading to global raw material shortages because of increasing storm risk, especially in the United States Gulf Coast. Our sites in the Caribbean and Southeast United States, East Asia and South America are projected to face the highest impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

Storm surges and high winds can create structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. This will have an impact on the reliability of our Supply Chain and can impact our ability to ensure our medicines reach our Patients. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The number of 1,000-year wildfires occurring in a year. Such wildfires are extremely rare and have a 0.1% (or 1 in 1,000) chance of occurring in a year based on historical data. In a High Emissions Scenario, Wildfire risk is expected to remain close to present-day levels by 2035 but then increase by 9% from 2035 to 2050. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, wildfire risk projections are near present-day levels through 2035, whereas projections illustrate about a 4% increase by 2050. Facilities in the Southwestern US face the highest risk of wildfires which may disrupt transportation and communication systems, leading to supply chain shortages. Employees' respiratory and cardiovascular health are expected to be at higher risk from toxic air pollution caused by an increase in wildfires.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Wildfires can create structural damage, disruption of transportation and communication systems and frequent closures of airports and highways, resulting in shortages of raw materials. This will have an impact on the reliability of our Supply Chain and can impact our ability to ensure our medicines reach our Patients. Toxic air pollution from wildfires, raising the risk of negative impacts to respiratory and cardiovascular health.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme drought was characterized by Standard Precipitation and Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) values of below -2. Extreme drought days are expected to be followed by weeks or months of low/ moderate drought. In a High Emissions Scenario, drought risk is projected to be higher globally due to rising temperatures. BMS sites are projected to experience a 7% increase in the medium term and 23% in the long run. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, by 2035 and 2050, the average number of extreme drought days is projected to increase 9% to 22%, respectively, across the world. Increases in extreme drought days may expose BMS to multifaceted impacts. Water shortages are projected to increase, causing raw material shortages; energy prices will likely go up because of higher cooling demand; and increased power cuts may degrade medicines or chemicals that require cold storage. BMS facilities in Europe will face the highest number of drought occurrences.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Increases in extreme drought days may expose BMS to multifaceted impacts. Water shortages are projected to increase, causing raw material shortages; energy prices will likely go up because of higher cooling demand; and increased power cuts may degrade medicines or chemicals that require cold storage. BMS facilities in Europe will face the highest number of drought occurrences.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This year (2024) we began our process of developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. More information will be released on this in our 2024 Climate Change Report later this year (2024). We aim to be aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are focused on optimizing operational efficiency and implementing capital upgrades to improve water conservation across our sites. In 2023 we implemented four water-use optimization projects at four critical facilities: upgrades of cooling tower distribution piping at our Lawrenceville facility, expanded reuse of groundwater extracted and treated as part of remediation in New Brunswick, installed boiler makeup treatment to increase cycles and reduce blowdown at Summit West, and installed ultrasonic water metering at Princeton Pike in anticipation of reclaiming water from a building foundation drainage system. We enacted use-modeling, utilized water balance maps, and evaluated water quality to identify opportunities to reuse, repurpose and recycle water. Water and mass balances were completed at Devens, Lawrenceville, Manati, New Brunswick, and Summit West, including assessment of water meter coverage at these facilities (as well as our Princeton Pike and Cruiserath facilities). In 2023, we expanded our water risk assessment program to include our Warren and Summit West facilities. This program includes site visits where an external consultant engages with teams of our employees from different functions to identify water source (e.g., abstraction, contamination, quality, consumption, treatment systems, infrastructure, reliability and known regulatory trends) and wastewater risks (e.g., volumes, characterization, operational upsets, treatment systems, design/infrastructure, reliability, permit limitations, known regulatory trends, and emerging contaminants) and opportunities. Corrective and preventative actions (CAPAs) are incorporated into Business Continuity planning and are tracked as part of our enterprise wide EHS management system. In addition, our employees led and participated in a number of activities around the world focused on sustainable water management, including cleaning watershed areas and building awareness around water conservation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

100-year flooding depth. Such floods are rare and have a 1% (or 1 in 100) chance of occurring in a year based on historical data. In a High Emissions Scenario, by 2035, some regions are expected to experience 14% increase in 100-year coastal flooding depth. In 2050, sea level rise will continue to increase coastal flooding by about 26%. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, global 100-year flooding depth is projected to increase by 11% in 2035. In 2050, global 100-year flooding depth is projected to increase by 13% Higher flooding depth may disrupt manufacturing processes and impact the accessibility of office and research centers due to the inundation of these facilities. Flooding can also cause deterioration of transportation systems, preventing employees from coming into work and reducing overall productivity. Facilities with the highest exposure are located across China, Europe and the Eastern United States.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-high

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

% Higher flooding depth may disrupt manufacturing processes and impact the accessibility of office and research centers due to the inundation of these facilities. Flooding can also cause deterioration of transportation systems, preventing employees from coming into work and reducing overall productivity. Facilities with the highest exposure are located across China, Europe and the Eastern United States

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. This effort, along with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment, is being aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work. However, we have not yet advanced sufficiently to provide accurate numbers for this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk12

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Iceland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple basins across our operations.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The market risk arising from the demand and cost of water was identified using the following assumptions: drought, precipitation, and water demand are the major drivers of water scarcity and water prices increase as demand increases. Water stress is expected to increase due to a greater temperature rise, increased drought

risk and fossil fuel-based economic growth. BMS and third-party manufacturing locations in Western and Southwestern Europe will experience the highest risk of drought, increasing water scarcity and the price of water, which is expected to increase manufacturing costs for our medicines. Our current analysis does not include speculative geopolitical changes. Under the Low Carbon Economy model, water stress is a concern, but the expected impact is six times less severe than under a High Emissions scenario.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Water stress is expected to increase due to a greater temperature rise, increased drought risk and fossil fuel-based economic growth. BMS and third-party manufacturing locations in Western and Southwestern Europe will experience the highest risk of drought, increasing water scarcity and the price of water, which is expected to increase manufacturing costs for our medicines.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. This effort, along with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment, is being aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work. However, we have not yet advanced sufficiently to provide accurate numbers for this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are focused on optimizing operational efficiency and implementing capital upgrades to improve water conservation across our sites. In 2023 we implemented four water-use optimization projects at four critical facilities: upgrades of cooling tower distribution piping at our Lawrenceville facility, expanded reuse of groundwater extracted and treated as part of remediation in New Brunswick, installed boiler makeup treatment to increase cycles and reduce blowdown at Summit West, and installed ultrasonic water metering at Princeton Pike in anticipation of reclaiming water from a building foundation drainage system. We enacted use-modeling, utilized water balance maps, and evaluated water quality to identify opportunities to reuse, repurpose and recycle water. Water and mass balances were completed at Devens, Lawrenceville, Manati, New Brunswick, and Summit West, including assessment of water meter coverage at these facilities (as well as our Princeton Pike and Cruiserath facilities). In 2023, we expanded our water risk assessment program to include our Warren and Summit West facilities. This program includes site visits where an external consultant engages with teams of our employees from different functions to identify water source (e.g., abstraction, contamination, quality, consumption, treatment systems, infrastructure, reliability and known regulatory trends) and wastewater risks (e.g., volumes, characterization, operational upsets, treatment systems, design/infrastructure, reliability, permit limitations, known regulatory trends, and emerging contaminants) and opportunities. Corrective and preventative actions (CAPAs) are incorporated into Business Continuity planning and are tracked as part of our enterprise wide EHS management system. In addition, our employees led and participated in a number of activities around the world focused on sustainable water management, including cleaning watershed areas and building awareness around water conservation.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk13

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple basins across our operations.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The number of days conducive to severe thunderstorms. Severe thunderstorms produce at least 58 mph (93 km/h) winds and/or hail at least 1" in diameter. In a High Carbon Economy Scenario, global thunderstorms are projected to increase by approximately 7% by 2035 and 12% by 2050. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, the average number of severe thunderstorm days across the world is projected to increase by 3% in 2035 to 5% in 2050. Increasing storm intensity may impact employee

commutes, cause power and water shortages, and damage key infrastructure, leading to global raw material shortages because of increasing storm risk, especially in the United States Gulf Coast. Our sites in the Caribbean and Southeast United States, East Asia and South America are projected to face the highest impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Storm surges and high winds can create structural damage, and frequent closures of airports and shipping ports, resulting in shortages of raw materials. This will have an impact on the reliability of our Supply Chain and can impact our ability to ensure our medicines reach our Patients. Sudden increases in wind speed may shorten evacuation times, raising the risk of human and capital loss.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. This effort, along with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment, is being aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work. However, we have not yet advanced sufficiently to provide accurate numbers for this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk14

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple basins across our operations.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme drought was characterized by Standard Precipitation and Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) values of below -2. Extreme drought days are expected to be followed by weeks or months of low/ moderate drought. In a High Emissions Scenario, drought risk is projected to be higher globally due to rising temperatures. BMS sites are projected to experience a 7% increase in the medium term and 23% in the long run. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, by 2035 and 2050, the average number of extreme drought days is projected to increase 9% to 22%, respectively, across the world. Increases in extreme drought days may expose BMS to multifaceted impacts. Water shortages are projected to increase, causing raw material shortages; energy prices will likely go up because of higher cooling demand; and increased power cuts may degrade medicines or chemicals that require cold storage. BMS facilities in Europe will face the highest number of drought occurrences.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Increases in extreme drought days may expose BMS to multifaceted impacts. Water shortages are projected to increase, causing raw material shortages; energy prices will likely go up because of higher cooling demand; and increased power cuts may degrade medicines or chemicals that require cold storage. BMS facilities in Europe will face the highest number of drought occurrences.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. This effort, along with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment, is being aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work. However, we have not yet advanced sufficiently to provide accurate numbers for this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are focused on optimizing operational efficiency and implementing capital upgrades to improve water conservation across our sites. In 2023 we implemented four water-use optimization projects at four critical facilities: upgrades of cooling tower distribution piping at our Lawrenceville facility, expanded reuse of groundwater extracted and treated as part of remediation in New Brunswick, installed boiler makeup treatment to increase cycles and reduce blowdown at Summit West, and installed ultrasonic water metering at Princeton Pike in anticipation of reclaiming water from a building foundation drainage system. We enacted use-modeling, utilized water balance maps, and evaluated water quality to identify opportunities to reuse, repurpose and recycle water. Water and mass balances were completed at Devens, Lawrenceville, Manati, New Brunswick, and Summit West, including assessment of water meter coverage at these facilities (as well as our Princeton Pike and Cruiserath facilities). In 2023, we expanded our water risk assessment program to include our Warren and Summit West facilities. This program includes site visits where an external consultant engages with teams of our employees from different functions to identify water source (e.g., abstraction, contamination, quality, consumption, treatment systems, infrastructure, reliability and known regulatory trends) and wastewater risks (e.g., volumes, characterization, operational upsets, treatment systems, design/infrastructure, reliability, permit limitations, known regulatory trends, and emerging contaminants) and opportunities. Corrective and preventative actions (CAPAs) are incorporated into Business Continuity planning and are tracked as part of our enterprise wide EHS management system. In addition, our employees led and participated in a number of activities around the world focused on sustainable water management, including cleaning watershed areas and building awareness around water conservation.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk15

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple basins across our operations.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

100-year flooding depth. Such floods are rare and have a 1% (or 1 in 100) chance of occurring in a year based on historical data. In a High Emissions Scenario, by 2035, some regions are expected to experience 14% increase in 100-year coastal flooding depth. In 2050, sea level rise will continue to increase coastal flooding by about 26%. In a Low Carbon Economy Scenario, global 100-year flooding depth is projected to increase by 11% in 2035. In 2050, global 100-year flooding depth is projected to increase by 13% Higher flooding depth may disrupt manufacturing processes and impact the accessibility of office and research centers due to the inundation of these facilities. Flooding can also cause deterioration of transportation systems, preventing employees from coming into work and reducing overall productivity. Facilities with the highest exposure are located across China, Europe and the Eastern United States.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

% Higher flooding depth may disrupt manufacturing processes and impact the accessibility of office and research centers due to the inundation of these facilities. Flooding can also cause deterioration of transportation systems, preventing employees from coming into work and reducing overall productivity. Facilities with the highest exposure are located across China, Europe and the Eastern United States

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently developing a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance. This effort, along with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment, is being aligned with BMS's corporate strategy for our network site locations, design, and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the identified risks are integrated into this collective work. However, we have not yet advanced sufficiently to provide accurate numbers for this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BMS has established commitments to align our environmental impact to the Low Carbon Economy Scenario, reducing both the likelihood and impact of this risk. In addition, the corporate strategy includes continual monitoring of the geographical diversity of our sites, including viable options to locate sites outside of this risk environment.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Japan
☑ Tenryu

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Switzerland

☑ Rhine

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**San Francisco Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Charles River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Liffey

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Merrimack River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States Virgin Islands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Puerto Rico, Fajardo / Rio Santiago

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lake Washington

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Raritan

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States Virgin Islands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Puerto Rico, Cibuco

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bolin / Medlock / Mersey

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Arizona, Lower Salt River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Delaware River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 15

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Seine

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 16

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :San Diego, Penasquitos Watershed

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 17

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 18

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**New Jersey, Rahway River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 19

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Other, please specify **:**New Jersey, Passaic River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 20

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Florida, Tampa Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.

Row 21

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Illinois, Des Plaines River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

BMS is currently expanding our site-specific water process maps. These maps will enhance our risk assessment efforts, providing a clearer understanding of financial impacts and global revenue.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*BMS was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders and/or penalties for water-related regulatory violations during the reporting year*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

3.8

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1990

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

5923

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

8033

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are not included as part of our GHG permit and ETS reporting requirements.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The BMS Cruiserath Biologics facility is regulated by the EU ETS through a GHG permit issued by the Irish EPA and has registered an account with the Union registry. Our primary strategy is to conserve energy and take proactive measures to reduce site emissions, then to address any subsequent residual emissions via carbon allowances. The Cruiserath facility has an approved Monitoring Plan for measuring, monitoring and verifying emissions which meets the required tiers pursuant of the M&R Regulations and the facility GHG Permit. Through the ongoing identification of energy saving opportunities, the Cruiserath facility has established a portfolio of sustainability projects specifically aimed to reduce energy and carbon emissions in line with both the EU ETS requirements and BMS Global targets. In 2023, the Cruiserath site reduced energy consumption by nearly 3% compared to 2022. The Cruiserath campus has now established a decarbonization roadmap which is aligned with BMS Global Sustainability Targets and Goals, and aims to achieve these targets through the implementation of energy saving projects including the decarbonization of the site warehouse, process optimizations of the tempered glycol system and multiple heat pump projects. Through the implementation of this decarbonization roadmap, a further 5% reduction in GHG emissions is envisaged in the next 2 years.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Ireland
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Transitioning to renewable energy sources in our direct operations will provide significant environmental benefits. This shift will reduced our carbon footprint, lower operational costs, and improve our sustainability profile. We anticipate these changes will have a lasting positive impact, aligning us with global climate goals and enhancing our long-term resilience to energy market fluctuations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

1. Financial Position: o In the medium to long term, the shift to renewable energy is expected to strengthen our financial position by reducing reliance on volatile fossil fuel markets, providing more predictable energy costs, and enhancing our credit profile by aligning with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria favored by investors. 2. Financial Performance: o Utilizing renewable energy will likely improve profitability over time by lowering operational costs. Reduced energy expenses, along with potential tax incentives or subsidies for renewable investments, will positively impact margins. Additionally, our commitment to sustainability may attract more customers and partners who prioritize eco-friendly practices, further boosting revenues. 3. Cash Flows: o Transitioning to renewables may involve initial capital expenditure, but we anticipate significant long-term cost savings in energy consumption, leading to improved cash flows. Furthermore, the potential for government incentives and lower energy costs will contribute to increased liquidity. Over time, we expect these investments to reduce operational cash outflows related to energy and maintenance expenses.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have invested in procuring 100% of purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030 and aim to achieve this goal primarily by using virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) as well as considerations for other procurement mechanisms, such as renewable energy credits (RECs), green tariffs and power purchase agreements (PPAs) across our global network. we have entered into two VPPAs. In 2022, we executed a 15-year VPPA for 60 MW and in 2023 signed another 15-year agreement for 145 MW. The new VPPA is projected to have a 35 million direct economic impact over 30 years, including job creation and tax revenue, and contribute 270 MW to the grid with the potential to offset around 457,300 metric tons of CO2 emissions annually. Our 2022 agreement is expected to generate 55 million in tax revenue to support local schools and community services and contribute 240 MW to the grid. Our Engineering Design Standards are reviewed and revised to incorporate renewable energy options into the earliest phase of project planning and design, ensuring integration into the Capital Project Funding.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp11

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Across all basins where we operate.

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We are focused on optimizing operational efficiency and implementing capital upgrades to improve water conservation across our sites. In 2023 we implemented four water-use optimization projects at four critical facilities: upgrades of cooling tower distribution piping at our Lawrenceville facility, expanded reuse of groundwater

extracted and treated as part of remediation in New Brunswick, installed boiler makeup treatment to increase cycles and reduce blowdown at Summit West, and installed ultrasonic water metering at Princeton Pike in anticipation of reclaiming water from a building foundation drainage system. We enacted use-modeling, utilized water balance maps, and evaluated water quality to identify opportunities to reuse, repurpose and recycle water. Water and mass balances were completed at Devens, Lawrenceville, Manati, New Brunswick, and Summit West, including assessment of water meter coverage at these facilities (as well as our Princeton Pike and Cruiserath facilities).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

1 Financial Position: • In the medium to long term, reducing water consumption will strengthen our financial position by lowering operating costs associated with water usage and treatment. The capital investments made in water conservation will deliver sustained savings, bolstering our overall financial health. Additionally, enhanced sustainability performance will likely improve our attractiveness to ESG-focused investors, supporting long-term financial stability. 2 Financial Performance: • These water optimization initiatives are expected to enhance financial performance by cutting utility costs and reducing future risks related to water scarcity, regulatory pressures, and potential price hikes. Efficient water management will also help mitigate risks of operational disruptions due to water shortages, ensuring more consistent productivity and improving profitability over time. 3 Cash Flows: • While initial capital expenditure was necessary for these projects, we anticipate

medium-term improvements in cash flow due to reduced water-related expenses. Over the long term, the ongoing savings from optimized water use will positively impact cash flow, providing us with additional resources to reinvest in further sustainability efforts. There may also be opportunities to benefit from water conservation incentives or rebates, further supporting positive cash flow outcomes.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Continued identification of water conservation opportunities through engagement of subject matter experts with site operations personnel across our facilities. Opportunities identified are quantified (financially and potential water savings) and entered in an online opportunity tracking system. Additionally, we are tracking and studying/evaluating certain innovative opportunities that require additional engineering and/or pilot study.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Improved supply chain engagement

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This year, we recognized that enhancing our supply chain engagement offers a substantial environmental opportunity. We have focused on collaborating closely with our suppliers to improve their sustainability practices and reduce environmental impacts throughout our value chain. Our strategy includes incorporating sustainability criteria into our supplier selection, regularly assessing their environmental performance, and offering support and training to help them adopt best practices in resource management. We also partnered with key suppliers on sustainability initiatives, such as cutting carbon emissions, reducing waste, and improving energy efficiency. These actions will significantly improve the environmental performance of our supply chain and strengthened our supplier relationships. Looking ahead, we expect continued efforts in supply chain engagement to further boost our sustainability performance, drive innovation, and enhance risk management. This proactive approach will help us achieve our long-term environmental goals and deliver benefits for both our organization and our supply chain partners

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

1. Financial Position: Enhancing supply chain engagement is expected to positively impact our financial position over the medium and long term by strengthening supplier relationships and reducing risks associated with environmental compliance and resource scarcity. By fostering sustainable practices within our supply chain, we mitigate potential disruptions and uncertainties, leading to a more stable and resilient supply chain. This proactive approach can also improve our attractiveness to investors who prioritize sustainability, potentially enhancing our market valuation and financial stability. 2.Financial Performance: Improved supply chain engagement will likely lead to cost savings and improved financial performance. By working with suppliers to implement more efficient and sustainable practices, we can reduce costs associated with resource use, waste management, and regulatory compliance. Additionally, more sustainable supply chain practices can drive innovation and operational efficiencies, contributing to better overall profitability. Long-term financial performance will benefit from enhanced supply chain reliability and reduced exposure to environmental risks and associated costs. 3.Cash Flows: While there may be initial investments in engaging and supporting suppliers, we anticipate medium-term cash flow improvements from reduced costs related to resource management and waste. As suppliers adopt more sustainable practices, we expect to see ongoing savings and operational efficiencies that positively impact our cash flows. In the long term, stable and predictable supply chain operations, along with potential cost reductions and efficiency gains, will contribute to stronger and more consistent cash flow, supporting our financial health and sustainability goals

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 upstream and downstream suppliers identified in our SBTi submission, with the goal being measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Base Targets. This program is broken into 3 waves, initiating every 6 months. The first wave starts with engagement efforts with suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those identified as initiating and progressing, then finally those identified as advancing and leading, with identification classifications based on progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In the reporting year, we identified improving resilience to future regulatory changes as a significant environmental opportunity. By proactively addressing potential regulatory developments, we have taken steps to ensure our operations are adaptable and compliant with evolving environmental standards. Our approach included conducting comprehensive regulatory impact assessments, enhancing our environmental management systems, and investing in technologies and practices that align with anticipated regulations. For example, we upgraded our waste management processes to meet stricter future standards and implemented energy efficiency measures to prepare for potential emissions regulations. These actions have not only strengthened our compliance posture but also positioned us to respond more effectively to regulatory changes. We anticipate that this proactive strategy will mitigate risks associated with regulatory compliance, reduce potential costs of retrofitting or non-compliance fines, and enhance our overall operational resilience. Looking ahead, our efforts to improve regulatory resilience are expected to safeguard our operations from regulatory disruptions, support long-term sustainability goals, and provide a competitive advantage in an increasingly regulated market

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Medium-term
- ☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

1 Financial Position: • Enhancing resilience to future regulatory changes will positively impact our financial position by reducing the risk of unexpected costs and penalties associated with non-compliance. By staying ahead of regulatory trends and ensuring our operations meet or exceed future standards, we are better positioned to avoid potential liabilities and maintain a strong financial standing. This proactive approach also reinforces our reputation as a responsible and forward-thinking organization, which can attract investors and support long-term financial stability. 2 Financial Performance: • Improved resilience to regulatory changes is expected to enhance our financial performance by minimizing the financial impact of compliance-related disruptions. By investing in compliance and efficiency measures now, we avoid the higher costs of last-minute adjustments or retrofits. Additionally, aligning with anticipated regulations can lead to operational efficiencies and potential cost savings, contributing to better profitability. Long-term, our proactive stance on regulatory changes can provide a competitive edge and support sustainable growth. 3 Cash Flows: • In the medium term, our proactive measures to address regulatory changes will help stabilize cash flows by avoiding unexpected expenses related to regulatory non-compliance. Investing in compliance and efficiency improvements now can lead to long-term cash flow benefits by reducing the need for costly adaptations in the future. Furthermore, by mitigating regulatory risks, we enhance operational stability and predictability, which supports more consistent and reliable cash flows over time.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our approach involved conducting comprehensive regulatory impact assessments, enhancing our environmental management systems, and investing in technologies and practices that align with anticipated regulations. For instance, we upgraded our waste management processes to meet stricter future standards and implemented energy efficiency measures to prepare for potential emissions regulations. These actions have not only strengthened our compliance posture but also positioned us to respond more effectively to regulatory changes. We anticipate that this proactive strategy will mitigate risks associated with regulatory compliance, reduce potential costs of retrofitting or non-compliance fines, and enhance our overall operational resilience. Looking ahead, our efforts to improve regulatory resilience are expected to safeguard our operations from regulatory disruptions, support long-term sustainability goals, and provide a competitive advantage in an increasingly regulated market.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

BMS collaborates with many other pharma peers in industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain, and there is great opportunity for further progress to be made as these programs mature. One initiative includes Energize, in partnership with Schneider Electric and 20 other pharma peers to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy within the supply chain. Another example is M2030's Activate, targeting API suppliers to accelerate their sustainability capabilities. Finally, partnering with MyGreenLab's Coverge, alongside several other pharma peers to get lab-based suppliers engaged on environmental best practice implementation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Financial Position: • Participation in renewable energy and sustainability initiatives will strengthen BMS's resilience to future regulatory changes, reducing the risk of unexpected costs or penalties related to non-compliance. By adopting higher environmental standards ahead of time, BMS will improve its financial standing, attract investors, and support long-term financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • Initiatives like M2030 Activate will enhance BMS's financial performance by minimizing compliance-related disruptions. Investments in sustainability and renewable energy will result in medium to long-term operational efficiencies and cost reductions. Aligning early with potential future regulations gives BMS a competitive edge, contributing to improved profitability and sustainable growth. 3. Cash Flows: • In the medium term, proactive engagement in environmental initiatives will help stabilize cash flows by avoiding unplanned regulatory expenses. Investing now in sustainable practices and efficiency improvements mitigates future risks, ensuring more consistent and reliable cash flows over time.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

BMS collaborates with many other pharma peers in industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain, and there is great opportunity for further progress to be made as these programs mature. One initiative includes Energize, in partnership with Schneider Electric and 20 other pharma peers to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy within the supply chain. Another example is M2030's Activate, targeting API suppliers to accelerate their sustainability capabilities. Finally, partnering with MyGreenLab's Coverge, alongside several other pharma peers to get lab-based suppliers engaged on environmental best practice implementation. In addition, BMS serves as an active participant in the Renewable Thermal Collaborative, the Pharmaceutical Environment Group, both the European and International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Associations, Forum for the Future, the Sustainable Medicines Initiative, the Conference Board, Sustainability Leadership Forum, the American Chemical Society Green Chemistry initiative, the US Energy Star program, the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative and cross-sector initiatives related to product device and packaging technologies, waste management, plastic reduction and

transportation/logistics. Participation across all these organizations, combined with our supplier engagement and peer-partnership efforts, create a force-multiplier effect for driving progress.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have an established process for integrating climate risks within our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework that prioritizes climate-related actions based on our business objectives. We have also identified several metrics and targets described in our ESG report to manage our progress toward climate risk management, mitigation, and resiliency. Performing a climate risk scenario assessment helps us understand the future impact of climate change on our business and operations.

This will strengthen our policies, programs, and practices by helping us prepare for risks posed by climate change. After careful study of engineering and design elements that support environmental goals, BMS formally adopted in 2022 and executed in 2023 a new Design Standard for Sustainability that guides all new construction and, when possible, retrofit changes. The Design Standard specifies BMS corporate sustainability requirements spanning site design, water, energy, materials and resources, as well as indoor environmental air quality considerations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

1. Financial Position: • By integrating climate risk into our ERM framework and setting metrics and targets (as detailed in our ESG report), BMS enhances resilience to future climate-related disruptions. This reduces the likelihood of unexpected costs from climate events and regulatory penalties. The adoption of the Design Standard for Sustainability ensures new construction and retrofits meet corporate sustainability requirements, lowering medium to long-term operating costs and safeguarding our financial position. Strengthening climate resilience also improves investor confidence, supporting BMS's long-term financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • The proactive steps BMS is taking, such as the climate risk scenario assessment, help us anticipate and mitigate the effects of climate change on business operations. By aligning our engineering and design elements with sustainability goals, we expect to see increased operational efficiencies and cost savings over time, particularly in energy use, water management, and resource optimization. These improvements will enhance BMS's financial performance by lowering

operational costs and maintaining business continuity even in the face of climate-related disruptions. 3. Cash Flows: • In the medium term, investments in climate resilience will stabilize cash flows by reducing the financial impact of potential climate events and regulatory requirements. The Design Standard for Sustainability, which covers site design, energy, water, and materials, will lead to long-term savings by minimizing the need for future costly adaptations. Furthermore, by improving the sustainability of our operations, BMS will enhance its reputation as a responsible company, attracting more capital from ESG investors and supporting more consistent cash flows.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our approach included conducting comprehensive regulatory impact assessments, enhancing our environmental management systems, and investing in technologies and practices that align with anticipated regulations. For example, we upgraded our waste management processes to meet stricter future standards and implemented energy efficiency measures to prepare for potential emissions regulations. These actions have not only strengthened our compliance posture but also positioned us to respond more effectively to regulatory changes. We anticipate that this proactive strategy will mitigate risks associated with regulatory compliance, reduce potential costs of retrofitting or non-compliance fines, and enhance our overall operational resilience. Looking ahead, our efforts to improve regulatory resilience are expected to safeguard our operations from regulatory disruptions, support long-term sustainability goals, and provide a competitive advantage in an increasingly regulated market

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Improved supply chain engagement

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

BMS collaborates in several industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain, and there is great opportunity for further progress to be made with suppliers as these programs mature. BMS is also developing its own supplier engagement programs to support its own supply chain and support their progress towards emission reductions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

1. Financial Position: • Enhanced engagement with suppliers to reduce emissions across the supply chain strengthens BMS's resilience to future regulatory changes and market shifts. As suppliers improve their environmental performance, BMS mitigates the risk of potential cost increases due to carbon pricing or regulatory penalties. Collaborating with suppliers through both industry initiatives and internal programs also reinforces BMS's reputation as a sustainability leader, which can attract investors focused on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics, supporting long-term financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • By improving the environmental performance of its supply chain, BMS anticipates operational efficiencies and cost reductions. Supplier engagement programs help drive emission reductions, energy efficiencies, and resource optimization within the supply chain, translating to lower operational costs for BMS. In the medium term, these efforts will improve profitability by reducing the cost of goods sold (COGS) and aligning BMS's operations with emerging environmental regulations. Moreover, proactive supply chain engagement can reduce supply disruptions linked to environmental risks, ensuring smoother business operations. 3. Cash Flows (Medium Term): • In the medium term, BMS expects its supplier engagement programs to stabilize cash flows by mitigating risks related to supply chain emissions and regulatory requirements. By helping suppliers reduce their environmental impact, BMS reduces its own exposure to future compliance costs and carbon pricing. Additionally, as supply chain efficiency improves, BMS will benefit from cost savings and a more reliable supply base, leading to more consistent cash flows. The company's leadership in promoting sustainability within the supply chain may also attract ESG investment, further supporting liquidity and financial predictability.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 upstream and downstream suppliers identified in our SBTi submission, with the goal being measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Base Targets. This program is broken into 3 waves, initiating every 6 months. The first wave starts with engagement efforts with suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those identified as initiating and progressing, then finally those identified as advancing and leading, with identification classifications based on progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We use predictive analytics to inform our product design and development process and drive continuous innovations and improvements. We partner with external companies and academic institutions to invent and develop new capabilities, which both accelerate our development of new solutions and improve our sustainability footprint. We use a series of data and decision-making tools to analyze the complexity of our assets, establish key performance indicators, and identify areas of inefficiency to help focus our efforts on the most significant opportunities. These insights help us solve the problem of choice, and how best to integrate new technology and establish safe and efficient science. These same principles are incorporated into efforts to optimize our transportation and distribution networks. The mode of transport that we choose for our products plays an important role in how we operate sustainably, efficiently, and with increased resiliency. We identify opportunities to transition from air to ocean, and we also reduce the number of shipments per annum, and work with suppliers who can provide more efficient ground transportation via fuel-efficient fleets. We also look for ways to consolidate product packaging, to reduce packaging by moving to durable solutions, implement twin-deck vehicles to move high-volume shipments, and identify more effective, efficient, and resilient shipping routes.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Short-term
- ☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

1. Financial Position: • By incorporating predictive analytics into our production and distribution processes, BMS reduces inefficiencies, lowers operational costs, and mitigates risks related to future resource constraints or regulatory requirements. The shift towards more sustainable transportation options, such as transitioning from air to ocean freight and utilizing fuel-efficient ground fleets, results in lower transportation costs and reduced carbon emissions. These actions strengthen BMS's financial position by reducing costs and exposure to future carbon pricing or fuel price volatility, supporting long-term financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • Improved production and distribution efficiency will enhance BMS's financial performance by lowering operational expenses and driving resource optimization. Initiatives like reducing the number of shipments, consolidating product packaging, and using twin-deck vehicles for high-volume shipments contribute to reduced transportation costs and improved asset utilization. These efficiencies translate into reduced cost of goods sold (COGS), improved margins, and increased profitability. The integration of advanced data and decision-making tools helps BMS focus efforts on the most significant opportunities, further enhancing operational performance. 3. Cash Flows: • Investments in efficiency improvements in both production and distribution processes are expected to stabilize cash flows by reducing operational and transportation costs over the medium term. By shifting to more sustainable and cost-effective transportation modes, BMS not only cuts costs but also improves resilience to supply chain disruptions. This enhances cash flow predictability and supports long-term financial planning. Additionally, the focus on sustainability and efficiency in distribution may attract ESG-focused investments, providing additional liquidity to support business operations.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost

calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As we continue our journey to integrate green and sustainability principles into our product life cycle, we use predictive analytics to inform our design and development process and drive continuous innovations and improvements. We partner with external companies and academic institutions to invent and develop new capabilities, which both accelerate our development of new solutions and improve our sustainability footprint. We use a series of data and decision-making tools to analyze the complexity of our assets, establish key performance indicators, and identify areas of inefficiency to help focus our efforts on the most significant opportunities. These insights help us solve the problem of choice (deciding how to make new molecules), and how best to integrate new technology and establish safe and efficient science. BMS is an active participant in the ACS GCI Pharmaceutical Roundtable on Sustainability, sharing tools, knowledge, and lessons across the pharmaceutical sector. These same principles are incorporated into efforts to optimize our transportation and distribution networks. The mode of transport that we choose for our products—whether ground, air or ocean—plays an important role in how we operate sustainably, efficiently, and with increased resiliency. We identify opportunities to transition from air to ocean, and we also reduce the number of shipments per annum, and work with suppliers who can provide more efficient ground transportation via fuel-efficient fleets. We also look for ways to consolidate product packaging, to reduce packaging by moving to durable solutions (i.e., reusable and/or recyclable solutions), implement twin-deck vehicles to move high-volume shipments, and identify more effective and efficient shipping routes. Some of our key initiatives in 2023 included: (1) The implementation of reusable thermal blankets in place of single-use blankets for keeping our products' temperature secure (2)The exploration of multi-use temperature loggers (3) The implementation of reusable high-performance passive pallet shippers in place of active containers (4) Transitioning to new energy-efficient active containers from legacy containers that were less efficient. For our temperature-sensitive products, we implemented the use of reusable battery-operated refrigerated pallet-sized containers and passive refrigeration when we have smaller, parcel-sized shipments.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

After a thorough study of engineering and design elements that support environmental goals, BMS formally adopted a new Design Standard for Sustainability in 2022 and executed it in 2023. This Standard guides all new construction and, when possible, retrofit changes. It specifies BMS corporate sustainability requirements across site design, water, energy, materials and resources, as well as indoor environmental air quality considerations. BMS continues to evaluate ways to improve the energy efficiency of its operations, including the installation of boiler stack economizers at one site, a waste heat recovery system used to preheat water for various applications, air change rate reductions in lab environments, and retrofitting lab fume hoods with automatic sash controls. Additionally, BMS began deploying an Energy Star Award-Winning 'Automatic Fault Detection and Diagnostics' (AFDD) System to monitor and control the environment in select facilities. This system continuously optimizes operations, improves occupant thermal comfort, enhances maintenance procedures, and reduces utility consumption across BMS facilities. Recognizing the need for continuous improvement and adaptability and will continue to investigate new and emerging technologies to help us achieve our near-term and Net-Zero targets, we're investing in multiple decarbonization studies such as waste heat recovery and geothermal heat pumps to understand their potential for material impact.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

1. Financial Position: • By adopting energy- and resource-efficient building practices, BMS is reducing its long-term operational costs and minimizing exposure to future energy price volatility and carbon pricing. The new Design Standard for Sustainability ensures that all new construction and retrofits align with corporate sustainability goals, contributing to reduced energy and water usage. These improvements strengthen BMS's financial position by lowering utility costs and decreasing the need for future capital expenditures related to energy efficiency retrofits, enhancing overall financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • Energy-efficient technologies, such as boiler stack economizers, waste heat recovery systems, and lab fume hood retrofits, have resulted in reduced energy consumption and operational costs. The deployment of the AFDD System improves facility performance, reduces utility expenses, and enhances maintenance efficiency, further driving down costs. Additionally, BMS's focus on continuous improvement, through investments in decarbonization studies and new technologies like geothermal heat pumps, will contribute to long-term operational efficiencies, improving profitability and supporting BMS's Net-Zero goals. 3. Cash Flows: • The transition to more energy-efficient buildings will stabilize BMS's cash flows in the medium term by reducing utility expenses and maintenance costs. Energy-efficient retrofits and new construction will result in long-term savings, while innovations like the AFDD System ensure optimized operations across facilities. By improving resource efficiency and reducing operating costs, BMS will enhance its cash flow predictability, supporting long-term business planning. These efforts also strengthen the company's ability to attract ESG-focused investments, improving liquidity and overall financial health.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Integrating climate risks within our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework that prioritizes climate-related actions based on our business objectives. We have also identified several metrics and targets described in our ESG report to manage our progress toward climate risk management, mitigation, and resiliency. Performing a climate risk scenario assessment helps us understand the future impact of climate change on our business and operations. This will strengthen our policies, programs, and practices by helping us prepare for risks posed by climate change. Incorporating climate risks into our enterprise risk governance approach supported the launch of careful study of engineering and design elements that support environmental goals, BMS formally adopted in 2022 and executed in 2023 a new Design Standard for Sustainability that guides all new construction and, when possible, retrofit changes. The Design Standard specifies BMS corporate sustainability requirements spanning site design, water, energy, materials, and resources, as well as indoor environmental air quality considerations. Our Global Engineering and Sustainability teams help identify and pilot innovative solutions for water conservation, energy efficiency and emissions reduction. These activities have not only been instrumental in helping BMS progress toward our environmental goals but have also helped our industry partners and colleagues discover and learn about innovative solutions to some of the world's most complex environmental challenges. We have also been accepted into the DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory training program. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification, another respected environmental program, rates 16 of our buildings in the U.S., Australia and Ireland as LEED Platinum, Gold or Silver. BMS has received 9th Energy Star Partner of the Year recognitions, 6 of which were in the category of Sustained Excellence.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp9

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of more efficient modes of transport

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Ireland

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The mode of transport that we choose for our products—whether ground, air or ocean—plays an important role in how we operate sustainably. We will continue to identify opportunities to transition from air to ocean, reduce the number of shipments per annum, and work with suppliers who can provide more efficient ground transportation via fuel-efficient fleets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

1. Financial Position: • Transitioning from air to ocean transport for product shipments reduces costs significantly, as ocean freight is generally less expensive than air transport. By actively pursuing opportunities to minimize air shipments and collaborating with suppliers who utilize fuel-efficient ground transportation, BMS strengthens its financial position. These efforts not only lower transportation costs but also reduce exposure to fluctuating fuel prices, thereby enhancing long-term financial stability. 2. Financial Performance: • The shift to more efficient modes of transport directly contributes to improved financial performance. Reducing the frequency of shipments and optimizing transportation routes lead to lower logistics costs and increased resource efficiency. This transition supports BMS's operational goals, contributing to enhanced profit margins as transportation expenses decrease. Additionally, aligning transportation practices with sustainability objectives bolsters BMS's brand reputation, potentially attracting more customers and partners focused on environmental responsibility. 3. Cash Flows: • In the medium term, optimizing transport modes will stabilize BMS's cash flows by reducing variable logistics costs. The move to more efficient transportation methods minimizes the financial impact of shipping expenses, ensuring more predictable cash outflows. By lowering the number of shipments and focusing on efficient logistics practices, BMS enhances cash flow predictability, which supports better financial planning and liquidity management. These initiatives also resonate with ESG-focused investors, further bolstering capital availability.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We work closely with our logistics providers to reduce our environmental impact. In 2023, along with a key supplier, we conducted our first-ever sustainability treasure hunt and identified initiatives to improve our environmental impact. An important initiative was a project to convert from single-use packaging to reusable packaging, which will help reduce our waste-to-landfill rate. The mode of transport that we choose for our products—whether ground, air or ocean—plays an important role in how we operate sustainably. We identify opportunities to transition from air to ocean, and we also reduce the number of shipments per annum, and work with suppliers who can provide more efficient ground transportation via fuel-efficient fleets. We also look for ways to consolidate product packaging, to reduce packaging by moving to durable solutions (i.e., reusable and/or recyclable solutions), implement twin-deck vehicles to move high-volume shipments, and identify more effective and efficient shipping routes. Some of our key initiatives in 2023 included: (1) The implementation of reusable thermal blankets in place of single-use blankets for keeping our products' temperature secure (2)The exploration of multi-use temperature loggers (3) The implementation of reusable high-performance passive pallet shippers in place of active containers (4) Transitioning to new energy-efficient active containers from legacy containers that were less efficient. For our temperature-sensitive products, we implemented the use of reusable battery-operated refrigerated pallet-sized containers and passive refrigeration when we have smaller, parcel-sized shipments. We are also exploring alternatives for shipping frozen critical medicines. We aim to expand the use of reusable parcel containers beyond North America, where they are currently utilized. BMS also participates in the Green Suppliers Network and Rx-360, a consortium of major pharmaceutical companies and suppliers that seeks to enhance patient safety by developing a global quality system that helps members ensure product quality and authenticity throughout the pharmaceutical supply chain.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp10

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The pollution of our atmosphere arises from human activities, notably the emission of greenhouse gases through actions like agriculture, transportation, industry and household operations. Waste disposal also contributes significantly. Air pollution has a tremendous impact on human health and nature. The increasing volume and complexity of waste associated with the modern economy is posing a serious risk to ecosystems and human health. Every year, an estimated 11.2 billion tonnes of solid waste is collected worldwide and decay of the organic proportion of solid waste is contributing about 5 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Pharmaceutical waste encompasses a wide range of materials discarded from healthcare facilities, including expired drugs, contaminated packaging, and used medical supplies. Managing this waste efficiently is critical for both environmental protection and public health safety.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

1. Financial Position: o In the medium to long term, the shift to zero waste to landfill and processes to reduce waste generation is expected to strengthen our financial position by ensuring proper waste segregation systems and disposal methods. This investment is crucial to contribute to the reduction of our GHG footprint, avoid hefty fines and legal repercussions associated with non-compliance, environmental damage and enhancing our credit profile by aligning with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria favored by investors. 2. Financial Performance: o Minimizing waste generation will likely improve profitability over time by lowering operational costs. Reduced waste generation, along with potential tax incentives or subsidies for emission reductions and lower air pollution, will positively impact margins. Additionally, our commitment to sustainability may attract more customers and partners who prioritize eco-friendly practices, further boosting revenues. 3. Cash Flows: o Transitioning to renewable mechanisms to manage waste may involve initial capital expenditure, but we anticipate significant long-term cost savings in waste generation and disposal, leading to improved cash flows. Furthermore, the potential for government incentives and lower energy costs will contribute to increased liquidity. Over time, we expect these investments to reduce operational cash outflows related to waste and maintenance expenses.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The development of a comprehensive Climate Transition Plan based on the Transition Plan Taskforce guidance is underway. This work, combined with our 2024 Climate Risk Scenario assessment is being aligned with the BMS corporate strategy for our network site locations, design and functional upgrades. The cost calculations for the risks listed are inculcated in the collective work. We have not sufficiently progressed in these efforts to provide accurate numbers in this year's CDP disclosure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Across our global facilities and through the individual and collective efforts of our people and suppliers, BMS continually identifies and implements measures to reduce, reuse and recycle materials. Our 2023 goal was a 10% decrease over 2022 volumes, and our projections look to have met or exceeded that goal (projecting

a 10–15% decrease over 2022 numbers). BMS developed a partnership to divert all our non-hazardous, municipal solid waste from six New Jersey sites to waste-to-energy. These sites comprise 24% of the total enterprise waste generation flow and diverting them to WTE will significantly improve our overall non-landfill rate. We continue to increase our enterprise recycling rates by removing materials from the waste stream and finding recycling/reuse options. In 2023, we formally initiated an organic food w waste diversion program in New Jersey, where we remove cafeteria food waste from the waste stream and send it for anaerobic digestion for natural gas generation. As a result, we anaerobically digested 39 MT of food/organic waste in New Jersey, which equates to 24.1 MT CO2e emissions saved recycling/reuse options. Across our global facilities and through the individual and collective efforts of our people and suppliers, BMS identifies and implements measures to reduce, reuse and recycle materials. We continually track and monitor laboratory and computer equipment and move unneeded or underutilized equipment to individuals and organizations that can benefit from it after taking precautions to sanitize sensitive information. This not only extends the life of the equipment, but also diverts e-waste from the landfill. Donating IT assets supports worthy causes while reducing electronic waste through recycling. It avoids asset disposal costs and promotes responsible asset management. During 2023, we donated 125 computers, tablets and other useful devices to nonprofit organizations serving Africa, Latin America, the U.S. and Europe.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Within our 2024 Proxy, on page 11 we state under Criteria for Board Membership "The Corporate Governance Guidelines also express the Board's belief that its membership should continue to reflect a diversity of gender, race, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation and gender identity." We state our commitment to this on page 13 under Board Evolution, stating, "The Board is also committed to increasing inclusion and diversity, both at the Board level and across the company. In particular, the Board is committed to identifying and evaluating highly qualified women and under-represented ethnic group candidates as well as candidates with other diverse backgrounds, industry experience and unique characteristics."

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

bms-2024-definitive-proxy-statement pp1-12.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Water is not specifically called out in our board oversight, however, as we continue to evolve our environmental strategy, we will look to broaden board-level oversight beyond climate into other areas of importance, including water.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We are actively researching our impact on biodiversity conservation, and how biodiversity loss could impact our business.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ General Counsel

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Other, please specify **:Environmental Working Group - comprised of Senior Leaders**

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

BMS Board of Directors: Our Board considers our ESG risks and opportunities as integral to our strategy for doing business around the world. Our strong governance profile includes direct oversight by our Board, with primary responsibility for ESG risks, assessment and disclosure assigned to the Board's Committee on Directors and Corporate Governance (CDCG). Oversight by this committee strengthens our ability to operate with the highest levels of quality, integrity, and ethics, which are foundational to our business. In addition, as ESG relates to our incentive programs and management of human capital, the Board's Compensation and Management Development Committee (CMDC) provides oversight and input. The Board's other committees may also provide oversight on certain topics consistent with their respective charter responsibilities. Our Board members discuss pertinent ESG topics multiple times per year, including details about external and emerging trends and weighing internal performance against predetermined objectives and opportunities to extend or modify our programs. Our Board is composed of a diverse and independent group of individuals who bring a depth of expertise, a broad range of skills and a strong sense of integrity to our business. Together with our senior management and other employees, BMS' Board members have adopted our Principles of Integrity (Principles), which reflect who we are as a company and provide a common framework for how we interact with our employees, customers, patients, shareholders, partners and the global community. The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals. The ESG Center of Excellence (ECOE): The ECOE is responsible for surfacing ESG issues and activities that span function areas across BMS, and for facilitating connections between teams and departments to manage ESG topics. In partnership with all other divisions in the Company, the ECOE connects and aligns various activities that contribute to advancing our sustainability agenda. The ECOE is also responsible for providing extensive disclosures on our corporate citizenship and sustainability efforts in our annual ESG report and beyond. The ESG Council: Our ESG Council is responsible for identifying and prioritizing ESG risks and opportunities and is comprised of senior executives across the Company. The Council serves as the Company's primary governance body for all ESG matters and is led by the Vice President, Purpose/ESG. This group brings expertise from their respective areas and helps raise awareness and alignment on both managing risks and activating opportunities related to ESG priorities. The Council, which meets at least quarterly, operates under a formalized process and protocols, including ongoing review.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Our Board members discuss pertinent ESG topics multiple times per year, including details about external and emerging trends and weighing internal performance against predetermined objectives and opportunities to extend or modify our programs.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Our Board members discuss pertinent ESG topics multiple times per year, including details about external and emerging trends and weighing internal performance against predetermined objectives and opportunities to extend or modify our programs.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

We are actively researching our impact on biodiversity conservation, and how biodiversity loss could impact our business. We hope to disclose more in the coming years.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a responsible corporate citizen, we seek to actively improve the health of the communities where we live, work and serve. Around the globe, we promote health equity and seek to promote the health outcomes of populations disproportionately affected by serious disease. We believe our inclusive and diverse culture supports better outcomes for all patients and we seek diversity in all aspects of our business. The oversight of ESG management and sustainability at BMS starts at the top and engages the highest levels of our Company's leadership within the enterprise and across our business segments. Effective ESG oversight requires both management engagement and Board-level oversight.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Our CEO is also our Board Chair

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

Select from:
☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a responsible corporate citizen, we seek to actively improve the health of the communities where we live, work and serve. Around the globe, we promote health equity and seek to promote the health outcomes of populations disproportionately affected by serious disease. We believe our inclusive and diverse culture supports better outcomes for all patients and we seek diversity in all aspects of our business. The oversight of ESG management and sustainability at BMS starts at the top and engages the highest levels of our Company's leadership within the enterprise and across our business segments. Effective ESG oversight requires both management engagement and Board-level oversight.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Global Head of Manufacturing & Quality

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Global Head of Manufacturing & Quality

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The BMS Leadership Team (BMSLT): Individual members of the BMSLT are directly responsible for ESG strategies related to their functional expertise, as well as delivering against long-term goals and commitments. The BMSLT at least annually reviews our progress on our sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The ESG Council: Our ESG Council is responsible for identifying and prioritizing ESG risks and opportunities and is comprised of senior executives across the Company. The Council serves as the Company's primary governance body for all ESG matters and is led by the Vice President, Purpose/ESG. This group brings expertise from their respective areas and helps raise awareness and alignment on both managing risks and activating opportunities related to ESG priorities. The Council, which meets at least quarterly, operates under a formalized process and protocols, including ongoing review and assessment of ESG priorities. The Council reports to the CEO, the CEO's Leadership Team (the "BMSLT") and the Board Committee on Directors & Corporate Governance. The ESG Council discusses and debates ESG issues that are significant to BMS, including the assessment of environmental and societal megatrends and shifts like climate change as well as investments needed to help contribute to a sustainable economy. The ESG Council oversees the work of our ESG Working Teams, which report to the ESG Council and are responsible for advancing their respective ESG initiatives forward. The ESG Council reviews and supports progress against the Company's goals, which serve as key performance indicators of our ESG performance. Progress on our goals and on other ESG or sustainability topics are also reviewed by the Board's Committee on Directors and Corporate Governance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The ESG Council: Our ESG Council is responsible for identifying and prioritizing ESG risks and opportunities and is comprised of senior executives across the Company. The Council serves as the Company's primary governance body for all ESG matters and is led by the Vice President, Purpose/ESG. This group brings expertise from their respective areas and helps raise awareness and alignment on both managing risks and activating opportunities related to ESG priorities. The Council, which meets at least quarterly, operates under a formalized process and protocols, including ongoing review and assessment of ESG priorities. The Council reports to the CEO, the CEO's Leadership Team (the "BMSLT") and the Board Committee on Directors & Corporate Governance. The ESG Council discusses and debates ESG issues that are significant to BMS, including the assessment of environmental and societal megatrends and shifts like climate change as well as investments needed to help contribute to a sustainable economy. The ESG Council oversees the work of our ESG Working Teams, which report to the ESG Council and are responsible for advancing their respective ESG initiatives forward. The ESG Council reviews and supports progress against the Company's goals, which serve as key performance indicators of our ESG performance. Progress on our goals and on other ESG or sustainability topics are also reviewed by the Board's Committee on Directors and Corporate Governance.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

For the 2023 annual incentive plan, 10% was based on performance against our ESG priorities, including our commitments on sustainability and social impact. For the 2024 annual incentive plan, 10% will still be based on performance against our ESG priorities. The annual incentive plan has been updated to remove individual performance from the calculation of our NEOs' and senior executives' payouts. This is an important change as it reinforces the necessity for our senior leaders to work together on the achievement of our most critical priorities, which are represented by our company performance goals.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

As we research our impact on biodiversity, water will be a key component. As we look to enhance our Water Equity goal, this will become a part of our performance against our ESG Priorities.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board Chair

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

10% of incentive measurement towards our ESG Scorecard

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

10% of incentive measurement towards our ESG Scorecard reinforces the necessity for our senior leaders to work together on the achievement of our most critical priorities, which are represented by our company performance goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

10% of incentive measurement towards our ESG Scorecard

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

10% of incentive measurement towards our ESG Scorecard reinforces the necessity for our senior leaders to work together on the achievement of our most critical priorities, which are represented by our company performance goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement in landscape (including river basin) and jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

End of year reviews are based on individual and corporate goals set by team members. Performance metrics are a part of achieving annual goals.

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

Sustainability, Environment, and ESG Teams are all responsible for the measurement of GHG emissions and subsequent implementation of projects to both mitigate and manage climate-related risks.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

End of year reviews are based on individual and corporate goals set by team members. Performance metrics are a part of achieving annual goals.

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

Facility teams are responsible for implementing projects to enhanace energy efficiency, ultimately leading to GHG Emissions reductions and cost savings.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

End of year reviews are based on individual and corporate goals set by team members. Performance metrics are a part of achieving annual goals.

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

Our responsible sourcing team manages and implements our SBTi supplier focused goal. Their goals include engaging our suppliers/third-parties to reach goals and ultimately reduce environmental impact across our value chain.
[Add row]

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

(4.6.1) Does your organization have any environmental policies?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.6.2) Primary reason for not having an environmental policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Following our recent SBTi approval, we are updating our position statements and policies to better reflect the work we have completed in the previous year, and our direction heading forward.

(4.6.3) Explain why you do not have an environmental policy

Due to our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approval in July of 2024, we are updating our current position statements and policies to better reflect the work we have completed in the previous years, and our direction heading forward.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

In 2024, we were approved for our near-term and net zero targets by the Science Based Targets initiative. Our first Climate Change Report (based on the TCFD framework) was released in 2023. We will be releasing our progress report in the coming months, detailing the work we have completed over the past year, including our approval from SBTi. We are signatories of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) and annually submit our Communication on Progress (COP).
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

climate-change-global-policy-position.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Aligned with our Double Materiality Assessment, climate change and emissions are a material topic for BMS. In line with this, we released our first climate change report last year (based on TCFD), and will continue to improve our reporting through risk assessments and a climate transition plan.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

PhRMA's members are advancing the boundaries of science to discover important, new medicines for patients while also working to build a healthier future for all by contributing to a more sustainable, just world.

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

2474431

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

PhRMA is a trade union working to drive patient-centered progress in innovation, affordability and access to life saving prescription medicines. This is in alignment with our core beliefs. While they are not focused on environmental policy, sustainability is a function of their core tenets.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Aligning with our recently approved SBTi goals, BIO is shaping the future at the Conference of the Parties (COP) through their commitment to sustainability, innovation, and global collaboration in the biotech industry. This is done at the intersection of science, policy, and environmental stewardship at COP.

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

311347

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

BIO is committed to speaking up for the millions of families around the world who depend upon our success. We are helping to drive a revolution that aims to cure patients, protect our climate, and nourish humanity.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**National Health Council (NHC)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

In a report released in 2022, NHC states "Poor air quality, heat waves, wildfires, drought, flooding, and extreme storms are adverse environmental catastrophes. These climatic events can have severe long-term health effects on chronic conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease, diabetes, and obesity".

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

3105

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

In patient-focused research, climate is a factor not often considered when studying patient experience, which gives patient-centered organizations such as the National Health Council (NHC) an opportunity to spearhead novel research on cross-cutting climate issues.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

BMS-ESG-Report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2023 ESG Rerport aligns with the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Standards for the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. This report has been prepared in reference to GRI standards.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

bms-tcfd-climate-change-report (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2023 Climate Change Report presents BMS' initial assessment and details the actions the company is taking to limit the impact of climate change. The report contains four key sections in alignment with the TCFD's recommendations: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. Through the disclosures within these sections, we aim to improve the reporting of our approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Insufficient data

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

At BMS, we recognize the importance of scenario analysis for understanding environmental risks and opportunities but have not yet implemented it due to several key factors: 1. Resource Allocation and Prioritization: Our current focus is on foundational sustainability efforts, such as improving data quality and refining calculation methodologies for baseline environmental data and direct emissions reduction, which offer immediate benefits. Due to its resource-intensive nature, scenario analysis

has not yet been prioritized. 2. Data Maturity: We are working on enhancing our data collection processes to ensure the availability of robust and reliable data, which is essential for effective scenario analysis. This will be undertaken once our data capabilities have reached a more advanced stage. 3. Capability Building: We are actively developing internal expertise and capacity for advanced risk assessment tools, including scenario analysis, through training and collaboration with external experts. 4. Future Plans: Integrating scenario analysis into our environmental risk management strategy is a key objective in our sustainability roadmap, and we plan to adopt this approach in the near future.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2050
☑ Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition risks are more pronounced: • Increase in global carbon pricing mechanisms • Market shifts quickly to renewables and away from fossil fuels • Reputation based on higher climate action expectations by customers and consumers SSP 1: Low carbon development • Inclusive development and strong, swift collective global action on climate change • Major efficiency gains and improvements in environmental conditions • Quick transition to global carbon pricing and a switch to renewable energy

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was selected to show the potential impacts on BMS' business based on legitimate global action around climate change and decarbonization.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical risks are more pronounced: • More severe increase in acute risks like extreme weather (e.g., hurricanes, wildfires, floods) increasing in frequency and severity • More severe increase in chronic risks like temperature rise, drought, and sea level rise SSP 5: Fossil-fueled development • Strongly globalized, increasingly connected and materialism-focused economy • Exploitation of abundant fossil fuels for resource- and energy-intensive lifestyles • Decline of low-carbon energy by 2050 in the absence of additional climate policies

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was selected to show the potential impacts on BMS' business based on low global action on climate change and decarbonization.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The results of the scenario analysis were directly integrated into our enterprise risk management framework. The analysis is also supporting the integration of climate change into our short-, medium-, and long-term strategic and financial decision-making. An asset-level scenario analysis was conducted across global BMS-owned and third-party facilities to evaluate the impact, hazard exposure and likelihood of the physical and transitional climate hazards. The analysis was conducted across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons: 2025, 2035 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen to align with our Net Zero and near-term Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

At BMS, our core mission is to discover, develop, and deliver innovative medicines that help patients prevail over serious diseases. While our primary focus is on advancing healthcare, we recognize the importance of aligning our operations and business practices with global climate goals, including the transition to a net-zero carbon economy. However, as a global pharmaceutical company, our operations and supply chain currently rely on a range of energy sources, including fossil fuels, to maintain the high standards required for the manufacturing, distribution, and development of life-saving medicines. Ceasing all spending on activities that contribute to fossil fuel use or expansion at this stage could disrupt our ability to deliver critical healthcare products to patients worldwide, particularly in regions where alternative energy sources are not yet fully viable or reliable. That said, we are deeply committed to reducing our carbon footprint and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. This commitment is reflected in our comprehensive climate transition plan, which includes ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our operations, investing in renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and exploring sustainable innovations in our supply chain. Our strategy is designed to balance the urgent need to address climate change with our responsibility to ensure the continuous and reliable supply of medicines to patients. We are actively exploring opportunities to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and support the development of sustainable energy solutions, and we have already made significant progress in this area. For example, we are increasing our investment in renewable energy sources and implementing energy efficiency projects across our facilities globally. We are committed to continually reassessing our energy strategy in line with advancements in technology and the availability of alternative energy sources. As these options become more feasible, we will further align our business practices with global climate goals, ultimately reducing our dependency on fossil fuels while continuing to meet the healthcare needs of patients around the world.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

In 2023, we reached out to more than 50 of our top shareholders, representing roughly 52% of our total shares outstanding. As in previous years, we engaged on many important topics related to our executive compensation and corporate governance programs, including the recent leadership transition in November 2023, board composition and leadership, company strategy (including commercial execution and impact of changes in the regulatory environment), and progress against our inclusion and diversity and ESG priorities, including the inclusion of ESG metrics in our incentive programs. The feedback we received from shareholders was generally positive and supportive of our governance practices and our compensation program. Our 2023 say-on-pay proposal was approved by 92% of our shareholders, confirming continued support for our executive compensation program. We used the feedback from these engagement conversations as vital input into Committee discussions. The Committee remains committed to ongoing shareholder engagement and it will continue to actively consider shareholder feedback as it evaluates and adjusts our executive compensation program in the future.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

BMS's climate transition plan (created in 2024) relies on several key assumptions and dependencies: Key Assumptions: • Technological Advancements: Continued progress in clean energy technologies and renewable energy solutions. • Regulatory Environment: Increasingly stringent climate policies and supportive regulations. • Market Demand: Growing consumer and investor demand for sustainable products. • Supply Chain Stability: Reliable access to key raw materials, with a shift towards renewable resources. Key Dependencies: • Renewable Energy Infrastructure: Availability and expansion of renewable energy sources. • Partnerships: Collaboration with suppliers, industry peers, and governments. • Workforce Expertise: Employee engagement and skill in implementing sustainable practices. •Financial Resources: Access to funding for investments in clean technologies and sustainable innovations. These elements ensure that our climate transition plan is effective, realistic, and aligned with our commitment to sustainability and delivering life-saving medicines.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

As part of its ambitious enterprise-wide science-based Net-Zero target (approved in July 2024), Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) has committed to ensuring that 75% of suppliers (by emissions) establish their own science-based targets (SBTs) by 2028. To achieve this goal, BMS has undertaken several key initiatives throughout the year: Establishing a Scope 3 Emissions Baseline: We have developed a comprehensive baseline for our Scope 3 emissions, to gain a better understanding of our supply chain's current carbon footprint. This baseline is crucial for tracking progress and setting meaningful targets. Identifying and Prioritizing Suppliers: We have identified and prioritized suppliers for inclusion in our SBT Supply Chain Engagement Program (which we are fully launching in 2024). This process involves assessing suppliers based on their potential impact and readiness to adopt science-based targets. Creating a Supplier PowerBI Progress Tracker Dashboard: We are in process of developing a PowerBI dashboard to track and monitor the progress of our suppliers towards setting and achieving their SBTs. This tool enables real-time data visualization and helps in managing supplier performance effectively. Providing Education and Awareness: In 2024 we are rolling out educational initiatives to raise awareness about the SBT program among key internal stakeholders. This includes training sessions and informational resources to ensure alignment and support across the organization. As BMS prepares to launch its SBT Supply Chain Engagement Program, several factors are critical for successful implementation:

Optimizing Internal Resources: We are addressing internal resource constraints to ensure that we have the necessary support and capacity to manage the program effectively. Recognizing Supplier Diversity: We understand that suppliers are at various stages of their decarbonization journeys. Our approach accommodates these differences, providing tailored support to help each supplier advance their sustainability efforts. Managing Supplier Data: We are focused on managing and tracking supplier climate data and ensuring they meet the target thresholds. This includes implementing robust systems for data collection and analysis. Adapting to Future Trends: We are continuously monitoring emerging trends in sustainability and recalibrating our supplier prioritization to align with evolving best practices and climate goals.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

test.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

We are committed to embedding sustainability into our product life cycle, using predictive analytics to drive design, development, and continuous improvement. By collaborating with external companies and academic institutions, we enhance our innovation capacity and sustainability performance, rapidly developing solutions that lower our environmental footprint. We use data-driven tools to analyze asset complexity, define key performance indicators (KPIs), and identify inefficiencies. This allows us to focus on the most significant opportunities for improvement, particularly in material selection and production processes, reducing waste and energy use while maintaining safety and efficacy. Our participation in the ACS GCI Pharmaceutical Roundtable on Sustainability reflects our dedication to advancing sustainable practices in the pharmaceutical sector. Through this initiative, we share insights and tools with industry peers, promoting collaborative innovation for greener solutions. Sustainability Challenges in Packaging In pharmaceuticals, maintaining product safety is essential, but packaging materials such as plastics, glass, and metals present sustainability challenges. These materials are often combined for protection from environmental factors like humidity and temperature, but the combinations cannot easily be separated for recycling. While we are investing in bio-based and renewable materials, regulatory oversight from bodies like the FDA and EMEA adds complexity and increases costs. The need to meet rigorous health and safety standards, including child-resistant packaging and product integrity, limits the immediate adoption of sustainable alternatives. The cost of recycling and take-back programs for packaging also remains a challenge. Plastics Management Initiatives To address these challenges, we established a Plastics Management Task Force focused on recycling and circularity. This task force is spearheading initiatives to create closed-loop systems for lab plastics by partnering with suppliers to return and recycle materials. We are also working with external partners like Triumvirate to expand our plastic recycling efforts and exploring take-back or recycling programs for single-use bio-bags with our suppliers. These initiatives resulted in a 27% increase in plastic recycling in 2023, compared to 2022, and brought our overall enterprise-wide recycling/reuse rate to 52%, a 6% improvement over the previous year.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

BMS launched a supplier engagement program to enhance sustainability across 400 upstream and downstream suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The program aims to help suppliers set Science-Based Targets through three waves over 18 months. Suppliers are categorized by their climate action progress and readiness for a low-carbon economy, with tailored engagement for each group. This initiative involves procurement training, workshops, webinars, and progress tracking. BMS is also a founding partner of the My Green Lab Converge program, focusing on Scope 3 emissions by engaging Contract Research Organizations (CROs), Contract Manufacturing Organizations (CMOs), and Contract Development and Manufacturing Organizations (CDMOs) to reduce lab environmental impacts through My Green Lab Certification. Collaborative Efforts in Sustainability We collaborate with pharmaceutical peers through initiatives like: Energize Program: Partnering with Schneider Electric and over 20 companies to promote renewable energy in the supply chain. M2030 Activate Program: Working with API suppliers to improve sustainability capabilities. These initiatives drive significant progress toward a greener supply chain. Sustainable Logistics and Packaging BMS reduces environmental impact in logistics by optimizing transportation modes, shifting from air to ocean freight, reducing shipment frequencies, and collaborating with suppliers offering fuel-efficient fleets. Packaging is consolidated, and we adopt reusable or recyclable solutions where possible. In 2023, we conducted a sustainability treasure hunt with a key supplier, identifying opportunities to transition from single-use to reusable packaging and other measures to lower our waste-to-landfill rates. Key 2023 Initiatives Reusable Thermal Blankets replaced single-use blankets for product temperature control. Multi-Use Temperature Loggers explored to reduce waste. Reusable Pallet Shippers replaced active containers for cold-chain shipments. Energy-Efficient Containers introduced for better temperature-sensitive product transport. Reusable Refrigerated Containers deployed for smaller shipments, exploring further global expansion. Frozen Product Shipping Alternatives to enhance sustainability for critical medicines. These efforts significantly reduced emissions and waste. Collaborative Networks BMS also engages with networks like Green Suppliers Network and Rx-360, a pharmaceutical consortium focusing on sustainability, product quality, and global supply chain integrity.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

At BMS, our R&D initiatives are centered on discovering and developing innovative medicines to address unmet medical needs. Recognizing the impact of climate change on human health, we have implemented several initiatives to minimize the environmental footprint of our R&D processes. We are committed to integrating sustainability into our product lifecycle by utilizing predictive analytics to enhance our design and development efforts. Collaborating with external companies and academic institutions, we accelerate the development of new solutions while improving our sustainability metrics. Our data-driven approach enables us to analyze asset complexities, establish key performance indicators, and pinpoint inefficiencies, allowing us to focus on significant opportunities. This insight guides our decision-making in molecular development and the integration of new technologies for safe and efficient scientific practices. BMS actively participates in the ACS GCI Pharmaceutical Roundtable on Sustainability, sharing tools and knowledge across the pharmaceutical industry to promote sustainable practices. Key Initiatives in 2023 In 2023, we launched several key initiatives aimed at enhancing our R&D sustainability: Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): We established a dedicated team to conduct LCA analysis for our small molecule and biological medicines. Pistoia Alliance Membership: We joined the Pistoia Alliance to focus on reducing the environmental impact of clinical trials. Partnership with My Green Lab: We initiated a collaboration with My Green Lab, a non-profit that unifies stakeholders in scientific research to promote social and environmental responsibility. This program develops standards and inspires behavior changes in the scientific community. Through this partnership, we seek innovative methods to lessen laboratory environmental impacts. In its first year, over 300 scientists in R&D labs committed to achieving My Green Lab certification, recognized by the United Nations Race to Zero campaign as a significant step towards a zero-carbon future. This certification represents the gold standard for laboratory sustainability best practices. Sustainable Practices and Accountability In addition to certification, we introduced the My Green Lab ACT Environmental Impact Factor Label, which emphasizes Accountability, Consistency, and Transparency in the manufacturing, energy and water usage, packaging, and end-of-life management of laboratory products. Our R&D scientists and procurement teams collaborate to identify and select sustainable products, ensuring responsible sourcing practices across our laboratories.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

BMS is committed to achieving 100% renewable electricity procurement by 2030. We are leveraging virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) and other procurement mechanisms like renewable energy credits (RECs) and green tariffs. Notably, we executed two significant VPPAs: a 15-year agreement for 60 MW in 2022 and another for 145 MW in 2023. The latter is projected to contribute 270 MW to the grid and offset approximately 457,300 metric tons of CO2 annually, with an expected economic impact of 35 million over 30 years. Sustainable Design Standards In 2022, we adopted a Design Standard for Sustainability, guiding new construction and retrofitting. This standard incorporates sustainability requirements across site design, water, energy, materials, and indoor air quality, ensuring renewable energy options are integrated from the outset of capital projects. Innovative Efficiency Solutions Our Global Engineering and Sustainability teams work to identify innovative solutions for water conservation and energy efficiency. We are active participants in the DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory training program, with 16 buildings in the U.S., Australia, and Ireland achieving LEED certification. BMS has received 9 Energy Star Partner of the Year awards, including six for Sustained Excellence. Energy Efficiency Initiatives We continually enhance energy efficiency through various measures, including: Boiler stack economizers. Waste heat recovery systems. Reduced air change rates in labs. Retrofitted lab fume hoods with automatic sash controls. An Automatic Fault Detection and Diagnostics (AFDD) system to optimize operations and reduce energy consumption. Waste Reduction and Recycling BMS is focused on reducing, reusing, and recycling materials. Our 2023 goal was to decrease waste volume by 10% compared to 2022, and we project a 10-15% reduction. We've partnered to divert non-hazardous waste from six New Jersey sites to waste-to-energy facilities, improving our landfill diversion rate.
[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

Currently, at BMS we do not apply an internal price to environmental externalities, such as carbon or water, due to several factors. Firstly, we are in the process of evaluating how best to integrate internal pricing into our financial and operational frameworks. This involves understanding the potential impacts on our business model, assessing industry practices, and ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements. Additionally, establishing an internal price for environmental externalities requires comprehensive data and analysis to accurately reflect the environmental costs and risks associated with our operations. We are working towards enhancing our data collection and analysis capabilities to better understand these impacts and to support the development of an internal pricing mechanism. While we do not currently use internal pricing, we are committed to exploring this tool as part of our broader sustainability strategy. We recognize its potential to drive efficiencies, inform decision-making, and prepare for future regulatory changes. As we advance our sustainability initiatives, we will consider implementing internal pricing mechanisms to better manage and mitigate environmental risks
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

The threshold consists of those suppliers that are within the BMS Near-Term Scope 3 Science Based Target, otherwise referred to as 'top emitting' suppliers.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

400

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

The threshold consists of those suppliers that are within the BMS Near-Term Scope 3 Science Based Target, otherwise referred to as 'top emitting' suppliers. They are also assessed for their Water-related impacts related to basin/landscape condition and dependence on water.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

400

Plastics

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The goal is to achieve measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Based Targets. This program is divided into three waves, initiated approximately every six months. The first wave focuses on engaging suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those classified as initiating and progressing, and finally those identified as advancing and leading. These classifications are based on their progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low-carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

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

Select all that apply
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BMS requests data from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient contract manufacturers on their waste water discharge and water quality metrics. The BMS team ensure this meets regulatory standards and engages with suppliers as needed.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Reputation management

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Leveraging supplier capabilities to drive environmental performance.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*There are actions that BMS can take, including a supplier audit or other documentation requests.*

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*There are actions that BMS can take, including a supplier audit or other documentation requests*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The goal is to achieve measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Based Targets. This program is divided into three waves, initiated approximately every six months. The first wave focuses on engaging suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those classified as initiating and progressing, and

finally those identified as advancing and leading. These classifications are based on their progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low-carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

A PDAP evaluation is required for all commercial API manufacturing facilities (even though we have not identified a substantive impact) and reviewed on an annual basis by BMS subject matter experts (SMEs). Our SMEs engage with the suppliers to refine calculated metrics (e.g., PEC/PNEC ratio) and reduce risk associated with discharge water quality.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The goal is to achieve measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Based Targets. This program is divided into three waves, initiated approximately every six months. The first wave focuses on engaging suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those classified as initiating and progressing, and finally those identified as advancing and leading. These classifications are based on their progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low-carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

BMS has developed a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The goal is to achieve measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Based Targets. This program is divided into three waves, initiated approximately every six months. The first wave focuses on engaging suppliers identified as lagging, followed by those classified as initiating and progressing, and finally those identified as advancing and leading. These classifications are based on their progress towards climate action and readiness for operating in a low-carbon economy. The engagement program includes internal and external communications to ensure BMS procurement leads are properly trained to educate their targeted suppliers. It also features mid-year and year-end performance review workshops, a webinar series, consultation office hours, and a supplier progress tracker.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Administer the CDP Supply Chain program to suppliers along with communications, support and resources. This ensures better reporting from suppliers, which provides better insight into BMS Scope 3 emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Reporting on suppliers' Scope 1-3 emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

BMS water experts request water discharge and quality data from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient contract manufacturers to ensure regulatory compliance. This relays the seriousness of the issue with the supplier and the urgency to meet and maintain compliance with wastewater discharge standards.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Wastewater discharge regulations.

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Removal of plastic from the environment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Exploration of more recyclable and/or more circular product solutions with specific suppliers. By advancing a more circular agenda it enables the Zero Waste to Landfill goal BMS has set for 2040.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

'Energize' is a program co-sponsored by 20 pharma companies to bring free access to renewable energy procurement practices to the pharmaceutical supply chain. By lowing the barrier to entry, the program is designed to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy in the pharma value chain, thereby reducing BMS Scope 3 emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Directly reducing BMS Scope 3 (supplier scope 2) emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Industry affiliation

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

BMS collaborates with many other pharma peers in industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain. BMS engages with our industry peers to streamline climate-related efforts and requests for our suppliers, moving the industry closer towards net-zero emissions. One initiative includes Energize, in partnership with Schneider Electric and 20 other pharma peers to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy within the supply chain. Another

example is M2030's Activate, targeting API suppliers to accelerate their sustainability capabilities. Finally, partnering with MyGreenLab's Coverge, alongside several other pharma peers to get lab-based suppliers engaged on environmental best practice implementation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement has created alignment on key criteria of the supply chain sustainability agenda and accelerated collective action to educate and bring supplier partners along in the journey. Success is measured by the amount of supplier participation in educational content, the results of supplier audits and collaboration on joint initiatives/conferences and the like.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Industry Peers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

BMS collaborates with many other pharma peers in industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain. BMS engages with our industry peers to streamline climate-related efforts and requests for our suppliers, moving the industry closer towards net-zero emissions. One initiative includes Energize, in partnership with Schneider Electric and 20 other pharma peers to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy within the supply chain. Another

example is M2030's Activate, targeting API suppliers to accelerate their sustainability capabilities. Finally, partnering with MyGreenLab's Coverge, alongside several other pharma peers to get lab-based suppliers engaged on environmental best practice implementation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement has created alignment on key criteria of the supply chain sustainability agenda and accelerated collective action to educate and bring supplier partners along in the journey. Success is measured by the amount of supplier participation in educational content, the results of supplier audits and collaboration on joint initiatives/conferences and the like.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Pharmaceutical peer companies

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

BMS collaborates with many other pharma peers in industry initiatives to move forward environmental efforts within the pharmaceutical supply chain. BMS engages with our industry peers to streamline climate-related efforts and requests for our suppliers, moving the industry closer towards net-zero emissions. One initiative includes Energize, in partnership with Schneider Electric and 20 other pharma peers to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy within the supply chain. Another example is M2030's Activate, targeting API suppliers to accelerate their sustainability capabilities. Finally, partnering with MyGreenLab's Coverge, alongside several other pharma peers to get lab-based suppliers engaged on environmental best practice implementation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement has created alignment on key criteria of the supply chain sustainability agenda and accelerated collective action to educate and bring supplier partners along in the journey. Success is measured by the amount of supplier participation in educational content, the results of supplier audits and collaboration on joint initiatives/conferences and the like.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify :Forum for the Future works in partnership with business, governments, and civil society to accelerate the shift towards a just and regenerative future in which both people and planet thrive

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The climate crisis is inherently a health crisis, necessitating coordinated action from the private sector, governments, and civil society. Human health depends on fresh water, nutritious food, clean air, and a stable climate. However, these issues are often addressed separately, revealing a gap in guidance for businesses on integrating their net zero strategies to tackle both challenges simultaneously. To bridge this gap, Forum for the Future and leading healthcare companies—Bayer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Bupa, Haleon, Reckitt, and Walgreens Boots Alliance—have established the Climate and Health Coalition. This coalition seeks to empower the private sector to drive the integrated transformation of health and climate systems, benefiting both people and the planet.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water quality

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify :Detailed guidance for private sector climate & health strategies; Creating recommendations for government, investors, & philanthropy; Alignment between existing private sector initiatives; Demonstrating links between climate & human health

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

By 2030, Forum for the Future is working to enable a deep and urgent transition under the listed 3 pillars. These are qualitative goals with the quantitative impacts to be measurable by each participating company, government, and NGO. Also, the broader impacts of the collective action of the Forum members will be measurable with time. (1) Transition of the food system to enable equitable access to nutrition whilst securing sustainable livelihoods for producers and restoring nature. Underpinned by both climate mitigation and adaptation practices. (2)Transition to renewable energy that is ecologically safe, socially just and resets the goals of the energy production system, (3) • Work with business leaders and other change actors in the market system to shift how and why business operates. The Forum is looking to reset business as a driver of a just and regenerative economy in which people and the planet take priority.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify **:**Forum for the Future works in partnership with business, governments, and civil society to accelerate the shift towards a just and regenerative future in which both people and planet thrive

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The climate crisis is inherently a health crisis, necessitating coordinated action from the private sector, governments, and civil society. Human health depends on fresh water, nutritious food, clean air, and a stable climate. However, these issues are often addressed separately, revealing a gap in guidance for businesses on integrating their net zero strategies to tackle both challenges simultaneously. To bridge this gap, Forum for the Future and leading healthcare companies—Bayer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Bupa, Haleon, Reckitt, and Walgreens Boots Alliance—have established the Climate and Health Coalition. This coalition seeks to empower the private sector to drive the integrated transformation of health and climate systems, benefiting both people and the planet.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water quality

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:**Detailed guidance for private sector climate & health strategies; Creating recommendations for government, investors, & philanthropy; Alignment between existing private sector initiatives; Demonstrating links between climate & human health

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

By 2030, Forum for the Future is working to enable a deep and urgent transition under the listed 3 pillars. These are qualitative goals with the quantitative impacts to be measurable by each participating company, government, and NGO. Also, the broader impacts of the collective action of the Forum members will be measurable with time. (1) Transition of the food system to enable equitable access to nutrition whilst securing sustainable livelihoods for producers and restoring nature. Underpinned by both climate mitigation and adaptation practices. (2)Transition to renewable energy that is ecologically safe, socially just and resets the goals of the energy production system, (3) • Work with business leaders and other change actors in the market system to shift how and why business operates. The Forum is looking to reset business as a driver of a just and regenerative economy in which people and the planet take priority.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

In 2023 BMS implemented a supplier engagement program to systematically address sustainability improvements across the 400 suppliers identified in our SBTi submission. The goal is to achieve measurable progress by all suppliers towards setting Science-Based Targets. One attribute of this program is to identify opportunities to partner with our CDP Supply Chain member suppliers in the development of impactful environmental initiatives.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Aligning consolidation approach across environmental issues and with financial accounting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Aligning consolidation approach across environmental issues and with financial accounting.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We have not yet implemented a consolidated approach to align environmental issues with financial accounting. However, we plan to integrate these areas to ensure a unified and comprehensive approach.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We have not yet implemented a consolidated approach to align environmental issues with financial accounting. However, we plan to integrate these areas to ensure a unified and comprehensive approach.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

Additional emission sources have been estimated that were previously excluded. For scope 1 and 2, this includes capturing international feet emissions. For scope 3, this includes adding emissions for business travel beyond air travel and emissions in the following categories: downstream transportation and distribution, end of life treatment of sold products, and investments.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3

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

Scope 1 and 2 emissions: a cumulative change (/-) of five percent (5%) or greater in BMS's Scope 1 and 2 base year emissions. Scope 3 emissions: a cumulative change (/-) of five percent (5%) or greater in BMS's Scope 3 base year emissions

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Our market-based scope 2 figures include US and European residual and utility specific emission factors. Our location-based scope 2 figures include factors from the EPA and IEA.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

CO2 Bulk/Process Gas

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

This emission source represents less than 1% of Scope 12 emissions so is considered de minimis.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated the emissions in 2022 based on data sampling from major suppliers.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Smaller facilities. Global office, warehouse, and distribution facilities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

2.9

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

This emission source represents less than 3% of Scope 12 emissions so is considered de minimis.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Completed screening analysis in 2020 showing that sites below the stated area thresholds accounted for
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel and refrigerant activity data is gathered from sites as well as from fleet vehicle usage. Emission factors are from U.S. EPA. Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting. 40 CFR Part 98. Table C-1 and Table C-2.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155056

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity and purchased steam usage is gathered from sites. The emission factor for steam comes from U.S. EPA. GHG Emission Factors Hub, Table 7. The emission factors for location-based electricity are from US EPA eGRID and the IEA.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161907

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity and purchased steam usage is gathered from sites. The emission factor for steam comes from U.S. EPA. GHG Emission Factors Hub, Table 7. The emission factors for location-based electricity are from US EPA eGRID and the IEA. Market-based electricity emission factors are from US and European residual mix sources and utility specific sources when possible, otherwise use grid-average emission factors

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1354700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used a hybrid approach to calculate Purchased Goods and Services emissions by collecting supplier specific data via the CDP Supply Chain program as well as spend data for suppliers outside of that program. Supplier specific data for 95 of our key suppliers was collected through the CDP Supply Chain Module. The methodology used by individual suppliers was not requested. Data were allocated to BMS using various methods including production volume, financials and business travel. For the remaining suppliers, 100% of total spend data was collected, and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions. 100% of BMS' PG&S emissions have been calculated using the Hybrid approach.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used a hybrid approach to calculate Capital Goods emissions by collecting supplier specific data via the CDP Supply Chain program as well as spend data for suppliers outside of that program. Supplier specific data for 95 of our key suppliers was collected through the CDP Supply Chain Module. The methodology used by individual suppliers was not requested. Data were allocated to BMS using various methods including production volume, financials and business travel. For the remaining suppliers, 100% of total capital spend data was collected, and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions. 100% of BMS' Capital Goods emissions have been calculated using the Hybrid approach.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data was obtained directly from fuel and electric power consumption data tracked from invoices or other actual activity data used in the scope 1 and 2 emissions calculations. DEFRA well to tank emission factors were applied to calculate upstream emissions associated with the fuels used in BMS's operations. Additionally, eGRID and IEA grid loss factors are applied to BMS's scope 2 electric power emissions to calculate the upstream transmission and distribution losses.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used three methods to calculate the total transportation and distribution emissions. First, emissions were calculated using the distance-based method when possible, using distance data (distance, mass, mode) provided directly from carriers and emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub. Then, if distance data was not available or relevant for that supplier, supplier-specific emissions data was used from the CDP Supply Chain Module. Lastly, spend data and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions for any remaining suppliers.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data was obtained from invoices or other actual activity data. Table 9 of the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub for Scope 3: Waste Generated in Operations was used to determine appropriate emission factors for calculations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used a hybrid approach for estimating business travel emissions. For air travel, BMS uses the distance-based method, collecting travel distance per flight and applying an emission factor from UK DEFRA to the distance depending on the haul length. For non-air travel, BMS uses the spend-based method, applying EEIO emission factors to the travel spend.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated using the GHG Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator for which the number of BMS's employees was leveraged as an input. Multiplied total number of employees as stated in our 10-k by Quantis tool's 1700 kg CO2e number.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used the distance-based method for calculating the transportation emissions. A series of calculations and assumptions are applied to the Product Sales data to derive the distance travelled. For distribution emissions, BMS used the distribution emissions from Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution as a proxy.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used the waste-type-specific method for calculating emissions for the treatment of product packaging (e.g., glass vials, plastic bottles, etc.) and case packaging (e.g., cardboard boxes). Total product packaging weight and case packaging weight was determined based on product sales, average packaging weights, and average case quantities for each product type. Assumptions are made on the materials and disposal method. The packaging weights are multiplied by emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub, table 9.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BMS used the average-data method, using revenue by partner to estimate investment emissions. BMS applied supplier-specific emission intensities (emissions/revenue) from CDP when possible. When not available, a sector average emission factor is applied.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

208535

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and refrigerant activity data is gathered from sites as well as from fleet vehicle usage. Emission factors are from U.S. EPA. Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting. 40 CFR Part 98. Table C-1 and Table C-2.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

158817

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

158447

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity and purchased steam usage is gathered from sites and from fleet vehicles. The emission factor for steam comes from U.S. EPA. GHG Emission Factors Hub, Table 7. The emission factors for location-based electricity are from US EPA eGRID and the IEA. Market-based electricity emission factors are from US and European residual mix sources and utility specific sources when possible, otherwise use grid-average emission factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1353368

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Spend-based method

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

45

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses a hybrid approach to calculate Purchased Goods and Services emissions by collecting supplier specific data via the CDP Supply Chain program as well as spend data for suppliers outside of that program. Supplier specific data for 103 of our key suppliers was collected through the CDP Supply Chain Module. The methodology used by individual suppliers was not requested. Data were allocated to BMS using various methods including production volume, financials and business travel. For the remaining suppliers, 100% of total spend data was collected, and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions. 100% of BMS' PG&S emissions have been calculated using the Hybrid approach.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

23745

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

48

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses a hybrid approach to calculate Capital Goods emissions by collecting supplier specific data via the CDP Supply Chain program as well as spend data for suppliers outside of that program. Supplier specific data for 103 of our key suppliers was collected through the CDP Supply Chain Module. The methodology used by individual suppliers was not requested. Data were allocated to BMS using various methods including production volume, financials and business travel. For the remaining suppliers, 100% of total capital spend data was collected, and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions. 100% of BMS' Capital Goods emissions have been calculated using the Hybrid approach.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

72108

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data was obtained directly from fuel and electric power consumption data tracked from invoices or other actual activity data used in the scope 1 and 2 emissions calculations. To calculate upstream emissions associated with the fuels used in BMS's operations, emission factors from UK DEFRA were applied. Emission factors from IEA were used to calculate upstream emissions associated with the purchased electricity used in BMS's operations as well as the emissions associated with the electricity lost in transmission and distribution.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

131064

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

27

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS used three methods to calculate the total transportation and distribution emissions. First, emissions were calculated using the distance-based method when possible, using distance data (distance, mass, mode) provided directly from carriers and emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub. Then, if distance data was not available or relevant for that supplier, supplier-specific emissions data was used from the CDP Supply Chain Module. Lastly, spend data and EEIO factors were used to calculate emissions for any remaining suppliers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3839

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data was obtained from invoices or other actual activity data. Table 9 of the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub for Scope 3: Waste Generated in Operations was used to determine appropriate emission factors for calculations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

65504

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses a hybrid approach for estimating business travel emissions. For air travel, BMS uses the distance-based method, collecting travel distance per flight and applying an emission factor from UK DEFRA to the distance depending on the haul length. For non-air travel, BMS uses the spend-based method, applying EEIO emission factors to the travel spend.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

49734

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses the average data method for estimating employee commuting emissions, using secondary data to estimate the necessary activity data. This category includes both employee commuting and work from home emissions. For commuting, the total annual miles commuted by all BMS employees was estimated based on the total employee count, average commuting distance, and average number of days worked at worksite per year. The average commuting distance was derived from the US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration's report titled Summary of Travel Trends: 2022 National Household Travel Survey. For work from home emissions, BMS followed the methodology from the Anthesis whitepaper titled Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers. Energy consumption was estimated following the report's methodology, and emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub were applied.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from these leased assets is included in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore excluded here. In addition, BMS used industry benchmarking techniques such as leveraging CDP's own Scope 3 emissions by industry sector data to aid in determining the relevance of the Scope 3 Category as it pertains to our industry. Other determining factors used were based on our ability to collect relevant data for the Scope 3 category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6321

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses the distance-based method for calculating the transportation emissions. A series of calculations and assumptions are applied to the Product Sales data to derive the distance travelled. For distribution emissions, BMS uses the distribution emissions from Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution as a proxy.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS produces finished products that do not require any subsequent processing. Therefore, it is not relevant. In addition, BMS used industry benchmarking techniques such as leveraging CDP's own Scope 3 emissions by industry sector data to aid in determining the relevance of the Scope 3 Category as it pertains to our industry. Other determining factors used were based on our ability to collect relevant data for the Scope 3 category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Pharmaceutical products sold by BMS are consumed and do not produce GHG emissions while in use. We do not sell inhalers. Therefore, this category is not relevant. In addition, BMS used industry benchmarking techniques such as leveraging CDP's own Scope 3 emissions by industry sector data to aid in determining the relevance of the Scope 3 Category as it pertains to our industry. Other determining factors used were based on our ability to collect relevant data for the Scope 3 category.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS uses the waste-type-specific method for calculating emissions for the treatment of product packaging (e.g., glass vials, plastic bottles, etc.) and case packaging (e.g., cardboard boxes). Total product packaging weight and case packaging weight is determined based on product sales, average packaging weights, and average case quantities for each product type. Assumptions are made on the materials and disposal method. The packaging weights are multiplied by emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub, table 9.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not own assets that we lease to another entity, so this category is not relevant. In addition, BMS used industry benchmarking techniques such as leveraging CDP's own Scope 3 emissions by industry sector data to aid in determining the relevance of the Scope 3 Category as it pertains to our industry. Other determining factors used were based on our ability to collect relevant data for the Scope 3.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

41971

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

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

84

(7.8.5) Please explain

BMS enters into collaboration arrangements, known as alliances, with third parties for the development and commercialization of certain products. BMS's proportion of the alliance operational emissions falls under BMS's Scope 3 Category 15: Investments when not already captured within Scopes 1 and 2. BMS captures publicly disclosed revenue-generating alliances. BMS uses the average-data method, using revenue by partner to estimate investment emissions. BMS applies supplier-specific emission intensities (emissions/revenue) from CDP when possible. When not available, a sector average emission factor is applied.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other sources.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other sources.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

BMS 2023 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

BMS 2023 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

BMS 2023 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

BMS 2023 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1777

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.48

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The change in renewable energy consumption was calculated by taking the difference between the 2023 and 2022's "Renewable Power - Offsite" emissions. In 2023, renewable electricity led to a 12,598.3 MTCO2e decrease in emissions. In 2023, that value was 14,374.9 MTCO2e. The difference between the two values is 1,776.6. Last year's total Scope 12 emissions were 373,807. Therefore we arrived at 0.48% through (1,776.6 / 373,807) * 100 0.48%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18865

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*BMS's emission reduction initiatives beyond renewable energy consumption led to a decrease in emissions of 18,865 MTCO2e. Last year's total Scope 12 emissions were 373,807. Therefore we arrived at 5.05% through (18,865 / 373,807) * 100 5.05%.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10262

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.75

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Scope 12 emissions decreased by 1.8% overall from 2022 to 2023. However, after taking into account the change in emissions that was due to changes in renewable energy and measured emissions reduction initiatives, an increase in emissions remained. The exact impact of this change has not been measured and therefore we have not identified the reasons for the remaining difference in our emissions. The formula used to calculate the Emissions value (percentage) column was as follows: (Unidentified change in Scope 12 emissions attributed [10,262.4]) / (Scope 12 emissions [373,807]) * 100 2.75%.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	948	*Emissions from biogenic carbon are associated with biomass - wood chips, which are used as an energy source at one BMS facility (Boudry).*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

204768

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

160

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

330

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

3277

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178

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

9

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

9

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

553

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

12

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

13

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

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

0

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

356

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4742

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

16365

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

16365

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158

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

1

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

2

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77

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

4

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

22

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

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

6

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

37

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1079

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

123

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

294

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1595

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

301

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

44

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151

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

35

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

55

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8083

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

7651

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

8

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1228

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

7

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

11

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1558

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

2117

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

2117

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

260

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

18

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

26

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27

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

0

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

26

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

411

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

0

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93

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

0

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

1

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21741

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

61930

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

60318

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1231

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

18

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

33

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111

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

1

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

5

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

791

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

154

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

5

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1166

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

833

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

1475

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162102

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

69229

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

77579
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aichi Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.904249

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

137.175708

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Boudry

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

506

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.942536

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.827306

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Brisbane

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.77

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.674579

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.387883

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cambridge

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.365203

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.081069

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cambridge (Alewife)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1838

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.395216

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.149215

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cambridge Crossing

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

871

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.37312

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.07414

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cruiserath

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8033

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.415997

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-6.37342

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Devens

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18518

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.532663

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.628227

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fleet

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29691

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.289194

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.714502

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Giralda Farms

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.7625

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.43501

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Humacao DP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10989

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.148328

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-65.792959

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Juno Bothell

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

689

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.799974

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.213071

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lawrenceville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42684

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.321544

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.706363

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Libertyville, IL

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.28982

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.00143

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Manati

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10752

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.447945

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-66.464936

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Moreton

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

783

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.408203

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.098853

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nassau Park

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.303883

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.673161

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

New Brunswick

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53813

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.418589

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.500136

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Phoenix

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1683

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.455923

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-112.170407

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Princeton Pike

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

577

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.289194

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.714503

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Redwood City, CA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2471

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.484977

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.218145

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Diego (Campus Point)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

688

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.893425

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-117.223976

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Diego (Science Park)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.901602

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-117.240513

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Francisco

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.768804

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.395622

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Seattle-Dexter

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

993

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.622173

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.341973

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4742

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.992671

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.40179

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Summit East

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1846

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.709019

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.345269

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Summit West

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14341

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.724745

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.379257

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Warren

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.630315

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.504396

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zofingen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.289177

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.940548
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*71288*
Row 2	*Office*	*2462*
Row 3	*Research*	*105093*
Row 4	*Fleet*	*29691*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Aichi Plant

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

2117

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

2117

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Boudry

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

149

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brisbane

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

807

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

90

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cambridge

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

1474

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

1473

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cambridge (Alewife)

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

957

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

956

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cambridge Crossing

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

650

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

324

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fleet

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

185

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

386

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cruiserath

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

7645

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Devens

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

14453

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

14430

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Giralda Farms

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

221

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

226

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Humacao DP

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

29486

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

28719

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Juno Bothell

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

1085

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

1171

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lawrenceville

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

5900

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

8070

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Libertyville, IL

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

360

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

375

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Manati

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

32443

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

31599

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Moreton

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

818

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

1448

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Munich, Germany

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

278

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

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nassau Park

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

1248

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

1707

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New Brunswick

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

6578

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

8996

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Phoenix

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

3726

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

3923

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Princeton Pike

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

2312

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

3162

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Redwood City, CA

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

2149

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

120

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Roszel Road

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

299

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

409

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rueil Paris (LEASED FACILITY)

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

96

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

229

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Diego (Campus Point)

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

2033

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

2190

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Diego (Science Park)

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

264

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

284

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Francisco

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

187

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

21

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Seattle-Dexter

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

2307

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

2490

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Plant

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

16365

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

16365

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Summit East

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

2705

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

3321

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Summit West

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

17200

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

21122

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tampa, FL

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

644

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

664

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Warren

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

1671

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

2053

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zofingen

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

4

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

4
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*126706*	*121879*
Row 2	*Office*	*7803*	*9718*
Row 3	*Research*	*24123*	*26464*
Row 4	*Fleet*	*185*	*386*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

208535

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

158817

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

158447

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions fall within our consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions fall within our consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

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

Currently, BMS is unable to allocate emissions at the customer level. To provide this information, enhanced tracking of emissions tied to product purchases and logistics would be required. Further insight into practical LCA methodologies that are industry specific can aid in more detailed allocated emissions. At this point in time, our customers can calculate Scope 3 Emissions using the BMS Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions reported through CDP and revenue.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Data Infrastructure Enhancement: We will leverage advanced data management systems and perform detailed supply chain and part-level emissions assessments. By employing Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Costing methodologies, we can more accurately track and allocate emissions across our entire value chain. LCAs involve aggregating granular data at every stage—from raw material acquisition and production to distribution, usage, and end-of-life treatment. Enhancing our data infrastructure will ensure that our emissions data is accurate, consistent, and comprehensive. Collaboration and Integration: We will work closely with our suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders to gather more detailed and precise emissions data. This collaborative approach will enable us to allocate emissions more accurately, ensuring transparency and accountability throughout our value chain. We plan to integrate this data into our supply chain management systems, improving the flow of information and supporting more effective emissions allocation. Capability Building, Training, and Use of External Consultants: We will invest in

training our teams to utilize advanced emissions calculation methodologies and tools. This includes upskilling our staff on the latest industry practices and standards for emissions accounting. Additionally, we will collaborate with external experts and consultants to align our approach with best practices and evolving regulatory requirements. Ultimately, these efforts will standardize Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) within our sector, ensuring that product-level footprints and LCAs set a consistent benchmark for sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1073748

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

1073748

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

36791

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

362354

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

399146

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4264

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

4264

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2081

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

2081

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38872

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1440367

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

1479239
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2962

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2962

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

221212

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

221212

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

849574

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

370520

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

479053

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1073748

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2962

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

591733

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

479053

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2670

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2670

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

590

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

590

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

591733

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

591733

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Unknown

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

24130

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Ireland

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Cruiserath

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Unknown

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

798

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Munich

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Wind, Solar, Small Hydro, Geothermal, Biofuel

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

4744

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Redwood City, CA

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Unknown

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

1326

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Cambridge, MA

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

5793

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Boudry

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

683

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

750.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2155

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2246.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

502

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

502.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1482

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1482.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26718

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

454

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25368

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52540.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

614

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

617.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

300

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

339.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

292

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

362.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2357

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4265

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6622.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

863

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6249

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7112.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

610

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

714.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

392

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

392.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24147

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44037

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68184.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4753

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4777.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4554

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6244

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10798.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1066

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1125.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

104

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

155.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1628

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1628.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

373

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

376.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85351

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

97324

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182675.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

975

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

977.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4969

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5090.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

443

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

572.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5985

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6860

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12845.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1215

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1215.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4039

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

126

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5837

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10002.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

243779

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2091

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4264

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

855008

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1105142.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000815

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

366981

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

45006000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in revenue was larger than the decrease in emissions, causing the intensity value to increase year over year. Emissions decreased 1.8% while revenue decreased 2.5%. The emissions from the previous year used to determine the percent change are the recalculated values from the base year recalculation.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

10.762

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

366981

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

34100

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in emissions was larger than the decrease in employees, causing the intensity value to decrease year over year. Emissions decreased 1.8% from various emission reduction initiatives while employee count decreased just 0.6%. The emissions from the previous year used to determine the percent change are the recalculated values from the base year recalculation.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

211900

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

161907

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

373807.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

169708.378

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

208535

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

158447

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

366982.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers organization-wide scope 12 emissions. Target covers biogenic emissions and associated removals from bioenergy feedstocks – CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from the combustion, processing and distribution phase of bioenergy and the land use emissions and removals associated with bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve scope 1 and scope 2 emissions reductions in the near-term, we plan to continue improving our operational energy efficiency through the identification and implementation of fuel and electricity conservation measures. BMS will continue to increase our sourcing of renewable electricity as part of our commitment to obtain 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030 ("Low 1"). In 2022, BMS executed a 15-year virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) for 60 megawatts (MW) at the 240-MW Cattlemen Solar Park in Texas. In 2023, a second 15-year VPPA with National Grid Renewables for 145 MW of solar at the Texas-based Blevins Solar Projects was announced. Other initiatives include ensuring 100% of vehicles in our commercial fleet are electric by 2040 ("Oth 2") and evaluating and implementing low- or no-carbon solutions at our cogeneration plans. The progress curve is likely to be variable over time and will be monitored for alignment with SBTi annual linear reduction rate requirements. Scope 12 emissions have reduced 1.8% from 2022 to 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

71900

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

71900.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

71900.000

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

4.07

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

4.07

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

32642.600

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72108

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72108.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

72108.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-0.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers organization-wide scope 3, category 3: fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions. Target covers biogenic emissions and associated removals from bioenergy feedstocks – CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from the combustion, processing and distribution phase of bioenergy and the land use emissions and removals associated with bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve science-aligned scope 3, category 3: fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions reductions in the near-term, we plan to continue improving our operational energy efficiency through the identification and implementation of fuel and electricity conservation measures, and will continue to increase our sourcing of renewable electricity as part of our commitment to obtain 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030 ("Low 1"). Other plans include procuring additional renewable electricity to cover electric power transmission and distribution losses. Emissions from this category increased 0.3% from 2022 to 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

211900

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

161907

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1354700

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19900

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

71900

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

137300

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4400

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58300

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1646500.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2020307.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

93.1

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

94.3

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

202030.700

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

208535

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

158447

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1353368

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23745

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72108

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

131064

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3839

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49734

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1633858.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2000840.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

1.07

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers organization-wide scope 12 emissions and scope 3 emissions from the applicable categories. Target covers biogenic emissions and associated removals from bioenergy feedstocks – CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from the combustion, processing and distribution phase of bioenergy and the land use emissions and removals associated with bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As part of its near-term scope 3 supplier engagement target ("Oth 3"), BMS has developed a supplier engagement program, encouraging suppliers from our upstream scope 3, category 1: purchased goods and services emissions, scope 3, category 2: capital goods emissions, and scope 3, category 4: upstream transportation and distribution emissions to set their own SBTs. As part of this effort, BMS continues our effort to provide strategic, tactical and operational support to assist suppliers in setting and achieving their own SBTs, which is anticipated to translate into science-aligned emissions reductions in our upstream scope 3, category 1: purchased goods and services emissions, scope 3, category 2: capital goods emissions, and scope 3, category 4: upstream transportation and distribution emissions in the long-term. To achieve science-aligned scope 3, category 3: fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions reductions in the long-term, we will maintain our sourcing of 100% purchased electricity from renewable sources post planned achievement in 2030 ("Low 1") and continue to improve our operational energy efficiency through the identification and implementation of fuel and electricity conservation measures. Other plans include procuring additional renewable electricity to cover electric power transmission and distribution losses, and potential fuel switching opportunities. It is anticipated science-aligned emissions reductions in scope 3, category 5: waste generated in operations will be achieved in the long-term in tandem with our target of zero waste to landfill by 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/01/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

484527

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

23

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

9.2

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

-17.92

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes - Abs1, Abs2, Abs3, and NZ1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Bristol Myers Squibb - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday, 18 June 2024_compressed.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030, 100% of our purchased electricity for our global facilities included in our organizational boundary will be obtained from renewable sources. Included in the target are all manufacturing sites, R&D sites greater than or equal to 50,000 square feet and owned or leased distribution centers and offices greater than or equal to

100,000 square feet. Excluded from the target are all offices and distribution centers less than 100,000 square feet and R&D facilities less than 50,000 square feet. According to a 2020 screening analysis, these facilities comprised less than 3% of BMS's total emissions profile and are deemed de minimis.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We expect to achieve our target by building on our current renewable energy portfolio, using virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) as an important part of our strategy. In 2022, we executed a 15-year VPPA for 60 megawatts (MW) at the 240-MW Cattlemen Solar Park in Texas. In November of 2023, we announced a second 15-year VPPA with National Grid Renewables for 145 MW of solar at the Texas-based Blevins Solar Project. We will also pursue expanded utilization of renewable energy via supply contracts and onsite installations. We are 9.2% of purchased electricity coming from renewable sources in 2023, and we expect that to increase as our VPPAs come online.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ metric tons of waste diverted from landfill

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

65

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

84

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

54.2857142857

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes - Abs3, NZ1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Bristol Myers Squibb - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday, 18 June 2024_compressed.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set the commitment to zero waste to landfill by 2040. The BMS Zero Waste to Landfill goal is defined by generally accepted definitions of ZWTL and includes all operations within our reporting boundary; there are no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

BMS is executing its Zero Waste to Landfill strategy by aligning with vendors/suppliers to divert current landfilled material to other methods of disposal, including waste-to-energy, recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, and food donations.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles
☑ Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

3.6

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.6000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes - Abs1, Abs3, NZ1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Bristol Myers Squibb - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday, 18 June 2024_compressed.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BMS has committed to ensuring 100% of vehicles in our commercial fleet are electric by 2040. This goal covers our global fleet.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

BMS has adopted a phased electric vehicle (EV) implementation approach through 2040, wherein the fleet will be 100% EVs. The approach is informed by external policy drivers and internal drivers and constraints, prioritizing locations based on potential regulatory impacts, available supply, and internal stakeholder demand. Battery electric vehicles (the long-term focus of our 2040 target) were 3.6% of our fleet in 2023. 28% of our 7,000 vehicles consisted of some form of environmentally friendly vehicle (i.e., hybrid, plug-in electric (PHEV) or battery electric (BEV)).

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

07/18/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

17

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

75

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

37

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

34.4827586207

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes - Abs3, NZ1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Bristol Myers Squibb - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 18 June 2024.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BMS commits that 75% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution will have SBTs by 2028. The minimum boundaries for these scope 3 categories, in conformance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, are included in the target.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

BMS's target objective is to help create a more sustainable and healthier planet for generations to come. Healthier environments support healthier people, so we seek to minimize our environmental footprint and address the harmful effects of environmental degradation and climate change on public health.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

BMS launched a supplier engagement program in 2023 to encourage suppliers from covered scope 3 emissions categories to set their own SBTs in the near-term (i.e., by 2028). As part of this effort, BMS will be lending support strategically to assist suppliers in setting and achieving their own SBTs, which is anticipated to translate into science-aligned emissions reductions in our upstream scope 3, category 1: purchased goods and services emissions, scope 3, category 2: capital goods emissions, and scope 3, category 4: upstream transportation and distribution emissions in the long-term ("Abs4"). In 2023, we strategically identified which suppliers to engage with and encourage to set emission reduction targets. The focus initially will be primarily on our largest suppliers by emissions and spend, and then we will expand the program further to reach more suppliers as needed. From there, we will provide education and resources for our suppliers around greenhouse gas management. Our topics of engagement and support will depend on that supplier's maturity in greenhouse gas management. For some, it will be focused on developing and disclosing a greenhouse gas inventory if that's where they are in their journey, and for others, it will be focused on setting and achieving a greenhouse gas reduction target. Throughout all this, we will continually strive to improve our data by shifting from using spend to calculate emissions to using supplier-specific emissions values disclosed through the CDP Supply Chain Module.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/17/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Per the SBTi Net-Zero Standard, this target boundary includes the near-term scope 1 and 2 SBT boundaries disclosed in Abs1, the near-term scope 3 SBT boundaries disclosed in Abs2, the near-term supplier engagement target boundaries disclosed in Oth3, and the long-term scope 1, 2, and 3 SBT boundaries disclosed in Abs3.100% of measured company-wide scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and at least 90% of company-wide scope 3 are included in NZ1. These emissions will be reduced by 90%. Any residual emissions will be neutralized per SBTi Net-Zero Standard Criteria 28 at the net-zero target date.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

BMS commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year. BMS also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

No planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year were established during the reporting year, but BMS plans to develop its carbon removal strategy in comping years as part of its comprehensive net-zero strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

BMS plans to conduct an annual review process year-over-year to monitor our progress towards this goal.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*79*	*18865*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1071

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

371018

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

1659078

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12285

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

4062327

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

1679021

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2614

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

883070

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

353980

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

714

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

260900

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

1795432

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2092

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

454103

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

1868253

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

BOILERS/STEAM/HHW

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

228

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

15634

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

488500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

80

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

28135

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

215000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy reduction projects are featured on monthly Energy & Water Council meetings which includes cross-functional attendees across global facilities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A regulatory compliance assessment is performed on newly promulgated rules (local, state, country, regional) to determine the impact and any upgrades/or new equipment/processes needed to comply. Our design standards are regularly reviewed to incorporate any regulatory requirements/standards.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy-related projects are reviewed on a project-by-project basis to determine their overall long-term effectiveness and financial return. This review forms the basis for project approval for funding.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Go Green team was established to inform and educate employees about actions they can take to save energy and decrease greenhouse gas emissions at work and at home. Global employee engagement programs included activities in recognition of Earth Hour, Earth Day and Earth Month, World Recycling Day, and employee 'lunch and learn' events covering Sustainability at BMS.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated budget to help fund energy and GHG reduction projects.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Other

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Utility rebates help to drive investment and re-investment in energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects. 3rd party review and engagement of decarbonization roadmaps for top energy-user sites.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Research and Development sites less than 50,000 square feet and distribution centers, offices, and other locations owned or leased less than 100,000 square feet are not included.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The majority of water withdrawal/discharge/consumption occurs at our larger research and development, office, and manufacturing facilities. BMS operations outside those in-boundary facilities primarily include relatively small, leased commercial office spaces. Water use tends to be limited to daily use by employees for sanitation purposes.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawals – total volumes for all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. This information is received either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. Additionally, a minor component of our water withdrawals occurring primarily at office and/or small leaseholds within larger multi-purpose facilities are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available on a monthly basis, data may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly or annually.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawals – volumes by source for all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. This information is received either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. The central database categorizes water withdrawals by source. Additionally, a minor component of our water withdrawals occurring primarily at office and/or small leaseholds within larger multi-purpose facilities are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available, data may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly or annually.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site and parameter, but generally reviewed yearly upon publication by purveyor.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We primarily rely on the water quality data provided by the water purveyor.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At sites that obtain water from third party sources, we rely on the water quality data provided by the water purveyor. Pharmaceutical process/manufacturing water requires strict quality standards. As required by US FDA and international regulatory agencies we collect supplemental data to confirm quality of the highly purified water required for pharmaceutical production. We typically refine incoming supplied water to pharmaceutical production specification and ensure water quality meets production requirements. The effectiveness of the water treatment is verified through a data collection process. The frequency of data collection varies based on pharmaceutical production water requirements (daily-annual). Water used in other operations meets or exceeds local water requirements.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from continuously to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where required by discharge permit, volume is monitored by metering device. Where not required by permit, sources of this information include onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices. Additionally, some of our water discharges are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges – total volume for all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. Where required, wastewater discharge - total volume is monitored by metering devices in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits. Where not required, sources of this information include receipt either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. Additionally, a component of our water discharges – total volumes are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available, data may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly or annually.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from continuously to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where required by discharge permit, volume is monitored by metering device. Where not required by permit, sources of this information include onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices. Additionally, some of our water discharges are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges – volumes by destination for all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. Where required, wastewater discharge - volumes by destination is monitored by metering devices in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits. Where not required, sources of this information include receipt either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. Additionally, a component of our water discharges – volumes by destination are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available, data may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly or annually.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from continuously to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where required by discharge permit, volume is monitored by metering device. Where not required by permit, sources of this information include onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices. Additionally, some of our water discharges are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges – volumes by treatment method for all operations included in our reporting boundary, indicated in 9.1. Where required, wastewater discharge - volumes by treatment method is monitored by metering devices in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits. Where not required, sources of this information include receipt either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. Additionally, a component of our water discharges – volumes by treatment method are estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available, data may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly or annually.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site and parameter from continuously to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Varies by parameter, includes calibrated meter (e.g., pH), on-site laboratory, and certified analytical laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is measured at 51 - 75% of our facilities within our boundary. Wastewater discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is monitored in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits, law or local regulations, typically at facilities with manufacturing and/or research and development operations. Monitoring frequency varies from continuously to annually depending on the regulatory requirement.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site and parameter from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Varies by parameter, includes on-site laboratory and certified analytical laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality - emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances) is measured at 26 - 50% of our facilities within our boundary as defined by GHG Protocol. Wastewater discharge quality - emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances) is monitored in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits, law or regulations, typically at facilities with manufacturing and/or research and development operations. Monitoring frequency varies from monthly to annually depending on the regulatory requirement.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

On-site calibrated measurement device.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality - temperature is measured at 1 - 25% of our facilities within our boundary as defined by GHG Protocol. Wastewater discharge quality - temperature is monitored in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits, law or regulations, typically at facilities with manufacturing and/or research and development operations. Monitoring frequency varies from monthly to annually depending on the regulatory requirement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated from data collected by onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption by total volume is calculated as the difference between total water withdrawal volume and total discharge volume. This input information is received either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices / calculated in accordance with standard engineering practices and compiled into a central database used for reporting. The frequency of data collection is generally monthly, though in some instances where 3rd party invoices are not available, data collection may be compiled for reporting purposes quarterly and annually.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We implement water reuse/recycling in some limited applications such as cooling tower make up water. Additionally, BMS tracks reuse water at facilities with access to municipal supplied recycled water. BMS reuses / recycles water at additional facilities not included in the reported total as water reuse at these sites are not measured/monitored. BMS is going to be working towards additional metering of reused and recycled water across its operations as part of our commitment to equitable water use.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Varies by site from monthly to yearly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We provide fully functioning WASH services to all our company owned facilities regardless of size. WASH services are measured indirectly as part of total water withdrawal (i.e., employee use is not separately measured from potable water supply to our facilities).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2766

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple offsetting factors (see explanation)

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Several offsetting factors caused our total water withdrawals to remain about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. Note that the actual change was a slight increase of approximately 0.1% from 2,762 megaliters in 2022 to 2,766 megaliters in 2023. We define a change of less than 5% as "about the same". Water use increased due to acquisition of three facilities that were added to our reporting boundary at various times during 2023, as well as a change in accounting methodology that now captures withdrawal associated with a foundation dewatering system. These increases were offset by partial or full facility closures that occurred during 2023. Additionally, changes in local weather patterns (e.g., increases/decreases in average temperature) year to year cause small fluctuations in utility-related water volumes. This data is based on several methods of collection including invoices, onsite meter reads, and mass balance calculations when appropriate. These are captured in a centralized reporting platform and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Future water withdrawal volumes are anticipated to remain the same, with some increase due to growth that will be offset by investments in water-smart technology/processes (e.g., water reuse) that will decrease water intensity over time.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1496

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple offsetting factors (see explanation)

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Several offsetting factors caused our total discharges to remain about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. Note that the actual change was a slight decrease of approximately 2.5% from 1,535 megaliters in 2022 to 1,496 megaliters in 2023. We define a change of less than 5% as "about the same". Water discharge increased due to acquisition of three facilities that were added to our reporting boundary at various times during 2023, as well as a change in accounting methodology that now captures discharge associated with a foundation dewatering system. These increases were offset by partial or full facility closures that occurred during 2023. Additionally, changes in local weather patterns (e.g., increases/decreases in average temperature) year to year cause small fluctuations in utility-related water volumes. This data is based on several methods of collection including invoices, onsite meter reads, and mass balance calculations when appropriate. These are captured in a centralized reporting platform and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Future water discharge volumes are anticipated to remain the same, with some increase due to growth that will be offset by investments in water-smart technology/processes (e.g., water reuse) that will decrease water intensity over time.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1270

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Multiple offsetting factors (see explanation)

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated by taking the difference: water withdrawal – water discharge water consumption. As such, the same factors that affected water withdrawal and water discharge, also affect water consumption (e.g., facility acquisition/closure, accounting methodologies, and weather patterns), which remained about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. Note that the actual change was a slight increase of approximately 3.5% from 1,227 megaliters in 2022 to 1,270 megaliters in 2023. We define a change of less than 5% as "about the same". This data is based on several methods of collection including invoices, onsite meter reads, and mass balance calculations when appropriate. These are captured in a centralized reporting platform and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Future water consumption volumes are anticipated to remain the same, with some increase due to growth that will be offset by investments in water-smart technology/processes (e.g., water reuse) that will decrease water intensity over time.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1013

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**No change

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

36.62

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawn from areas with water stress is about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2023, BMS withdrew 1,013 megaliters at sites with water stress compared to 1,049 megaliters in 2022. This represents a 3.5% decrease, which we define as about the same (less than 5%). Our network of facilities in water stressed areas underwent some change in 2023 including cessation of operations at one facility (Summit East) and acquisition of one facility (Libertyville). Associated increases and decreases with these facilities approximately offset each other. Our five-year forecast is "lower" due to anticipated changes in our site network, including previously announced cessation of operations at facilities that are located within these areas. The WRI Aqueduct tool was used to support efforts to compile results from our global water source and wastewater risk assessment, which incorporates a more holistic view of water risk. By entering the coordinates of all our sites, we evaluated the results against the baseline water stress, the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. This allows us to consider future developments and assess water risks at individual sites. According to these results, 11 of 33 sites representing 36.6% of water withdrawn is located across 7 river basins. In particular, the water withdrawal from stressed regions is sourced from the Raritan basin, Tampa Bay basin, and Des Plaines basin, which are considered to have a baseline water stress of High (40-80%) and Lower Salt basin, San Diego basin, Lake Tail Hu basin, and Sandy Hook/Staten Island basin, which are considered to have a baseline water stress of Extremely High (80%).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

n/a

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

n/a

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

179

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater was withdrawn at our New Brunswick (pump and treat remediation), Princeton Pike (foundation dewatering), Manatí and Humacao (industrial water source) facilities in 2023. Data are sourced from direct measurements, with a decrease of 21.3% from 227.5 megaliters (2022) to 179 megaliters (2023). BMS defines lower/higher as a change of /- 5% to 25%. This decrease reflects decreased activity as BMS ramped down operations for planned closure at the Humacao facility in 2024. In addition, a production well at the Manati facility was shut down for an extended maintenance period. We anticipate that groundwater withdrawal will cease at the Humacao facility during 2024 and will remain relatively constant in the near future for the remaining facilities. Over the longer term groundwater withdrawal volumes are anticipated to remain the same or increase due to growth, the effects of which will be partially offset by conservation efforts.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

n/a

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

n/a

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2587

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water from third-party sources, specifically municipal sources, remained about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. The withdrawal slightly increased by 2% (from 2,535 megaliters in 2022 to 2,587 in 2023) which BMS considers to be about the same (less than /-5%). This information is received either from onsite meters or 3rd party invoices. This is a relevant source because we rely on this high quality water to meet the demands of pharmaceutical manufacturing and it represents most of our consumption. We anticipate the majority of our future withdrawals will also be from third-party sources. Over the longer term groundwater withdrawal volumes are anticipated to remain the same or increase due to growth, the effects of which will be partially offset by conservation efforts.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.5

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water is discharged to fresh surface water at our Aichi facility, (in accordance with appropriate government-issued permits), for which the data is sourced from direct measurements. The lower discharge volume of 3.5 megaliters in 2023 represents a decrease of 9% from the 3.85 megaliters discharged in 2022. BMS defines lower/higher as a change of /- 5% to 25%. This decrease reflects normal variability in business activity at this individual facility. Future volumes will likely stay the same as operations at the Aichi site are projected to continue as normal.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

n/a

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

n/a

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1492.9

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water is discharged to third parties (often following pre-treatment at R&D and manufacturing facilities) for treatment. The 2023 discharge volume (1,492.9 megaliters) is about the same as the 2022 discharge volume (1,531.67 megaliters), a 2.5% decrease. BMS defines "about the same" as a change of less than /-5%. This data is based on several methods of collection including invoices, onsite meters, and mass balances when appropriate. Discharge volume remained about the same despite minor offsetting year to year fluctuations at individual facilities in response to nominal variability in business activity. Future discharge volumes are anticipated to remain the same or increase due to growth. However, we do expect our water use intensity (and associated wastewater discharge intensity) to decrease over time resulting from conservation efforts, including reuse.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

n/a

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

360

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

3 of our sites maintain a secondary treatment method. These facilities are manufacturing facilities with on-site secondary wastewater treatment plants that treat wastewater with biological processes prior to discharge to surface water in accordance with discharge authorization permits or to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. The 2023 discharge volume (360 megaliters) is about the same as the 2022 discharge volume (351.8 megaliters), a 2.3% increase. BMS defines "about the same" as a change of less than /-5%. This data is based on onsite meters, and mass balances when appropriate. Discharge volume remained about the same despite minor offsetting year to year fluctuations at individual facilities in response to nominal variability in business activity. Future discharge volumes are anticipated to remain the same or increase due to growth. Increases are anticipated to occur at a lower rate than business growth due to planned efforts to increase water use efficiency as part of our long term sustainability commitments.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

n/a

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

62

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

One BMS facility (Princeton Pike, NJ) directly discharges groundwater diverted from the subsurface through a foundation drain. Upgrades to monitoring infrastructure completed for 2023 now allow measurement and reporting of this volume. As the water is diverted directly from the ground and conveyed to a local stormwater outfall without use and/or contact with industrial materials, treatment is unnecessary. This quantity may decrease in the future as we are evaluating opportunities to beneficially reuse this water.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

110

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

20 of our sites discharge water directly to third parties without treatment. The majority of these facilities are smaller office based or with light research and development activities that do not require specialized treatment prior to discharge to a municipal wastewater treatment plant for processing before discharge. The 2023 discharge volume (110 megaliters) is about the same as the 2022 discharge volume (114.6 megaliters), a 4% decrease. BMS defines "about the same" as a change of less than /-5%. This data is based on onsite meters, and mass balances when appropriate. Future volumes are anticipated to remain relatively constant.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

964

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

10 of our sites equalize and/or neutralize the pH levels prior to discharge to municipal wastewater treatment plants for additional processing for discharge. The 2023 discharge volume (964 megaliters) is lower than the 2022 discharge volume (1069.14 megaliters) by 10%. BMS defines "lower" as between /-5% to 25%. Water discharge decreased due to partial or full facility closures that occurred during 2023 that were only partially offset by acquisition of other facilities that were added to our reporting boundary at various times during 2023. Future volumes are anticipated to remain relatively constant or increase in response to business growth at these facilities. Increases are anticipated to occur at a lower rate than business growth due to planned efforts to increase water use efficiency as part of our long term sustainability commitments.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

BMS does not have its sites report on nitrates, phosphates or pesticides as we don't use pesticides and our wastewater is treated at secondary POTWs. We are in full compliance with POTW requirements in all areas in which have direct operations.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

BMS does not have its sites report on nitrates, phosphates or pesticides as we don't use pesticides and our wastewater is treated at secondary POTWs. We are in full compliance with POTW requirements in all areas in which have direct operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

11

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Substantive strategic impacts are considered risks or opportunities, within both our direct operations and supply chain, which may have a significant impact on BMS and the potential for jeopardizing or restricting BMS's manufacturing or distribution of products that have a moderate to very high likelihood of occurring. All risks and opportunities disclosed meet the criteria for a substantive strategic impact but do not necessarily meet the criteria for a substantive financial risk. Quantifiable indicators include but are not limited to potential revenue loss and increased expenses. The thresholds of the quantifiable indicators that define substantive financial risk vary by department within BMS. An example of a substantive strategic impact that BMS has considered includes the identification of "high" or "extremely high" baseline water stress (using WRI Aqueduct). Baseline water stress represents the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable water supplies for which higher values indicate more competition among users of water withdrawn from the shared basin. According to these results, 11 of 33 sites representing 33.3% of water withdrawn is located across 7 river basins. In particular, the water withdrawal from stressed regions is sourced from the Raritan, Tampa Bay, and Des Plaines Basins, which are considered to have a baseline water stress of High (40-80%) and Lake TaiHu basin, Sandy Hook/Staten Island, Lower Salt and San Diego basins, which are considered to have a baseline water stress of Extremely High (80%).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Currently, BMS has not identified specific upstream value chain facilities with significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities. Recognizing the importance of these factors, we are actively developing a comprehensive water management strategy. Over the next two years, we will conduct a detailed assessment to identify water-related issues across our upstream supply chain. This will involve evaluating water usage and impacts at key facilities to determine dependencies, environmental impacts, and related risks and opportunities. Our goal is to develop targeted strategies for effective water resource management and address any identified challenges.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lawrenceville

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Raritan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.321544

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-74.706363

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

273.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

273.4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

149

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

149

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

124.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as “about the same” if less than /-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between /-5%-25%, and “much higher”/”much lower” if greater than /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is sourced from direct measurement. As one of the larger water users in our network and in a water stressed area, we are actively reviewing water conservation opportunities for implementation. Due to this we anticipate that the water footprint will decrease in the future.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nassau Park

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Raritan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.304103

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-74.673098

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. This facility represents a relatively small water user and is scheduled to exit the BMS network during 2025. Accordingly, the water footprint of this facility is expected to drop to zero and we have de-prioritized water conservation opportunities at this facility.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

New Brunswick

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Raritan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.4713

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-74.440218

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

423

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

19.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

403.8

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

207.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

287.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

215.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as “about the same” if less than /-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between /-5%-25%, and “much higher”/”much lower” if greater than /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is sourced from direct measurement. As one of the larger water users in our network and in a water stressed area, we currently implement wastewater reuse at this facility. In addition, we are actively reviewing additional water conservation opportunities for implementation. Due to this we anticipate that our water footprint will decrease in the future.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rozel Road

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Raritan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.320894

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-74.64079

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. This facility represents a relatively small water user and exited the BMS network during 2023. Accordingly, the water footprint of this facility will drop to zero for future reporting years.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tampa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tampa Bay

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.992281

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-82.548827

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and

discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. This facility represents a relatively small water user focused on administrative activities. Accordingly, the water footprint of this facility primarily relates to employee WASH services that are not currently targeted for additional water conservation opportunities.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Libertyville

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Des Plaines

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.296007

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-87.998409

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.9

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.4

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. This facility is new to the BMS network in 2023 and data represents only a partial year of operation. As the facility matures and a baseline water footprint is developed, additional information will be available about potential trends and conservation opportunities.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Phoenix

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**North America, Colorado (major) / Lower Salt (minor)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.455922

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-112.170406

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

65.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

65.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

29.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

29.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

35.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with extremely high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is sourced from direct measurement. As a manufacturing facility in an extremely high baseline water stressed area, we currently implement wastewater reuse at this facility. This facility represents a relatively small water user and is scheduled to exit the BMS network during 2024/2025. Accordingly, the water footprint of this facility is expected to drop to zero and we have de-prioritized additional water conservation opportunities at this facility.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

San Diego (Campus Point)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**California (major) / San Diego (minor)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.893425

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-117.223976

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

15.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.7

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with extremely high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is sourced from direct measurement. As a relatively small research and development facility, the water footprint is similarly relatively small. However, being in an extremely high baseline water stress area, the facility uses a public reclaimed water system to off-set potable supply. In 2022, BMS announced plans to merge multiple San Diego-based R&D facilities into a new R&D facility in San Diego, CA. The design of the new facility incorporates advance innovations for sustainability, specifically around conservation of electricity and water. Alternative water sources and innovated wastewater technologies are being incorporated to reduce municipal or well water consumption, reduce wastewater generation and potable water demand. The design provides for simultaneous increase of the local aquifer recharge using condensate recovery, rainwater harvesting, and reclaimed wastewater. Accordingly, the water footprint of our San Diego operations is expected to decrease when the new facility becomes operational.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

San Diego (Science Park)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California (major) / San Diego (minor)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.901602

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-117.240513

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with extremely high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is sourced from direct measurement. As a relatively small research and development facility, the water footprint is similarly relatively small. However, being in an extremely high baseline water stress area, the facility uses a public reclaimed water system to off-set potable supply. In 2022, BMS announced plans to merge multiple San Diego-based R&D facilities into a new R&D facility in San Diego, CA. The design of the new facility incorporates advance innovations for sustainability, specifically around conservation of electricity and water. Alternative water sources and innovated wastewater technologies are being incorporated to reduce municipal or well water consumption, reduce wastewater generation and potable water demand. The design provides for simultaneous increase of the local aquifer recharge using condensate recovery, rainwater harvesting, and reclaimed wastewater. Accordingly, the water footprint of our San Diego operations is expected to decrease when the new facility becomes operational.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Shanghai Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast (major) / Lake TaiHu (minor)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.020669

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.396245

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

197.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

197.9

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

97

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

97

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

100.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with extremely high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as “about the same” if less than /-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between /-5%-25%, and “much higher”/”much lower” if greater than /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. As one of the larger water users in our network and in a water stressed area, we are actively reviewing water conservation opportunities for implementation. Due to this we anticipate that our water footprint will decrease in the future.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Summit East

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**United States, North Atlantic Coast (major) / Sandy Hook / Staten Island (minor)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.708803

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-74.344817

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

18.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is located in a basin with high baseline water stress (WRI Aqueduct). We define year over year change thresholds as: “about the same” if 0-5%, “higher”/”lower” if between 5%-25%, “much higher”/”much lower” if /-25%. Water supply volume is sourced from metered (direct measurement) municipal source and discharge volume is estimated based on engineering calculations and similar facilities within the reporting boundary. This facility represents a relatively small water user and exited the BMS network during 2023. Accordingly, the water footprint of this facility will drop to zero for future reporting years.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The third-party verifier, who was engaged, performed their assurance in accordance with their standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. A sampling method was used to verify a % as deemed appropriate by the auditor to ascertain assurance over all BMS's water withdrawal volume.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals - volume by source are directly related to water withdrawals - total volume. BMS obtains the majority (90%) of our water from third party (municipal) source, with the remainder coming from groundwater diversions that are regulated and reported to authorities in accordance with extraction permits. Because water withdrawal – total volume is verified, including review of utility bills and meter data, the volume by source is indirectly verified. We plan to work with our third-party verifier to expand the verification scope to include additional water aspects.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Because the majority of our water withdrawal (90%) is obtained from third-party (municipal) sources, BMS relies on water quality statements provided by the water purveyor. Accordingly, we do not have plans to verify data from our third-party purveyors.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We monitor water discharges – total volume by metering devices in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits where required. Where not required, sources of this information include receipt either from onsite meters / measurements or 3rd party invoices, or estimated based on engineering calculations or similar facilities within the reporting boundary. Although not currently within the scope of our annual third-party verification, we plan to work with our third-party verifier to expand the verification scope to include additional water aspects.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – volume by destination is directly related to water discharges – total volumes because the discharge location for each of our facilities is known. Although not currently within the scope of our annual third-party verification, we plan to work with our third-party verifier to expand the verification scope to include additional water aspects.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level is directly related to water discharges – total volumes because the level of treatment for each of our facilities is known. Although not currently within the scope of our annual third-party verification, we plan to work with our third-party verifier to expand the verification scope to include additional water aspects.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is measured at 51 - 75% of our facilities within our boundary in accordance with local wastewater discharge permits, law or local regulations, typically at facilities with manufacturing and/or research and development operations. Because our discharge quality at these locations is already regulated by local authorities, we do not plan to provide additional verification of this water aspect.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water consumption by total volume is calculated as the difference between total water withdrawal volume and total discharge volume. Although not currently within the scope of our annual third-party verification, we plan to work with our third-party verifier to expand the verification scope to include additional water aspects. [Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

45006000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

16271149.67

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal intensity is anticipated to trend down in alignment with our commitment to equitable water use that drives water conservation and reuse.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Compounds exhibiting intrinsically negative properties such as being persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMR), or endocrine disruptors

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Our products contain active pharmaceutical ingredients, that are highly regulated by governments in all geographies where they are sold/distributed (e.g., FDA, EMA, PDMA, etc.) to protect human health and the environment. These hazards are clearly communicated on our safety data sheets.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Bristol Myers Squibb has taken a number of actions/activities to (a) reduce potential concentrations of pharmaceuticals in the environment and (b) to further scientific knowledge in this area, including:• During new drug development and the regulatory approval process, we collect an extensive amount of ecotoxicological information about our compounds to support regulatory environmental assessments and our pharmaceutical discharge assessment program. Before marketing a new compound, we must ensure that our compounds are safe for human use and for potential impact the environment. Very few chemical entities are more broadly studied prior to widespread human use or application than pharmaceutical compounds. Our industry works closely with regulatory and environmental agencies such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and European Medicines Agency to ensure the potential impact of pharmaceuticals on the aquatic environment and on human health are understood and minimized.• We design clean and efficient pharmaceutical manufacturing processes that do not have an adverse impact on the environment.

Additionally, the wastewater from Bristol Myers Squibb's manufacturing facilities undergoes engineered wastewater treatment before being discharged to the environment. This treatment is provided by company owned and operated on-site infrastructure or off-site municipal wastewater treatment systems, or a combination of both.• Bristol Myers Squibb and other members of EFPIA are committed to furthering the scientific research in order to achieve a better understanding of this issue. Work conducted to date has included scientific data collection, development of analytical tools and models, and publication of research papers. This effort will continue within and among the pharmaceutical industry, academia, government laboratories and other scientific organizations.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Along with all industries, we are working to continuously improve the ways in which we protect the quality and availability of water, especially in areas of scarcity. For our industry, there is increasing attention and research focused on the effects of pharmaceuticals in the environment.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*BMS currently supplies WASH services to employees at all of our global facilities.*

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/15/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2624.59

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2040

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

262.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2493.3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

6

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage aligns with our reporting boundary described in Section 9.1.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

BMS established the first phase of our Water Reduction Roadmap to baseline our current water usage while mobilizing site leaders to drive water efficiency projects. Through efforts like smart water metering systems, rainwater collection and treatment, and prioritizing and updating water balances, in 2022, we realized a 4.1% decrease year-over-year in total water withdrawal. In addition to continuous learning from these projects, BMS is evaluating multiple water conservation technologies for application across our operations. In 2023, we began initial investigations for a number of potential projects, including: infinite cooling and dynamic water technologies electrolysis cell precipitation projects to enhance cooling tower operations, chiller optimization project and ion exchange to create super-soft water, wastewater mining and onsite treatment of sanitary wastewater, reuse feasibility study for treatment of process wastewater, replacement of existing boiler feedwater system.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Plentiful, clean water is essential for discovering and manufacturing our life-transforming medicines. BMS is reducing our consumption of water, improving the treatment of the wastewater we discharge, and assessing the risks of water shortages from climate change along our journey to achieve equitable water use. We implemented smart meters within building automation systems and cloud-based platforms that track water usage, allowing for quick response to significant water-use deviation. BMS follows stringent corporate standards and guidelines that meet or exceed local requirements regarding the treatment and management of wastewater effluents. We design clean and efficient pharmaceutical manufacturing processes that minimize the impact on the environment. Wastewater from our facilities undergoes a high degree of treatment before being discharged. Treatment is provided by company-owned and operated on-site infrastructure or off-site municipal wastewater treatment systems, or a combination of both. We continue to allocate additional resources to assess and better understand the wastewater characteristics at our largest sites, enabling us to identify potential reuse opportunities. Our site teams across the globe meet monthly to discuss energy and water reduction initiatives across our global sites and new technological opportunities. These regular meetings have improved transparency and shared learnings across the globe and allow greater optimization.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

At present, our company does not have specific targets related to plastics. However, we fully recognize the importance of addressing plastic use and its environmental impact. As part of our broader sustainability strategy, we are actively working on developing comprehensive plastics-related targets. In the next two years, we aim to establish clear and measurable targets focused on reducing plastic usage, increasing the incorporation of recycled and sustainable materials, and improving our plastic waste management practices. These targets will be designed to align with industry best practices and regulatory requirements, reinforcing our commitment to minimizing our environmental footprint. We are currently in the planning phase, which involves a thorough assessment of our existing plastic use, engagement with key stakeholders, and the identification of critical areas for improvement. Once finalized, these targets will be integrated into our overall sustainability framework and will be included in our future disclosures.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

BMS primarily uses plastics for packaging our manufactured goods and products. This use of plastics encompasses several important considerations: Dependencies: We rely on plastics for packaging due to their crucial role in ensuring product safety, extending shelf life, and preserving quality throughout distribution. Our choice of plastic materials and packaging formats is driven by the need to balance durability, cost, and environmental impact. Impacts: The use of plastics for packaging can have environmental consequences, such as contributing to waste and pollution if not managed properly. We recognize the sustainability challenges associated with packaging waste, especially from single-use plastics. Risks: We face several risks related to our plastic packaging, including potential regulatory changes that could enforce stricter requirements, possible negative consumer perceptions, and the financial implications of transitioning to alternative materials or enhancing recycling practices. Opportunities: There are considerable opportunities to reduce our environmental footprint by adopting more sustainable packaging solutions. This includes exploring alternatives like recyclable, compostable, or biodegradable materials, and improving recycling processes to minimize waste. We are actively assessing these factors as part of our comprehensive sustainability strategy. Our goal is to enhance the environmental performance of our packaging while fulfilling our operational requirements.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

0

(10.5.7) Please explain

*Currently, we lack detailed data on the weight of plastic packaging used or sold and its raw material content due to unstandardized tracking systems. Recognizing the need for this data, we plan to implement a robust tracking and reporting system within the next two years. Our approach includes: 1. **Data Collection**: Establishing processes to monitor the weight and type of plastic packaging throughout our supply chain. 2. **Raw Material Analysis**: Developing procedures to analyze and document the raw materials in our plastic packaging, including their types and recyclability. 3. **Integration and Reporting**: Incorporating this data into our environmental reporting framework to ensure transparency and compliance. These steps will improve our management of plastic packaging and support our sustainability goals.*

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*n/a*

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.8) % landfill

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

n/a

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.8) % landfill

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

n/a
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The 3rd party audit approach provides verification of BMS's sustainability data at a limited assurance level following our standard procedures and guidelines for third-party verification. Apex will assure non-GHG sustainability data in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements, ISAE 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information as a reference standard. Apex will verify GHG emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Second edition 2019-04 on Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of GHG statements. The criteria against which verification will include the following: · WRI/ WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard · WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard The objective of the verification will be to provide readers with confidence that the assured information has achieved a degree of exactness and low margin of error enabling them to make decisions with a reasonable degree of confidence. Our Approach Apex will address verification of BMS's Sustainability data from two perspectives: 1. Determining if there is a robust underlying data management system to support the identification, measurement and reporting of Sustainability data. We will review the system to assess whether it is capable of providing complete and accurate information. We will examine the competencies of those who are responsible for managing and executing the processes that result in the Sustainability data reporting. 2. Determining if the information in the Sustainability data reporting is complete and accurate to a degree (within the bounds of materiality, 5%) so that the report is believable. We will test the Sustainability data by tracing

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

BMS 2023 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The 3rd party audit approach provides verification of BMS's sustainability data at a limited assurance level following our standard procedures and guidelines for third-party verification. Apex will assure non-GHG sustainability data in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements, ISAE 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information as a reference standard. Apex will verify GHG emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Second edition 2019-04 on Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of GHG statements. The criteria against which verification will include the following: · WRI/ WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard · WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard The objective of the verification will be to provide readers with confidence that the assured information has achieved a degree of exactness and low margin of error enabling them to make decisions with a reasonable degree of confidence. Our Approach Apex will address verification of BMS's Sustainability data from two perspectives: 1. Determining if there is a robust underlying data management system to support the identification, measurement and reporting of Sustainability data. We will review the system to assess whether it is capable of providing complete and accurate information. We will examine the competencies of those who are responsible for managing and executing the processes that result in the Sustainability data reporting. 2. Determining if the information in the Sustainability data reporting is complete and accurate to a degree (within the bounds of materiality, 5%) so that the report is believable. We will test the Sustainability data by tracing

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

BMS 2023 Water Assurance Statement_FINAL.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Director, Sustainability Strategy & Operations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Environment/Sustainability manager
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute