Global Position Statement on Climate Change

Key Takeaway Messages

- BMS believes that the health of people is inextricably linked to the health of the planet, and BMS remains committed to improving environmental health globally.
- Our commitment to environmental sustainability is one of the foundational elements of our corporate culture and central to who we are.
- At BMS, we recognize the impact our operations can have on the environment, and we’re committed to minimizing that impact. We’re continually looking for ways to reduce our carbon footprint, conserve resources and promote sustainable practices across our business. From reducing waste and energy consumption to sourcing materials responsibly, we’re working to make a positive impact.
- BMS recognizes the key roles that environmental factors and climate change play in public health and patient outcomes and is committed to doing our part in addressing environmental risks. We also recognize that to promote health equity, public policies need to recognize the role of environmental factors as key social determinants of health.
- Our commitment to environmental responsibility extends to our broader commitment around transparency and reporting of our environmental and climate policies, initiatives, progress, and disclosure through our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report, Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Report, and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) Report.

Background
Climate change is affecting global public health profoundly, particularly that of the poorest and most vulnerable people worldwide. In its 2021 Sixth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) examined both global and regional impacts and concluded that “It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred.”

The growing impacts of climate change on human health have been well documented and exacerbate existing health threats. They create the conditions for the emergence or spread of new and existing pathogens particularly from animal populations, increase malnutrition and starvation, and create barriers to health care access and delivery. Economically disadvantaged communities are among those most impacted by climate induced health risks from extreme heat, poor air quality, flooding, extreme weather events, and vector-borne diseases, such as diarrheal diseases, malaria, and dengue. Further examples include more frequent and severe heat waves lead to more heat-related illnesses and deaths; poor air quality can worsen lung diseases, such as asthma, and worsens cardiovascular disease; and Increased flooding can lead to increases in contaminated water with harmful bacteria, viruses, and chemicals that cause foodborne and waterborne illnesses. Furthermore, it is estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) that one in every four premature deaths today is due to environmental factors.

Environmental determinants of health are increasingly acknowledged as a critical driver of health and include climate change, air and water quality, and other aspects of the environment. The World Health Organization estimates that 13 to 32% of the global disease burden is attributable to environmental determinants. Understanding how environmental exposures vary by population and geographic location can improve our understanding of health disparities. For example, communities with a combination of poor environmental quality and social inequities often have higher rates of illness and disease than wealthier, less polluted communities.
Global Climate Change Policy

Climate change is increasingly becoming a priority for governments and multilateral organizations globally. In 2015, 196 Parties at the UN Climate change Conference (COP21) signed the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change. BMS supports the principles of the Paris Climate Agreement which created a global framework to combat climate change.

Governments globally are also looking to support efforts to mitigate climate change with local emissions targets as well as new rules and regulations around how organizations disclose and report on their climate and environmental data. Examples include:

- In the European Union (EU), regulations have been introduced called Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) as part of the European Green Deal. The CSRD mandates companies to report on their environmental matters. This directive introduces double materiality assessments to ensure disclosures are based on the full lifecycle of products. The EU also has a broader commitment, including the the Green Deal which is prioritizing no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 and a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

- In the United States, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) proposed new legislation in 2022 that would require organizations to disclose information related to climate change. This proposal, if adopted, would require organizations to provide certain climate disclosures in their registration statements and annual reports. These would include climate-related financial impact and expenditure metrics as well as a discussion of climate-related impacts on financial estimates and assumptions in the financial statements.

BMS’s Environmental Commitments

Our public goals on environmental responsibility include the following:

- By 2024:
  - Receive validation of our science-based emissions reduction targets by SBTi
- By 2030:
  - 100% of Purchased Electricity from Renewable Sources
- By 2040:
  - 100% electric vehicles in our commercial fleet
  - Equitable Water Use
  - Zero Waste to Landfill
- By 2050:
  - Net Zero emissions in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 (value chain)

Bristol Myers Squibb Position

- BMS believes that the health of people is inextricably linked to the health of the planet, and BMS remains committed to improving environmental health in all the places we live, work and sell our products today.
- Our company supports international and national actions to address the challenges presented by climate change and are actively progressing on our public goals towards reducing GHG emissions, transitioning renewable electricity, the electrification of our fleet and zero waste to landfill.
- BMS fully supports the principles established by the UN and other multilateral organizations, including those principles that support climate change efforts. BMS has been a signatory of the UN Global Compact since 2010, and we commit to supporting all of their principles, including those on climate change.
- BMS is committed to assessing our R&D, manufacturing, and distribution systems to focus on producing and distributing new medicines in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. While we are working hard to achieve our 2030 and 2040 commitments, we have established transition
goals to ensure we continue driving environmental performance across our global operations. These goals include achieving a 10% reduction in our energy use and GHG emissions intensity, a 25% reduction in waste to landfill and a 5% reduction in water intensity.

- Our commitment to environmental responsibility extends to our broader commitment around transparency and reporting of our environmental and climate policies, initiatives, progress, and disclosure through our ESG Report, CDP report, and TCFD report.

_Last Updated: September 2023_

2 WHO Publication 2016: Preventing disease through healthy environments: a global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risk
4 https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/translational/justice/index.cfm#:~:text=Environmental%20factors%20such%20as%20air,are%20burdened%20by%20social%20inequities.
5 https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement
10 https://www.bms.com/about-us/sustainability/governance/ungc-communication-on-progress.html or https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/12845