C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Johnson & Johnson and its subsidiaries (J&J) have approximately 152,700 employees worldwide engaged in the research and development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of products in the healthcare field. Johnson & Johnson is a holding company, with operating companies conducting business in virtually all countries of the world. The Company's primary focus is products related to human health and well-being. The Company is organized into three business segments: Pharmaceutical, MedTech and Consumer Health.

Pharmaceutical

The Pharmaceutical segment is focused on the following therapeutic areas: Immunology (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and psoriasis), Infectious Diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS), Neuroscience (e.g., mood disorders, neurodegenerative disorders and schizophrenia), Oncology (e.g., prostate cancer, hematologic malignancies, lung cancer and bladder cancer), Cardiovascular and Metabolism (e.g., thrombosis, diabetes and macular degeneration) and Pulmonary Hypertension (e.g., Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension).

MedTech

The MedTech segment includes a broad range of products used in the Interventional Solutions, Orthopaedics, Surgery and Vision categories. Interventional Solutions include Electrophysiology products (Biosense Webster) to treat cardiovascular diseases, Neurovascular care (Cerenovus) that treats hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke and the Heart Recovery portfolio (Abiomed) which includes technologies to treat severe coronary artery disease requiring high-risk PCI or AMI cardiogenic shock. The Orthopaedics portfolio (DePuy Synthes) comprises products in support of Hips, Knees, Trauma, and Spine, Sports & Other. The Surgery portfolios include advanced and general surgery offerings (Ethicon), solutions that focus on Breast Aesthetics (Mentor), and Ear, Nose and Throat (Acclarent) procedures. Johnson & Johnson Vision products include ACUVUE Brand contact lenses and ophthalmic technologies related to cataract and laser refractive surgery.

Consumer Health

The Consumer Health segment includes a broad range of products focused on personal healthcare used in the Skin Health/Beauty, Over-the-Counter medicines, Baby Care, Oral Care, Women's Health and Wound Care markets. In November 2021, Johnson & Johnson announced its intention to separate the Company's Consumer Health business into a new, publicly traded company. In September 2022, Kenvue was announced as the name for the planned New Consumer Health Company. Kenvue was part of Johnson & Johnson for all of 2022. Kenvue completed an initial public offering of its common stock on May 8, 2023. The Company remains on track to complete the separation in 2023, subject to market conditions

This response contains "forward-looking statements," as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The reader is cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements. Our "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" can be found in Johnson & Johnson's Annual Reports at https://www.jnj.com/about-jnj/annual-reports and in Johnson & Johnson's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Johnson & Johnson does not undertake to update any information in this response as a result of new information or future events or developments. Information on corporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) measures can be found in the Johnson & Johnson Health for Humanity Report at https://healthforhumanityreport.jnj.com.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Egypt
France
Germany
Greece
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Philippines
Poland
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	JNJ

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	In 2022, Johnson & Johnson's Board conducted a comprehensive review of its charter and agendas, as well as the charter and agendas of each Committee, to ensure that the Board or a Committee was responsible for each of the significant ESG topics identified in our latest Priority Topics Assessment. Through the process, the Board concluded that the Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Committee (RCSC) is best positioned to oversee certain ESG matters alongside other complementary compliance matters. The RCSC and other Board Committees oversee management's efforts to operate within and comply with this specialized regulatory environment and management's practices, goals and objectives in the area of sustainability, as described in the publicly available RCSC charter or otherwise directed by the Board. Responsibilities of the RCSC include providing oversight and strategic direction on environmental strategy—including climate—as well as other topics, reviewing and discussing with management the progress of sustainability goals and objectives within the Company, and external industry benchmarks and practices in the area of ESG/sustainability. Among other relevant roles, the RCSC oversees the annual Health for Humanity Goal progress review, which includes three climate-related goals.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who leads the Office of Sustainability, presents updates on the progress toward climate-related goals, targets and strategy, which are part of Johnson & Johnson's climate transition plan to the Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Committee (RCSC) biannually. The CSO provides regular updates (at least quarterly) to the Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer, who is a member of the Company's Executive Committee (EC) and a management representative to the RCSC. The Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer has ultimate approval over the climate risk strategy, policies and release of climate-related information. Key milestones in furtherance of our climate strategy are included as part of our Enterprise strategic goals, which are, in turn, reviewed with our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis and used to hold our CEO and other named executive officers accountable for business performance. In addition to executive leadership, members of our senior management have climate-related performance indicators as part of their individual annual goals and objectives. Our external climate goals are considered among the key performance indicators of our ESG performance.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Johnson & Johnson Board of Directors' competence on climate-related issues reflects Our Credo values and Our Purpose to change the trajectory of health for humanity. Specific to climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts, the criteria we use to assess competence of Board members include, but are not limited to, leveraging scientific training to advocate for solutions at the intersection of human health and climate health; experience with product innovation that addresses opportunities to unlock business value; and expertise in technological solutions related to enabling significant shifts in approaches, including new business models, to maintain long-term business resilience.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Risk - CRO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The CSO reports quarterly on climate strategy and goal progress to the Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer (the highest level of responsibility for climate-related issues), who is a member of the Company's Executive Committee and a management representative to the Johnson & Johnson Board of Directors' Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Committee (RCSC). The CSO is invited to RCSC meetings biannually for environmental sustainability agenda items. Several teams directly responsible for environmental sustainability issues, including energy management, waste, water risk and environmental product compliance, report to this position or other supply chain functions such as Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) or Engineering & Property Services, and these teams provide updates at least annually to the CSO. While these teams own direct management of their programs (for example, energy managers will manage the 2030 Scope 1 & 2 Science Based Target [SBT]), the CSO position has management oversight of areas identified as priority impacts. Climate change-related issues reside with this position because of its responsibility for managing environment-related goals, including the Health for Humanity Goals. For example, in 2022, the CSO made the decision to initiate the process to reset climate goals due to the planned separation of our Consumer Health business (Kenvue).

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Annually

Please explain
The individual with the highest level of responsibility for climate-related issues is the Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer. As a member of the Executive Committee, and a management representative to the Johnson & Johnson Board of Directors' Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Committee (RCSC), this position has direct oversight of the Office of Sustainability, the EH&S function and the Engineering & Property Services function. This position has ultimate approval over the climate risk strategy, policies and release of climate-related information. Responsibility for climate-related issues resides with this position because it has direct responsibility for many interrelated climate change risks and opportunities. An example of a climate-related decision made in 2021 and 2022 by this individual was supporting the execution of renewable electricity Power Purchase Agreements in the U.S., Europe and Brazil, which drove progress toward our goal to produce/procure 100% Renewable Electricity by 2025.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Key milestones in furtherance of our climate strategy are included as part of our Enterprise strategic goals, which are, in turn, reviewed with our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis and used to hold our CEO and named executive officers accountable for business performance. The progress toward these goals are used as part of the process to determine executive compensation and includes both financial (such as sales and earnings per share) and non-financial Strategic Objectives (such as product quality, diversity, employee safety and climate). In the reporting year, compensation was based 70% on financial goals and 30% on Strategic Objectives. Strategic Objectives cover a range of items, including progress toward our 100% Renewable Electricity target, which is critical to both our short- and medium-term achievement of our goal of 100% Renewable Electricity by 2025 and 60% reduction of Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2030.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, progress toward our 100% Renewable Electricity target was included as a key performance indicator (KPI), which promoted progress toward our 2025/2030 public climate goals, including 100% Renewable Electricity by 2025 and 60% reduction of Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2030.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Short-term horizons are aligned with a general financial planning time horizon and a view of energy efficiency/renewable energy project planning horizons. These time frames are generally aligned with other business practice time horizons.
Medium-term	3	10	Medium-term horizons are aligned with Johnson & Johnson's broader strategy and vision and are specifically used for long-term goals. Johnson & Johnson has traditionally set medium-term climate-related goals, with the current goal from 2020 – 2030. These time frames are generally longer than other business practice time horizons considered "medium-term" (three – five years).
Long-term	10	40	Long-term horizons are aligned with our 2045 Net Zero ambition. These time frames are longer than other business practice time horizons considered "long-term" (five-ten years).

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Definition of “substantive financial or strategic impact” when identifying or assessing climate-related risks:

Risk management requires a broad understanding of internal and external factors that can impact the achievement of strategic and business objectives. Historically, risks to the Company’s success have been categorized as Strategic, Operational, Compliance and Financial & Reporting. However, as the world in which we operate becomes more complex and unpredictable, the corresponding risks and their potential impacts have increased (The World Economic Forum Global Risks Report). To ensure the Johnson & Johnson Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework appropriately incorporates the evolving risk landscape, our risk categories now also address Environmental, Social and Cybersecurity risks. Additionally, the Compliance risk category has been expanded to explicitly include legal and regulatory risk.

Our thinking about risk categories is also informed by the results of internal risk assessments and risk assurance work, as well as insights from various industry sources such as the Gartner Risk Management Leadership Council, the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Risks Report, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Framework, CDP and the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Financial risks are categorized according to their ability to impact the achievement of strategic and business decisions, including in the context of financial targets based upon our Global Growth Drivers and overall business performance. We define substantive financial risk at the Enterprise level in context of Securities & Exchange Commission required disclosures around “Risk Factors,” which are publicly disclosed annually in our Annual Report. These risk factors consider both various qualitative and quantitative variables in assessing the potential financial impact on the Enterprise.

While climate change can be expected to have profound implications on human health, the exact magnitude or probability of future risks and how those may impact Johnson & Johnson cannot be stated with precision. As a result, we use a definition for “substantive strategic impact” that enables us to analyze possible futures and put in place programs to increase the resilience of our organization in the face of uncertainty. Substantive strategic impacts are disclosed in this report, which are risks/opportunities with a meaningful impact on reputation and/or public trust, potential for action that could impede Johnson & Johnson from manufacturing or distributing some product volume and are considered possible, likely, more likely or highly likely in the short- to long-term future.

All risks and opportunities disclosed meet the criteria for a substantive financial or strategic impact for the purposes of this report but do not necessarily meet the criteria for materiality per our financial disclosures.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
The values that guide our decision-making are contained in Our Credo, written more than 75 years ago. Our Credo guides us to put the needs and well-being of the people we serve first and sets the tone and values of our organization.

Johnson & Johnson's process to identify, assess and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities is integrated into a multidisciplinary, Company-wide risk management process that covers all stages of the value chain (direct operations, upstream and downstream) for climate-related risks such as current regulation, emerging regulation, technology, legal, market, reputation and acute physical and chronic physical impacts. This assessment covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons and is integrated into the Johnson & Johnson Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework.

The Johnson & Johnson ERM Framework helps to identify potential events that may affect the Enterprise, manage the associated risks and opportunities and provide reasonable assurance that our Company's objectives will be achieved. Our approach to ERM is informed by principles outlined by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Climate-related risks are integrated into this Company-wide risk management process.

The Johnson & Johnson ERM Framework comprises five intertwined components:

1) STRATEGY & OBJECTIVE-SETTING: The Executive Committee (EC) establishes overarching strategic goals and sets financial targets based upon our Global Growth Drivers. These goals are cascaded to our businesses around the world, ensuring alignment across the Enterprise. Senior management is accountable for meeting these Goals and Objectives. Business unit, Enterprise function and individual employee goals and objectives are typically aligned to those of the overall organization.

2) PERFORMANCE: Internal and external issues and events affecting our ability to achieve established objectives are typically identified at various points in the business cycle. During planning and review processes, business unit management assesses the marketplace and competitive environment, including megatrends, to identify risks and opportunities facing their business, including risks with the potential to have substantive financial or strategic impacts. Risks or opportunities that are determined to affect our ability to achieve established objectives are addressed. The various ERM functions provide expertise, support and input into the process, as needed.

Business leaders, in partnership with the applicable ERM functions, determine the appropriate way to address identified risks. The activity or situation posing the risk may be avoided, accepted, reduced, shared or transferred, depending on the facts and circumstances.

To help ensure risk responses are consistently implemented, ERM functions may set policies, define minimum standards and/or issue guidelines that apply to Johnson & Johnson business activities. ERM functions help support the implementation of these policies, standards and guidelines through monitoring tools, including self-assessments, that enable local leaders to understand where controls are necessary, as well as where improvement may be required.

3) REVIEW & REVISION: Critical to our ERM Framework is a review and reporting process to ensure risks are effectively assessed and appropriate risk responses and controls are in place. Testing, auditing and assessments are typically performed by personnel who do not report into the business in order to provide assurance that risk responses are being implemented, procedures are understood and followed, and appropriate controls are in place.

4) INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION & REPORTING: Information and communication channels are in place, so business leaders and employees are aware of risks that fall into their area of responsibility. Key Enterprise risk functions meet regularly with the Johnson & Johnson Board of Directors, the EC, each Business Sector leadership team and select other senior leadership teams to ensure visibility and ownership of critical risks. Policies and procedures are in place that require incidents of non-compliance, adverse events, control failures or critical unmitigated risks to be escalated to senior management and, if appropriate, the proper authorities in a timely manner. Corrective and preventive actions are determined, as appropriate, to help reduce the potential likelihood of recurrence.

5) GOVERNANCE & OVERSIGHT: Our Board of Directors provides oversight of senior leadership's management of the various risks the Company faces. The Board meets at regular intervals with EC members, other senior business leaders and leaders of ERM functions to discuss risk factors related to the Company. It also receives regular reports from senior representatives of the Company's independent auditor. The EC establishes overarching strategic goals and oversees the business segments as well as the Enterprise risk functions, which are functionally independent from commercial interests.

Johnson & Johnson business leaders are accountable for managing risks affecting their respective business segments and the overall Enterprise. ERM functions are responsible for identifying and assessing risks to business leaders and collaborating with them to find effective ways to manage identified risks.

Johnson & Johnson also utilizes a Value Chain Risk Management (VCRM) Framework, which is fully aligned to Johnson & Johnson's ERM Framework. The VCRM process is used to identify, quantify the impact of, and develop a mitigation response to vulnerabilities at segment, platform, product, functional and site levels. All nodes of the end-to-end supply chain (suppliers, manufacturing and distribution sites) are assessed against a range of risk dimensions inclusive of physical climate risks. Risks and vulnerabilities above preestablished thresholds are documented and dispositioned after evaluation by the business. The two disposition decisions are to accept (the business acknowledges the risk and chooses not to resolve, transfer or mitigate the risk based on its relative impact, probability or other relevant business reasons) or to mitigate (the business chooses to undertake work to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of the risk) the risk. A disposition decision of "mitigate" indicates the business has chosen to create a Mitigation Action Plan as part of the risk and/or resilience assessment.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation is considered a relevant operational or strategic risk that is always included in risk assessments. An example of risks considered as part of current regulation include Johnson & Johnson's exposure to carbon tax and emissions trading schemes, which currently include the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and UK Carbon Reduction Commitment (UK CRC) and potential impacts of other carbon regulation in our supply chain. This is incorporated into facility-level risk assessments, managed at a facility and regional level by the regional energy teams and Facilities Management teams and monitored at the corporate level.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation is considered a relevant operational or strategic risk that is always included in integrated risk assessments. Johnson & Johnson evaluates emerging regulation and its potential to increase operating costs in our direct operations and our supply chain. As a global company with operating companies conducting business in virtually all countries of the world, Johnson & Johnson has facilities in areas with current and pending carbon tax or carbon cap and trade schemes, including 15 in China, six in the UK, 15 in California, two in Australia, four in Canada, 10 in Brazil and 50 in Europe. Currently, two of Johnson & Johnson's facilities are active under the EU ETS, and all other facilities fall below the requirements for current or pending schemes. For longer-term impacts, we have conducted a qualitative scenario analysis of future risks based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (IEA WEO) under a Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario and a Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) (1.7C – 1.8C). Johnson & Johnson also evaluates potential costs of emerging regulation (for example, a carbon tax in all operations) to determine the economic feasibility of certain contractual instruments such as renewable electricity Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). This is incorporated into facility-level risk assessments, managed at a facility and regional level by the regional energy teams and Facilities Management teams and monitored at the corporate level.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks (improvements or innovations that support the transition to a low-carbon, energy-efficient economic system) are relevant operational risks and always included in climate-related risk assessments. As a consumer-facing company that sells consumer goods, medical devices and pharmaceuticals, an example of a relevant risk is fluctuations in technology costs for renewable sources used in our operations. As of 2022, we have 51 solar arrays and five wind turbines, totalling 45 megawatts of capacity on our properties in 20 countries. All renewable energy projects are evaluated for risks related to fluctuating technology performance and costs before they are approved. This is incorporated into facility-level risk assessments, managed at a facility and regional level by the regional energy teams and Facilities Management teams and monitored at the corporate level.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk is considered a relevant strategic risk included in integrated risk assessments. Johnson & Johnson monitors indirect climate-litigation risks such as non-compliance litigation for water or carbon, as well as legal and regulatory environments in markets where we operate. The Law Department monitors legal risks related to non-compliance litigation, with inputs from the Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) and Office of Sustainability functions.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Market risk is considered a relevant operational or strategic risk that is sometimes included in integrated risk assessments. Examples of climate-related market risks are the following: the availability of raw materials and supply chain disruptions from chronic or acute physical climate change events that could increase the costs of raw materials and energy. This could be passed along to the consumer and change the price competitiveness of our products and services or cause disruptions in supply. Further, the impacts of climate change have an influence on customer preferences, and failure to provide climate-friendly products could potentially result in loss of market share.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputational risk is considered a relevant strategic risk that is sometimes included in risk assessments because a potential perception that Johnson & Johnson is a large consumer of natural resources, and non-renewable energy sources could lead to a decrease in sales and/or reputational damage. Examples of risks assessed include customer perceptions of products and community perceptions of our impact in their areas (for example, responsible water usage in water-stressed areas). This is incorporated into risk assessment processes of many Enterprise functions, including the Office of Sustainability and the Engineering & Property Services function.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical impacts are considered a relevant operational, strategic and/or financial risk that is always included in risk assessments. Examples of risks considered as part of acute physical include exposure to extreme storm events such as hurricanes and floods (for example, flooding at facilities in Germany and New Jersey in 2021). Facility-level risks are documented as part of Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) and managed at a corporate level through multiple parties. Certain acute physical risks such as flooding are also evaluated through our comprehensive water risk assessment process, whereby all manufacturing and/or R&D locations have undergone a risk assessment and high-risk sites must develop mitigation plans. We've also implemented a Risk & Crisis Management team within Engineering & Properties Services responsible for managing and coordinating cross-functional teams and processes across Johnson & Johnson involved in emergency planning, response and recovery efforts for crisis events, including natural, conflict-related or technological disasters with the potential to impact our employees, facilities or product flow to customers. This team is also responsible for providing executive summaries to keep management informed of these situations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical impacts are considered a relevant operational, strategic and/or financial risk that is always included in risk assessments. Examples of risks considered as part of "chronic physical" include our comprehensive water risk assessment that evaluates water stress/scarcity, projected future increases in site and watershed demand, upstream storage, flooding, drought, watershed health, community safe water and sewer access, total water use, economic implications (water spend) and reputational impacts. Each high-water-risk site has developed a mitigation plan that includes budget allocations to mitigate risk. These mitigation plans are integrated into broader enterprise risk management plans and BCPs. Climate-related risk exposure is managed in part through the Office of Sustainability, which coordinates the water risk assessment process. General Business Continuity Planning is managed by multiple groups, including Enterprise Facilities Management teams.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

According to page 15 of Johnson & Johnson's 10-K, emerging legal or regulatory requirements designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and/or mitigate the effects of climate change on the environment, if more stringent than current legal or regulatory obligations, could result in disruption in, or an increase in the costs associated with sourcing, manufacturing and distribution of our products, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Johnson & Johnson has multiple facilities in areas with current and emerging (pending) carbon tax or carbon cap and trade schemes, including 15 in China, six in the UK, 15 in California, two in Australia, four in Canada, 10 in Brazil and 50 in Europe. Currently, two of Johnson & Johnson's facilities are active under the EU ETS, and all other facilities fall below the requirements for current or pending schemes. It is possible that thresholds in any of these areas could be lowered and could thereby include

additional Johnson & Johnson facilities, but Johnson & Johnson does not currently consider this to be likely. Johnson & Johnson also does not consider these risks to be material based on the cost of energy as a percent of sales and on our existing efforts to prepare for a carbon-constrained economy. The total cost of energy in 2022 for all facilities worldwide within our GHG reporting boundary was approximately $436 million, which represents less than half of 1% when compared to 2022 sales of $94.9 billion. We have evaluated the impact of carbon tax scenarios with a range of $40 to $100/tonne carbon price for all Johnson & Johnson locations within our GHG reporting boundary, representing the range from the proposed Carbon Leadership Council U.S. Carbon fee of $40 to a cost of carbon of $100.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
27300000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
68300000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Approach and assumptions: A $40/tonne price (approximately $27 million) is aligned to the proposed Climate Leadership Council's U.S. Carbon Fee, which was designed to meet the U.S.'s commitment of the Paris Climate Accord to keep warming below 2 degrees Celsius. We have used a broader range of carbon pricing to examine scenarios of minimal regulation ($40/tonne) to significant regulation ($100/tonne).

Figures used in this calculation: We have evaluated the carbon tax implications for our business for the scenarios of $40/tonne and $100/tonne. The figure of $27.3 million is based on the $40/tonne scenario multiplied by our total 2022 Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions, while the potential maximum is based on a $100/tonne.

Financial impact calculation: $40 * 683,188 market-based tonnes = $27,327,520 rounded to $27.3 million; $100 * 683,188 market-based tonnes = $ 68,318,800 rounded to $68.3 million

Cost of response to risk
21000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Our management method is a combination of ambitious climate goals, supporting policies that facilitate the transition to a clean energy economy and investing in projects that reduce our emissions. Johnson & Johnson considers decreasing our emissions and increasing our energy efficiency to be the most effective method to manage increased operational costs from carbon regulation. In 2020, we committed to and received validation of a Science Based Target (SBT) to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 60% by 2030 from 2016 and to reduce absolute upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions 20% over the same period. In 2022, we achieved a 41% reduction in our Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions compared to a 2016 baseline.

In 2021, we accelerated our renewable electricity target to source 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources by 2025 (previous target year was 2050). Johnson & Johnson produced/procured 67% of electricity from renewable sources in 2022. Since 2005, we have had a dedicated annual $40 million CO2 Capital Relief Program for projects that have a proven CO2 reduction and an internal rate of return of >15%.

Case study on reducing this risk: In 2022, Johnson & Johnson spent $21 million on projects that will reduce our GHG emissions, increase our renewable energy capacity and generate energy cost savings. We also work to decrease our dependence on fossil fuels and to diversify our energy portfolio. In 2021, Johnson & Johnson signed four new renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)—one in North America and three in Europe—as well as two Utility Green Tariff contracts in the U.S. These agreements and our prior renewable electricity efforts are expected to provide the equivalent of 100% renewable electricity for our operations in the U.S., Canada and Europe by 2023. In 2022, Johnson & Johnson finalized a contract to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations in Brazil beginning in 2023.

How cost of response was calculated: The cost of management is $21 million and was derived from the cost of capital investments in 31 carbon-reduction projects implemented or under construction in 2022. This is an annual investment as part of our dedicated CO2 Capital Relief Program, where $478 million total spend on 274 projects completed since 2005 has avoided 320,362 MT CO2e.

Cost of response calculation: 1 yr * CO2 Capital Relief of $21M = $21,000,000

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
An increase in cost from climate change regulation can make the capital investment in renewable energy and energy and water efficiency more attractive, which may reduce costs over a longer period of time. While energy costs as a percent of sales is very low for Johnson & Johnson (<1% in 2022), we continuously evaluate and implement efficiency and renewable energy projects that reduce our energy consumption and costs. In 2022, 67% of Johnson & Johnson's electricity was produced or procured from renewable energy sources, including more than 50 solar arrays and five wind turbines on our properties in 20 countries, in the regions of North America, Latin America, Asia Pacific and Europe. A mindset toward long-term investment in renewables has resulted in energy-related operational savings, rate stability and supporting momentum in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The transition to clean energy represents a significant opportunity. According to the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA), "The private sector is responsible for over 60% of electricity consumption and a major driver of economic and political change. If companies with 100% renewable energy goals today achieve them, it will catalyze as much capacity as was installed from all U.S. Renewable Portfolio Standards since 2011." Becoming more energy- and carbon-efficient are essential ways we can reduce our impact on the planet while maintaining cost-effective manufacturing and supply for our patients, consumers and customers around the world. We have a long history of innovation and leadership in energy management and have taken sustained, long-term action to reduce our GHG emissions.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
22215000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Approach and assumptions: Our CO2 Capital Relief Program was implemented in 2005 to capitalize on energy cost-saving opportunities resulting from a programmatic approach to managing carbon emissions, which has included significant investments in renewable energy opportunities. This dedicated $40 million per-year budget is available for projects that demonstrate potential CO2 savings and provide a financial return of 15% or higher. Our approach is to disclose the annual cost savings from a subset of this program related to renewable investments on our properties, as it has had success in reducing our ongoing energy costs.

Figures used in calculation: Results are reported as a cumulative annual estimated energy cost savings from completed renewable or low-carbon energy projects on our properties since the program was implemented in 2005. Cost savings are calculated by comparing renewable or low-carbon cost savings estimates before project implementation and expected generation after implementation using engineering estimates at the time the projects are approved.

Financial impact calculation: $21.9 million (cumulative annual savings from renewable energy projects between 2005 and 2021) + $0.315 million (additional annual savings achieved from completed renewable energy projects in 2022) = $22,215,000

Cost to realize opportunity
11800000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy to realize this opportunity is to set goals to increase our production and procurement of renewable electricity. As part of our Health for Humanity 2025 Goals and our RE100 participation, we have a target to produce/procure 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources by 2025. In 2020, we set a goal to become carbon neutral in our operations by 2030 and, in 2021, signed on to the Race to Zero/Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign, with an ambition to achieve net zero carbon emissions across our value chain by 2045. In 2019, we became founding members with Board representation of the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA), an association for large-scale energy buyers working toward the creation of a resilient, zero-carbon energy system across the U.S. We have collaborated heavily with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and peer companies in the CEBA membership, which has helped us progress our renewable energy initiatives.

Case study describing efforts to realize the opportunity: In 2021, Johnson & Johnson signed four new renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)—one in North America and three in Europe—as well as two Utility Green Tariff contracts in the U.S. These agreements and our prior renewable electricity efforts are expected to provide the equivalent of 100% renewable electricity for our operations in the U.S., Canada and Europe by 2023. We also continued to expand the installation of on-site solar arrays at our facilities, with new installations in 2022 in South Africa, Malaysia and Spain. In 2022, Johnson & Johnson finalized a contract to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations in Brazil beginning in 2023.

How cost to realize opportunity was calculated: The strategy cost of $11.8 million was derived from the cost of on-site renewable energy projects completed or under construction in 2022, including geothermal and solar installations.

Cost of response calculation: $11.8 million spent on renewable energy projects in 2022 * 1 year = $11,800,000

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Our Climate Action Plan At-A-Glance was originally published in 2022 as part of the 2021 Health for Humanity Report and is publicly available on our website (https://www.JNJ.com). Our Climate Action Plan At-A-Glance reflects our progress toward our Health for Humanity 2025 Goals (two of which are by 2030) and the actions we will take to accelerate decarbonization to reach our Net Zero ambition by 2045. Additional qualitative and quantitative information on our transition plans, goal progress and ambition commitments are reported in our 2022 Health for Humanity Report.

Feedback mechanism: The Board regularly receives shareholder feedback that informs Board discussions on a wide range of topics, including our approach to corporate governance, ESG issues and reporting, etc. During 2022, our Independent Lead Director and the Chair of the Compensation & Benefits Committee led engagements with many of our largest shareholders, as well as other interested stakeholders. We also hosted our fifth annual ESG Investor Update webcast in June 2022, coinciding with the release of our annual Health for Humanity Report, which discloses our progress toward our ESG goals. The webinar provided shareholders with the opportunity to engage and ask questions of our business leaders in investor relations; product quality; medical safety; legal; global public health; and environmental health, safety and sustainability. We also receive feedback and input on climate-related matters from many investors and other stakeholders on a regularly scheduled basis, including as part of semiannual investor engagements. Lastly, Our Credo Integrity Line offers employees and others who work with Johnson & Johnson a safe mechanism for anonymous reporting of suspected concerns or potential violations of our policies, including those related to environmental protection.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

climate-action-plan-at-a-glance.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Johnson & Johnson undertook a qualitative climate-related scenario analysis in line with the TCFD recommendations in 2018. Nine existing climate scenarios were evaluated covering transitional and physical risks, with the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5) selected as reference for physical risks. RCP 4.5 was included in the Low-Carbon Scenarios for physical risks. Indicators were developed and assessed under a Business as Usual (BAU) and Low-Carbon scenario in order to categorize overall impact and preparedness to mitigate risk or capitalize opportunity. Time horizon and relevance: Time horizons considered were up to 2040 for transitional risks and up to 2100 for physical risks. This is relevant because it includes time frames where significant transitional and physical changes could be expected to impact Johnson & Johnson under different BAU and Low-Carbon Scenarios. Areas of business considered: Areas Johnson & Johnson considered in the scenario analysis include both direct operations and supply chain in areas of energy pricing, political stability, global disease profiles, technological changes, consumer awareness, physical impacts and deforestation.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Johnson & Johnson undertook a qualitative climate-related scenario analysis in line with the TCFD recommendations in 2018. Nine existing climate scenarios were evaluated covering transitional and physical risks, with the IPCC AR5 selected as reference for physical risks. RCP 8.5 was included in the BAU scenarios for physical risks. Indicators were developed and assessed under a BAU and Low-Carbon scenario in order to categorize overall impact and preparedness to mitigate risk or capitalize opportunity. Time horizon and relevance: Time horizons considered were up to 2040 for transitional risks and up to 2100 for physical risks. This is relevant because it includes time frames where significant transitional and physical changes could be expected to impact Johnson & Johnson under different BAU and Low-Carbon Scenarios. Areas of business considered: Areas Johnson & Johnson considered in the scenario analysis include both direct operations and supply chain in areas of energy pricing, political stability, global disease profiles, technological changes, consumer awareness, physical impacts and deforestation.
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The IEA SDS was included in the Low-Carbon Scenarios for transitional risks. Indicators were developed and assessed under a BAU and Low-Carbon Scenario in order to categorize overall impact and preparedness to mitigate risk or capitalize opportunity. Time horizon and relevance: Time horizons considered were up to 2040 for transitional risks. This is relevant because it includes time frames where significant transitional and physical changes could be expected to impact Johnson & Johnson under different BAU and Low-Carbon Scenarios. Areas of business considered: Areas Johnson & Johnson considered in the scenario analysis include both direct operations and supply chain in areas of energy pricing, political stability, global disease profiles, technological changes, consumer awareness, physical impacts and deforestation.
Transition scenarios: IEA CPS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The IEA CPS (6C) was included in the Low-Carbon Scenarios for transitional risks. Indicators were developed and assessed under a BAU and Low-Carbon Scenario in order to categorize overall impact and preparedness to mitigate risk or capitalize opportunity. Time horizons and relevance: Time horizons considered were up to 2040 for transitional risks. This is relevant because it includes time frames where significant transitional and physical changes could be expected to impact Johnson & Johnson under different BAU and Low-Carbon Scenarios. Areas of business considered: Areas Johnson & Johnson considered in the scenario analysis include both direct operations and supply chain in areas of energy pricing, political stability, global disease profiles, technological changes, consumer awareness, physical impacts and deforestation.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How could climate-related physical and transition risks plausibly affect our Company, i.e., what are the potential risks to Johnson & Johnson associated with a changing climate?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In 2018, J&J undertook a qualitative climate-related scenario analysis in line with the TCFD recommendations, and in 2021, we undertook a focused assessment of the potential physical climate-related risks on our own properties and certain supplier locations. These assessments rated a site's exposure to the risks most likely to affect it; outlined ways to help potentially minimize disruption and aid recovery; and highlighted opportunities to strengthen a site's BCP, including potential water-supply disruptions and flood defences. The qualitative climate-related scenario analysis highlighted the following results:

Transition risks from emerging carbon pricing regulations in our direct operations and extended supply chain: J&J has facilities in areas with current and pending carbon tax or carbon cap and trade schemes. Emerging carbon pricing regulations to mitigate climate change in some or all of the countries in which we operate could increase J&J's operating costs.

Market risks of changing customer behavior: Customer preferences are changing because of increased awareness of the impacts of climate change. New procurement policies from health system customers could impact our Pharmaceutical or MedTech business. Failure to effectively communicate sustainability-related improvements with customers could cede market space to competitors.

Chronic physical risk associated with changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns: Changes to global climate, extreme temperatures and natural disasters could affect the demand for J&J's products and services and cause disruptions in manufacturing and distribution networks. Chronic physical risks—including extreme temperatures, water stress and drought are identified as a substantive, strategic climate-based risk to our operations and supply chain with the potential to cause disruptions in operations or increase operational costs.

Acute physical risks of increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events: Increased severe weather events such as storms and flooding could lead to higher costs from damage to J&J's operations, decreased revenue due to disruptions in supply chain and operations and potential incurred costs for supporting workers. Coastal and fluvial flooding were identified as the primary drivers of financial impact on our operations. Due to more extreme cyclone, hurricane and storm events and changes in sea level over time, it is likely that both coastal and fluvial flooding will steadily increase.

How the results have influenced our business strategy and financial planning: Through the focused assessment undertaken in 2021, we identified several opportunities to improve business resilience, e.g. access to reliable energy and water supply, in the event of a disruption that we will build into our long-range capital planning process. Several projects are planned and budgeted, including a potable water tank, stormwater pumps and additional emergency generation.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	How the strategy has been influenced: Risks from climate change could impact products and services in several ways: Regulatory risks (e.g., carbon taxes), the availability of raw materials and supply chain disruptions from chronic or acute physical climate change events could increase the costs of raw materials and energy. This could change the price competitiveness of our products and services or cause disruptions in supply. Similarly, there are climate-related opportunities for our business segments as our customers—hospitals, government healthcare systems and retailers—are giving more consideration to environmental attributes in their procurement decisions. We also anticipate that climate change will impact global health in many ways, including how infectious diseases emerge and spread, which may increase the need for new products and services in areas such as Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and pandemic preparedness. Time horizons covered are short-, medium- and long-term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: Our Health for Humanity Goals and ESG strategy address several aspects of these risks. To address price competitiveness specifically related to energy, we are implementing goals to reduce our emissions (e.g., our SBT to reduce Scope 1 and 2 by 60% by 2030 from a 2016 baseline), which has energy-saving implications.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	How the strategy has been influenced: We believe that improving supply chain transparency and sustainability creates value by reducing sourcing risks and protecting our brand reputation and can have far-reaching positive impacts on society and the natural environment. As the largest, most diversified healthcare products company, Johnson & Johnson maintains operations in many countries of the world and works with more than 46,000 suppliers across our three business segments. We manage a highly complex network of supplier relationships that are critical to business success and our ability to fulfill our obligations to those we serve. Risks from climate change impact our supply chain in several ways: Regulatory risks could increase the cost of materials used in our products; physical risks (such as droughts and extreme weather events) have the potential to interrupt supply chains; and reputational risks could arise from climate issues in our supply chain. Time horizons covered are short-, medium- and long-term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: Our Health for Humanity Goals address sustainable procurement from multiple angles, including reporting and performance. Our participation in the CDP Supply Chain program (climate and water) also helps us understand where there are risks and opportunities in our supply chain.
Investment in R&D	Yes	How the strategy has been influenced: As a global healthcare leader, J&J is at the forefront of addressing the world's most intractable diseases. As part of our ambition to create a world without disease, our R&D efforts are strategically focused on finding transformational solutions that can change the lives of patients across the world. Climate change could impact how infectious diseases emerge and spread, resulting in the need for new products and services in areas such as pandemic threat (i.e., vector-borne and zoonotic diseases, tuberculosis [TB]). This can be both a risk and an opportunity—a risk if global disease trends are not anticipated with enough time to develop and market products and an opportunity to develop and deliver new products to address the need. Our R&D investment strategy has been informed by global health trends, in which climate change plays an indirect role. The magnitude of this impact to date has been small in comparison to other measures. Time horizons covered are short-, medium- and long-term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: In 2021, J&J launched the J&J Centers for Global Health Discovery (J&J Centers), a new, global network of unique research partnerships that will leverage the institutional strengths of J&J and leading academic institutions to accelerate discovery research to address the world's most pressing global health challenges, including infectious diseases whose emergence and spread could be impacted by climate change. The J&J Centers will advance the critical, early stage discovery and exploratory science needed to develop potentially lifesaving innovations to address diseases that disproportionately impact the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. Each Satellite Center will focus on entrenched and emerging threats that are pressing and have a high unmet need, including TB, dengue fever, flavivirus, coronavirus and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Launched in 2022, the J&J Satellite Center for Global Health Discovery at Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, is working to address health threats posed by flaviviruses, such as dengue, which infect more than 400 million people each year. This collaboration is critical, as global warming threatens to exacerbate the problem by enabling the vectors that carry flaviviruses to venture beyond their tropical habitats.
Operations	Yes	How the strategy has been influenced: Risks from climate change may impact operations in several ways, including rising operational costs from carbon regulation and/or rising energy costs and chronic/acute physical risk impacts such as water scarcity and/or increased frequency or intensity of hurricanes. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: In response to these risks, we have implemented measures to have capital funding available to reduce current and long-term exposure to operational costs whenever possible, such as a CO2 Carbon Capital Relief Program of up to $40 million per year, for carbon- and water-reducing projects that has been in place for more than 15 years. We have also updated operational processes to assess and mitigate impacts from water risk by implementing a program to thoroughly assess and address many aspects of water risk in our operations. Additionally, we performed a site risk assessment initiative to identify opportunities and investments required to enhance the resilience of our highest-impact sites located in areas where there is a potential for increased risk of disruptive severe weather events (notably flood, earthquake, tsunami, extreme wind and wildfire).

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Revenues: Risks included are increased operating costs that may reduce profit margins, reputational risks related to consumers seeking to purchase from sustainable companies and supply chain disruptions from physical risks (whether acute or chronic) that could either cause products to not be available or shift consumer preferences. Time horizons for this element are short- to medium-term. Direct costs: Risks from climate include rising operational costs from carbon regulation and/or rising energy costs and chronic/acute physical risk impacts such as water scarcity and/or increased frequency of hurricanes. Case study: Our Health for Humanity 2025 goals address several aspects of these risks. To address price competitiveness specifically related to energy, we have implemented a goal to reduce our carbon emissions 60% by 2030 (from 2016 levels), which has energy-saving implications. To address the risk of water scarcity impacting local supply disruptions, we conduct comprehensive water risk assessments at all manufacturing/R&D locations and implement resource protection plans at the high-risk sites. High-risk sites are defined as those that have extremely high risk for water stress based on the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool and an annual water withdrawal of >30,000m3. Time horizons for this element range from short- to long-term depending on the goal. Indirect costs: We have budgeted ongoing programs such as our Supplier Sustainability Program and our CDP Supply Chain Program involvement. Time horizons for this element are in the short- to medium-term. Capital expenditures: Risks from climate change are factored into our financial planning process through our implementation of a $40 million CO2 Capital Relief Program for carbon- and water-reducing projects. Time horizons for this element are medium- to long-term. Acquisitions and divestments: While climate change is not a distinct line item when reviewing risks for an acquisition, all acquisitions are reviewed for their adherence to existing Johnson & Johnson programs and processes, including climate-related risks such as carbon taxes/litigation and water risk assessments. In general, these risks would not rank in the top 20% of risks presented to the Board of Directors. Time horizons for this element are short- to medium-term. Assets: Risks and opportunities from climate change have factored into asset financial planning processes through existing processes for capital allocation and Business Continuity Planning. Time horizons for this element are short- to medium-term.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
21000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
0.5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
$21 million represents the amount spent on CO2 Capital Relief projects in 2022. This value is divided by the additions to Property, Plant and Equipment (i.e., CAPEX) from 2022 of $4.009 billion. Note: $21 million only represents CAPEX related to our CO2 Capital Relief Program (i.e., energy efficiency projects) and is not inclusive of all climate-related spending.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
481084

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
685729

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1166813

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
466725.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
384622

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
298566

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
683188

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
69.0806210306764

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Johnson & Johnson commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 60% by 2030 from a 2016 base year. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To achieve our 1.5 degree-aligned Scope 1 & 2 SBT, we will seek to advance energy and process efficiency, source 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources by 2025 and source renewable heat.

We have avoided more than 320,000 metric tonnes (MT) of carbon emissions annually from the completion of approximately 274 renewable energy and energy efficiency projects since 2005. Through our CO2 Capital Relief Program, we allocate up to $40 million per year for energy efficiency programs at our most energy-intensive manufacturing and R&D sites. Each project must show the potential for both emissions reductions and a financial return of at least 15%. In 2022, 14 efficiency and on-site renewable energy projects were completed through the CO2 Capital Relief Program.

As of 2022, 67% of our electricity is sourced from renewable technologies. We have built more than 50 on-site renewable energy systems on our properties in 20 countries and have executed more than 15 contracts for off-site renewable electricity procurement. In 2021, we finalized multiple deals that are expected to provide the equivalent of 100% of our electricity in the U.S., Canada and Europe from renewable sources by 2023. In 2022, we finalized a contract to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations in Brazil beginning in 2023.

We are also developing renewable heating systems and investigating low-/zero-carbon fuel opportunities. For example, we continue to expand our use of geothermal energy to provide substantial reductions in GHG emissions. At our Janssen campus in Beerse, Belgium, multiple wells, each approximately 1.6 miles deep, provide renewably sourced hot water that will significantly reduce the site's emissions. At our Ethicon campus in Cincinnati, Ohio (U.S.), we installed a closed-loop, geothermal system with the capacity to provide heating and cooling to the entire 45-acre campus while substantially reducing emissions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year
2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5937694

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
173646

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)
202793

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1384751

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12785

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
823258

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
330460

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
30693

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8896080

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
8896080

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
7116864

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6974849

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
233285

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)
237528

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1905485

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7968

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
433946

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
101720

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
21430

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9916211

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
9916211

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-57.3359839389934

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Johnson & Johnson commits to reduce absolute upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions 20% by 2030 from a 2016 base year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve our 2 degree Celsius-aligned Scope 3 SBT, we will engage suppliers in key value chain hot spots to establish emissions-reduction strategies, called Joint Climate Plans. We are committed to expanding the Johnson & Johnson Supplier Sustainability Program to include monitoring, engaging and collaborating with all suppliers on our joint environmental, social and ethical obligations by 2025. This means there will be even more opportunities to identify, engage and collaborate on our joint environmental and social priorities. This includes continued engagement with suppliers on climate and water issues through our CDP Supply Chain program.

Additionally, in 2021, we joined with nine other leaders in the pharmaceutical industry to launch Energize, a first-of-its-kind initiative to help decarbonize the global pharmaceutical supply chain. The program aims to educate key industry suppliers on renewable procurement opportunities and to help them in their transition to renewable energy. More than 160 Johnson & Johnson suppliers have registered to the platform. In 2022, the Energize program supported its first renewable electricity buyers' cohort —a group of companies that came together to contract for renewable electricity at scale via a PPA.

We also helped launch a pharmaceutical industry collaboration in 2022, the Activate program, bringing together five pharmaceutical companies, including Johnson & Johnson, as founding members to support key Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) suppliers in their decarbonization efforts through measurement of their GHG emissions and provision of practical decarbonization tools.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2015

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
1994223

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
2

Target year
2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
67

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
66.3265306122449

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, achievement of this target will support the achievement of Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
By 2025, we aim to source 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources across all of our facilities within our reporting boundary.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Today, 67% of our global electricity use comes from renewable sources. We have built more than 50 on-site renewable energy systems on properties in 20 countries and have executed more than 15 contracts for off-site renewable electricity procurement. In 2021, we finalized multiple deals that are expected to provide the equivalent of 100% of our electricity in the U.S., Canada and Europe from renewable sources by 2023. In 2022, we finalized a contract to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations in Brazil beginning in 2023.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Other, please specify (Percentage of suppliers enrolled in the Supplier Sustainability Program)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Figure or percentage in base year
65

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
93

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
80

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, achievement of this target will support the achievement of Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
By 2025, expand the Johnson & Johnson Supplier Sustainability Program to include all suppliers: monitoring, engaging and collaborating with all suppliers on our joint environmental, social and ethical obligations. This includes all suppliers that Johnson & Johnson has had a multi-transactional relationship with within the past two years. This excludes some suppliers that perform financial services, legal services or academic research or those that do not have a relationship with Johnson & Johnson directly.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We know that a collective approach is essential to tackle today's greatest environmental challenges. We have been collaborating for years with our suppliers to accelerate environmental and social improvements across our value chain. Looking to the future, we aim to expand the Johnson & Johnson Supplier Sustainability Program to include all suppliers by 2025. This means there will be even more opportunities for engagement and collaboration on our joint environmental and social priorities.

In 2022, we engaged with industry partners on two initiatives to support collective efforts in driving down GHG emissions in pharmaceutical supply chains. To support our suppliers in these efforts, we supported the launch of Energize, a pharmaceutical industry collaboration platform with an aim to increase access to renewable electricity within pharmaceutical supply chains and to educate suppliers about renewable electricity adoption and contracting. More than 160 Johnson & Johnson suppliers registered on the platform. In 2022, the Energize program supported its first renewable electricity buyers' cohort—a group of companies that came together to contract for renewable electricity at scale via a future PPA.

We also helped launch a pharmaceutical industry collaboration, the Activate program, bringing together five pharmaceutical companies, including Johnson & Johnson, as founding members to support key Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API suppliers in their decarbonization efforts through measurement of their GHG emissions and provision of practical decarbonization tools.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero
2045

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Johnson & Johnson is a proud signatory of the Race to Zero/Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign and have an ambition to achieve net zero carbon emissions across our value chain by 2045. Downstream indirect use phase emissions are excluded.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Planned milestones: As per our Climate Action Plan At-A-Glance, we plan to meet our Science Based Targets by 2025/2030 as we advance efforts to accelerate decarbonization to reach net zero.

Our 2025/2030 climate goals are the following: By 2025, source 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources, by 2030; achieve carbon neutrality for our operations, going beyond our SBT to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions 60% from 2016 levels; and by 2030, reduce absolute upstream value chain (Scope 3) emissions 20% from 2016 levels.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
N/A

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	0
To be implemented*	2	3488
Implementation commenced*	20	32033
Implemented*	14	70117
Not to be implemented	1	380

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
776

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
49849

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1051863

Payback period
21-25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
97

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
22246

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
128887

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
558

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
101838

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
813446

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1990

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
213837

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
998800

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
68

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
69064

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
345422

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
63

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
28264

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
131997

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
96

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
37575

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
281654

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
802

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
139538

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
862154

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
362

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
47956

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
360000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
498

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
46561

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
121385

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
641

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
127582

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
807642

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
136

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
145693

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
269682

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
82615

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
186703

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
306

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
323140

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1044360

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
63721

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This initiative is focused on renewable electricity purchases and does not always result in monetary savings. Additionally, due to the contractual manner of the engagement, there is not always an upfront investment required.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Core to improving our energy efficiency is our CO2 Capital Relief Program, which includes a $40 million per year capital budget to support programs that reduce energy use and emissions.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	To attain CO2-reduction funding for a project through our CO2 Capital Relief Program, each project must show the potential for both emissions reductions and a financial return of at least 15%.
Employee engagement	WeSustain, our environmental sustainability employee engagement program, mobilizes hundreds of passionate employees to improve the environmental health of the places where we live, work and sell our products. In 2022, 78 WeSustain teams across the globe engaged their colleagues to protect the environment and human health through education, idea sharing and community volunteerism in environmental programs. In addition, we brought the WeSustain community together for the first virtual Global WeSustain Summit in 2022. Employees globally joined a virtual live event to hear from internal and external speakers, connect with each other and share ideas for a more sustainable future. Through our digital HealthyPlanet platform launched in 2020, we challenged employees to calculate their sustainability impact by offering a personal carbon calculator and ideas to reduce their carbon footprint. Throughout the year, employees completed more than 40,000 actions on topics ranging from reducing energy, lessening food waste and eliminating single-use plastics. Incentives, like charitable donations, drove employees to take over double the actions taken in the previous year. We have additionally built a Johnson & Johnson-specific online, self-paced training module called “Sustainability and My Job” to demonstrate how every employee can contribute to sustainability solutions at work. This follows the broader foundational sustainability training module launched in 2021. The new training depicts real employee examples and guides employees to build their own action plan based on their role and function.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We host an annual sustainability awards program to recognize Johnson & Johnson sites and individuals around the globe who have made a significant positive impact toward our environmental, health and safety goals. Employees submit applications that are then judged internally and externally to decide the winners. Winners are recognized with monetary awards. Employees can also be recognized for their contributions to sustainability, whether workable ideas or contributing to the execution of a full project, through our internal global recognition platform, Inspire. Monetary awards are provided in either cash or points, depending on award level.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
481084

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
685729

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
685729

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5937694

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
173646

Comment
Data has been rebaselined to adjust for inflation.

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

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
202793

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1384751

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12785

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
823258

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
330460

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
30693

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
58184

Comment
Data is unavailable for 2016, as the Downstream transportation and distribution category was not included in our Scope 3 SBT.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7417224

Comment
Data is unavailable for 2016, as the Use of sold products category was not included in our Scope 3 SBT.

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
209994

Comment
Data is unavailable for 2016, as the End-of-life treatment of sold products category was not included in our Scope 3 SBT.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

384622

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

606096

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

298566

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6974849

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the reporting year adjusted for inflation paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emission factors from Carnegie Mellon's 2002 data set.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

233285

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the reporting year adjusted for inflation paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emission factors from Carnegie Mellon's 2002 data set.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

237528

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities were calculated for emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses from purchased electricity, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions from purchased electricity, WTT emissions from T&D losses and WTT emissions from purchased fuels. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity and the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1905485

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the reporting year adjusted for inflation paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emission factors from Carnegie Mellon's 2002 data set

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7968

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from Waste Generated in Operations were calculated for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste from manufacturing and R&D operations using Defra's emissions factors for waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
433946

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
45

Please explain
Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the reporting year paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emission factors from Carnegie Mellon’s 2002 data set. Where more specific primary data was able to be obtained, it was used in place of the IO calculation methodology. Business Travel emissions from personal vehicle travel reflect CO2 only

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
101720

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data from a 2022 survey of a sample of employees in all regions, extrapolated for all employees globally, were used to estimate average employee commuting and remote working emissions intensity per employee. This value was used to calculate 2022 emissions from Employee Commuting. The year-over-year trend may be increasing due to methodology adjustments.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
21430

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from Upstream Leased Assets were calculated by applying the average energy intensity from office locations in our Scope 1 & 2 footprint to the building area of leased assets less than 50,000 square feet, or those greater than 50,000 square feet outside of our operational control, which are excluded from Scope 1 & 2 reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
65403

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from Downstream Transportation and Distribution were calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) SmartWay Program and are provided for U.S. shippers only. GHGs covered in these calculations include CO2 only for the 2021 calendar year, the most up-to date available. 2022 data will be available in December 2023 and will be reported in future reports. We have identified a level of uncertainty around the reporting boundary, and the reported value is potentially overstated.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is most applicable to companies that sell intermediate products with many potential downstream applications, each of which have a different GHG emissions profile. This is not applicable to Johnson & Johnson, as our products are sold directly to our customers and do not require any subsequent processing. This Scope 3 category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as "relevant" under the WRI/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance," as defined in Table 6.1.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7877557

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from the Use of Sold Products and the End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products were calculated using sales volumes for all Johnson & Johnson products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained, and where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Johnson & Johnson product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied. It should be noted that due to the assumptions that were made, Johnson & Johnson did not receive third-party limited assurance for these scopes but will work to improve these assumptions in the coming years. Total use phase emissions of 7,877,557 MT include 73,090 MT from the direct use phase and 7,804,467 MT from the indirect use phase.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
150787

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from the Use of Sold Products and the End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products were calculated using sales volumes for all Johnson & Johnson products combined with LCA models where sales volumes could be obtained, and where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Johnson & Johnson product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied. It should be noted that due to the assumptions that were made, Johnson & Johnson did not receive third-party limited assurance for these scopes but will work to improve these assumptions in the coming years.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This Scope 3 category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as "relevant" under the WRI/WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance," as defined in Table 6.1. Any leased assets are a small portion of Johnson & Johnson's total footprint.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
All operations from franchises are included in Johnson & Johnson's Scope 1 & 2 emissions. This Scope 3 category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as "relevant" under the WRI/WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance," as defined in Table 6.1.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
According to the WRI/WBCSD, this category is designed primarily for private or public financial institutions and, therefore, is not considered a relevant Scope 3 category under the WRI/WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance," as defined in Table 6.1.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	1871	Biogenic emissions are produced by the consumption of biogas at two of our sites and biomass at two of our sites.

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
0.000007196

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
683188

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
94943000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
9

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output
Change in methodology
Unidentified
Other, please specify (Refrigerants, fleet and aviation)

Please explain
Revenue increased by 1% between 2021 and 2022 while emissions decreased by 9%. Emissions intensity decreased by 11% as a result of decreased emissions and revenue growth. Johnson & Johnson also invests in emissions-reduction activities, including a combination of energy efficiency measures and low-carbon installations and purchases. An example of such an emissions-reduction initiative implemented in 2022 was the expansion of on-site solar power generation at three Consumer Health sites in Malaysia, South Africa and Spain

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	367979	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	110	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	191	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	16341	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	204
Australia	106
Belgium	28283
Brazil	3739
Canada	3721
China	7094
Colombia	640
Egypt	98
France	3132
Germany	3314
Greece	573
India	1345
Indonesia	873
Ireland	21987
Israel	893
Italy	4675
Japan	346
Malaysia	1766
Mexico	3103
Netherlands	5542
Philippines	1
Puerto Rico	35330
South Africa	2434
Republic of Korea	2925
Spain	606
Sweden	2
Switzerland	8728
Thailand	2067
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1890
United States of America	239197

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Consumer Health	61539
MedTech	55294
Corporate	127569
Pharmaceuticals	140213

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	2545	2545
Australia	1225	44
Belgium	19073	0
Brazil	7700	7600
Canada	378	66
China	63701	58992
Colombia	2592	2592
Egypt	338	338
France	1678	27
Germany	9597	0
Greece	2206	0
India	21320	21320
Indonesia	5592	5592
Ireland	44998	0
Israel	7163	7163
Italy	23368	6890
Japan	6053	768
Malaysia	6308	6308
Mexico	18283	10125
Netherlands	11924	955
Philippines	2125	205
Poland	1341	0
Puerto Rico	94305	94305
South Africa	12866	12866
Republic of Korea	8028	8028
Spain	681	0
Sweden	854	600
Switzerland	1180	1
Taiwan, China	465	465
Turkey	284	284
United Arab Emirates	234	63
United States of America	210679	36060
Thailand	13326	13326
Russian Federation	393	393
Singapore	644	644
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2645	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Consumer Health	156994	114226
MedTech	253792	92544
Corporate	13308	4762
Pharmaceuticals	182002	87035

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	146002	Decreased	19	The 19% decrease in emissions can be attributed to increased renewable energy use. The emissions value calculation is: change in emissions due to new renewable electricity consumption divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 146,022/753,270 MT = 19%.
Other emissions reduction activities	35536	Decreased	5	The 5% decrease in emissions can be attributed to emissions-reduction activities. Energy-efficiency and renewable energy projects supported by the CO2 Capital Relief Program with full-year savings in the reporting year resulted in an estimated 35,536 metric tons CO2e. The emissions value calculation is: change in emissions due to emissions-reduction activities divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 35,536/753,270 MT = 5%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	N/A
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	N/A
Mergers	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in output	4698	Decreased	1	The 1% decrease can be attributed to a change in output from site closures. Sites closing from organic decline in the reporting year resulted in a reduction of 4,698 metric tons CO2e. The emissions value calculation is: change in emissions due to site closures divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 4,698/753,270 MT = 1%.
Change in methodology	10736	Increased	1	The 1% increase can be attributed to higher emission factors from 2021 to 2022, mainly in the U.S. Emissions value calculation is: change in emissions due to higher emission factors divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 10,736/753,270 MT = 1%.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	N/A
Unidentified	83068	Increased	11	This figure was calculated by determining the delta between the known emissions changes from renewable energy (-146,022), other emissions-reduction activities (-35,536), change in output (-4,698), change in methodology (10,736) from the known changes in emissions from 2021 to 2022 and other (22,369). 683,188 (2022 Scope 1 & 2 emissions) -753,270 (2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions) = -70,082 metric tons CO2e decreased. -70,082 - (-1,460,212) (change in renewable energy consumption 2021 to 2022) – 4,698 (change in output) + 10,736 (change in methodology – 355,356 (other emissions-reduction activities) + 22,369 (other) = 83,068 unidentified emissions increases. Emissions value calculation is change in emissions divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 83,068/ 753,270 MT = 11%.
Other	22369	Increased	3	The 3% increase can be attributed to the change in Scope 1 emissions from refrigerants, fleet and aviation. Emissions value calculation is: change in emissions in Scope 1 refrigerants, fleet and aviation divided by 2021 Scope 1 & 2 emissions = 22,369/753,270 MT = 3%.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?
Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	9952	1848771	1858723
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1096723	578625	1675348
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	14932	38607	53540
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	471	45218	45688
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	4831	0	4831
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	66047	<Not Applicable>	66047
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1192955	2511222	3704176

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
723

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
723

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
9228

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
9228

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
154241

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
27416

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
59342

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
67483

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1206455

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1086888

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
37988

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
81579

Comment

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
488075

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
40143

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1858723

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
27416

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1196326

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
37988

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
149062

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	93021	84023	59620	50649
Heat	31899	31899	4041	4041
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9300

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9300

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1799

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
99

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1898

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
115602

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
14937

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
6867

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
137406

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
82451

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
82451

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14875

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14875

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
83540

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
2404

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
42200

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
128144

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11243

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
514

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11757

Country/area
Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
881

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
881

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
32658

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
32658

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
30699

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
761

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1478

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
32938

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5899

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5899

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29794

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
418

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3018

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
33230

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7213

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7213

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
168610

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
31670

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5013

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
205293

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
15513

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15513

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
58897

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
11

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
22926

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
81834

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12660

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
42

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12702

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9653

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
97

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9750

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
45745

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
612

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46357

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36226

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
11

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
13272

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
49509

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2985

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2985

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2144

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2144

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
132947

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
10953

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5115

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
149015

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1093

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1093

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1671

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1671

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13862

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1142

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15004

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17192

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
58

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
17250

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4422

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
248

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4670

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24470

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
22643

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
47113

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
47603

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
187

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
47790

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
849

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
849

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
31856

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
31856

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
687

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
687

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
444

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
444

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13547

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
55

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13602

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
606320

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
27292

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
13425

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
647037

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Australia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1735

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Australia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
Please select

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
115602

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5968

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Canada

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12268

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2640

Tracking instrument used
GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4986

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
32106

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
761

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30699

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1983

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5899

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
134021

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
37340

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
58861

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Japan

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Hydro, Solar, and Biomass)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11036

Tracking instrument used
NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Japan

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1967

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20411

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
36226

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2697

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2144

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4422

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3867

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20604

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1961

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1064

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46473

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
324

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13547

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
399498

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
108989

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11800

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8536

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3896

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Netherlands

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (District Heating)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
13272

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Sweden

Energy carrier
Cooling

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (District Cooling)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
4831

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Sweden

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
8414

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Sweden

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (District Heating)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
14932

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Switzerland

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
723

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Switzerland

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
814

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
Australia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.2

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
99

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
99

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.33

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1337

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1337

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Facility capacity (MW)
3.4

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
7632

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
7632

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Brazil

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1075

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1075

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
China

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.6

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2404

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2404

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Colombia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.95

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
514

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
514

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
India

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.51

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
418

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
418

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.21

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
190

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
190

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Facility capacity (MW)
12

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
29565

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
29130

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Italy

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.02

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
11

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
11

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Japan

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.02

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
42

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
42

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Malaysia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.4

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
97

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
97

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
612

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
612

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Netherlands

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.03

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
11

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
11

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Puerto Rico

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
3.26

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3273

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3273

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
South Africa

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.95

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1142

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1142

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Republic of Korea

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.05

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
58

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
58

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Spain

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.47

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
248

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
248

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Switzerland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.18

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
187

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
187

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.08

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
55

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
55

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.31

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1754

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1754

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
13.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
8563

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
27

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate
US-REC

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.42

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
331

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
331

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

For many years, we've participated in coalitions that publicly support actions to promote a low-carbon economy and mitigate climate change at scale. For example, we work with other companies and organizations through the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance to share best practices and encourage the advancement of renewable energy and market-based climate policies. Additionally, we have participated with nine pharmaceutical companies to launch Energize, an initiative to help decarbonize the global pharmaceutical supply chain. The program aims to educate key industry suppliers on renewable procurement opportunities and help them in their transition to renewable energy.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	Johnson & Johnson has a dynamic business footprint and growth pattern that creates complexity in achieving our renewable electricity goals. Additionally, Johnson & Johnson has cogeneration at some sites for the purpose of business continuity, energy efficiency and carbon reduction. As a result, we plan to utilize renewable electricity credits to cover that load.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
China	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Clear transaction policies need to be issued/standardized.
Thailand	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Johnson & Johnson is interested in executing a PPA in Malaysia to cover our load in Singapore and Thailand, but these are considered separate markets based on RE100 guidelines.
Puerto Rico	Other, please specify	N/A
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Johnson & Johnson is interested in executing a PPA in Malaysia to cover our load in Singapore and Thailand, but these are considered separate markets based on RE100 guidelines.
Republic of Korea	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	N/A
South Africa	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	N/A
Israel	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market with limited direct PPA, Green Tariff and/or virtual PPA opportunities
India	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Other, please specify	Differing policies between states and central government

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS 2023 CDP Climate Change Assurance Statement JJ_FINAL_19Jul.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS 2023 CDP Climate Change Assurance Statement JJ_FINAL_19Jul.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS 2023 CDP Climate Change Assurance Statement JJ_FINAL_19Jul.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS 2023 CDP Climate Change Assurance Statement JJ_FINAL_19Jul.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Other, please specify (Percentage renewable electricity - Global • Percentage renewable electricity by region - North America (U.S. and Canada) • Percentage renewable electricity by region - Europe)	ISAE3000	Johnson & Johnson verified the following data points related to 2022 energy and emissions: • Percentage renewable electricity - Global: 67% • Percentage renewable electricity by region - North America (U.S. and Canada): 84% • Percentage renewable electricity by region - Europe: 100%

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

12

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

11268

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

32827

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Current strategy: The sites under the EU ETS scheme currently have excess allowances and do not need to purchase carbon credits to comply with regulations. Should events change and the number of allowances is lowered, these sites will continue to invest in energy efficiency and other efforts to lower their respective footprint. Should purchase of certified emissions reductions (CERs) or other compliance credits be required, we will develop and implement an active strategy for doing so in the most cost-effective manner. For example, in 2019, we installed a wind turbine at our largest chemical production site in Geel, Belgium, which reports to the EU ETS. The wind turbine has a capacity of 3.4 MW of electricity production and provides approximately 21% of Geel's electricity consumption. The wind turbine became fully operational in 2020.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Implicit price

How the price is determined
Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
We expect prices of voluntary carbon credits to increase over time; therefore, a range from $30 in 2022 to $50 in 2030 has been used in the financial analysis of some CO2 Capital Relief projects.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
30

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
50

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (For some project evaluations, an estimated voluntary carbon credit price of $50/tonne is incorporated into the financial analysis for CO2 Capital Relief projects related to Capital Expenditure and Operations on a case-by-case basis.)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Johnson & Johnson approaches internal price on carbon through our CO2 Capital Relief Program, which values carbon by providing dedicated funding for projects that reduce GHG emissions but may not meet normal capital funding criteria. For some project evaluations, an estimated voluntary carbon credit price of $50/tonne is incorporated into the financial analysis for CO2 Capital Relief projects related to Capital Expenditure and Operations on a case-by-case basis. For the dedicated CO2 Capital Relief Program, the impact has been tangible progress toward our emissions-reduction targets since 2005, with 274 projects completed resulting in approximately $89 million in annual energy cost savings, and 320,362 metric tons CO2e annual GHG emissions avoided. It has also been a helpful financial analysis for larger longer-term projects such as our 100 MW wind farm PPA and how an emerging regulatory environment may impact the financial aspects of this contract in the next decade. To date, we have only used an actual price on carbon for modeling purposes and do not have a roadmap to establish a formalized price or process further than the CO2 Capital Relief Program.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

2.6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The rationale for the coverage of our engagement is to ensure our entire supply base is monitored for environmental and social sustainability standards and that we engage suppliers, where needed, to drive continual improvement and innovation in the environmental and social sustainability space. We have a three-tiered approach for including all of our suppliers: We monitor our entire supply base; then, where needed, we engage suppliers for specific workstreams; and, lastly, we collaborate with leading suppliers on high-impact sustainability projects. We identify high-impact, high-spend and high-risk suppliers through our monitoring efforts and then engage these suppliers in several sustainability workstreams to ensure they are upholding all of Johnson & Johnson's expectations in the sustainability space. All suppliers are obliged to conform to our Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) and all other relevant Johnson & Johnson policies, commitments and goals. All engaged suppliers are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment that demonstrates conformance to our RSS and identifies opportunities for improvement in various areas, including environmental, human rights, business ethics and sustainable procurement. In addition, suppliers must complete other workstreams, as necessary. High-impact suppliers are requested to report on their climate initiatives through the CDP Supply Chain program. Other possible requirements include on-site audits of high-risk suppliers and disclosure of supply chain details for specific commodities. The sustainability requirements of our suppliers are fully transparent and are communicated through annual sustainability kickoff webinars (including CDP Supply Chain and EcoVadis) and emails, as well as our Onward Sustainability Program that explains explicit requirements and provides instruction and training to our supply base on how to meet our expectations across all elements of the program. In addition to monitoring and engaging our suppliers, we work with some of our leading suppliers to collaborate on high-impact sustainability solutions. Through our work on sustainable packaging, responsible commodity sourcing, upholding human rights and other Johnson & Johnson commitments, we have partnered with a number of suppliers on our Partnerships for Good.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact and measure of success of the climate-related supplier engagement is broadening the program to additional suppliers that then set their own sustainability goals. As an example of this impact, we assess our supply base for high-spend, high-risk and high-impact suppliers, and as of 2022, we have enrolled 1,210 suppliers into our Supplier Sustainability Program (cumulative since the program launch). Suppliers engaged in the Supplier Sustainability Program were assessed against our Responsibility Standards for Suppliers through an EcoVadis assessment, which includes environmental management criteria such as GHG emissions reporting and climate change strategies. As a recent measure of success, in 2022, 1,210 suppliers underwent an EcoVadis assessment. Our currently active suppliers that were reevaluated in EcoVadis have an average score of 53.73. This follows an average score of 52 in 2021, 49.5 in 2020 and 49 in 2019, which is an indicator of our efforts toward improvement. An important part of this program is encouraging our suppliers to publicly disclose their environmental performance—including emissions and water use—to CDP as part of our own CDP Supply Chain commitment. In 2022, 392 Johnson & Johnson suppliers were requested to disclose to CDP. About 85% of these suppliers disclosed emissions data. We consider 80% or more of requested suppliers disclosing to be an indication of successful engagement. This progress demonstrates the positive influence that a large sustainability-minded procurement organization can have across its entire supply chain, influencing the way business impacts social development and environmental stewardship through multiple suppliers around the world. In 2022, we received recognition by CDP as a CDP Supplier Engagement Leader for leadership on supplier engagement to tackle climate change. We were the first healthcare company to achieve this recognition in 2017 and remain the only healthcare company on this list for six consecutive years. Additionally, we have participated with nine pharmaceutical companies to launch Energize, an initiative to help decarbonize the global pharmaceutical supply chain. The program aims to educate key industry suppliers on renewable procurement opportunities and help them in their transition to renewable energy.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We work closely with key suppliers and industry partners on initiatives and workstreams within our extended value chain to measure and reduce carbon emissions within prioritized procurement categories. In 2022, we engaged with industry partners on two initiatives to support collective efforts in driving down GHG emissions in pharmaceutical supply chains. To support our suppliers in these efforts, we supported the launch of Energize, a pharmaceutical industry collaboration platform with an aim to increase access to renewable electricity within pharmaceutical supply chains and to educate suppliers about renewable electricity adoption and contracting. More than 160 Johnson & Johnson suppliers registered on the platform. In 2022, the Energize program supported its first renewable electricity buyers' cohort—a group of companies that came together to contract for renewable electricity at scale via a future PPA.

Suppliers that register on the Energize platform participate in an onboarding including their energy profile and objectives and receive access to the Energize Knowledgebase, a portal that contains materials designed to help organizations learn more about renewable energy options.

We also helped launch a pharmaceutical industry collaboration, the Activate program, bringing together five pharmaceutical companies, including Johnson & Johnson, as founding members to support key API suppliers in their decarbonization efforts through measurement of their GHG emissions and provision of practical decarbonization tools.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
Through Johnson & Johnson's Supplier Sustainability Program, high-impact suppliers are also requested to disclose emissions through CDP Supply Chain. In 2022, 392 Johnson & Johnson suppliers were requested to disclose to CDP. About 85% of these suppliers disclosed emissions data. This progress demonstrates the positive influence a large sustainability-minded procurement organization can have across its entire supply chain, influencing the way business impacts social development and environmental stewardship through multiple suppliers around the world. In 2022, we received recognition by CDP as a CDP Supplier Engagement Leader for leadership on supplier engagement to tackle climate change. We were the first healthcare company to achieve this recognition in 2017 and remain the only healthcare company on this list for six consecutive years.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
50

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
48

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier scorecard or rating
Other, please specify (CDP Supply Chain program)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.

Complying with regulatory requirements: Suppliers to J&J Companies are expected to operate in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the countries, states and localities in which they operate. This includes laws and regulations related to ethical business practices, quality, labor and employment practices, as well as health, safety and environmental protection.
Suppliers to J&J Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall:
-Implement programs to manage and control air and wastewater emissions, ensuring compliance and protection of human and environmental health.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform: Suppliers to Johnson & Johnson Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall:
-Measure and publicly disclose greenhouse gas emissions.
-High impact suppliers are also requested to disclose emissions through CDP Supply Chain.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives: Suppliers to Johnson & Johnson Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall:
-Continuously improve energy efficiency and increase consumption of renewable energy in operations.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Purchasing renewable energy

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.

Purchasing renewable energy: Suppliers to Johnson & Johnson Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall: - Continuously improve energy efficiency and increase consumption of renewable energy in operations.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target: Suppliers to Johnson & Johnson Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall:
-Establish public, science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals toward net zero emissions.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement
The Johnson & Johnson (J&J) Responsibility Standards for Suppliers (RSS) developed to assist us with selecting suppliers that operate in a manner consistent with these guiding principles and to support our suppliers in understanding and upholding our expectations. We strive to include elements of the RSS in purchasing contracts and may take steps to assess a supplier's conformance to them. When appropriate, J&J Companies may work with suppliers to identify agreed-upon actions and timelines to achieve improvement. J&J Companies consider progress in meeting these expectations and ongoing performance in their sourcing decisions.
Waste reduction and material circularity: Suppliers to Johnson & Johnson Companies are expected to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and encourage their supply base to do the same. As such, they shall:
-Implement programs to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste, and promote recyclability and recycled content in packaging materials.
-Seek to optimize the efficient use of natural resources and materials in their business operations.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

position-on-climate-action.pdf

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

Johnson & Johnson defines strategic imperatives, as well as internal policies and implements processes to assure adherence to policies. For example, Johnson & Johnson's Position on Climate Action, updated in May 2023, was reviewed by senior management, is applicable to all of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies and is shared publicly with all stakeholders on our website. This document states our position on climate change, our commitments, and governance around the position and our actions on climate.

The Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Committee of Johnson & Johnson's Board of Directors reviews the Company's policies, programs and practices on environment, health and sustainability, including Enterprise goals directed at carbon reduction and renewable energy. In general, our ESG Policies and Positions resources are reviewed and updated, as necessary, in conjunction with our annual Health for Humanity Report to enable stakeholders to more easily access and understand our policies on climate change.

If inconsistencies are discovered: We are a member of trade associations that advocate for solutions on behalf of our industry, and we provide financial support to policy development organizations and think tanks whose purpose is to develop policy position papers or model legislation, among other civic activities. We acknowledge that we may not align with or support every public position each of these broad-based groups takes. However, when we do disagree with a position, we employ a range of approaches to make our voice heard. We believe that our dissenting voice has greater impact when we participate as a member of these organizations offering a balance of perspective. We take input from our stakeholders and determine how best to express our views to an organization—from simply declining to participate in certain initiatives sponsored by the organization, to partnering with other members to amplify our viewpoint both within the organization and externally, to reaching out directly to the organization's leadership to examine a possible change in position.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

At the end of 2021, we supported strong EU air quality standards aligned with WHO recommendations in a public consultation on the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directive. Since then, Johnson & Johnson has continued its public support of the revision of air quality, including through a white paper on "Unlocking Cleaner Air for All Citizens: A more Ambitious EU Air Quality Directive" as part of the All Policies for a Healthy Europe Coalition, and through engagements with EU policymakers.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Air quality)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Europe

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Johnson & Johnson is the founding knowledge partner and sponsor of All Policies for a Healthy Europe Coalition, an initiative that brings together a diverse group of NGOs, think-tanks, associations, companies and individuals with the mission to put citizens' health and well-being at the heart of European policy-making. Through that group, Johnson & Johnson has supported the development of numerous publications and policy dialogues by the Coalition in three focus areas, including environmental health where the Coalition engaged in support of the revision of the EU ambient air directive.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy, law or regulation is not central to the achievement of our climate transition plan. It is anchored in our position that multi-stakeholder engagement is essential to improving climate health at the rate and scale needed.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The EFPIA has stated, "The pharmaceutical industry contributes to a healthy environment while demonstrating leadership in mitigating climate change. Our activities support the ambition the European Commission expressed through their European Climate policies. EFPIA member companies are committed to: Establishing climate change policies and strategies based on materiality and impact for individual companies, and addressing their entire value chains; Pursuing science-based CO2e reduction targets; Contributing to reduced energy consumption and increased energy efficiency and seeking opportunities to use more energy from renewable sources throughout the value chain; Annually and publicly disclosing CO2 performance calculated according to recognized methodologies such as the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol." These positions are in line with J&J's Position on Climate Action which states our commitment to: implement reductions of GHG emissions within our control, aligned with climate science, and engage in activities to mitigate Scope 3 value chain emissions; Set operational science-based goals for GHG emission reductions, including a goal to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations; Have a longer-term ambition to reach net zero emissions across our value chain; Report on our climate progress annually and ensure the availability of data.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
National Association of Manufacturers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) advocates for "negotiat[ing] and ratify[ing] a fair, binding international treaty, while continuing to drive reductions domestically." This position aligns with our support for climate-friendly policies, which is supported by the fact that we have supported the Paris Climate Agreement through various platforms such as the "We Are Still In/America Is All In" campaign. NAM also has called on Congress to enact a single, unified climate policy that meets science-based targets and ensures a level playing field. This aligns with our own Policy Position. NAM continues to advocate in favor of bipartisan proposals that will reduce emissions immediately, such as a massive investment in public- and private-sector energy and water efficiency, or funding and expanding climate and clean energy R&D federal programs at the Department of Energy and elsewhere. However, NAM has not publicly endorsed taking action on market-based solutions for climate change such as carbon pricing. Johnson & Johnson, in contrast, has publicly supported market-based solutions such as a carbon price.

We may not align with or support every public position each trade association takes. When we disagree with a position, we employ a range of approaches to make our voice heard. We believe our dissenting voice has greater impact when we participate as a member of these organizations offering a balance of perspective.

We take input from our stakeholders and determine how best to express our views to an organization—from simply declining to participate in certain initiatives sponsored by the organization, to partnering with other members to amplify our viewpoint both within the organization and externally, to reaching out directly to the organization's leadership to examine a possible change in position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Business Roundtable supports a goal of reducing net U.S. GHG emissions by at least 80% from 2005 levels by 2050 and advocates that it should be achieved through the implementation of market-based solutions that preserve the competitiveness of U.S. businesses. The Business Roundtable believes this can be achieved by putting a price on carbon; investing in low-emission and clean energy technologies; improving the efficiency of energy production, distribution and use; developing and deploying resiliency and adaptation measures; and investing in energy infrastructure and improving permitting processes.

While our policies align with many of those put forth by the Business Roundtable, we advocate for a 1.5ºC-aligned future, whereas the Business Roundtable's goals are aligned with a well-below 2ºC world.

We may not align with or support every public position each trade association takes. When we disagree with a position, we employ a range of approaches to make our voice heard. We believe our dissenting voice has greater impact when we participate as a member of these organizations offering a balance of perspective.
We take input from our stakeholders and determine how best to express our views to an organization—from simply declining to participate in certain initiatives sponsored by

the organization, to partnering with other members to amplify our viewpoint both within the organization and externally, to reaching out directly to the organization's leadership to examine a possible change in position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The US Chamber of Commerce's current position is to "support a market-based approach to accelerate GHG emissions reductions across the U.S. economy. […] and that it should encourage innovation and investment to ensure significant emissions reductions, while avoiding economic harm for businesses, consumers and disadvantaged communities." While our policies align with many of those put forth by the US Chamber of Commerce, it advocates that "it will be largely up to the business community to develop, finance, build, and operate the solutions needed to power economic growth worldwide, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and build resilient, lower-carbon infrastructure." This differs from our Johnson & Johnson Position on Climate Action, which states that "while companies have a responsibility and ability to impact issues related to their own operations, the unilateral capabilities of businesses are limited; addressing complex challenges like climate change requires the collaboration of companies with governments, industry peers, and non-governmental organizations to achieve systemic change at scale."

We may not align with or support every public position each trade association takes. When we disagree with a position, we employ a range of approaches to make our voice heard. We believe our dissenting voice has greater impact when we participate as a member of these organizations offering a balance of perspective.

We take input from our stakeholders and determine how best to express our views to an organization—from simply declining to participate in certain initiatives sponsored by the organization, to partnering with other members to amplify our viewpoint both within the organization and externally, to reaching out directly to the organization's leadership to examine a possible change in position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
CEBA is "a community of institutional energy customers who partner with clean energy providers, business partners, leading environmental NGOs, and the top climate-focused philanthropies, to drive a powerful vision: customer-driven clean energy for all."

As stated by CEBA, "The U.S. electricity system can and must achieve 80-90% decarbonization by 2030, and we recognize the unique role [CEBA has] to scale for impact. The U.S. electricity system can and must achieve 80-90% decarbonization by 2030, and we recognize the unique role our two organizations have to scale for impact."

This position is in line with Johnson & Johnson's Position on Climate Action, which states our commitment to: implement reductions of GHG emissions within our control, aligned with climate science; set operational science-based goals for GHG emissions reductions, including a goal to source 100% renewable electricity for our operations; and have a longer-term ambition to reach net zero emissions across our value chain.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
RE100

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
18000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Johnson & Johnson pays an annual RE100 membership fee. Note: Johnson & Johnson works with members and partners to leverage corporate commitments and promote increased access to renewable electricity. Fees and related work are not solely intended for policy advocacy.

RE100 "provides companies with access to peer-learning, policy support, and local market insight." The initiatives of RE100 include policy engagement, which could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate. RE100 states, "To achieve zero carbon electricity grids by 2040, companies need to be able to source 100% renewable electricity at reasonable cost. We're addressing the market and policy barriers preventing companies from sourcing renewables by: Advocating for change at a global level. Our six policy measures support corporate sourcing of renewable electricity globally, according to RE100 member companies; Advocating for change at a local level. We're working with our partners and members to leverage corporate commitment and influence policies in markets with little or no access to renewable electricity."

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Johnson & Johnson is a member of the WWF Climate Business Network and pays a membership fee. Note: Johnson & Johnson works with members and partners to leverage corporate commitments and promote climate action. Fees and related work are not solely intended for policy advocacy. The WWF Climate Business Network "allows WWF partner companies from around the world to connect and engage with other business leaders and WWF experts to gain the knowledge and guidance needed to take credible, ambitious climate action. It aims to leverage WWF's unique expertise in climate, energy, forests, food systems, oceans and wildlife to help Network members accelerate climate action. Partners enjoy access to shared resources and can connect with each other and WWF teams, helping them to develop sector-leading climate strategies."

The overarching work of WWF includes policy engagement, which could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate. For example, "WWF played a leading role in advocating for strong American commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement and continues to work to advance federal policies to ensure the U.S. meets these commitments and transitions to a clean energy economy."

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-annual-report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Page 15

Content elements
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication
In other regulatory filings

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2023-Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 35 – 39

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 Health for Humanity Report_Part 1 of 2_pg 1-40.pdf
2022 Health for Humanity Report__Part 2 of 2_pg 40-114.pdf

Page/Section reference
Sections: Our Approach, Environmental Health, Accountability & Innovation and Reporting Hub. Due to file size limitations, the report is uploaded in two parts.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
esg-disclosure-index.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 23 – 28

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Comment
ESG Disclosure - TCFD

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
position-on-climate-action.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 1 – 4

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member RE100 Race to Zero Campaign UN Global Compact We Are Still In We Mean Business Other, please specify (PSCI, PEG, Energize, Activate, CEBA, CEBA Beyond the Megawatt, RTC, Sustainable Healthcare Coalition – UK National Academy of Medicines Action Collaborative to Decarbonize the U.S. Healthcare Sector Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council)	Johnson & Johnson is participating in several collaborative frameworks, initiatives and commitments related to environmental issues. Race to Zero Campaign/Business Ambition for 1.5C: Johnson & Johnson is a signatory of the UN-backed Race to Zero campaign and the SBTi Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign and has an ambition to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions across our value chain by 2045. GRI Community Member: Johnson & Johnson's Health for Humanity Report has been prepared in accordance with GRI Standards. RE100: Johnson & Johnson is a member of RE100 and has committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources by 2025. UN Global Compact: We have been a signatory of the UN Global Compact since 2013 and support the Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption set out in this framework. We link out to our 2022 UN Global Compact annual Communication on Progress within our Health for Humanity Report. We Are Still In: Johnson & Johnson supported climate action as a signatory of the America Is All In pledge, launched in 2020 on the five-year anniversary of the Paris Climate Agreement as a call to action for the incoming Biden-Harris Administration to support national mobilization on climate and recovery. We Mean Business: Through our decarbonization commitments (SBTs and RE100), we meet the criteria to participate in We Mean Business. PSCI: Johnson & Johnson is a member of the PSCI (Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative) , a group of pharmaceutical and healthcare companies who share a vision of better social, health, safety and environmental outcomes in the communities where we buy. PEG: Johnson & Johnson is a member of PEG (Pharmaceutical Environmental Group), a group of leading pharmaceutical companies that collaborate in order to demonstrate and promote environmental leadership in the pharmaceutical industry. Energize: Johnson & Johnson, along with nine pharmaceutical companies, co-founded Energize, a pharmaceutical industry collaboration platform with an aim to increase access to renewable electricity within pharmaceutical supply chains and to educate suppliers about renewable electricity adoption and contracting. Activate: Johnson & Johnson co-founded the Activate program, a pharmaceutical industry collaboration bringing together five pharmaceutical companies, including Johnson & Johnson, as founding members to support key API suppliers in their decarbonization efforts through measurement of their GHG emissions and provision of practical decarbonization tools. CEBA: Johnson & Johnson is a founding member of CEBA and serves on the Advisory Board. CEBA Beyond the Megawatt program: Johnson & Johnson is a sponsor of the Beyond the Megawatt initiative of CEBA. This initiative is advancing several projects designed to help mobilize deeper environmental and social impacts in large customer energy procurement with a target outcome of contributing to carbon-free energy systems that are resilient, equitable and environmentally sustainable. RTC: Johnson & Johnson is a member of the RTC (Renewable Thermal Collaborative), the global coalition for companies, institutions and governments committed to scaling up renewable heating and cooling at their facilities, dramatically cutting carbon emissions. Sustainable Healthcare Coalition: Johnson & Johnson is a founding member of the Sustainable Healthcare Coalition, a public-private partnership convened by the UK National Health Service (NHS) to address shared sustainability challenges in the healthcare sector. National Academy of Medicines Action Collaborative to Decarbonize the U.S. Healthcare Sector: We are a member of the National Academy of Medicine's Action Collaborative to Decarbonize the U.S. Health Sector, a public-private partnership of leaders from across the health system to align around collective goals and actions for decarbonization. Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council: Johnson & Johnson is a member of Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council, a private, technical consortium of industry peers across the healthcare, recycling and waste management industries seeking to improve the recyclability of plastic products and packaging within healthcare.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	The individual with responsibility for environmental sustainability issues, inclusive of Biodiversity, is the Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer. As a member of the Executive Committee and a management representative to the Johnson & Johnson Board of Directors' Regulatory Compliance Committee & Sustainability Committee (RCSC), this position has direct oversight of the Office of Sustainability, Environmental Health & Safety function, and the Engineering & Property Services function. Key milestones in our Biodiversity programs and any known risks are reviewed by this position.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President, Chief Technical Operations & Risk Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	94943000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We do not currently believe that this challenge is easily overcome for several key reasons. 1) Johnson &Johnson produces a diverse portfolio of products in its three business segments (Consumer Health, MedTech and Pharmaceutical), making unit allocation (i.e., the ratio of products sold to a customer to all products produced) an inaccurate and uninformative way to allocate emissions. 2) Products are not always produced inside Johnson & Johnson facilities and our ability to track emission information on external manufacturers is limited. 3) While facility-level data is available, any given facility may produce multiple products throughout the course of a year and the cost to sub-meter production lines or specific equipment and link to product and overhead does not currently provide favorable business value.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Our efforts have been concentrated in product improvement rather than customer allocations. While we intend to maintain a rigorous and accurate inventory of our operational emissions, we currently do not have plans to sub-meter all product lines for purposes of allocating emissions to products. In addition, while we do not intend to perform Lifecycle Analysis (LCAs) on all our products, we constantly strive to improve their environmental performance in strategic and cost-effective ways.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms