

Johnson & Johnson

Code of Business Conduct

Live Our Credo, know our Code

Our Credo

We believe our first responsibility is to the patients, doctors and nurses, to mothers and fathers and all others who use our products and services. In meeting their needs everything we do must be of high quality. We must constantly strive to provide value, reduce our costs and maintain reasonable prices. Customers' orders must be serviced promptly and accurately. Our business partners must have an opportunity to make a fair profit.

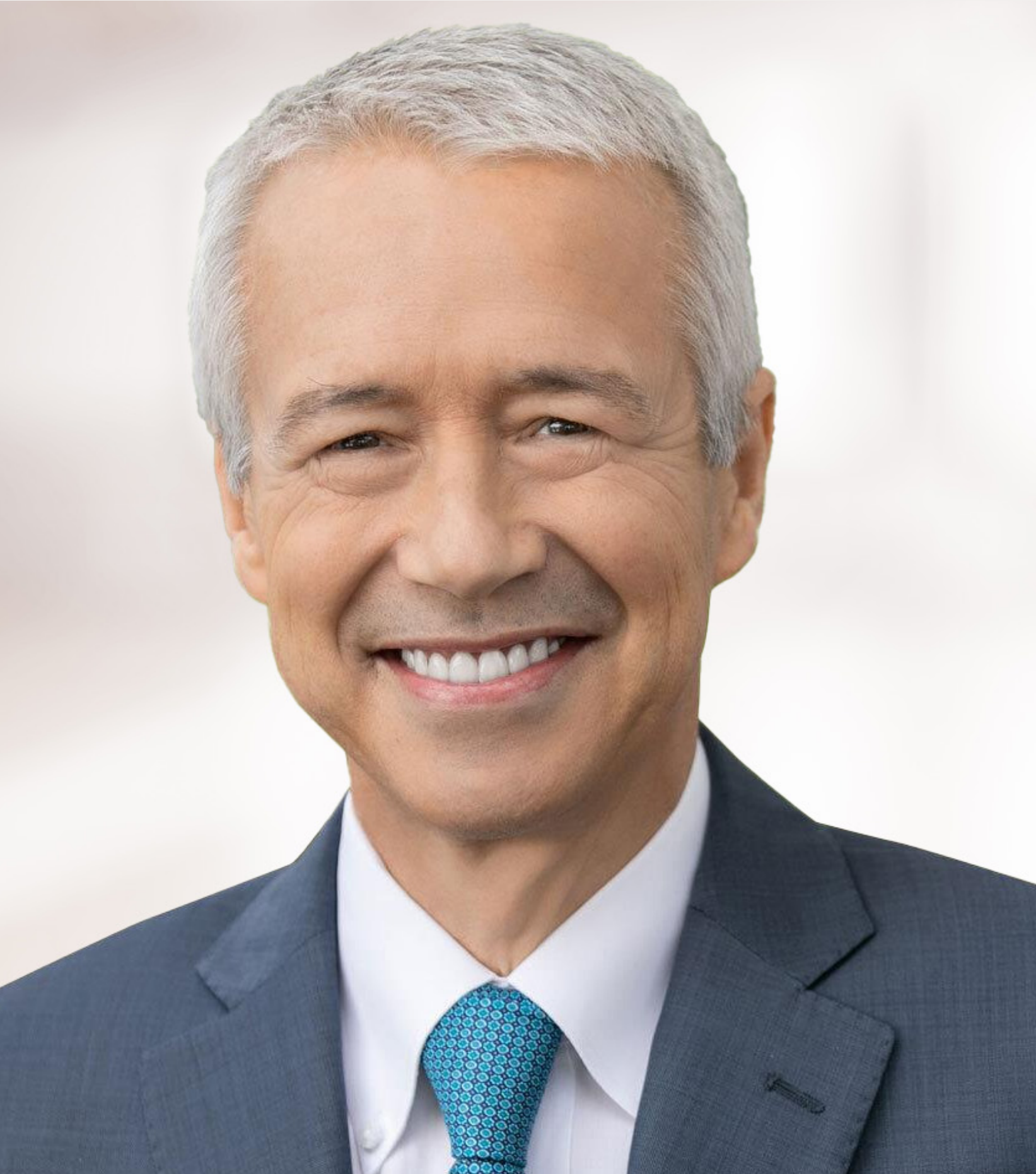
We are responsible to our employees who work with us throughout the world. We must provide an inclusive work environment where each person must be considered as an individual. We must respect their diversity and dignity and recognize their merit. They must have a sense of security, fulfillment and purpose in their jobs. Compensation must be fair and adequate, and working conditions clean, orderly and safe. We must support the health and well-being of our employees and help them fulfill their family and other personal responsibilities. Employees must feel free to make suggestions and complaints. There must be equal opportunity for employment, development and advancement for those qualified. We must provide highly capable leaders and their actions must be just and ethical.

We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well. We must help people be healthier by supporting better access and care in more places around the world. We must be good citizens – support good works and charities, better health and education, and bear our fair share of taxes. We must maintain in good order the property we are privileged to use, protecting the environment and natural resources.

Our final responsibility is to our stockholders. Business must make a sound profit. We must experiment with new ideas. Research must be carried on, innovative programs developed, investments made for the future and mistakes paid for. New equipment must be purchased, new facilities provided and new products launched. Reserves must be created to provide for adverse times. When we operate according to these principles, the stockholders should realize a fair return.

Johnson&Johnson

Our conduct, Our Credo, our future



A letter from Joaquin Duato

Healthcare is changing at a dramatic pace. Powered by science and technology, healthcare will advance more in this decade than it has in the last century. This speed presents Johnson & Johnson with an opportunity—along with a responsibility to navigate these changes in an ethical, compliant manner.

As a leading global company, we are keeping pace with technological advances by ensuring our workforce and those individuals and companies conducting business on our behalf are equipped to make the right decisions and take the right actions. Our Code of Business Conduct provides the foundation for our policies, procedures and guidelines by holding ourselves and our business practices to the highest standards. Our Code also outlines our responsibility to treat people fairly, provide a healthy work environment and act with the highest integrity.

All of this is grounded in Our Credo, a set of values that for more than 80 years has inspired our employees every day to put the needs and well-being of the people we serve first.

Together, Our Credo and our Code of Business Conduct are critical in enabling Johnson & Johnson to fulfill our mission of improving health for humanity.

I'm proud to lead a global company that strives to serve as a model for ethical businesses. Our continued success depends on all employees around the world, at all levels, in all the markets in which we operate, doing the right thing for the patients we serve. This is why all employees have a responsibility to read, acknowledge and comply with our Code of Business Conduct.

This unwavering commitment to ethical and compliant leadership behaviors is how Johnson & Johnson will transform the future of healthcare for our patients and partners for many years to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joaquin".

Joaquin Duato

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Table of contents

Introduction

Introduction

What is the Johnson & Johnson Code of Business Conduct?

The values and principles spelled out in Our Credo serve as our compass; the Johnson & Johnson Code of Business Conduct (“Code”) is the road map that helps us stay on course with these values.

The Code sets basic requirements for business conduct and serves as a foundation for our Company policies, procedures and guidelines, all of which provide additional guidance on expected behaviors.

Why do we have a Code, and why must we follow it?

To continue to operate and maintain our reputation as a company that puts the needs of the people we serve around the world first, we must each learn, understand and comply with our Code.

Complying with our Code is about creating an open and honest environment where we can achieve our best work legally and with integrity. And, we can be proud of how we overcome our challenges and achieve our successes.

Whenever we become aware of a violation of the Code, Company policy or the law, we will act to address the problem and prevent future occurrences. Depending on the circumstances, corrective and preventive steps might include training, counseling, enhanced controls and disciplinary actions up to and including termination of employment.

You have a responsibility to speak up when you are in a situation or are aware of a situation that you believe may violate or lead to a violation of the Code, Company policy or the law.

Our [Escalation Procedure](#) requires each employee to report a potentially serious violation of our policies, laws or other matter of concern directly to the Johnson & Johnson Chief Audit Executive, either verbally or in writing, including by e-mail via chiefauditexecutive@its.jnj.com.

Who must follow the Code?

All employees of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies are required to understand and comply with the Code of Business Conduct, Company policies and laws that govern our activities. Together with Our Credo and other Company policies, the Code helps us make the right decisions and take the right actions, regardless of where we work or the type of work we do.

We believe that every employee is a leader, regardless of job responsibilities, title or function. By following our Code, each of us serves as a role model for our peers, business partners, customers and others who see us in action every day.

People managers have additional responsibilities to serve as a positive role model in every respect and to help employees review, understand and apply the Code.

Individuals and companies conducting business on our behalf must also follow our Code of Business Conduct, in addition to other relevant Company policies. Applicable provisions of this Code should be included in the contracts of third-party suppliers, manufacturers, contractors, vendors and distributors doing business on behalf of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies.

How to make the right decision

When faced with a difficult decision about business conduct, ask these questions:



Is the conduct a violation of the Johnson & Johnson Code of Business Conduct, Company policy or the law?



Is the conduct in conflict with Our Credo responsibilities?



Will the conduct appear unethical to stakeholders outside of our Company?



Could the conduct harm my reputation or the reputation of Johnson & Johnson?

If the answer to any of these questions is “YES,” see the next page for where you can go for advice and guidance.

Where can I go for advice and guidance on our Code?

We have processes, guidance and procedures in place to help you follow this Code, Company policy and the law.

Take advantage of the breadth of capabilities, resources and expertise that exist globally within Johnson & Johnson, including the following:

- ➔ **Managers and senior leadership** in your organization are available to answer questions and are generally familiar with the Company guidelines that apply to the business activities in your organization.
- ➔ **Human Resources/Global Services** can explain and answer questions about employment policies, benefits and workplace issues.
- ➔ **The Global Legal Organization** can help explain and interpret the Code and can provide guidance about how to conduct business on behalf of Johnson & Johnson in compliance with the law.
- ➔ **Privacy** can provide information and advice on the privacy and protection of personal information of our stakeholders.
- ➔ **Health Care Compliance** can offer advice and guidance on our interactions with healthcare professionals, healthcare entities, government officials, government purchasing entities and third-party intermediaries.
- ➔ **Quality & Compliance/Medical Safety/Environmental Health & Safety** can explain and answer questions regarding the quality, safety, efficacy and regulatory compliance of our products and supply chain processes, including environmental, health and safety.
- ➔ **Global Security/Information Security & Risk Management** protect the employees, assets, computing systems and records of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies worldwide. Contact local security if there is an immediate danger or threat in the workplace.
- ➔ **Our Credo Integrity Line** (ourcredointegrityline.com) is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is independent, secure and confidential. It provides a channel for anyone (including employees, business partners, customers, consumers and others) to report potential violations of our Code of Business Conduct, other company policies or applicable laws and regulations in our countries of operation.
- ➔ **Johnson & Johnson Escalation Procedure** sets out the escalation procedure that requires each employee to report a potentially serious violation of our policies, laws or other matter of concern directly to the Johnson & Johnson Chief Audit Executive, either verbally or in writing, including by e-mail via chiefauditexecutive@its.jnj.com.



Every employee's responsibility

To fulfill Our Credo responsibilities as well as maintain and enhance our culture and reputation, we rely on our employees to uphold the Code. If you think there is a violation of the Code, or if you think an activity or behavior could lead to a violation, it is your responsibility to speak up.

Speaking up—by asking questions and reporting concerns, you are doing the right thing and helping our Company stop or prevent misconduct.

Whether you report anonymously or give your name, you should provide as many details as possible so the issue can be addressed thoroughly and promptly. In addition, you have a responsibility to cooperate in an investigation.

Our Company does not tolerate retaliation against anyone who raises a concern under this Code or assists with an investigation.

We do not retaliate.

Any employee who engages in such retaliation will face disciplinary action, which could include termination of employment.

Every manager's responsibility

As a people manager, you have a special and important responsibility to set an example and act in a manner consistent with our Code. By setting the right tone and conduct, managers inspire all employees to meet our standards.

Here are important guidelines you should follow:

- Act as a role model, demonstrating ethical behavior in the performance of your duties.
- Make objective business-related decisions.
- Review the Code at least once a year with your employees.
- Help employees understand the Code and Company policies, and direct them to resources to help them live the Code every day.
- Ensure employees are aware of, and properly trained on, the relevant laws, regulations and Company policies that govern the business activities in which they engage on the Company's behalf.
- Create an environment that fosters and enables ethical behavior, where employees are comfortable speaking up without fear of retaliation.
- Take seriously any concern raised by an employee that compromises the Code and determine if the issue should be escalated. If so, or if you are uncertain, [escalate the matter](#) as soon as possible.
- Take corrective or preventive action when someone violates the Code.
- Fully support any investigation.

Seek guidance
when you are
unsure or could
benefit from
an additional
perspective.



How we conduct our business

“We believe our first responsibility is to the patients, doctors and nurses, to mothers and fathers and all others who use our products and services.”

How we conduct our business

Every employee's duty

Every employee is responsible for being familiar with and following the relevant laws, regulations and Company policies and procedures that govern the business activities in which the employee engages.

Development, approval, manufacture, sales and marketing of pharmaceuticals and medical technologies and services

Our Credo states that in meeting the needs of patients, doctors, nurses, mothers, fathers and all others who use our products and services, everything we do must be of high quality. This commitment extends to everything we do to bring our products and services to the people who use them.

We aspire to the highest standards and level of integrity for each of these business activities by:

- Complying with the laws, standards and regulations that apply to our products and processes (such as quality regulations and standards);
- Upholding ethical, scientific and clinical standards, and complying with all laws and regulations in all research and development activities worldwide;
- Ensuring the safety of patients and volunteers who take part in clinical trials, protecting their confidentiality and complying with privacy and data protection laws;
- Complying with the laws and regulations that cover gaining marketing authorization to sell our products, and interacting with regulators and other government officials;
- Adhering to the applicable manufacturing, packaging, distribution and export law, applicable trade sanctions laws and regulations and other specific regulations for our industry, as well as adhering to laws and regulations in the countries where we do business;
- Keeping pace with the changing environment in which our employees find themselves, offering needed guidance to support Our Credo values;
- Following all laws and regulations regarding the promotion, marketing and sales of our products, including ensuring that what we say is truthful, not misleading and is consistent with regulatory approvals for our products;
- Complying with the laws relating to product quality and safety, consistently and proactively monitoring the safety, quality and performance of our products, and complying with all requirements for reporting adverse events and product quality complaints.

Each employee must speak up if they believe that our Company is not complying with a law or regulation.



How should I respond?

Q: A sales director from a competing company reached out to me to discuss the price of our respective products.

A: You should never enter a discussion with competitors about the price of our products or other proprietary information. If you receive a call from a competitor, or if someone unknown to you approaches you to discuss pricing, make it clear that you will not discuss the price of our products with competitors. Politely end the conversation and report the incident to the Global Legal Organization.





What should I do?

Q: A surgeon told me that a distributor who sells our products has invited the surgeon to be their guest for a golf weekend at a resort location. The surgeon is asking whether the invitation is appropriate because it came from our distributor, not from Johnson & Johnson.

A: Distributors, sales agents and other third parties that act on behalf of the Company may not engage in activities that would be prohibited if they were performed by an employee of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies directly. You should immediately inform your manager, the Global Legal Organization or Health Care Compliance about what you have learned concerning the distributor's conduct.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws

Johnson & Johnson takes a strong stance against corruption and bribery consistent with the anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws that exist in many countries around the world. We demand the same from our business partners. We strictly prohibit bribes, fraudulent conduct, kickbacks, illegal payments and any other offer of items of value that may inappropriately influence or secure an improper advantage with a government official, healthcare professional or customer.

We enter a wide variety of scientific, educational, sales, promotional and marketing arrangements with both public and private entities and individuals, including healthcare professionals. We also interact with government regulators, non-governmental organizations and inspection authorities. It is our duty to follow local and internationally applicable laws and ethical standards prohibiting bribery and corruption, and to avoid inappropriately influencing the medical decisions of healthcare professionals and the purchasing decisions of the entities that buy our products and services. Value transfers to third parties must be at fair market value for services rendered and there must be a legitimate need for the goods and services. Grants and donations may only be provided if Johnson & Johnson does not receive anything of value in return.

For additional guidance, consult our [Health Care Compliance Global Framework](#), [U.S. Regulatory Guidance Documents](#) and [Health Care Business Integrity Guide](#) (applicable globally), which includes guidance on [Ethical Sales & Marketing Practices](#).

Where and with whom we conduct business may vary, but our approach is consistent:

- We treat business partners, competitors, decision makers and other stakeholders with respect.
- We strive to work with third parties who also value and demonstrate high ethical standards in their business practices.

For questions on healthcare compliance, contact the Health Care Compliance Organization. Additional information may also be found on our [ESG Policies & Positions](#) site, including our [Position on Anti-Corruption](#) and [Position on Ethics and Compliance](#).

Antitrust and competition laws

Antitrust and competition laws promote fair competition and protect consumers from unfair business practices. These laws frequently address illegal agreements between companies, such as price fixing. These laws also forbid unilateral business practices that restrict competition, such as predatory pricing.

We comply fully with all applicable antitrust and competition laws. We are responsible for dealing fairly with customers, suppliers, competitors and other third parties. We must enter into lawful agreements with competitors and not engage in business practices that may abuse our market position. For questions on antitrust and competition laws, contact the Global Legal Organization.

Global trade compliance: anti-boycott and trade sanctions laws

As a global provider of healthcare products and services, we work with suppliers across markets and have an obligation to comply with applicable local, regional and international trade laws, rules and regulations, including trade sanctions, and import and export restrictions imposed by governments globally. Given the dynamic and complex geopolitical landscape and evolving trade restrictions being implemented by governments globally, it is critical that we meet our global trade obligations. As the external environment evolves, so will our ways of working. For questions regarding cross-border transactions, please contact Global Trade Compliance, Health Care Compliance or the Global Legal Organization.

Human rights

Guided by Our Credo values, we strive to respect and promote human rights across our operations, through our business relationships and in our communities—from the people who develop, manufacture and distribute our products to the doctors, nurses and patients we serve.

Our approach is informed by internationally recognized human rights standards, including the United Nations Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights, and outlined in Johnson & Johnson's [Position on Human Rights](#). All employees should be aware of the Position and comply with the relevant guidance and policies cited therein.



“Third country” payments

No payments of any kind should be made to a third party in any country other than the country where the sales were made or services were provided, or in which the distributor, sales agent or service provider has a substantial place of business. For questions regarding “third country” payments, contact the Finance or Global Legal Organization.

Political activity

Johnson & Johnson is committed to corporate citizenship and community involvement. Our political advocacy and political contributions are made in accordance with laws of the jurisdictions where we engage in these activities.

We respect the right of employees to engage in political activity to support political groups, government officials or candidates. Any such activity, including serving as a public official, must be voluntary and performed in the employee's own time, at the employee's own expense and not conflict with the individual's responsibilities to the Company. It must be clear that the employee is acting independently and not as a representative of the Company.

Political activities by the Company, including political contributions and political advocacy as well as other advocacy to government officials, are regulated under the laws of the many countries where Johnson & Johnson does business. As such, interactions (all political and lobbying activities as well as meetings) with government officials, political and other advocacy by employees toward government officials as well as political contributions by Company leaders in some countries, must be coordinated and aligned with [Worldwide Government Affairs & Policy](#).



What if?

Q: A friend of mine is running for political office. Can I help her out with the campaign?

A: Yes, your volunteer support is your personal decision. However, in no instance may you use Johnson & Johnson resources—including Company time, phones, emails, supplies, the Company name or your Company title—to advance the campaign.

Public procurement

Public authorities are critical customers for the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies. In many countries, public bodies, such as government-run hospitals, are subject to local laws governing how they procure products and services. As a supplier of products, we are also required to comply with these laws. There must be neither inappropriate attempts to influence nor improper transfers of value to governments or government officials.

Employees who are involved in tender processes, or who offer to provide our products and services under a contractual agreement to a public authority, must understand and follow the rules of public procurement. These rules can be complex but are critically important to our business. The Global Legal Organization can provide guidance on these rules.

Fair purchasing

Our Company purchases many goods and services necessary to support our work. When making these and other purchases, we must act impartially toward vendors, suppliers and other service providers. Employees are required to follow the [Company's procurement](#) and purchasing policies.

See the Conflicts of Interest section of the Code for further guidance on accepting gifts and entertainment from, and having personal relationships with, vendors, suppliers and service providers.

Sustainability and environmental laws and regulations

Our Credo states, "We must maintain in good order the property we are privileged to use, protecting the environment and natural resources." Guided by Our Credo, we continually strive to improve the environmental footprint of our operations, our products and our value chain while also managing environmental risks. Employees are required to adhere to Company-wide standards and policies, and to be familiar and [comply with environmental laws and regulations](#) that relate to their specific work, facilities and the products we put on the market.

We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well.

Animal welfare

It is our ethical and regulatory responsibility to ensure the ethical and humane treatment of animals involved in biomedical research to advance patient safety and well-being. Johnson & Johnson has a decades-long commitment to the 3R principles related to the replacement, reduction or refinement of animal-based research. We advocate the use of nonanimal alternatives whenever possible and when a nonanimal alternative is not feasible, our standards for animal care and selection of in vivo scientific models are intended to meet or exceed all applicable regulations.

Privacy

In the course of conducting business, we collect and store personal information about employees, business partners, patients, healthcare professionals, consumers, caregivers and others, including data such as contact information, birth dates and financial, medical and other information. When we collect and process personal information, we do so in compliance with applicable laws and the [Company's privacy and data protection policies](#).

Personal information should be collected only for legitimate business purposes, shared only with those who are permitted access, protected in accordance with security policies and retained only for as long as necessary. We also must ensure that third parties with access to personal information are contractually obligated to protect it in accordance with applicable data security standards.



Did you know?

The Global Legal Organization is available to conduct training and provide advice to help our businesses and employees understand and comply with laws and regulations in the countries in which we do business.

You can find [comprehensive policies](#) on key topics covered throughout the Code at the [Johnson & Johnson Law Center](#).

Fair treatment of employees

“We are responsible to our employees who work with us throughout the world.”

Fair treatment of employees

Engaging our workforce

At Johnson & Johnson, we believe in the power of people and value a globally diverse, equitable and inclusive culture, rooted in the ethical behaviors, respect and integrity inherent in Our Credo. When we act with the highest integrity we live Our Credo values, and show we truly care for the people we serve and respect the people with whom we work. An engaged, high-performing, healthy and diverse workforce will better understand and address the challenges and needs faced by our patients, customers, healthcare professionals and communities.



Non-discrimination and preventing harassment and bullying

Employees must be treated fairly and be respected for our contributions. Our Company provides equal opportunities for employment. We provide reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities as well as individuals with needs related to their religious observance or practice. We base employment decisions on merit, and consider qualifications, skills and achievements. We do not tolerate discrimination based on non-work related personal characteristics such as age, gender, race, ethnic background, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin or religious beliefs or based on union membership or union activity. We also do not tolerate [harassment or bullying of any kind](#).

These provisions apply to interactions with employees, customers, contractors, suppliers and applicants for employment, and any other interactions where employees represent the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies.

Safe and healthy work environment

At Johnson & Johnson, we are committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all employees, contractors and visitors working within, or visiting, our facilities and premises.

All employees and visitors are responsible for prioritizing health and safety. They should:

- ➔ Promptly report unsafe conditions, accidents or incidents to supervisors and hosts.
- ➔ Comply with Company policies, standards and procedures relating to workplace health and safety, or any local workplace health and safety laws and regulations, if they require higher care.

[Child labor](#), [human trafficking](#) and illegal, abusive or forced labor have no place in our operations or in the operations of our suppliers or other third-party vendors of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies. In addition to requiring compliance with local laws and regulations, Johnson & Johnson has [policies](#) that prohibit the use of forced or compulsory labor in the manufacture of our products and product components. Third-party vendors are required to follow our [Responsibility Standards for Suppliers](#) which include guidance on ethics, labor, employment and respect for human rights as well as on the health, safety and well-being of their employees.



What should I do?

Q: My team is behind schedule on finishing a project and our operating company is depending on us to meet the deadline. We've found ways to achieve the goal by skipping a couple of safety procedures. If we are careful, is it okay to speed up the process to meet the business deliverable?

A: Safety procedures are in place to keep you safe and to protect the integrity of our products and the health of those who use them. Skipping safety procedures is not allowed. Meet with your manager to develop a plan that gets the work done safely and compliantly.

Use of social media and mobile messaging applications

Social media includes any digital communication channels that allow individuals to create and share content and post comments.

Employees must comply with all Company policies in their use of social media and related Company content and assets. Our policies apply to communications related to job responsibilities and to personal communications that may impact the Company. In personal activities on social media, employees should be respectful and recognize that their conduct may impact the way others view who we are and what we stand for as a Company.

Is this acceptable?

Q: A co-worker posted an offensive, sexual comment about me on his personal social media page. Is my co-worker allowed to do that?

A: No. Employee use of online media must comply with Company policies, including Company harassment policies.

Employees are welcome to share content that the Company has made available for public consumption with their online network. When speaking about the Company and/or our products and services, employees should be transparent and disclose their relationship with the Company, such as by use of the hashtag #MyCompany, being aware of reporting obligations, including adverse event reporting procedures and protecting Johnson & Johnson confidential information. Employees should be mindful of the content created, shared and posted, remembering that the internet is a public place. Always use good judgment when engaging in social media activity. Be aware of the difference between social communication and business communication, as most social media platforms and mobile applications are not approved for business-related communication between colleagues or between internal and external stakeholders.

The [Employee Policy for Digital Engagement](#) and the [Mobile Messaging Policy](#) provide our Company's full policies regarding employee online activity and the use of mobile messaging applications.



A checklist of your responsibilities

- Comply with the Code of Business Conduct
- Be inclusive
- Treat your fellow employees with dignity and respect
- Stay safe at work and help others do the same
- Speak up if someone is breaking our Code, regardless of the person's position in the Company or whether the person is a vendor, customer or temporary worker
- If you have questions, ask for help

Financial integrity and protecting our assets

*“Our final responsibility is to
our stockholders.”*

Financial integrity and protecting our assets

Accuracy of Company records and public reports

Johnson & Johnson is a publicly traded company that conducts business in many countries. In all our dealings, we must keep accurate books and records that maintain the integrity of the Company's financial reporting, support internal decision-making and strengthen our reputation with stakeholders.

Laws require us to be honest and accurate in our financial records so that they appropriately reflect our business transactions. In addition, we are required to develop and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. Many people rely on us to report financial information truthfully, completely and in a timely fashion; among them are government regulatory agencies, ratings agencies, and institutional and individual investors.

Inaccurate financial reporting could undermine shareholder confidence, impact our reputation and subject the Company to fines and penalties.

Below are examples of how we build financial integrity into our work processes:

- We sell and purchase products and services based on quality, price and service—never on the basis of giving or receiving payments, gifts, entertainment or favors, or based on other relationships with the supplier.
- We record sales and expenses during the appropriate accounting period in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- We prohibit the use of Company funds, assets or information for any illegal purpose, including the purchase of privileges or special benefits through bribes, illegal political contributions or other illicit payments. We disclose and record all funds and assets of the Company in the appropriate reporting period.
- We keep accurate Company books and records and do not make false or artificial entries for any reason.

Here are a few rules to keep in mind:

- Always follow the [Company's procurement and purchasing policies](#). If you are not sure what the policies are, ask your manager.
- Be sure to have all payments or usage of Company funds reviewed and approved, as required, by the appropriate manager. When submitting business expenses, follow our Company's [Travel & Entertainment](#) and [Health Care Compliance and Business Integrity](#) policies.
- Clearly and accurately describe all requests for payments and provide supporting documentation; use the proceeds only for the requested and approved purpose.

Is this acceptable?

Q: We received a large vendor invoice for services provided. I have been asked by my manager to “hold” this invoice until next quarter so that we can meet our financial targets for this quarter. What should I do?

A: All employees are expected to exercise ethical and compliant behavior with the highest level of integrity as embedded in Our Credo and Code of Business Conduct. We disclose and record all funds and assets of the Company in the appropriate reporting period. Revenue and expense must be reported in the correct accounting period. In this case, if the goods and/or services have been received, the expense must be accrued. You should not “hold” the invoice, but you should work with your Finance partner to appropriately accrue for this liability. If your manager or another employee asks you to do something illegal or against policy—discuss your concerns with your manager or other senior leadership in your organization, Health Care Compliance, the Global Legal Organization or by reaching out through [Our Credo Integrity Line](#).



Use of Company assets

We rely on Company assets to support our work every day. Computers, mobile devices, information technology hardware and software, vehicles, facilities, machinery, raw materials, inventory, intellectual property, supplies, data and other assets are placed in our care and should be used only for lawful, appropriate reasons. We also must take appropriate steps to protect these assets. When working with Company information or technology tools (such as laptops, email, apps, databases, etc.), employees should only download and use J&J approved software and applications on Company assets, create complex passwords that cannot be easily guessed and should never share passwords. Company information should not be stored on unapproved internet or cloud services or on non-approved devices that may not be protected and may be accessed by unauthorized people.



What should I do?

Q: I am taking a vacation where I want to completely disconnect. Is it okay if I leave my laptop with my administrative assistant to handle any approvals in the various Company systems on my behalf? I trust this person completely, so I don't mind sharing my password.

A: No. Employees should never give their personal password to anyone. Some systems allow you to delegate certain actions to others; other systems escalate issues to your manager in case of absence. If you bypass these controls, you are undermining the security of our systems, avoiding your own responsibilities and putting your assistant in a position of also violating Company policy.

Intellectual property and confidential business information

The intellectual property and confidential information of the Company are irreplaceable assets. We must secure and protect the use of these valuable assets.

Intellectual property includes copyrights, patents, trademarks, product and package designs, brand names and logos, research and development, inventions and trade secrets.

At all times, we should take precautions to protect the intellectual property and confidential business information of the Company. We should avoid talking about or sharing such information in public places like elevators, airports and restaurants. Additionally, confidential business information should be stored on authorized or managed devices and only sent outside the Company in a secure manner using approved tools and only to authorized business partners.

Any suspected theft of intellectual property or unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, our Company information should be immediately reported to your manager or to J&J Information Security & Risk Management, Global Security or the Global Legal Organization.

Examples of confidential business information

- ✓ Detailed sales information
- ✓ Business performance targets
- ✓ Product strategies
- ✓ New product information
- ✓ Pending personnel announcements
- ✓ Acquisition and divestiture information
- ✓ Manufacturing processes and equipment designs
- ✓ Research priorities and stage-gate results
- ✓ Clinical trial data, health records and other sensitive personal information
- ✓ Personal data of employees, patients, customers and individuals with whom we interact

Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) is a category of artificial intelligence that generates outputs based on the data on which it is trained. This content can include text, images, voice or other forms of media.

GenAI is an emerging field of technology that has incredible potential across all industries. However, it is essential to remember that this technology is still a work in progress and we should navigate this terrain responsibly, guided by [Our Credo](#).

All employees, contractors and suppliers must adhere to the [Guidelines on the Responsible Use of Generative AI](#) and may not use GenAI solutions for activities that would be prohibited under existing policies including but not limited to our Company's Code of Business Conduct, [Company Privacy](#) policies, [Information Asset Protection Policies](#) (IAPPs), [Open-Source Licensing Policy](#) and other related policies. The use of Gen AI solutions should be open and transparent. Any prior and future business use of GenAI solutions must be reported by following the process described in the Guidelines on the Responsible Use of Generative AI. Moreover, the results of GenAI must be reviewed and substantiated against known risks including inaccuracy, bias, accountability and violation of open-source software licenses.

If you have questions or need further guidance on this topic, please contact your Legal, Privacy, or Information Security & Risk Management representatives.



Where to go for help

Employees must comply with all Company policies in their use of social media and related Company content and assets. The [Employee Policy for Digital Engagement](#) and [Mobile Messaging Policy](#) provide our Company's full policies regarding employee online activity and the use of mobile messaging applications.

Respect for trade secrets and confidential information

We respect the trade secrets and confidential information of other companies and individuals. We collect information about our competitors from the public domain and we do not permit the inappropriate collection of their proprietary information.

To gather information about a competitor, we seek out public sources, such as the media, trade literature, the internet, court papers, regulatory filings or other public documents. We avoid discussions of sensitive and confidential information with employees of our competitors in all circumstances, including at professional association or industry meetings. We are truthful in our statements to others in the industry, and never misrepresent who we are or where we work to learn about competitors.



What should I do?

Q: I have an urgent need for cash and want to sell my Company stock. But I'm nervous about doing that now because I'm aware of a big event happening within our Company next month that is not public information.

A: For questions on securities laws and insider trading, or if you are uncertain on whether you possess material non-public information, contact AskCorporateSecretary@its.jnj.com.

Compliance with securities laws and insider trading

By law, we are required to publicly disclose certain important information about our Company, such as sales, earnings, significant acquisitions/divestitures, regulatory matters and other material events. When we publicly disclose this information, it is our responsibility to do so in complete, accurate, timely and understandable ways.

Employees may find out important information about the Company before it is released to the public; however, it is every employee's responsibility to keep material non-public information confidential.

If employees have important information that has not been disclosed to the public, they are not allowed to:

- Buy or sell Johnson & Johnson stock or "put" or "call" options on Johnson & Johnson stock;
- Make transfers or adjustments to other investment vehicles, including retirement funds;
- Disclose material non-public information to family, friends or any other person outside the Company;
- Recommend to family, friends or others that they buy or sell Johnson & Johnson stock or "put" or "call" options on Johnson & Johnson stock.

Complying with securities laws extends beyond our Company. Employees may not buy or sell securities of any other company using important material non-public information they have learned while performing their duties or through other means.

A checklist of our responsibilities

- ✔ Protect our Company assets, including physical assets such as computers, phones, mobile devices, machines, vehicles, documents and intellectual assets, like ideas and inventions
- ✔ Comply with data protection and privacy requirements, and do not use unauthorized apps or other channels to communicate proprietary information
- ✔ Immediately report any concerns about illegal or unauthorized activity
- ✔ Never accept or offer a bribe or inappropriate gift
- ✔ Be honest and accurate when reporting expenses, sales and other financial information

Conflicts of interest

“We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well.”

Conflicts of interest

When does “conflict of interest” occur?

A conflict of interest is a situation in which a person or organization has conflicting interests, financial or otherwise, and serving one interest could have an adverse impact on those other interests or responsibilities.

A personal conflict of interest occurs when a personal relationship or activity could influence the judgment and ability to perform your job in an objective way and fulfill all duties to an employer. Even the appearance or perception of a conflict of interest can place our Company at risk. As employees, we should never allow divided loyalties or personal gain or benefit to prevent us from doing what is in the best interest of our Company and the patients and consumers we serve.

An organizational conflict of interest can occur when entities within the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies have conflicting relationships with entities such as governments, payor groups, healthcare providers or individuals within these entities or engage in activity that creates a preference or bias in favor of the Company. For example, a conflict or perceived conflict may occur when our companies are collaborating on the development of products and supporting healthcare systems and their infrastructure or treatment guidelines, while also seeking to sell products or services to those entities. An organizational conflict of interest might also occur when a Company is in possession of sensitive government information and uses that information to prepare a more preferred tender.

It’s not always clear whether an activity creates a conflict of interest. However, it is the responsibility of every employee to disclose a potential conflict, either personal or organizational. For this reason, employees are expected to discuss any potential personal conflicts—or questions about how best to handle a situation where a conflict might exist—with their manager or someone from Human Resources, Health Care Compliance or the Global Legal Organization. If a conflict or potential conflict exists, the discussion with your manager should be reported and documented in WORKDAY. This will help protect the employee and Johnson & Johnson if the situation ever comes into question. Organizational conflicts should be discussed with Health Care Compliance or the Global Legal Organization.



Is this a conflict?

Q: Given the reputation of Johnson & Johnson in my country, my commercial team has been asked to consult on the development of local treatment guidelines. Is it acceptable for us to proceed?

A: This is an organizational conflict. You should consult with the Global Legal Organization and Worldwide Government Affairs & Policy for guidance on how best to ensure that any support of local health policy initiatives is conducted using appropriate safeguards, complies with local laws, and avoids the perception that the policies are biased toward our products.

Think it through

- ✓ Will this activity or relationship influence, or appear to influence, my ability to make sound and unbiased business decisions or otherwise interfere with my ability to do my job?

- ✓ Will I personally gain something or will a family member benefit from my involvement in this activity based on my status as an employee of the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies?

- ✓ Will I be using Company assets for personal gain?

- ✓ Will my participation cause me to put my interests ahead of what’s best for the Company?

- ✓ Will public disclosure of the activity damage the reputation of Johnson & Johnson?

If you answered “yes” to any of the above questions, discuss the situation with your manager and report your conflict of interest through WORKDAY.

Gifts, entertainment, hospitality, travel and other items of value

Suppliers, vendors and others who do business with us are vital to our Company's success. To keep our relationships with them honest and objective, we avoid conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of interest can occur when an employee solicits or accepts gifts, payments, loans, services or any form of compensation from suppliers, customers, competitors or others seeking to do business with our Company. Employees should only accept gifts, entertainment, hospitality, travel or other items of value from suppliers, vendors or other contractors where they are modest, are not cash or cash equivalents, and do not influence business decisions.

Our [Health Care Compliance](#) policies provide specific guidance on offering gifts, entertainment, hospitality and similar benefits to healthcare professionals and government officials.

What is allowed?

As a global company, we operate in many diverse environments where certain activities are an expression of politeness or a reflection of societal and/or cultural practices. We respect cultural norms to the extent possible under the local laws and regulations by which we are governed, but those activities cannot violate this Code. There may be times when we must modify our response in a culturally sensitive and thoughtful way, especially if healthcare professionals or government officials are involved.

Customary activities include modest forms of hospitality, such as lunches or dinners and occasional gifts of minimal value, which do not influence clinical or business decisions. Although it is difficult to define "customary" or "modest," the best approach is to exercise good judgment. If you are offered anything that is more than nominal in value, you must consult with

your manager. You should avoid activities that are excessive or become a regular occurrence. For example, if the action will cause a disinterested third party to think the gift or service affected your judgment, then it is excessive and should be refused.

Here are some of the things to consider if a vendor offers a gift:

- ➔ Is the gift "modest" or "customary"?
- ➔ Is the gift more than nominal in value?
- ➔ Does the vendor regularly give gifts?
- ➔ Would the gift potentially impact or influence business objectivity?

Employees are allowed to obtain personal loans from financial institutions that do business with the Company as long as the loans are made based on current rates and conditions. The same rule applies when employees buy products or services from our vendors. Transactions should be based on the same terms offered to any member of the public, except as described in various employee benefit programs.

Remember—not reporting a potential conflict of interest is a violation of our Code. When in doubt, you should seek guidance from your manager.

Is this a conflict?

A supplier sent me a gift basket filled with sweets. Can I accept it?

- ➔ You can accept small gifts of modest value. However, if the gift is such that a third party might think the gift can influence or interfere with your decision-making, use common sense in whether you accept it, and talk to your manager.

Our team is negotiating medicine coverage and reimbursement with a government's health system and learned that our research and development (R&D) organization is a top contender for a large government grant to advance an innovative research and development program. Am I allowed to mention this grant in my negotiation, reinforcing that our Company has many ties to the government and our strong relationship?

- ➔ No. You should keep the medicine coverage and reimbursement negotiation separate from what the R&D organization is pursuing. You may, however, be required to disclose the various relationships in your offer along with steps taken to mitigate any potential organizational conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest can have significant negative impact on the reputation and effectiveness of Johnson & Johnson and on our products and services.

Can I invite a customer to spend a week at my vacation home?

- ➔ It is generally inappropriate to offer something of more than modest value to a customer, distributor or vendor. However, if you have a close personal relationship with that person, this may be acceptable under certain conditions. Discuss the situation with your manager. You should document the outcome of the discussion with your manager in writing if the decision is made that your offer is permissible and you decide to proceed.

One of my friends from university has a market research company. He gave me a very interesting presentation for a project for Johnson & Johnson at a very low price. Is it permissible for me to give him the business?

- ➔ Even if the spend is not high, we need to ensure that the final decision is based on objective criteria. You should disclose your relationship and the circumstance to your manager. If the Company decides to proceed, you should document the outcome of the discussion with your manager in writing, including via email, outlining the steps taken to mitigate any potential conflict.

Personal investments, transactions and outside business interests

We know financial health is important to our employees and their families. At times, employees may want to make business investments or take on an additional job to help build financial security. However, employees must take care to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, including avoiding activities that influence, or appear to influence, their ability to make sound and unbiased business decisions, use Company assets, including time, for personal benefit or the benefit of another party, or otherwise interfere with their ability to do their job.

Areas to avoid

- ✓ The use of Company assets—physical or intellectual—for personal gain
- ✓ Providing service to a competitor, supplier, proposed supplier or customer as an employee, director, officer, partner, agent or consultant
- ✓ Activities that influence or attempt to influence any business transaction between the Company and another entity in which an employee has a direct or indirect financial interest or acts as a director, officer, employee, partner, agent or consultant
- ✓ The purchase or sale of another company's securities using non-public information that you obtained through your job

Family members and close personal relationships

Relationships with family members and close personal friends can influence our decisions. It is important to be careful about Company business decisions that involve close personal relationships.

To prevent conflicts of interest, employees should:

- ➔ Avoid supervising or taking part in the hiring or promotion of a family member.
- ➔ Avoid holding a position with access to or influence over performance appraisals, salary information or other confidential information related to a family member.

These situations should also be avoided in connection with another employee or a prospective employee with whom one has a close personal relationship outside the Company.

If any of these situations occur, an employee must inform their manager of the relationship. The manager will assess the situation, consult with management as needed, and may elect to transfer one of the employees to another available position where no conflict exists.

A close personal relationship is a relationship with a family member or another person you are close to which could impair your objectivity when making business decisions.



Is this a conflict?

My family has an ownership interest in a growing distribution company. I'd like to authorize the use of this distributor for a Johnson & Johnson business because I can get us a very good deal. If I tell my manager about my family's interest in the business, it is allowable to hire the distribution company?

- ➔ It is allowable to introduce the distributor to our business. You must fully disclose your family's and your own relationships to the distributor and then excuse yourself from the decision-making process and management of the project. The final decision should be made independently by a senior leader in the business without your involvement, and you should not seek to influence the outcome of the decision in any way.

My brother-in-law would be a perfect fit for a new marketing job opening. Can I go ahead and hire him without an interview or bid process?

- ➔ No. You can refer him, but he must go through the normal application process. In addition, you must excuse yourself from the decision-making process and you should not seek to influence the outcome of the decision in any way.

Outside board memberships

Serving on outside boards can present conflicts of interest and should be disclosed and discussed with your manager. Before accepting memberships on any board, it is important to understand your legal responsibilities and avoid affiliations that carry the potential for distraction and conflicts of interest. Our [outside board memberships](#) policy provides additional guidance.

Know the 3 “D’s”

 Disclose

 Discuss

 Decide

Disclosure is key. If you face a gray area and are not sure if an activity presents a conflict of interest, talk to your manager, supervisor or anyone outlined in the [“Where to go for advice and guidance on our Code”](#) section about your concerns.



Where can I go for advice and guidance on our Code?

Although our Code provides examples of conflicts of interest, it is impossible to define every situation. If you have a conflict of interest or aren't sure whether you have a conflict, you are required to provide details of the conflict to your manager and/or his or her manager, or to your Human Resources or Global Legal Organization business partner. Go to the conflict of interest section in WORKDAY to declare any potential conflict of interest.

Code of Business Conduct

Live Our Credo, know our Code

Johnson & Johnson

This is the current version of the Johnson & Johnson Code of Business Conduct, updated in 2024, and it supersedes all previous versions.

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