

2024

Notice of Annual General Meeting & Proxy Statement

Smart, healthy and sustainable buildings



Leading the Evolution of Smart, Healthy & Sustainable Buildings

BROAD SYNERGISTIC PORTFOLIO

spanning across HVAC, Controls, Fire, and Security



OPENBLUE DIGITAL PLATFORM

is fundamentally disrupting the built environment



Expansive **GLOBAL MARKET** with an exciting decade of opportunity ahead



Demonstrated **LEADERSHIP IN ESG** focused on sustainable solutions



Proven history of **PRODUCT LEADERSHIP** and **DOMAIN EXPERTISE**



High quality leadership team fully aligned to a **HIGH-PERFORMANCE CULTURE**



UNMATCHED DIRECT CHANNEL

presence creates a unique competitive advantage



Delivering top tier **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE** and creating attractive **SHAREHOLDER RETURNS**

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

We have made statements in this Proxy Statement that are forward-looking and therefore are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements in this document other than statements of historical fact are, or could be, “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may appear throughout this Proxy Statement, including the Proxy Summary, Compensation Discussion & Analysis and Governance of the Company—Sustainability. Words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “should,” “forecast,” “project” or “plan” and terms of similar meaning are also generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. However, the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. We caution that these statements are subject to numerous important risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. A detailed discussion of risks related to our business is included in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the 2023 fiscal year filed with the SEC on December 14, 2023, as supplemented by any subsequently filed Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Shareholders, potential investors and others should consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and should not place undue reliance on such statements. The forward-looking statements included in this Proxy Statement are made only as of the date of this document, unless otherwise specified, and, except as required by law, we assume no obligation, and disclaim any obligation, to update such statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Proxy Statement.

WEBSITE INFORMATION

This Proxy Statement includes several website addresses and references to additional materials found on those websites. These websites and materials are not incorporated by reference herein.

Letter to our Shareholders:



Dear Shareholders,

For nearly 140 years, Johnson Controls has been a world leader in smart buildings, creating and driving the future of safe, healthy and sustainable spaces. In 2023, a year characterized by industry-wide headwinds, we delivered strong fiscal year 2023 performance, all while maintaining operational integrity and enhancing the value proposition we provide to customers. I am extremely proud of how we have come together as one team to navigate 2023's dynamic environment and provide value for our shareholders.

Our strategy of driving growth across the business allowed us to accelerate our solution offerings, increase efficiency, and reduce costs through a multi-year productivity program. In turn, we delivered on our commitment to return capital to shareholders, deploying over \$1.6 billion in cash through dividends and share repurchases.

At the same time, we continue to prioritize investing in our business to support our strategy and position us to capitalize on the growth we expect to see over the next decade. These investments expanded our total building solutions offering, which defines our competitive edge and continues to resonate with customers.

Our differentiated digital platform, OpenBlue helps our customers protect their investments and achieve the lowest lifecycle cost. In fiscal 2023 alone, we more than doubled our connected assets on the platform, allowing us to not only better serve our customers, but also capture valuable data that enables more effective and proactive use of our industry-leading service organization of over 20,000 professionals.

Leading the way in sustainability for our customers and in our operations

At Johnson Controls, sustainability is at the heart of what we do. Our energy-efficient equipment, clean electrification technologies, and systematic digitalization for both old and new buildings help customers achieve their sustainability goals and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon future.

We are ahead of schedule on our own net zero journey, having signed the Climate Pledge to reach net zero by 2040, 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, we are well ahead on our goal to reach a 55% decrease in operational emissions by 2030.

Continued Board refreshment

I am pleased to announce that the Board has nominated Timothy Archer and Seetarama "Swamy" Kotagiri to serve as new directors. The Board believes that Tim and Swamy each bring a wealth of knowledge and experience that will help guide the Company on its journey to be a leader in smart, healthy, and sustainable buildings. I also would like to thank Mike Daniels, who is retiring from the Board, for his many contributions and years of service as a director.

Looking forward to 2024

Looking ahead, we are energized by strong momentum in our industry-leading service business and a historic backlog. We believe there is an incredible opportunity ahead of us as customers, communities and governments increase their focus on sustainable and healthy buildings, and Johnson Controls will play a pivotal role in achieving their goals. Thank you,



George R. Oliver

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders



Date and Time
3:00 pm, local time
March 13, 2024



Place
The Merrion Hotel
24 Upper Merrion Street
Dublin 2, Ireland



Record Date
January 8, 2024

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2024 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Johnson Controls International plc will be held on March 13, 2024 at The Merrion Hotel, 24 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2, Ireland at 3:00 pm, local time for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

- By separate resolutions, to elect each of the following individuals as Directors for a period of one year, expiring at the end of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2025:

(a) Timothy Archer	(b) Jean Blackwell	(c) Pierre Cohade
(d) W. Roy Dunbar	(e) Gretchen R. Haggerty	(f) Ayesha Khanna
(g) Seetarama (Swamy) Kotagiri	(h) Simone Menne	(i) George R. Oliver
(j) Jürgen Tinggren	(k) Mark Vergnano	(l) John D. Young
- To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the independent auditors of the Company and to authorize the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to set the auditors' remuneration.

Special Business

- To authorize the Company and/or any subsidiary of the Company to make market purchases of Company shares.
- To determine the price range at which the Company can re-allot shares that it holds as treasury shares (special resolution).
- To approve, in a non-binding advisory vote, the compensation of the named executive officers.
- To approve the Directors' authority to allot shares up to approximately 20% of issued share capital.
- To approve the waiver of statutory pre-emption rights with respect to up to 20% of issued share capital (special resolution).
- To act on such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

This notice of Annual General Meeting and Proxy Statement and the enclosed proxy card are first being sent on or about January 19, 2024 to each holder of record of the Company's ordinary shares at the close of business on January 8, 2024. The record date for the entitlement to vote at the Annual General Meeting is January 8, 2024 and only registered shareholders of record on such date are entitled to notice of, and to attend and vote at, the Annual General Meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof. During the meeting, management will also present the Company's Irish Statutory Accounts for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. **Whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, please complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card to ensure that your shares are represented at the meeting.** Shareholders of record who attend the meeting may vote their shares personally, even though they have sent in proxies. In addition to the above resolutions, the business of the Annual General Meeting shall include, prior to the proposal of the above resolutions, the consideration of the Company's statutory financial statements and the report of the Directors and of the statutory auditors and a review by the shareholders of the Company's affairs.

Your vote is important and we encourage you to submit your proxy as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the meeting. This can be done in advance of the Annual General Meeting by availing of one of the voting options detailed in the accompanying Proxy Statement. In addition, details of the business to be presented at the meeting can also be found in the accompanying Proxy Statement.

This Proxy Statement and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 are available to shareholders at www.proxyvote.com and are also available in the Investor Relations section of our website at <http://investors.johnsoncontrols.com>. The Company's Irish Statutory Accounts will also be available at those locations at least 21 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,



John Donofrio
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

January 19, 2024

PLEASE PROMPTLY COMPLETE, SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD. THE PROXY IS REVOCABLE AND IT WILL NOT BE USED IF YOU: GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE OF REVOCATION TO THE PROXY PRIOR TO THE VOTE TO BE TAKEN AT THE MEETING; SUBMIT A LATER-DATED PROXY; OR ATTEND AND VOTE PERSONALLY AT THE MEETING.

ANY SHAREHOLDER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING MAY APPOINT ONE OR MORE PROXIES USING THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD (OR THE FORM IN SECTION 184 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014) TO ATTEND, SPEAK AND VOTE ON THAT SHAREHOLDER'S BEHALF. THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER. PROXIES MAY BE APPOINTED VIA THE INTERNET OR PHONE IN THE MANNER SET OUT IN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD. ALTERNATIVELY, THEY MAY BE APPOINTED BY DEPOSITING THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD (OR OTHER VALID SIGNED INSTRUMENT OF PROXY) WITH JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC, C/O BROADRIDGE, 51 MERCEDES WAY, EDGEWOOD, NY 11717 BY 5:00 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, ON MARCH 12, 2024 (WHICH WILL THEN BE FORWARDED TO JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC'S REGISTERED ADDRESS ELECTRONICALLY) OR WITH JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC, ONE ALBERT QUAY, CORK, IRELAND BY 5:00 P.M. LOCAL TIME ON MARCH 12, 2024. IF YOU WISH TO APPOINT A PERSON OTHER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED IN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD, PLEASE CONTACT OUR COMPANY SECRETARY AND ALSO NOTE THAT YOUR NOMINATED PROXY MUST ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON IN ORDER FOR YOUR VOTES TO BE CAST.



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Unless we have indicated otherwise in this Proxy Statement, references to the “Company,” “Johnson Controls,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar terms refer to Johnson Controls International plc and its consolidated subsidiaries.

PROXY SUMMARY

This proxy summary is intended to provide a broad overview of our 2023 performance, corporate governance and compensation highlights. As this is only a summary, we encourage you to read the entire Proxy Statement for more information prior to voting.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders



Date and Time
3:00 pm, local time
March 13, 2024



Place
The Merrion Hotel
24 Upper Merrion Street
Dublin 2, Ireland



Record Date
January 8, 2024

Admission. All shareholders are invited to attend. Registration will occur on day of meeting. **Your vote is important and we encourage you to submit your proxy as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the meeting.** This can be done in advance of the Annual General Meeting by availing of one of the voting options detailed in this Proxy Statement. In addition, details of the business to be presented at the meeting can also be found in this Proxy Statement.

Meeting Agenda and Voting Matters

Proposal	Board's Voting Recommendation	Page Reference
No. 1 Election of Directors	✓ FOR (each nominee)	p. 9
No. 2 Ratify appointment of independent auditors and authorize audit committee to set auditors' remuneration	✓ FOR (both 2(a) and 2(b))	p. 15
No. 3 Authorize market purchases of Company shares by the Company and/or any subsidiary	✓ FOR	p. 18
No. 4 Determine the price range to re-allot treasury shares	✓ FOR	p. 19
No. 5 Advisory vote to approve executive compensation	✓ FOR	p. 20
No. 6 Approve the allotment of up to 20% of issued share capital	✓ FOR	p. 21
No. 7 Approve the waiver of statutory pre-emption rights	✓ FOR	p. 22

Fiscal Year 2023 In Review



Fiscal 2023 Business Performance

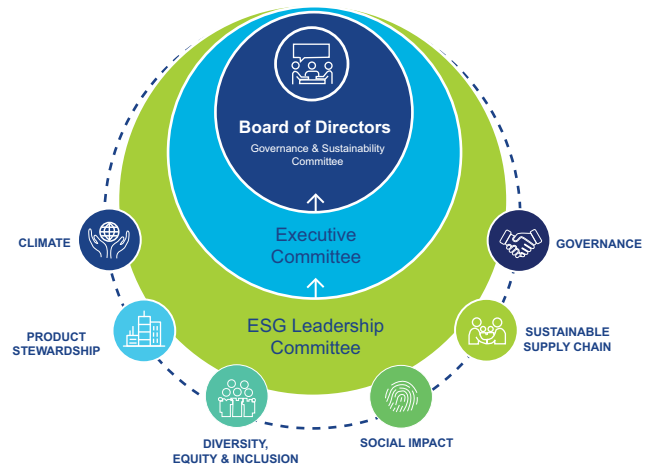
- Achieved strong growth and margin expansion as we continued to adapt to significant supply chain disruption.
- Grew service revenue as our Building Solutions business model continues to gain momentum.
- Backlog increased 9% to a record \$12.1 billion as demand for our solutions grow with our customers around the globe.
- Returned \$1.6 billion to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases.
- Acquired FM:Systems, a leader in the growing integrated workplace management system, or IWMS, sector. The addition of FM's capabilities into OpenBlue enhances Johnson Controls' relationship with customers by providing a full suite of integrated outcome-based solutions.
- Awarded platinum sustainability rating by EcoVadis, placing Johnson Controls in the top 1% of companies evaluated.
- OpenBlue Enterprise Manager has been deployed in over 3,200 buildings, totaling over 300 million square feet, for over 6,000 users demonstrating the acceptance of our leading digital solutions.

* See Annex A to this Proxy Statement for a reconciliation of adjusted EPS from continuing operations, organic revenue and free cash flow to our results for the most directly comparable financial measure as reported under GAAP in the United States.

Sustainability Leadership

At Johnson Controls we transform the environments where people live, work, learn, and play. As a global leader in smart, healthy, and sustainable buildings, our mission is to reimagine the performance of buildings. With a global team of nearly 100,000 experts in more than 150 countries, Johnson Controls offers the world's largest portfolio of building technology, software, and services to help our customers achieve their sustainability goals.

With nearly 40 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions coming from buildings, Johnson Controls is committed to leading and addressing climate change and helping our customers and industries around the world pursue goals for best-in-class environmental targets for carbon and water consumption. Since 2020, we have been transforming our business to focus on building decarbonization through the trifecta of low-carbon, energy efficient products, electrification, and digitalization. We are committed to spending no less than 75% of our new product research and development investment annually on developing and delivering sustainable products and services.



Our 2023 highlights include:

- Named to Fortune's 2023 Change the World List for our innovative and transformative heat pump technology. Heat pumps are recognized as a critical tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the International Energy Agency and national and subnational governments across the globe. As the HVAC industry evolves to meet the needs of building decarbonization, our portfolio of residential, commercial, and industrial heat pumps is uniquely positioned to revolutionize the sustainable infrastructure industry.
- The launch of the YORK YVWH water-to-water heat pump, which uses the ultra-low GWP refrigerant R1234ze and produces industry-leading hot water temperatures up to 176 degrees Fahrenheit. We also introduced the Hitachi air365 Hybrid dual fuel system, which combines a heat pump and furnace to provide efficient, economical home comfort year-round while reducing carbon emissions.
- We continue to partner with our customers to deliver deep decarbonization and cost savings. For example, we entered into a 20-year energy savings performance contract with NRG Park in Harris County, Texas, providing infrastructure updates that will be funded by energy savings. This project alone is expected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by more than 241,000 metric tons annually.
- We are actively engaged with leaders around the world to address urgent climate action. Our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security, including our continued plans to invest in heat pump production. Mr. Oliver also chairs the Sustainable Buildings Task Force of the Sustainable Markets Initiative, which is made up of global CEOs across the buildings industry, working together to accelerate the delivery of net zero buildings.
- Through global volunteerism and philanthropy, Johnson Controls helps build smart, healthy and sustainable communities our employees call home. For example, the Johnson Controls Community College Partnership Program is on track to donate up to \$15 million by the end of 2026 to expand access to educational programs in the HVAC, fire, security, and digital disciplines. In 2023, the program expanded in North America and India in cities where we have a significant consumer base and employee presence.
- We are honored to be recognized for our ongoing innovation and leadership across environment, social, and governance:
 - Fortune's 2023 Change the World List
 - TIME's World's Best Companies 2023 List
 - EcoVadis Platinum, top 1% of more than 100,000 companies assessed
 - World's Most Ethical Companies by Ethisphere for the 16th time
 - Leadership rating in CDP Climate Change, A-
 - Clean200 for the 8th consecutive year, the top 200 companies leading the transition to a sustainable global economy

Zero Harm Vision

Since bringing our **Zero Harm to People and the Environment** vision to life in 2017, Johnson Controls has demonstrated step change improvement in safety performance and has improved its Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) by over 35%.

Within each Zero Harm pillar, “Safety”, “Health & Wellness” and “Environment”, corporate and business stakeholders collaborate to define and implement new initiatives to achieve our vision. This includes collaboration with leaders across business operations, environmental health and safety, human resources, and sustainability. The Board of Directors and the Governance and Sustainability Committee provide oversight over our Zero Harm Vision, with the Governance and Sustainability Committee receiving regular updates on Zero Harm initiatives and progress and the full Board regularly reviewing enterprise-wide health and safety data.

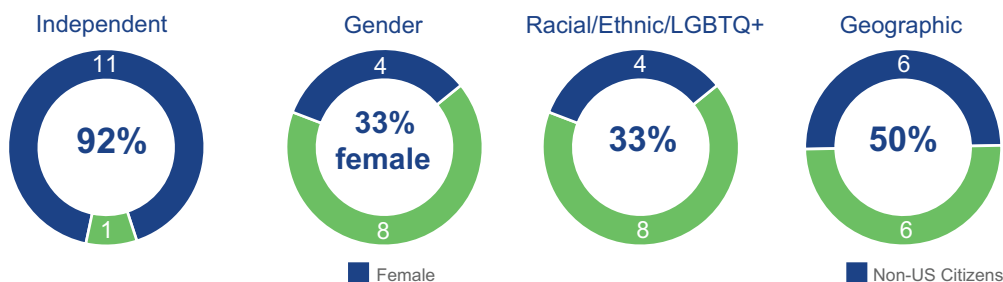
During fiscal year 2023 the company delivered an 8% improvement in Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR), ending the fiscal year with a record low TRIR of 0.37 (per 200,000 workhours). Significant Injury Frequency (SIF) also improved year-over-year reflecting a 19% improvement with a SIF of 0.23 (per 1,000,000 workhours).

As a learning organization we employ the Deming Cycle (Plan-Do-Check-Act) to continuously improve our Environment, Health and Safety performance by constantly refining Zero Harm initiatives based on performance and changes in risk profile.

Learnings during fiscal year 2023 drove a renewed focus on significant injury risk and contractor safety performance, including an enhanced effort to reduce risk associated with six Zero Harm critical programs: Electrical Safety, Control of Hazardous Energy, Working at Heights, Crane Operations, Forklift Operations and Confined Space Entry. These Critical Six programs have the greatest opportunity to reduce significant injury and fatality. This enhanced focus is successfully integrated with our 3rd party subcontractor management process and in so doing drives our Zero Harm vision by reducing unsupervised subcontractor significant injury risk while improving our collaborative safety performance.



Our Director Nominees



	<p>Executive Leadership Experience Directors with significant leadership experience over an extended period, including as chief executive officer or chief financial officer, provide the Company with special insight into how large organizations operate, including strategy, productivity, regulatory concerns, talent development and risk management.</p>		12/12
	<p>Experience Leading Global Teams Directors who have worked in global companies have experience in markets outside of the United States and bring valuable knowledge to the Company, including exposure to different cultural perspectives and practices, and provide critical insight in light of the Company's global operations.</p>		12/12
	<p>Financial and Accounting Expertise Directors with an understanding of accounting and financial reporting processes, particularly in large global businesses, provide an important oversight role.</p>		8/12
	<p>Public Policy Experience Directors with public policy and government experience have key insight into the role of regulatory issues and government affairs affecting the Company.</p>		6/12
	<p>Cybersecurity, Technology and Innovation Directors who have expertise in cybersecurity, IT, technology fields and/or driving technological innovation are important as we continue to transform and evolve our business through digital solutions and services.</p>		8/12
	<p>Manufacturing and Industry Experience Directors who have experience in the industry and markets served by the Company offer valuable perspective for operations.</p>		11/12
	<p>Corporate Governance Experience Directors with experience in corporate governance, such as service on boards and board committees, or as governance executives of other large, public companies, are familiar with the dynamics and operation of a board of directors and the impact that governance policies have on the Company.</p>		12/12
	<p>Corporate Responsibility/Sustainability Directors with experience in corporate responsibility initiatives, including sustainability, help drive our mission to create smart and sustainable buildings for the communities in which we live, work, learn and play.</p>		9/12
	<p>M&A Experience Directors with experience in M&A provide key insights relevant to our business portfolio and our long-term strategic planning.</p>		9/12

We are asking you to vote **FOR** all the Director nominees listed below. All current Directors attended at least 75% of the Board and committee meetings on which he or she sits during fiscal year 2023. Detailed information regarding these individuals is set forth in this Proxy Summary and under Proposal Number One. The Governance and Sustainability Committee and the Board believe that the qualifications, skills, experience and attributes set forth in this Proxy Statement for all individuals nominated for election support the conclusion that these individuals are qualified to serve as Directors and collectively possess a variety of skills, professional experience, and diversity of backgrounds that align with our needs and allow our Board to effectively oversee our business. As previously disclosed, Michael Daniels will retire from the Board at the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

Summary information on our Director nominees is set forth below.

Nominee	Age	Director Since	Principal Occupation	Independent	Current Committee Membership			
					AC	CC	EC	GC
Timothy Archer*	56	N/A	President and Chief Executive Officer of Lam Research Corporation	•				
Jean Blackwell	69	2018	Retired Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Cummins Inc.	•			•	Chair
Pierre Cohade	62	2018	Former Chief Executive Officer of Triangle Tyre Co. Ltd.	•	•			
W. Roy Dunbar	62	2017	Retired CEO and Chairman of Network Solutions	•		•		
Gretchen R. Haggerty	68	2018	Retired Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of United States Steel Corporation	•	Chair		•	
Seetarama (Swamy) Kotagiri*	55	N/A	Chief Executive Officer of Magna International Inc.	•				
Ayesha Khanna	50	2023	Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Addo	•				•
Simone Menne	63	2018	Former Chief Financial Officer, Boehringer Ingelheim	•	•			
George R. Oliver	63	2012	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls				•	
Jürgen Tinggren**	65	2014	Retired Chief Executive Officer and Director of Schindler Group	•			•	•
Mark Vergnano	65	2016	Retired Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of The Chemours Company	•		•		
John D. Young	59	2018	Retired Chief Business Officer, Pfizer Inc.	•	•			

AC = Audit Committee

CC = Compensation and Talent Development Committee

EC = Executive Committee

GC = Governance and Sustainability Committee

* New Director nominee

** Independent Lead Director

Corporate Governance Snapshot

We are committed to maintaining robust governance practices and a strong ethical culture that benefit the long-term interests of our shareholders. We, with the oversight of our Board, regularly review, update and enhance our corporate governance practices and compliance and training programs, as appropriate, in light of shareholder interests, changes in applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange requirements, and the evolving needs of our business. Our corporate governance and compliance practices include:

Director Independence & Board Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 of 12 Director nominees are independent • 3 fully independent Board committees • Strong, independent Lead Director with significant governance duties, including chairing regular executive sessions of independent Directors and hosting regular Board update calls • Independent Directors regularly meet in executive session
Board and Committee Self Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Board and committee self-assessments • Lead Director and the Chair of the Governance and Sustainability Committee consult with each Director supplementing formal evaluations
Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of new and experienced Directors. 67% of Director nominees have tenures of less than 6 years and average tenure is < 6 yrs • Directors may not stand for reelection after age 75
Best Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute majority voting for Directors in uncontested elections • A comprehensive anti-hedging and anti-pledging policy is in place under our Insider Trading Policy • Clawback policy providing for the mandatory recoupment of incentive compensation for financial restatements, discretionary recoupment of incentive based and equity compensation for misconduct that has the potential to cause material reputational harm and discretionary recoupment of certain compensation from culpable individuals in certain circumstances • Maintain an equity award grant policy establishing standard, predetermined equity grant practices to avoid any actual or perceived market timing of equity awards
Risk Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk oversight by the Board and its committees • Board and committee oversight of sustainability and other environmental, social and governance matters • Board and committee oversight of cybersecurity
Share Ownership Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust executive share ownership requirements (6x of base salary for the CEO, 3x base salary for all other NEOs) • Robust Director stock ownership requirements (5x of annual retainer)

Our Board adopted our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct, and charters for our Governance and Sustainability Committee, Audit Committee, Compensation and Talent Development Committee and Executive Committee to assist the Board in the exercise of its responsibilities and to serve as a framework for the effective governance of the Company. You can access our current committee charters, our Corporate Governance Guidelines and our Code of Conduct in the “Corporate Governance” section of the “Investor Relations” page of our website.

Non-Binding Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

Proposal Number Five is our annual advisory vote on the Company’s executive compensation philosophy and program. Detailed information regarding these matters is included under the heading “Compensation Discussion & Analysis,” and we urge you to read it in its entirety. Our compensation philosophy and structure for executive officers remains dedicated to the concept of paying for performance and continues to be heavily weighted with performance-based awards.

Pay-for-performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set majority of compensation as variable and at-risk • Tie incentives to performance against financial, operational, strategic and individual goals • Use quantifiable and measurable performance metrics and goals that are clearly disclosed • Provide significant upside and downside potential for superior and low performance
Target pay appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct competitive market based total compensation benchmark analysis against similarly sized industrial companies for comparable positions
Align interests with our stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design programs that discourage unnecessary or excessive risk-taking • Cap payout opportunities under the incentive plans • Require minimum vesting periods for equity awards • Reward long-term financial results that drive value creation through a balanced equity mix • Operate meaningful share ownership guidelines • Maintain a pay recoupment (i.e., clawback) policy that exceeds regulatory requirements • Maintain an equity award grant policy establishing standard, predetermined equity grant practices • Prohibit insider trading, hedging and pledging of Company stock • Engage with shareholders on executive compensation matters • Engage an independent compensation consultant to provide analysis and advice • Conduct an annual say-on-pay vote
Avoid poor governance practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tax gross-ups on any change-in-control benefits • No single-trigger accelerated vesting on a change-in-control (double-trigger provisions) • No discounting, reloading or re-pricing of share options without shareholder approval • No guaranteed compensation or guaranteed increases • No excessive perquisites • No employment agreements with executive officers, except where legally required, in which case they follow market norms • No dividends paid on unvested restricted share units or performance share units until such awards vest

AGENDA ITEMS

PROPOSAL NUMBER ONE

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Upon the recommendation of the Governance and Sustainability Committee, the Board has nominated for election at the Annual General Meeting a slate of 12 nominees. Both Timothy Archer and Swamy Kotagiri were recommended for appointment and nomination for election as a Director by the Board with the support of the Governance and Sustainability Committee. Biographical information regarding each of the nominees is set forth below. We are not aware of any reason why any of the nominees will not be able to serve if elected. The term of office for members of the Board of Directors commences upon election and terminates upon completion of the first Annual General Meeting of Shareholders following election.



Timothy Archer, Age 56

Director Since: Director Nominee

Independent: Yes

Committee: N/A

Other Public Directorships:

- Lam Research Corporation

Mr. Archer is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Lam Research Corporation, a global supplier of innovative wafer fabrication equipment and services to the semiconductor industry, a position he has held since December 2018. Mr. Archer previously served as President and Chief Operating Officer from January 2018 until December 2018 and Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer from 2012 until 2018. Prior to joining Lam Research Corporation, Mr. Archer spent 18 years at Novellus Systems, Inc., a manufacturer of equipment used in the fabrication of integrated circuits, in various technology development and business leadership roles, including most recently as Chief Operating Officer from 2011 to 2012; Executive Vice President of Worldwide Sales, Marketing, and Customer Satisfaction from 2009 to 2011; and Executive Vice President of the PECVD and Electrofill business units from 2008 to 2009. Mr. Archer began his career in 1989 at Tektronix, where he was responsible for process development for high-speed bipolar integrated circuits. Mr. Archer currently serves on the International Board of Directors for SEMI, the global industry association representing the electronics manufacturing and design supply chain.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive experience in the technology industry throughout his career, including in his current role as CEO of Lam Research.
- Experience leveraging digital technology to enable and drive service growth through a mix of equipment and software.
- Experience in driving growth in an evolving and increasingly complex industry driven by technology and innovation.
- Experience in leading a global manufacturing, service and technology company.
- Experience in establishing and driving Lam's sustainability initiatives, including setting renewable energy and net zero targets.
- Experience in leading complex transactions, including mergers and acquisitions.



Jean Blackwell, Age 69

Director Since: June 2018

Independent: Yes

Committees: Governance, Executive

Other Public Directorships:

- Celanese Corporation
- Ingevity Corporation

Ms. Blackwell served as Chief Executive Officer of Cummins Foundation and Executive Vice President, Corporate Responsibility, of Cummins Inc., a global power leader that designs, manufactures, distributes and services diesel and natural gas engines and engine-related component products, from March 2008 until her retirement in March 2013. She previously served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 2003 to 2008, Vice President, Cummins Business Services from 2001 to 2003, Vice President, Human Resources from 1998 to 2001, and Vice President and General Counsel from 1997 to 1998. Prior thereto, Ms. Blackwell was a partner at the Indianapolis law firm of Bose McKinney & Evans LLP from 1984 to 1991. She has also served in state government, including as Executive Director of the Indiana State Lottery Commission and State of Indiana Budget Director. Ms. Blackwell serves as a Director of Celanese Corporation, a global technology and specialty materials company, and Ingevity Corporation, a leading global manufacturer of specialty chemicals and high performance carbon materials. Ms. Blackwell previously served as a Director of Essendant Inc., a leading national wholesale distributor of business products, from 2007 to 2018 and Phoenix Companies Inc., a life insurance company, from 2004 to 2009.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive experience as a global business leader, including serving as the Chief Financial Officer of Cummins Inc.
- Significant board leadership experience through her service as board chair and chair of multiple committees at other public companies.
- Extensive experience with public policy and ESG topics through service as CEO of the Cummins Foundation and Executive Vice President of Corporate Responsibility for Cummins Inc.
- Deep financial acumen as CFO and senior finance leader in engine-related industry.
- Experience serving on the board of directors of multiple international companies.
- Significant knowledge of the global marketplace gained from her business experience and background.



Pierre Cohade, Age 62

Director Since: December 2018

Independent: Yes

Committee: Audit

Other Public Directorships:

- CEAT Ltd.

Mr. Cohade served as the Chief Executive Officer of Triangle Tyre, China's largest private tire manufacturer from 2015 to 2016. From 2013 to 2015, Mr. Cohade was a Senior Advisor at ChinaVest, Wells Fargo's investment banking affiliate in China. During 2012, he served as an independent consultant for various private equity concerns. Prior thereto he served as the President, Asia Pacific, of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company from 2004 to 2011. From 2003 to 2004, Mr. Cohade served as the Division Executive Vice President of the Global Water and Beverage division of Danone SA. From 1985 to 2003, Mr. Cohade served in roles of increasing responsibility at Eastman Kodak Co., ultimately serving as the Chairman of Kodak's Europe, Africa, Middle East and Russia Region. Mr. Cohade serves as a director of CEAT Ltd., one of India's leading tire manufacturers and Eurofor Group, a distributor of drilling machines and equipment. Mr. Cohade previously served as a director of Acorn International Inc., a leading marketing and branding company in China focused on content creation, distribution, and product sales through digital media, from 2017 to 2021. Mr. Cohade also served as a director of Deutsche Bank China from 2017 to 2023. Mr. Cohade is currently the Chairman of IMA in China, a leading peer group forum for CEOs and senior executives located in China, and is an independent advisor to companies on China, strategy and operations.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Significant experience in a number of senior global positions, with extensive experience and expertise in China.
- Experience in overseeing manufacturing and operations in China at The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Triangle Tyre.
- Experience engaging with regulators and governments on public policy issues in Asia.
- Experience leading corporate responsibility initiatives at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Triangle Tyre.
- Experience leading large business units at The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Danone SA, and Eastman Kodak Co.
- Deep experience in the consumer products industry.



W. Roy Dunbar, Age 62

Director Since: June 2017

Independent: Yes

Committee: Compensation

Other Public Directorships:

- Duke Energy Corporation
- McKesson Corporation
- SiteOne Landscape Supplies

Mr. Dunbar was Chairman of the Board of Network Solutions, a technology company and web service provider, and was the Chief Executive Officer from January 2008 until October 2009. Mr. Dunbar also served as the President of Global Technology and Operations for MasterCard Incorporated from September 2004 until January 2008. Prior to MasterCard, Mr. Dunbar worked at Eli Lilly and Company for 14 years, serving as President of Intercontinental Operations, and earlier as Chief Information Officer. He currently serves as a Director of Duke Energy Corporation, one of America's largest energy holding companies, McKesson Corporation, a national wholesale distributor of pharmaceuticals and SiteOne Landscape Supply, Inc., a national wholesale distributor of landscape supplies. Mr. Dunbar previously served as a Director of Humana, Inc., Lexmark International and iGate.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Experience in global leadership and service as a director on the compensation committees of multiple companies.
- Experience in leading innovation through information technology at MasterCard and Eli Lilly, including managing cybersecurity risk.
- Career-spanning depth of experience across numerous disciplines including healthcare, information technology, payments, insurance and renewable energy.
- Significant experience as a leader and director across US and international markets.



Gretchen R. Haggerty, Age 68

Director Since: March 2018

Independent: Yes

Committees: Audit, Executive

Other Public Directorships:

- Teleflex Corporation
- Atmus Filtration Technologies, Inc.

Ms. Haggerty retired in August 2013 after a 37-year career with United States Steel Corporation, an integrated global steel producer, and its predecessor, USX Corporation, which, in addition to its steel production, also managed and supervised energy operations, principally through Marathon Oil Corporation. From March 2003 until her retirement, Ms. Haggerty served as Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer and also served as Chairman of the U. S. Steel & Carnegie Pension Fund and its Investment Committee. Earlier, she served in various financial executive positions at U.S. Steel and USX, beginning in November 1991 when she became Vice President & Treasurer. Ms. Haggerty is currently a Director of Teleflex Corporation, a global provider of medical technology products and Atmus Filtration Technologies, a leading provider of filtration products for on-highway commercial vehicles and off-highway agriculture, construction, mining and power generation vehicles and equipment. Ms. Haggerty is a former Director of USG Corporation, a leading manufacturer of building materials.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Deep financial acumen as CFO and senior finance leader in steel and energy industries.
- Financial oversight experience as a director on the audit committee of multiple companies
- Experience serving on the board of directors of multiple international companies.
- Significant knowledge of the global marketplace gained from her business experience and background.
- Experience leading global teams.



Seetarama (Swamy) Kotagiri, Age 55

Director Since: Director Nominee

Independent: Yes

Committee: N/A

Other Public Directorships:

- Magna International Inc.

Mr. Kotagiri is the CEO of Magna International, a mobility technology company and one of the largest suppliers in the automotive space built to innovate and advance mobility in an expanded transportation landscape, a position he has held since 2021. From 1999 until his appointment as Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Kotagiri served in a variety of roles of increasing responsibility at Magna International, including President, Magna International, President, Magna Power and Vision, and Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Kotagiri additionally oversaw several of Magna's segments and businesses including serving as President Magna Powertrain and President Magna Electronics. Mr. Kotagiri holds over 12 patents in automotive product and process design.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Deep understanding of technological transformation and innovation from his experience in leading Magna.
- Significant knowledge of an industry characterized by technological and product transformation driven by digital and other emerging technologies.
- Significant operational knowledge and experience gained through service as CEO of Magna and leading multiple segments and businesses.
- Decades of experience leading global teams and adapting to macro-economic trends.
- Significant experience driving Magna's sustainability initiatives, including recently establishing emissions reduction targets and a net zero commitment.
- Experience in leading large acquisitions and driving organic growth.



Dr. Ayesha Khanna, Age 50

Director Since: March 2023
Independent: Yes
Committee: Governance
Other Public Directorships: None

Dr. Khanna is the co-founder and CEO of Addo, a privately held artificial intelligence firm with a focus on smart cities, a position she has held since 2017. From 2015-2016, prior to founding Addo, Dr. Khanna served as the Chief Executive Officer of The Keys Global, an education hub for students in coding, robotics, 3D printing and other new technologies. She previously served as Co-Founder and Director of Hybrid Reality Institute, a research and advisory group established to analyze the social impact of accelerating technologies, from 2010-2014. In addition, Dr. Khanna spent more than a decade on Wall Street developing large scale trading, risk management and data analytics systems. Dr. Khanna was previously a director of Aveva, a publicly-traded multinational engineering and industrial software solutions provider. She is also a director of Neom Tonomous, a subsidiary of Neom, responsible for the delivery of the cognitive infrastructure for the \$500 billion smart city under development in Saudi Arabia. Dr. Khanna has a PhD of Information Systems and Innovation from the London School of Economics and Political Science and has been a strategic advisor on artificial intelligence, smart cities and fintech to corporations and governments. She is also the founder and Chair of 21st Century Girls (21C Girls) a charity delivering free coding, artificial intelligence and web3 classes for girls in Singapore.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive experience in enterprise information technology, data and artificial intelligence strategy, implementation and risk, including deep, focused expertise on artificial intelligence and smart cities.
- Deep understanding of risk management related to the emerging impacts of accelerating technologies, including cybersecurity, data privacy, artificial intelligence and compliance.
- Public policy experience advising governments on artificial intelligence and smart cities and through membership in organizations such as the World Economic Forum’s Global Future Councils and the Singapore Infocomm Media Authority.
- Executive leadership experience founding and leading Addo.
- Experience leading global teams.



Simone Menne, Age 63

Director Since: March 2018
Independent: Yes
Committee: Audit
Other Public Directorships:
 • Deutsche Post DHL Group
 • Henkel AG & Co. KGaA

Ms. Menne served as Chief Financial Officer at Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Germany’s second largest pharmaceutical company, from September 2016 to December 2017. She previously served as the Chief Financial Officer at Deutsche Lufthansa AG (“Lufthansa”) from January 2016 to August 2016 and as a member of its Executive Board from July 2012 to August 2016. She also served as Chief Officer of Finances and Aviation Services at Lufthansa from July 2012 to January 2016. Prior thereto she served in a number of roles of increasing responsibility at Lufthansa from 1989 to 2012. She currently serves on the Supervisory Boards of Deutsche Post DHL Group and Henkel AG &Co. KGaA. She also serves on the Börsensachverständigenkommission (Exchange Experts Commission, BSK) and on the Supervisory Board of Russell Reynolds Associates, a global search and leadership advisory firm. Ms. Menne serves as President of the American Chamber of Commerce Germany.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Deep financial acumen as CFO and senior finance leader in transportation and pharmaceutical industries.
- Decades of senior leadership experience at Lufthansa and Boehringer Ingelheim.
- Experience leading global teams in industries driven by technology and innovation.
- Experience serving on the supervisory boards of multiple international companies.
- Significant knowledge of the global marketplace gained from her business experience and background.



George R. Oliver, Age 63

Director Since: September 2012

Independent: No

Committee: Executive

Other Public Directorships:

- Raytheon Technologies

Mr. Oliver became our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in September 2017. He previously served as our President and Chief Operating Officer following the completion of the merger with Tyco. Prior to that, Mr. Oliver was Tyco's Chief Executive Officer, a position he held since September 2012. He joined Tyco in July 2006, and served as President of a number of operating segments from 2007 through 2011. Before joining Tyco, Mr. Oliver had a more than 20-year career with General Electric (GE), where he served in operational roles of increasing responsibility in several divisions, including as president and Chief Executive Officer of GE Water and Process Technologies and President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Engine Services, as well as previous leadership roles in GE's Aircraft Engines and Appliances divisions. Mr. Oliver also serves as a director on the board of Raytheon Technologies, an aerospace and defense company. Mr. Oliver serves as Chairman of the Energy & Environment Committee of the Business Roundtable, an association of chief executive officers of America's leading companies and as the Chairman of the Sustainable Buildings Task Force for The Sustainable Markets Initiative.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive leadership experience over several decades as an executive at Johnson Controls, Tyco and GE.
- Brings valuable insights and perspective on the day to day management of the Company's affairs.
- Experience as a director, CEO and a senior manager of global organizations.
- Experience leading sustainability initiatives at Johnson Controls and across industries through the Business Roundtable and Sustainable Markets Initiative.
- Public policy experience through participation in nongovernmental organizations including the Business Roundtable and World Economic Forum, as well as engaging with state and national lawmakers on public policy issues.
- Experience leading global teams at Johnson Controls, Tyco and GE.



Jürgen Tinggren, Age 65

Director Since: March 2014

Independent: Yes

Committees: Governance, Executive

Other Public Directorships:

- N.V. Bekaert S.A.

Mr. Tinggren served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Schindler Group, a global provider of elevators, escalators and related services, through December 2013 and was a member of the Board of Directors of Schindler from March 2014 to 2016. He joined the Group Executive Committee of Schindler in April 1997, initially responsible for Europe and thereafter for the Asia/Pacific region followed by Technology and Strategic Procurement. In 2007, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer and President of the Group Executive Committee of the Schindler Group. Mr. Tinggren also serves as Chairman and head of the Nomination and Governance Committee of N.V. Bekaert S.A., a Belgian based supplier of steel cord products for tire reinforcement and other specialty steel wire products. From 2014 to 2018 he was a Director of the Sika AG Group and from 2017 to 2020 he was a director and Audit Committee member of OpenText Corporation.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive business experience as CEO and board member of leading global companies.
- Deep understanding of building services, industrial products and installation and service businesses.
- Experience as senior executive of European, U.S. and Asia-based organizations, deep understanding of international markets.
- Understanding of digital businesses from his tenure as a director of OpenText.
- Significant experience with mergers and acquisitions.
- Experience leading global teams as CEO of Schindler.
- Deep financial understanding as CEO of Schindler.



Mark Vergnano, Age 65
Director Since: September 2016
Independent: Yes
Committee: Compensation
Other Public Directorships:
 • Waters Corporation

Mr. Vergnano served as the Chairman of the Board of The Chemours Company, a titanium technologies, fluoroproducts, and chemical solutions producer, from July 2021 until his retirement in April 2022. Previously, Mr. Vergnano served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Chemours from July 2015 to July 2021. He served as Executive Vice President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company from 2009 to June 2015. While at DuPont, he served as Group Vice President—Safety & Protection from 2006 to 2009, Vice President and General Manager—DuPont Surfaces and Building Innovations from 2005 to 2006 and Vice President and General Manager—DuPont Nonwovens from 2003 to 2005. Mr. Vergnano joined DuPont in 1980 as a process engineer and held a variety of manufacturing, technical and management assignments throughout multiple global locations in DuPont's organization. Mr. Vergnano is currently a director of Waters Corporation, a specialty measurement company. Mr. Vergnano is a former Chairman of the Board of Directors for the National Safety Council, and the American Chemistry Council and the Future of Stem Scholars Initiative. He is the founding chair of the Vergnano Institute for Inclusion at the University of Connecticut.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive global business experience as an executive and CEO of Chemours and DuPont.
- Deep understanding of the operations, global sales and marketing in both the chemical and industrial sectors.
- Experience leading global teams as CEO of Chemours and in managing a variety of functions and business units at DuPont.
- Experience developing and driving DuPont's government affairs, public policy and corporate social responsibility strategies.
- Deep financial understanding as CEO of Chemours.



John D. Young, Age 59
Director Since: December 2017
Independent: Yes
Committee: Audit
Other Public Directorships:
 • Arvinas, Inc.
 • Novartis AG

Mr. Young served as the Chief Business Officer of Pfizer Inc. from January 2019 until December 2021 and Special Advisor to the CEO from January 2022 until his retirement in July 2022. From January 2018 to December 2018, he served as Group President of Pfizer Innovative Health, and from June 2016 to January 2018 he served as Group President, Pfizer Essential Health. He was Group President, Global Established Pharma Business for Pfizer from January 2014 until June 2016 and President and General Manager, Pfizer Primary Care from June 2012 until December 2013. He also served as Pfizer's Primary Care Business Unit's Regional President for Europe and Canada from 2009 until June 2012 and U.K. Country Manager from 2007 until 2009. Mr. Young is currently a director of Arvinas, Inc., a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company and Novartis AG, a multinational company specializing in the research, development, manufacturing and marketing of innovative pharmaceuticals and generic medicines.

Value Delivered to our Board:

- Extensive experience as a business leader with 30 years' experience with Pfizer.
- Specialized expertise in developing healthcare solutions in a variety of medical disciplines utilizing technology and innovation.
- Experience in corporate social responsibility as a member of the Board of the Pfizer Foundation and his role in overseeing Pfizer's ESG strategy and commitments.
- Experience leading large business units at Pfizer.
- Significant experience in a number of senior global positions at Pfizer.

Election of each Director requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast by the holders of ordinary shares represented at the Annual General Meeting in person or by proxy. Each Director's election is the subject of a separate resolution and shareholders are entitled to one vote per share for each separate Director election resolution.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** the election of each nominee for Director to serve until the completion of the next Annual General Meeting.

PROPOSAL NUMBER TWO

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS AND AUTHORITY TO SET REMUNERATION

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (“PwC”) served as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. The Audit Committee has selected and appointed PwC to audit our financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. The Board, upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, is asking our shareholders to ratify the appointment of PwC as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 and to authorize the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to set the independent auditors’ remuneration. Although approval is not required by our Memorandum and Articles of Association or otherwise, the Board is submitting the selection of PwC to our shareholders for ratification because we value our shareholders’ views on the Company’s independent auditors. If the appointment of PwC is not approved by shareholders, it will be considered as notice to the Board and the Audit Committee to consider the selection of a different firm. Even if the appointment is approved, the Audit Committee, in its discretion, may select a different independent auditor at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and our shareholders.

How We Select Our Auditor. The Audit Committee considers many factors when appointing our independent auditor, including the reasonableness of audit fees, cultural fit and business acumen, the potential for disruption in our business due to the loss of cumulative institutional knowledge possessed by our current auditor, and the quality of the independent audit firm and overall audit process. In connection with the mandated rotation of PwC’s lead engagement partner, the Audit Committee is directly involved in the selection of PwC’s new lead engagement partner. The members of the Audit Committee and the Board believe that the continued retention of PwC to serve as our independent auditor is in our and our shareholders’ best interests.

Representatives of PwC will attend the Annual General Meeting and will have an opportunity to make a statement if they wish. They will also be available to answer questions at the meeting.

For independent auditor fee information, information on our pre-approval policy of audit and non-audit services, and the Audit Committee Report, please see below.

The ratification of the appointment of the independent auditors and the authorization for the Audit Committee to set the remuneration for the independent auditors requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast by the holders of ordinary shares represented at the Annual General Meeting in person or by proxy.

The Audit Committee and the Board unanimously recommend a vote **FOR** these proposals.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

Aggregate fees for professional services rendered to the Company by its independent auditors as of and for the two most recent fiscal years are set forth below. The aggregate fees include fees billed or reasonably expected to be billed for the applicable fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2023 include fees billed or reasonably expected to be billed by PwC. All Audit, Audit-Related, Tax and All Other services described below were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022
	(in millions)	(in millions)
Audit Fees	\$23.1	\$22.0
Audit-Related Fees	0.0	2.3
Tax Fees	2.6	2.2
All Other Fees	0.0	0.1
Total	\$25.7	\$26.6

Audit Fees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were for professional services rendered by PwC and include fees for services performed to comply with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) (United States), including the annual audit of our consolidated financial statements including reviews of the interim financial statements contained in Johnson Controls’ Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, issuance of consents and the audit of our internal control over financial reporting. This category also includes fees for audits provided in connection with statutory filings or services that generally only the principal auditor reasonably can provide to a client, such as assistance with and review of documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Audit-Related Fees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were for services rendered by PwC and include fees associated with assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements. This category includes fees related to assistance in financial due diligence related to mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, carve-outs associated with divestitures and spin-off transactions, consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards and regulatory requirements, issuance of comfort letters associated with debt offerings, pre-implementation reviews of certain information technology systems, audits of pension and other employee benefit plans and audit services not required by statute or regulation.

Tax Fees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were for services rendered by PwC and primarily include fees associated with tax audits, tax compliance, tax consulting, transfer pricing and tax planning. This category also includes tax planning on mergers and acquisitions and restructurings, as well as other services related to tax disclosure and filing requirements.

All Other Fees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 were for services rendered by PwC and primarily include fees associated with training seminars related to accounting, finance and tax matters, technology tools related to accounting and reporting research, and other permissible advisory services.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors

The Audit Committee has a pre-approval policy that provides guidelines for the audit, audit-related, tax and other permissible non-audit services that may be provided by the independent auditors. The policy identifies the guiding principles that must be considered by the Audit Committee in approving services to ensure that the auditors' independence is not impaired. The policy provides that the Corporate Controller will support the Audit Committee by providing a list of proposed services to the Committee, monitoring the services and fees pre-approved by the Committee, providing periodic reports to the Audit Committee with respect to pre-approved services and ensuring compliance with the policy.

Under the policy, the Audit Committee annually pre-approves the audit fee and terms of the engagement, as set forth in the engagement letter. This approval includes approval of a specified list of audit, audit-related and tax services. Any service not included in the specified list of services must be submitted to the Audit Committee for pre-approval. No service may extend for more than 12 months, unless the Audit Committee specifically provides for a different period. The independent auditor may not begin work on any engagement without confirmation of Audit Committee pre-approval from the Chief Accounting Officer or his or her delegate.

In accordance with the policy, the chair of the Audit Committee has been delegated the authority by the Committee to pre-approve the engagement of the independent auditors for a specific service when the entire Committee is unable to do so. All such pre-approvals must be reported to the Audit Committee at the next Committee meeting.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee of the Board is composed of four Directors, each of whom the Board has determined meets the independence and experience requirements of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the SEC. The Audit Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board, which is posted on our website. As more fully described in its charter, the Audit Committee oversees Johnson Controls' financial reporting process on behalf of the Board. Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the reporting process. Management assures that the Company develops and maintains adequate financial controls and procedures, and monitors compliance with these processes. Johnson Controls' independent auditors are responsible for performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States to obtain reasonable assurance that Johnson Controls' consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement and expressing an opinion on the conformity of the financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The internal auditors are responsible to the Audit Committee and the Board for testing the integrity of the financial accounting and reporting control systems and such other matters as the Audit Committee and Board determine.

In this context, the Audit Committee has reviewed the U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, and has met and held discussions with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors concerning these financial statements, as well as the report of management and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm regarding the Company's internal control over financial reporting required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Management represented to the Committee that Johnson Controls' U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, the Committee has discussed with the independent

auditors the auditors' independence from Johnson Controls and its management as required under Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Rule 3526, Communication with Audit Committees Concerning Independence, and the matters required to be discussed by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard AU Section 380 (Communication with Audit Committees) and Rule 2-07 of SEC Regulation S-X.

In addition, the Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent auditor required by applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding the independent auditor's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence. Based upon the Committee's review and discussions referred to above, the Committee recommended that the Board include Johnson Controls' audited consolidated financial statements in Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and that such report be included in Johnson Controls' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.

Submitted by the Audit Committee,
Gretchen R. Haggerty, Chair
Pierre Cohade
Simone Menne
John Young

PROPOSAL NUMBER THREE

AUTHORIZATION TO MAKE MARKET PURCHASES OF COMPANY SHARES

We have historically used open-market share purchases as a means of returning cash to shareholders and managing the size of our base of outstanding shares. These are longstanding objectives that management believes are important to continue.

Under Irish law, neither the Company nor any subsidiary of the Company may make market purchases or overseas market purchases of the Company's shares without shareholder approval. Accordingly, shareholders are being asked to authorize the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, to make market purchases and overseas market purchases of up to 10% of the Company's issued shares. This authorization expires after eighteen months unless renewed; accordingly, we expect to propose renewal of this authorization at subsequent Annual General Meetings.

Such purchases would be made only at price levels which the Directors considered to be in the best interests of the shareholders generally, after taking into account the Company's overall financial position. The Company currently expects to effect repurchases under our existing share repurchase authorization as redemptions pursuant to Article 3(d) of our Articles of Association. Whether or not this proposed resolution is passed, the Company will retain its ability to effect repurchases as redemptions pursuant to its Articles of Association, although subsidiaries of the Company will not be able to make market purchases or overseas market purchases of the Company's shares unless the resolution is adopted.

In order for the Company or any of its subsidiaries to make overseas market purchases of the Company's ordinary shares, such shares must be purchased on a market recognized for the purposes of the Companies Act 2014. The NYSE, on which the Company's ordinary shares are listed, is specified as a recognized stock exchange for this purpose by Irish law. The general authority, if approved by our shareholders, will become effective from the date of passing of the authorizing resolution.

Ordinary Resolution

The text of the resolution in respect of Proposal 3 (which is proposed as an ordinary resolution) is as follows:

RESOLVED, that the Company and any subsidiary of the Company is hereby generally authorized to make market purchases and overseas market purchases of ordinary shares in the Company ("shares") on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Company may determine from time to time but subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and to the following provisions:

- (a) The maximum number of shares authorized to be acquired by the Company and/or any subsidiary of the Company pursuant to this resolution shall not exceed, in the aggregate, 71,000,000 ordinary shares of US \$0.01 each (which represents slightly less than 10% of the Company's issued ordinary shares).
- (b) The maximum price to be paid for any ordinary share shall be an amount equal to 110% of the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange for the ordinary shares on the trading day preceding the day on which the relevant share is purchased by the Company or the relevant subsidiary of the Company, and the minimum price to be paid for any ordinary share shall be the nominal value of such share.
- (c) This general authority will be effective from the date of passing of this resolution and will expire on the earlier of the date of the Annual General Meeting in 2025 or eighteen months from the date of the passing of this resolution, unless previously varied, revoked or renewed by ordinary resolution in accordance with the provisions of section 1074 of the Companies Act 2014. The Company or any such subsidiary may, before such expiry, enter into a contract for the purchase of shares which would or might be executed wholly or partly after such expiry and may complete any such contract as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

The authorization for the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries to make market purchases and overseas market purchases of Company shares requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** this proposal.

PROPOSAL NUMBER FOUR

DETERMINE THE PRICE RANGE AT WHICH THE COMPANY CAN RE-ALLOT TREASURY SHARES

Our historical open-market share repurchases and other share buyback activities result in ordinary shares being acquired and held by the Company as treasury shares. We may re-allot treasury shares that we acquire through our various share buyback activities in connection with our executive compensation program and our other compensation programs.

Under Irish law, our shareholders must authorize the price range at which we may re-allot any shares held in treasury (including by way of re-allotment off-market). In this proposal, that price range is expressed as a minimum and maximum percentage of the prevailing market price (as defined below). Under Irish law, this authorization expires after eighteen months unless renewed; accordingly, we expect to propose the renewal of this authorization at subsequent Annual General Meetings.

The authority being sought from shareholders provides that the minimum and maximum prices at which an ordinary share held in treasury may be re-allotted are 95% and 120%, respectively, of the average closing price per ordinary share of the Company, as reported by the NYSE, for the thirty (30) trading days immediately preceding the proposed date of re-allotment, save that the minimum price for a re-allotment to satisfy an obligation under an employee share plan is the par value of a share. Any re-allotment of treasury shares will be at price levels that the Board considers in the best interests of our shareholders.

Special Resolution

The text of the resolution in respect of Proposal 4 (which is proposed as a special resolution) is as follows:

RESOLVED, that the re-allotment price range at which any treasury shares held by the Company may be re-allotted shall be as follows:

- (a) the maximum price at which such treasury share may be re-allotted shall be an amount equal to 120% of the “market price,” and
- (b) the minimum price at which a treasury share may be re-allotted shall be the nominal value of the share where such a share is required to satisfy an obligation under an employee share plan operated by the Company or, in all other cases, an amount equal to 95% of the “market price,” and
- (c) for the purposes of this resolution, the “market price” shall mean the average closing price per ordinary share of the Company, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, for the thirty (30) trading days immediately preceding the proposed date of re-allotment.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this authority to re-allot treasury shares shall expire on the earlier of the date of the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in 2025 or eighteen months after the date of the passing of this resolution unless previously varied or renewed in accordance with the provisions of section 109 and/or 1078 (as applicable) of the Companies Act 2014 (and/or any corresponding provision of any amended or replacement legislation) and is without prejudice or limitation to any other authority of the Company to re-allot treasury shares on-market.

The authorization of the price range at which the Company may re-allot any shares held in treasury requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** this proposal.

PROPOSAL NUMBER FIVE

ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Board recognizes that providing shareholders with an advisory vote on executive compensation can produce useful information on investor sentiment with regard to the Company's executive compensation programs. As a result, this proposal provides shareholders with the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on the compensation of our executive management team, as described in the section of this Proxy Statement entitled "*Compensation Discussion & Analysis*," and endorse or not endorse our fiscal year 2023 executive compensation philosophy, programs and policies and the compensation paid to the Named Executive Officers.

The advisory vote on executive compensation is non-binding, meaning that our Board will not be obligated to take any compensation actions or to adjust our executive compensation programs or policies, as a result of the vote. Notwithstanding the advisory nature of the vote, the resolution will be considered passed with the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast by the holders of ordinary shares represented at the Annual General Meeting in person or by proxy.

Although the vote is non-binding, our Board and the Compensation and Talent Development Committee will review the voting results. To the extent there is a significant negative vote, we would communicate directly with shareholders to better understand the concerns that influenced the vote. The Board and the Compensation and Talent Development Committee would consider constructive feedback obtained through this process in making future decisions about executive compensation programs.

Advisory Non-Binding Resolution

The text of the resolution, which if thought fit, will be passed as an advisory non-binding resolution at the Annual General Meeting, is as follows:

RESOLVED, that shareholders approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers, as disclosed in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis section of this Proxy Statement.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** this proposal.

PROPOSAL NUMBER SIX

AUTHORIZATION FOR DIRECTORS TO ALLOT COMPANY SHARES

Under Irish law, directors of an Irish public limited company must have authority from its shareholders to issue any shares, including shares which are part of the company's authorized but unissued share capital. The Company's current authorization, approved by shareholders at our 2023 Annual General Meeting, will expire on March 13, 2024 — the date of the 2024 Annual General Meeting. We are presenting this proposal to renew the Board's authority to issue authorized but unissued shares on the terms set forth below. If this proposal is not passed, the Company will have a limited ability to issue new ordinary shares.

We understand it is customary practice for Irish companies listed in the U.S. to seek shareholder authority to issue shares up to an aggregate nominal value of 20% of the company's issued share capital and for such authority to be renewed each year. Therefore, in accordance with customary practice in Ireland and the rules and standards applicable to companies listed in the U.S., we are seeking approval to issue up to a maximum of 20% of our issued ordinary share capital for a period expiring on the earlier of the date of the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2025 or September 13, 2025, unless otherwise renewed, varied or revoked. We expect to propose renewal of this authorization at subsequent Annual General Meetings.

Granting the Board this authority is a routine matter for public companies incorporated in Ireland and is consistent with Irish market practice. This authority is fundamental to our business and enables us to issue shares, including, if applicable, in connection with funding acquisitions and raising capital. We are not asking you to approve an increase in our authorized share capital or to approve a specific issuance of shares. Instead, approval of this proposal will only grant the Board the authority to issue shares that are already authorized under our Articles of Association upon the terms below. In addition, because we are a NYSE-listed company, our shareholders continue to benefit from the protections afforded to them under the rules and regulations of the NYSE and SEC, including those rules that limit our ability to issue shares in specified circumstances. This authorization is required as a matter of Irish law and is not otherwise required for other companies listed on the NYSE with whom we compete. Accordingly, approval of this resolution would merely place us on par with other NYSE-listed companies.

Ordinary Resolution

The text of the resolution in respect of Proposal 6 (which is proposed as an ordinary resolution) is as follows:

“RESOLVED that the directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorized to exercise all powers to allot and issue relevant securities (within the meaning of section 1021 of the Companies Act 2014) up to an aggregate nominal value of US \$1,423,000 (being equivalent to approximately 20% of the aggregate nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company as at the last practicable date prior to the issue of the notice of this meeting) and the authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on the earlier of the date of the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2025 or September 13, 2025, unless previously renewed, varied or revoked; provided that the Company may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of this authority, which would or might require any such securities to be allotted after this authority has expired, and in that case, the directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.”

As required under Irish law, the resolution in respect of this proposal is an ordinary resolution that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** this proposal.

PROPOSAL NUMBER SEVEN

WAIVER OF STATUTORY PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS

Under Irish law, unless otherwise authorized, when an Irish public limited company issues shares for cash to new shareholders, it is required first to offer those shares on the same or more favorable terms to existing shareholders of the company on a pro-rata basis (commonly referred to as the pre-emption right). Our current authorization, approved by shareholders at our 2023 Annual General Meeting, will expire on March 13, 2024 — the date of the 2024 Annual General Meeting. We are therefore proposing to renew the Board's authority to opt-out of the pre-emption right on the terms set forth below.

We understand it is customary practice for Irish companies listed in the U.S. to seek shareholder authority to opt-out of the pre-emption rights provision in the event of the issuance of shares for cash, if the issuance is limited to up to 20% of a company's issued ordinary share capital. It is also customary practice for such authority to be renewed on an annual basis. Therefore, in accordance with customary practice in Ireland and the rules and standards applicable to companies listed in the U.S., we are seeking this authority, pursuant to a special resolution, to authorize the directors to issue shares for cash up to a maximum of approximately 20% of the Company's issued share capital without applying statutory pre-emption rights for a period expiring on the earlier of the Annual General Meeting in 2025 or September 13, 2025, unless otherwise varied, renewed or revoked. We expect to propose renewal of this authorization at subsequent Annual General Meetings.

Granting the Board this authority is a routine matter for public companies incorporated in Ireland and is consistent with Irish customary practice. Similar to the authorization sought for Proposal 6, this authority is fundamental to our business and, if applicable, will facilitate our ability to fund acquisitions and otherwise raise capital. We are not asking you to approve an increase in our authorized share capital. Instead, approval of this proposal will only grant the Board the authority to issue shares in the manner already permitted under our Articles of Association upon the terms below. Without this authorization, in each case where we issue shares for cash, we would first have to offer those shares on the same or more favorable terms to all of our existing shareholders. This requirement could cause delays in the completion of acquisitions and capital raising for our business. This authorization is required as a matter of Irish law and is not otherwise required for other companies listed on the NYSE with whom we compete. Renewal of the authorization as described above is fully consistent with NYSE rules and listing standards and with U.S. capital markets practice and governance standards. Accordingly, approval of this resolution would merely place us closer to par with other NYSE-listed companies.

Special Resolution

The text of the resolution in respect of Proposal 7 (which is proposed as a special resolution) is as follows:

“RESOLVED that the directors be and are hereby empowered pursuant to section 1023 of the Companies Act 2014 to allot equity securities (as defined in section 1023 of that Act) for cash, pursuant to the authority conferred by proposal 7 of the notice of this meeting as if sub-section (1) of section 1022 of that Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of US \$1,423,000 (being equivalent to approximately 20% of the aggregate nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company as at the last practicable date prior to the issue of the notice of this meeting) and the authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on the earlier of the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2025 or September 13, 2025, unless previously renewed, varied or revoked; provided that the Company may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of this authority, which would or might require any such securities to be allotted after this authority has expired, and in that case, the directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.”

As required under Irish law, the resolution in respect of Proposal 7 is a special resolution that requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes cast. In addition, under Irish law, the Board may only be authorized to opt-out of pre-emption rights if it is authorized to issue shares, which authority is being sought in Proposal 6.

The Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** this proposal.

GOVERNANCE OF THE COMPANY

Vision and Values of Our Board

Our vision is a safe, comfortable and sustainable world. In addition to achieving financial performance objectives, our Board and management believe that we must assume a leadership position in the area of corporate governance to fulfill our vision. Our Board believes that good governance requires not only an effective set of specific practices but also a culture of responsibility throughout the company, and governance at Johnson Controls is intended to optimize both. Johnson Controls also believes that good governance ultimately depends on the quality of its leadership, and it is committed to recruiting and retaining Directors and officers of proven leadership ability and personal integrity. Our Board has adopted *Corporate Governance Guidelines* which provide a framework for the effective governance of Johnson Controls.

Johnson Controls' Values: How We Seek to Conduct Ourselves

Integrity First	Purpose Led	Customer Driven	Future Focused	One Team
We promise honesty and transparency. We uphold the highest standards of integrity and honor the commitments we make.	We believe in doing well by doing good and hold ourselves accountable to make the world a better place through the solutions we provide, our engagement in society, the way we do business, and our commitment to protect people and the environment.	We win when our customers win. Our long-term strategic relationships provide unique insights and the ability to deliver exceptional customer experiences and solutions.	Our culture of innovation and continuous improvement drives us to solve today's challenges while constantly asking 'what's next.'	We are one team, dedicated to working collaboratively together to create the purposeful solutions that propel the world forward.

Purpose Led and Customer Driven Board Engagement

The Board recognizes the importance of sustainability in the Company's vision, values and strategy. During fiscal year 2023, the Governance and Sustainability Committee provided oversight and guidance to management in connection with Company's continued progress toward its ESG goals, as well as the planning and execution of the Company's sustainability strategy.

The full Board was frequently engaged with management on the intersection of sustainability and the Company's business strategy, reviewing and discussing the Company's strategy to be a leader in building decarbonization. During fiscal year 2023, the Board directly engaged with a major customer of the Company's European field business. This engagement gave the Board tangible insight into efficiency, decarbonization and other business objectives driving the customer's decision-making process and how the Company is creating differentiation and delivering value with its OpenBlue platform and digitally enabled products.

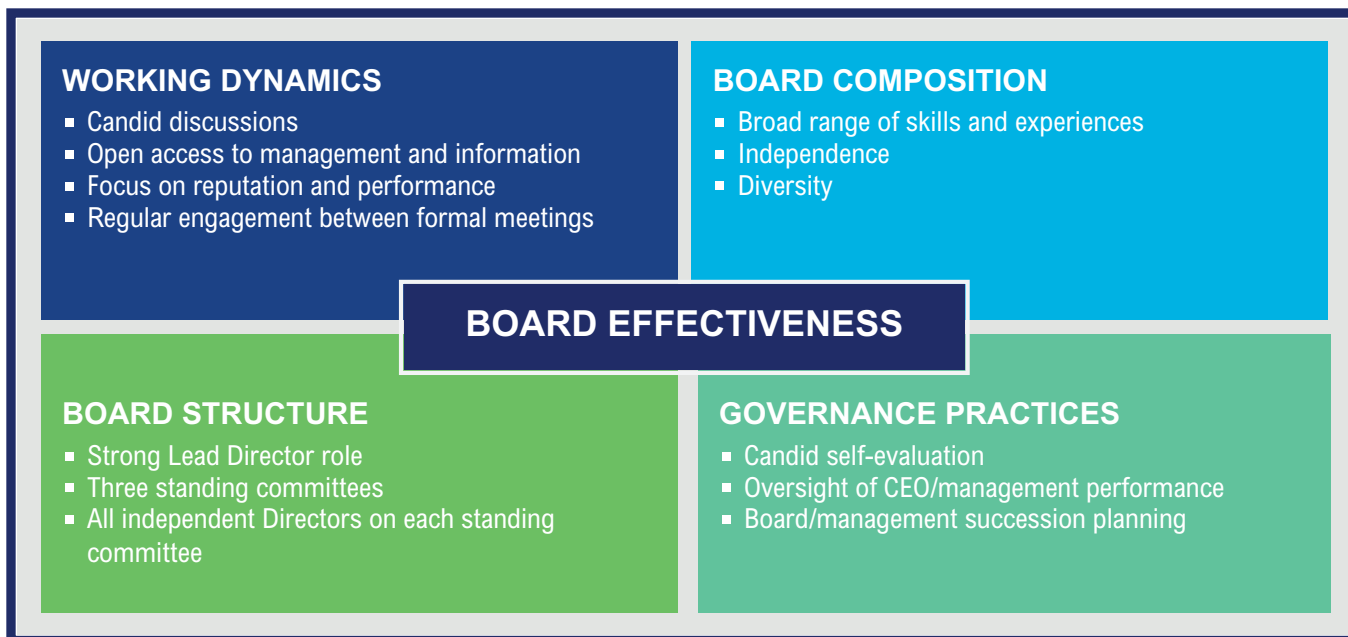
Future Focused Board Engagement

The Board frequently engages with management on the Company's digital transformation. At every regularly scheduled Board meeting, the Board received updates from management on how the Company was developing and executing its strategy to build and expand its digital capabilities to deliver new and differentiated services grounded in deep understandings of how the Company's customers operate, including outcome-based solutions that address customers' needs to improve energy efficiency, enhance security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

During fiscal year 2023, the Board toured one of the Company's OpenBlue Innovation Centers located at its headquarters in Cork, Ireland. During the visit, the Board received a deep dive review of the Company's OpenBlue platform. The Board deepened its knowledge of the Company's digital platforms with in-person technological demonstrations and engagement with front-line technicians. This engagement gave the Board a deeper understanding of the Company's digital capabilities and how these capabilities, enabled by OpenBlue, are enhancing and transforming the role of the technician.

Board Mission/Responsibilities

The mission of the Board is to promote the long-term value and health of Johnson Controls in the interests of shareholders and set an ethical “tone at the top.” All corporate authority is exercised by the Board except for those matters reserved to the shareholders. The Board has retained oversight authority — defining and overseeing the implementation of and compliance with standards of accountability and monitoring the effectiveness of management policies and decisions in an effort to ensure that the Company is managed in such a way to achieve its objectives. The Board delegates its authority to management for managing the everyday affairs of the Company. The Board requires that senior management review major actions and initiatives with the Board prior to implementation. The Board regularly engages with management on significant strategic matters, evaluating risk, strategic rationale, long-term value and other criteria when advising management during the course of its review and approval of management’s operational plan and other significant strategic matters. Management, not the Board, is responsible for managing the Company.



Areas of Focus for the Board

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS

- Ensuring that processes are in place designed to maintain the integrity and ethical conduct of the Company; reviewing and approving the strategic plans and profit plans; reviewing corporate performance and staying apprised of relations with shareholders

GOVERNANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT

- Overseeing and evaluating management’s systems and processes for the identification, assessment, management, mitigation and reporting of major risks; establishing corporate governance standards

TALENT AND SUCCESSION PLANNING

- Overseeing and evaluating management’s systems and senior management performance and compensation; providing advice and counsel to senior management; planning for effective succession

BOARD COMPOSITION & EFFECTIVENESS

- Recommending candidates to the shareholders for election to the Board; setting standards for Director qualification, orientation and continuing education; reviewing and assessing the Board’s leadership structure; and undertaking an annual performance evaluation regarding the effectiveness of the Board

Board Composition, Tenure and Expertise

The Director nominees as a whole are strong in their diversity, vision, strategy and business judgment. They possess a robust collective knowledge of management and leadership, business operations, crisis management, risk assessment, industry knowledge, accounting and finance, technology and innovation, public policy, sustainability and corporate social responsibility, corporate governance and global markets.

Skills and Expertise												
	Archer	Blackwell	Cohade	Dunbar	Haggerty	Khanna	Kotagiri	Menne	Oliver	Tinggren	Vernano	Young
Executive Leadership Experience	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Experience Leading Global Teams	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Financial and Accounting Expertise		■	■		■			■	■	■	■	■
Public Policy Experience		■	■			■			■		■	■
Cybersecurity, Technology and Innovation Experience	■			■		■	■	■	■	■		■
Manufacturing and Industry Experience	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Corporate Governance Experience	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Corporate Responsibility/Sustainability Experience	■	■	■	■		■	■		■		■	■
M&A Experience	■	■	■		■		■		■	■	■	■
Background												
Years on the Board	0*	5	5	6	5	1	0*	5	11	9	12	6
Age	56	69	60	62	68	50	55	63	63	65	65	59
Gender	M	F	M	M	F	F	M	F	M	M	M	M
Diversity**		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■		■

* New Director nominee

** Diversity includes Female / Racial / Ethnic / LGBTQ+ and Geographically Diverse (Non-US Citizenship)



Board Leadership

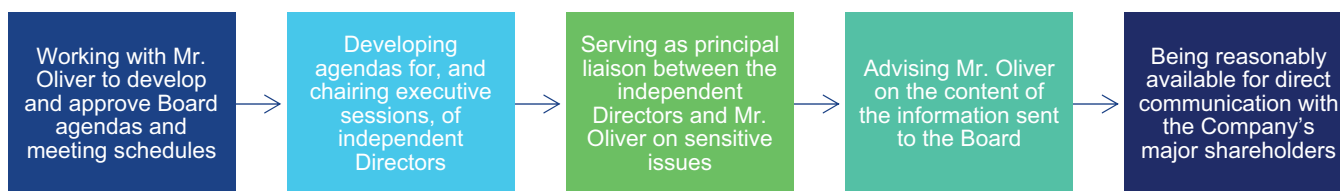
The Board's leadership structure generally includes a combined Chairman and CEO role with a strong, independent non-executive Lead Director. The Board believes our overall corporate governance measures help ensure that strong, independent Directors continue to effectively oversee our management and key issues related to strategy, risk and integrity; executive compensation; CEO evaluation; and succession planning.

Why we combine the roles of Chairman and CEO. In choosing to combine the roles of Chairman and CEO, the Board takes into consideration the importance of in-depth, industry-specific knowledge and a thorough understanding of our business

environment and risk management practices in setting agendas and leading the Board’s discussions. Combining the roles also provides a clear leadership structure for the management team and serves as a vital link between management and the Board.

Mr. Oliver’s extensive leadership experience and understanding of the history, strategy and progression of the Company, first as CEO of Tyco beginning in 2012 and then as CEO of the Company since 2017, provides a deep, unique perspective that enables him to ensure that the Board’s agendas, presentations and discussions are thorough and thoughtfully constructed based on the key issues and risks impacting the Company. This allows Mr. Oliver to drive strategy and agenda setting at the Board level, while maintaining responsibility for executing on that strategy as CEO. At the same time, our lead director, Jürgen Tinggren, works with Mr. Oliver to set the agenda for the Board while also exercising additional oversight on behalf of the independent Directors. This allows the Board to more effectively perform its oversight role with the benefit of management’s perspective on our business strategy and all other aspects of the business. Our Board periodically reviews its determination to have a single individual act both as Chairman and CEO.

The Role of the Lead Director. The Lead Director, currently Mr. Tinggren, acts as an intermediary between the Board and senior management. Among other things, the Lead Director’s duties include:



Mr. Tinggren joined our Board in 2014. During his tenure as a Board member, Mr. Tinggren has established strong and effective working relationships with his fellow Directors and garnered their trust and respect. Furthermore, he has demonstrated strong leadership skills, independent thinking and a deep understanding of our business. Mr. Tinggren’s deep understanding of building services, industrial products and installation and service businesses are valuable in helping the Board exercise its risk oversight function as the Company seeks to be a smart buildings solutions leader. Mr. Tinggren is highly engaged and is routinely in direct contact with the CEO and members of senior management. Mr. Tinggren collaborates with Mr. Oliver and the other Directors on Board governance and Director succession, providing feedback on the functioning of the Board and identification and recruitment of new Director candidates. Mr. Tinggren’s level of engagement allows him to have a significant impact on the operation of the Board, as well as the Company’s strategic and operational initiatives.

Together with the Chairman and CEO, the Lead Director hosts Board update calls on a monthly basis in the periods between Board meetings to keep the Directors current on important developments in the business as well as the status of key strategic and operational initiatives. These update calls provide Directors with the opportunity to stay current on matters impacting the Company, which facilitates more efficient and robust discussions at the regularly scheduled Board meetings.

Board Oversight of Strategy

One of the Board’s primary responsibilities is overseeing management’s establishment and execution of the Company’s strategy and the associated risks. The full Board oversees strategy and strategic risk through robust and constructive engagement with management, taking into consideration our key priorities, global trends impacting our business, regulatory developments and disruptors to our businesses. The Board’s oversight of our strategy primarily occurs through deep-dive annual reviews of the Company’s long-term strategic plans. During these reviews, management provides the Board with its view of the key commercial and strategic risks and opportunities faced by the Company; and the Board provides management with feedback on whether management has identified the key risks and opportunities and is taking appropriate responsive actions. In addition to an annual deep-dive strategic review, because the Company’s strategic initiatives are subject to rapidly evolving business dynamics, the Board regularly receives updates on key strategic initiatives throughout the year to ensure progress is being made against goals, understand where adjustments or refinements to strategy may be appropriate and stay current on issues impacting the business.

The Board’s oversight of strategy was prominent throughout the year as the Company continued its journey to become a smart building solutions leader. At every regularly scheduled Board meeting, the Board received updates from management on how the Company was developing and executing its strategy to build and expand its digital capabilities to deliver new and differentiated services including outcome-based solutions that address customers’ needs to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These discussions were supplemented by a deep dive review into the transformation of the Company’s global field operations business to drive services throughout the building lifecycle, increase customer connectivity and transform the role of the field technician. The Board also engaged with management on how the Company is developing

its sustainable products and services strategy, with in depth discussions on the decarbonization and sustainability landscape, customer dynamics and insights, the Company's path to HVAC refrigerant transition, and how the Company is developing product and service capabilities to lead in sustainability.

The Board engaged with management on key risks to the Company's strategy. This included focused discussions on geopolitical, supply chain and manufacturing risks. The Board engaged with management on a range of topics, including the intersection of supply chain market dynamics, the company's manufacturing operations and geopolitical risks impacting the Company. This enabled the Board to understand both the individual and connected nature of these risks, ongoing mitigation measures and how the Company is reshaping its manufacturing and supply chain strategies to address current risks and prepare for the future.

During fiscal year 2023, the Board augmented its ability to provide oversight over our strategy and risk by engaging outside experts to provide a dedicated education session on sustainability. During the session, the Board engaged in interactive discussion with experts on key sustainability concepts and trends, current and anticipated areas of focus for investors and stakeholders and how the Board can operate effectively to oversee sustainability-related risks, opportunities and impacts.

The Board applied the knowledge gained from these sessions to provide advice and oversight to management as the Company worked to refine and execute its strategy in fiscal year 2023 and into fiscal year 2024. The oversight provided by the Board was carried over into its committees, with the Compensation and Talent Development Committee monitoring the Company's efforts to build a diverse workforce that is digitally capable, solutions oriented and focused on continuous learning and growth, and the Governance and Sustainability Committee monitoring the cybersecurity risks associated with the Company's digital strategy as well as the risks and opportunities presented by trends favoring sustainability and decarbonization.

Johnson Controls has a clear vision and growth agenda. The visions and values described above are designed to achieve our mission of *helping our customers win everywhere, every day* through a relentless focus on customer needs, developing and deploying leading products and technology, distributing our products and services through accessible channels, and attracting and retaining top talent. Johnson Controls plans to achieve these objectives through:

- **Creating Growth Platforms:** Growing our business through innovation, digital services, and partnerships to drive customer outcomes and deliver enhanced value.
- **Driving Operational Improvements:** Getting better at what we do and how we do it to drive productivity, quality, efficiency, and excellence.
- **Sustaining a High-Performance Culture:** Building a safe, inclusive, sustainable and healthy organization that develops new skills, recognizes success and rewards excellence.

For additional information on our strategy, see "Business Strategy" in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on December 14, 2023.

Board Oversight of Talent and Succession Planning

Our Board oversees management succession planning and talent development. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee regularly reviews the CEO succession plan and the succession plans for key positions at the senior executive level across the Company. The CEO and CHRO regularly review with the Compensation and Talent Development Committee the assessment and the development of a diverse pipeline of senior leaders who are potential successors for these roles. In addition, the full Board discusses succession and/or talent management at each of its regularly scheduled meetings. These discussions are led by the CEO and Chief Human Resources Officer, with periodic assistance from other senior leaders within the Company and firms with talent assessment expertise. These discussions include critical leadership competencies, talent assessment, short and long-term development and readiness of executives, the pool of external talent, and diversity. The Board also evaluates succession and development plans in the context of our overall business strategy and culture. Potential leaders are visible to Board members through formal presentations and informal events to allow Directors to personally engage with current and future leaders. In fiscal year 2023, Board members were actively involved in the search and appointment of the Company's Vice President and President, Building Solutions North America. Board members were involved in reviewing the talent pipeline of candidates and interviewing the finalist candidates prior to approving management's recommended candidate.

The Compensation and Talent Development Committee is charged with reviewing the talent development and succession plans for the CEO and other senior leadership positions, our human capital management practices, policies, strategies and

goals, our senior leadership pipeline development, including the recruitment, development and retention of senior leadership talent, and our diversity and inclusion initiatives and progress. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Compensation and Talent Development Committee annually reviews our diversity and inclusion plans and goals, our succession planning and talent development strategy and progress, and the Company's human capital policies and practices.

We have implemented several measures that focus on ensuring accountabilities exist for attracting and developing diverse talent in our workforce. For fiscal years 2023 and 2024, our CEO and other senior leaders have diversity and inclusion objectives in their annual performance goals. We have also committed to having a diverse talent pipeline by leveraging our business resource groups to facilitate external engagement and support of talent acquisition sourcing initiatives. Our global flagship Future Leaders Internship Program continues to expand the diversity of its outreach and focus on the skills needed to advance our growth initiatives.. We actively develop diversity sourcing strategies and partner with external organizations that develop and supply diverse talent.

Our Board also establishes steps to address emergency CEO succession planning in extraordinary circumstances. Our emergency CEO succession planning is intended to enable our Company to respond to unexpected emergencies and minimize potential disruption or loss of continuity to our Company's business and operations.

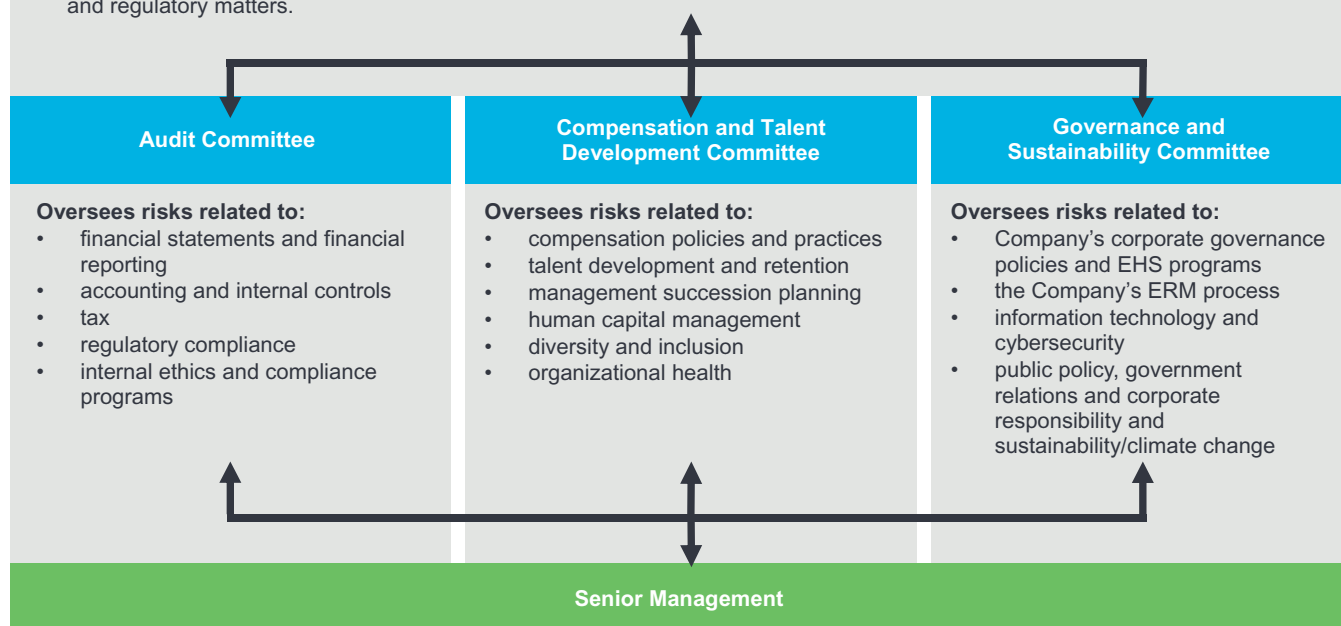
Board and Committee Oversight of Risk Management

Our Risk Governance Structure



The Board exercises its oversight responsibility for risk both directly and through its standing committees. Throughout the year, the Board and each committee spend a portion of their time reviewing and discussing specific risk topics. Key risk topics discussed by the full Board during 2023 included cybersecurity, geopolitical risk, supply chain and other operational, strategic and competitive risks.

- On an annual basis, the Chief Compliance Officer and other members of senior management report on our top enterprise risks, and the steps management has taken or will take to mitigate these risks.
- Our Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer and Chief Technology Officer review information technology and cybersecurity with the Board.
- The General Counsel and Chief Sustainability and External Relations Officer update the Board regularly on material legal and regulatory matters.
- Board meetings regularly include strategic overviews by the CEO that describe the most significant issues, including risks, affecting the Company.
- The Chief Human Resources Officer regularly updates the board on significant human capital matters, including succession planning, performance, diversity and inclusion and talent development.
- The Board is regularly provided with business updates from the leaders of Johnson Controls' businesses and functions



The Company's senior management is responsible for assessing and managing the Company's various exposures to risk on a day-to-day basis, including the identification and management of risks through Johnson Controls' robust enterprise risk management ("ERM") process. The ERM is a data driven program that combines quantitative and qualitative information to ensure the most important risks are prioritized. The Company's ERM process is conducted annually and provides the enterprise with a common framework and terminology to ensure consistency in identification, reporting and management of key risks. The ERM assessment also informs the strategic planning, internal audit and sustainability processes and includes a formal process to identify and document the key risks to Johnson Controls perceived by a variety of stakeholders in the enterprise. The ERM includes a leadership review process to align standards with the immediacy or impact of the risk. The Company will consult with outside agencies as necessary to identify and understand emerging risks. The ERM process is overseen by the Company's Chief Compliance Officer, who reports to the General Counsel.

Oversight of Cybersecurity

We understand that cybersecurity is an essential component of the Board's oversight responsibility. The Board receives information technology and cybersecurity updates from senior management, including the Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer and Chief Technology Officer, several times per year. These updates cover the cybersecurity risks facing our enterprise information technology structure, as well as our digital products and services. The Governance and Sustainability Committee provides a deeper level of oversight through quarterly engagements with senior management, including the Chief Information Officer and Chief Information Security Officer, to review our cybersecurity program, including

the highest risk areas and key mitigation strategies. Topics covered in fiscal year 2023 included: internal and external cybersecurity updates, cybersecurity ratings, passwordless authentication, cybersecurity insurance and operational technology security.

Our policies, standards, and procedures apply to all users to ensure the workforce is aware of threats and the importance of information security and cybersecurity. The cybersecurity policies and standards were created using elements of recognized standards such as ISO 27001 and the NIST Cybersecurity Framework for the overall enterprise and ISA/IEC 62443 for automation and control system products. We leverage multiple channels to promote cybersecurity topics, deliver targeted initial and refresher training for all users, and conduct an annual mandatory global information security training campaign with certification, which is translated into 20 languages. These elements are designed to maintain a risk aware culture.

Our vulnerability management program conducts assessments with specified frequencies for specific asset types to validate system health against known threats. We also engage with third parties to perform security assessments of our technology environments, including an annual penetration test. We leverage multiple tools, which are routinely updated with new signatures, to continually respond to evolving threats identified as part of our threat detection capability. Events with cyber security impacts are routed to the IT and Product Security Incident Response function for triage, investigation, and if necessary, mitigation. We also maintain a cybersecurity insurance policy.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, cyber threats and incidents; and the Governance and Sustainability Committee receives quarterly reports on any notable incidents that may have occurred during the quarter, as well as updates on cybersecurity events impacting the marketplace (whether or not the Company is impacted). In September 2023, the Company experienced a cybersecurity incident impacting a portion of its internal information technology systems. Promptly following the detection of the event, the Board was notified and briefed by management. The Board was frequently engaged with management throughout the response, remediation and aftermath of the incident, receiving multiple updates from management while providing oversight on a number of topics, including incident response and investigation, remediation, public disclosure, risk management, regulatory requirements, internal controls and overall impacts to the Company. The Board has continued to exercise its oversight to understand the lessons learned from the incident and ensure that they are applied by management.

Oversight of Political Spending

We participate in the public policy process in various ways including corporate government affairs activities designed to educate policymakers on key issues related to our business, political giving through the Johnson Controls Political Action Committee (“PAC”), and limited direct corporate political contributions. To promote transparency, we make this information publicly available on our website and through various government filings, as required by law.

Our PAC is governed by a steering committee, which is chaired by our Executive Vice President & General Counsel and made up of business and functional leaders across the Company. The steering committee provides operational oversight and direction of PAC activities. The steering committee also reviews candidate recommendations and uses the PAC’s selection criteria to determine who will receive financial support.

Our lobbying and political activities are overseen by our Chief Sustainability & External Relations Officer, who works closely with our legal department to ensure compliance with our political engagement policy. Our Executive Vice President & General Counsel, Chief Sustainability & External Relations Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer meet together regularly with the Chief Executive Officer and the senior leadership team to review legislative, regulatory and political developments.

The Governance and Sustainability Committee provides primary board-level oversight in reviewing our corporate political activity and public policy efforts. Our Chief Sustainability & External Relations Officer reports to the Governance and Sustainability Committee on our governmental outreach, PAC and other political activities on a regular basis and the full Board is briefed on government relations matters at least annually.

Director Orientation

All new Directors participate in our director orientation program during his or her first few months on our Board. New Directors receive an extensive suite of onboarding materials covering Director responsibilities, corporate governance practices and policies, business strategies, leadership structure, and long-term plans. They then participate in a series of meetings with management representatives from our business and functional areas to review and discuss information about the Company’s strategic plans, financial statements, and key issues, policies, and practices. Based on feedback from our Directors, we believe this onboarding approach provides new Directors with a strong foundation for understanding our businesses, connects Directors with members of management with whom they will interact, and accelerates their effectiveness to engage fully in Board deliberations. During fiscal year 2023, Dr. Ayesha Khanna participated in our director orientation program, meeting

on-site with management representatives and subject matter experts to understand our business, strategy and risks. These meetings were supplemented with additional meetings with members of management during the year.

Director Education

Our Board believes that Director education is key to the ability of Directors to fulfill their roles and supports Board members in their continuous learning. Directors may enroll in continuing education programs at our expense on corporate governance and critical issues associated with a Director's service. The Corporate Secretary, in collaboration with the Governance and Sustainability Committee, advises Directors of opportunities for Director education in areas important to the Company and the overall functioning of the Board. Our Board also hears regularly from management on numerous subjects, including investor relations, human capital management, sustainability, technology, regulatory developments, data privacy, and cybersecurity. In addition, the Board periodically participates in site visits to our facilities.

For example, in fiscal year 2023, our Board participated in a site visit to our OpenBlue Innovation Center located at our headquarters in Cork, Ireland. During the site visit, the Board received a deep dive review of the Company's OpenBlue platform. During this visit, the directors received an in-depth review of the platform, together with technology demonstrations showcasing the capabilities and value proposition of OpenBlue. The Board also engaged directly with a customer and a technician, providing an understanding of how customers view and have adopted OpenBlue and how the capabilities enabled by OpenBlue are enhancing and transforming the role of the technician.

During fiscal year 2023, the Board engaged outside experts to provide a dedicated education session on sustainability matters. During the session, the Board engaged in an interactive discussion with experts on key sustainability concepts and trends, current and anticipated areas of focus for investors and stakeholders and how the Board can operate effectively to oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Shareholder Engagement

In fiscal year 2023, we continued our focus on regularly engaging with our shareholders. We reached out to holders of over 60% of our outstanding shares. Meetings were requested by four shareholders, representing approximately 11% of the Company's outstanding shares. During these meetings, we discussed many topics including director evaluation and succession, our executive compensation program, board governance structure, PFAS oversight and our sustainability strategy. Investors provided valuable comments and perspectives on the Company's governance, risk and compensation practices and were generally supportive of the Company's approach in these areas. Investors also expressed their approval of the Company's corporate responsibility and sustainability efforts. In addition, several shareholders declined or cancelled meetings noting that engagement was unnecessary due to no significant concerns with our governance and compensation practices. This outreach and the corresponding discussions provide our Board with valuable insights into our shareholders' views. We plan to continue to actively engage with our shareholders on a regular basis to better understand and consider their views.

Board Committees

To conduct its business the Board maintains three standing committees: Audit, Compensation and Talent Development, and Governance and Sustainability; and each of these NYSE-required committees are entirely composed of independent Directors. The Board also maintains an Executive Committee comprised of the Chairman, Lead Director and each committee chair that meets to review matters as delegated to it by the Board. All committees report on their activities to the full Board.

The Lead Director may also convene "special committees" to review discrete matters that require the consideration of a Board committee, but do not fit within the mandate of any of the standing committees. Special committees report their activities to the full Board.

To ensure effective discussion and decision making while at the same time having a sufficient number of independent Directors for its three standing committees, the Board is normally constituted of between ten and thirteen Directors. The minimum and maximum number of Directors is set forth in our Articles of Association.

The Governance and Sustainability Committee reviews the Board's governance guidelines annually and recommends appropriate changes to the full Board.

Board Meetings

The Board meets at least four times annually and additional meetings may be called in accordance with our Articles of Association. The Board may also meet more frequently where warranted by business circumstances or other matters impacting the Company. Frequent board meetings are critical not only for timely decisions, but also for Directors to be well informed about Johnson Controls' operations and issues. One of these meetings will be scheduled in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Board members are required to be in attendance at such meeting either in person or virtually. The Lead Director and the Chairman of the Board are responsible for setting meeting agendas with input from the other Directors.

Committee meetings are normally held in conjunction with Board meetings. Major committee decisions are reviewed and approved by the Board. The Board Chair and committee chairs are responsible for conducting meetings and informal consultations in a fashion that encourages informed, meaningful and probing deliberations. Presentations at Board meetings are concise and focused, and they include adequate time for discussion and decision-making. An executive session of independent Directors, chaired by the Lead Director, is held at least annually, and in practice occurs at least once during most Board meetings. Mr. Tinggren ensures that the executive sessions are highly interactive and include robust discussions on the Company's strategic and operational initiatives and related risks. They also include in-depth discussions on matters such as executive performance and succession planning. These discussions are key to informing the Board's oversight role and appropriately challenging management.

Directors receive the agenda and materials for regularly scheduled meetings in advance. Best efforts are made to make materials available as soon as one week in advance, but no later than three days in advance. When practical, the same applies to special meetings of the Board. Directors may ask for additional information from, or meetings with, senior managers at any time.

Strategic planning and succession planning sessions are held at least annually at a regular Board meeting, but such sessions often occur more frequently. Succession planning meetings focus on the development and succession of not only the CEO but also the Company's other senior executives.

The Board's intent is for Directors to attend all regularly scheduled Board and committee meetings. Directors are expected to use their best efforts to attend regularly scheduled Board and committee meetings in person. All independent Board members are welcome to attend any committee meeting.

Formal Board meetings are supplemented by informal Board update calls hosted by the CEO and Lead Director. These calls are held on at least a monthly basis in the periods between Board meetings to keep the Directors current on important developments in the business as well as the status of key strategic and operational initiatives. These update calls provide Directors with the opportunity to stay current on matters impacting the Company, which facilitates more efficient and robust discussions at the regularly scheduled Board meetings.

The Board also makes periodic visits to our facilities to learn more about our products and customers. For example, in fiscal year 2023 our Board participated in a site visit to our OpenBlue Innovation Center in Cork, Ireland.

Board and Committee Calendars

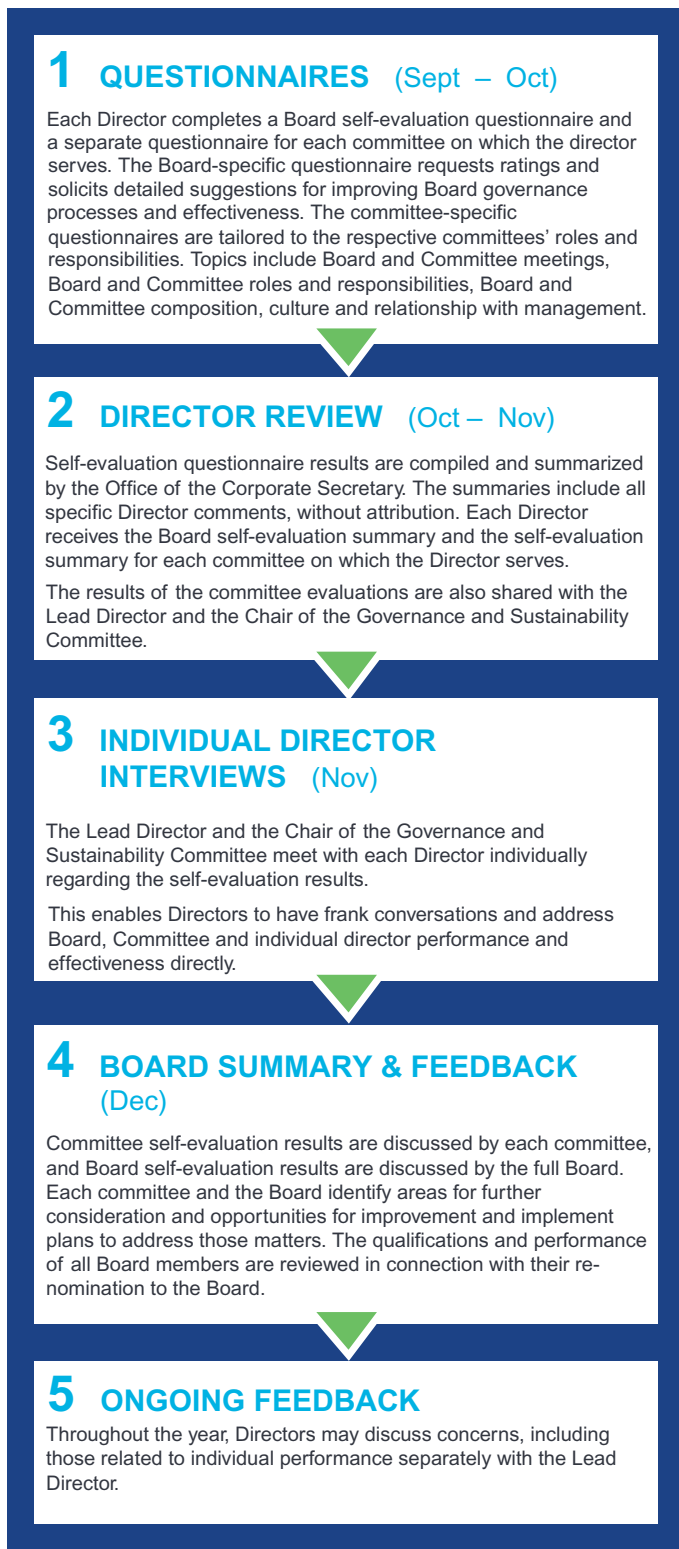
A calendar of agenda items for the regularly scheduled Board meetings and all regularly scheduled committee meetings is prepared annually by the Chair of the Board in consultation with the Lead Director, committee chairs, and other Directors.

Board Communication

Management speaks on behalf of Johnson Controls and the Board normally communicates through management with outside parties including shareholders, business journalists, analysts, rating agencies and government regulators. In certain circumstances Directors may also meet with shareholders to discuss specific governance topics. The Board has established a process for interested parties to communicate with members of the Board, including the Lead Director. If you have any concern, question or complaint regarding our compliance with any policy or law, or would otherwise like to contact the Board, you can reach the Johnson Controls Board of Directors via email at jciboard@jci.com. Depending upon the nature of the communication and to whom it is directed, the Corporate Secretary will: (a) forward the communication to the appropriate Director or Directors; (b) forward the communication to the relevant department within the Company; or (c) attempt to handle the matter directly (for example, a communication dealing with a share ownership matter). Shareholders, customers, vendors, suppliers and employees can also raise concerns at www.johnsoncontrolsintegrityhelpline.com. Inquiries can be submitted anonymously and confidentially.

All Integrity helpline inquiries are received and reviewed by the Integrity Helpline manager, who is part of the Compliance function. A report summarizing all items received resulting in cases is prepared for the Audit Committee of the Board. The Integrity Helpline manager directs cases to the applicable department (such as customer service, human resources, or in the case of accounting or control issues, forensic audit) and follows up with the assigned case owner to ensure that the cases are responded to in a timely manner. The Board also reviews non-trivial shareholder communications received by management through the Corporate Secretary's Office or Investor Relations.

Board and Committee Evaluation Process



Board Feedback & Recent Improvement Actions

Based on responses from recent Board and committee evaluations, the Board requested that senior management take the following actions:

- Consider streamlining the time allocated to presentations vs. Q&A at Board meetings
- Consider allocating greater focus on talent development and succession, including facilitating additional opportunities for interpersonal interaction among Directors and between directors and management
- Continue to consider opportunities to review committee rotation and Chair assignments

In response to feedback provided by the Board, management worked to streamline presentations and facilitate additional interaction between Directors and management. In 2022 and 2023, the Board conducted several site visits and participated in expanded interactions with management, leaders and other high performers during and after Board meetings. The Board has also expanded the time devoted to leadership development and succession at meetings. The Board continues to review and evaluate the leadership, composition and rotation of its committees, most recently appointing Gretchen Haggerty as the chair of the Audit committee and Jean Blackwell as chair of the Governance and Sustainability Committee. The Board most recently rotated committee composition following the 2023 Annual General Meeting.

The Board views self-evaluation of Board and committee performance as an integral part of its commitment to continuous improvement. The Governance and Sustainability Committee annually reviews the evaluation process and considers ways to augment it.

Board Advisors

The Board and its committees (consistent with the provisions of their respective charters) may retain their own advisors, at the expense of the Company, as they deem necessary in order to carry out their responsibilities.

Board Compensation and Share Ownership

The Governance and Sustainability Committee annually reviews the Directors' compensation and recommends changes in the level and mix of compensation to the full Board. See the Compensation Discussion and Analysis for a detailed discussion of the Compensation and Talent Development Committee's role in determining executive compensation.

To help align Board and shareholder interests, Directors are encouraged to own Johnson Controls ordinary shares or their equivalent, with the guideline set at five times the annual cash retainer. Directors are expected to attain this minimum share ownership guideline within five years of joining the Board. Once a Director satisfies the minimum share ownership recommendation, the Director will remain qualified, regardless of market fluctuations, under the guideline as long as the Director does not sell any shares. Mr. Oliver receives no additional compensation for service as a Director.

Director Independence

To maintain its objective oversight of management, the Board consists of a substantial majority of independent Directors. Our Board annually determines the independence of each Director and nominee for election as a Director based on a review of the information provided by the Directors and the executive officers and a survey by our legal and finance departments. The Board makes these determinations under the *NYSE Listed Company Manual's* independence standards and our *Corporate Governance Guidelines*, which are more restrictive than the NYSE independence standards.

Independent Directors:

- are not former officers or employees of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries or affiliates, nor have they served in that capacity within the last five years;
- have no current or prior material relationships with Johnson Controls aside from their directorship that could affect their judgment;
- have not worked for, nor have any immediate family members that have worked for, been retained by, or received anything of substantial value from Johnson Controls aside from his or her compensation as a Director;
- have no immediate family member who is an officer of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries or has any current or past material relationship with Johnson Controls;
- do not work for, nor does any immediate family member work for, consult with, or otherwise provide services to, another publicly traded company on whose board of directors Johnson Controls' CEO or other senior executive serves;
- do not serve as, nor does any immediate family member serve as, an executive officer of any entity with respect to which Johnson Controls' annual sales to, or purchases from, exceed the greater of two percent of either entity's annual revenues for the prior fiscal year or \$1,000,000;
- do not serve, nor does any immediate family member serve, on either the board of directors or the compensation committee of any corporation that employs either a nominee for director or a member of the immediate family of any nominee for director; and
- do not serve, nor does any immediate family member serve, as a director, trustee, executive officer or similar position of a charitable or non-profit organization with respect to which the company or its subsidiaries made charitable contributions or payments in excess of the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent of such organization's charitable receipts in the last fiscal year.

Directors meet stringent definitions of independence and for those Directors that meet this definition, the Board will make an affirmative determination that a Director is independent. The Board has determined that all of the Director nominees, with the exception of Mr. Oliver, meet these standards and are therefore independent of the Company.

Director Service

Directors are elected by an affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast (in person or by proxy) by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. They are elected to serve for one-year terms (except in instances where a Director is elected during a special meeting), ending after completion of the next succeeding Annual General Meeting. If a Director resigns or otherwise terminates his or her directorship prior to the next Annual General Meeting, the Board may appoint an interim Director until the next Annual General Meeting. Any nominee for Director who does not receive an affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast (in person or by proxy) by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting is not elected to the Board.

Each Director is required to tender their resignation from the Board at the Annual General Meeting following his or her 75th birthday. The rotation of committee chairs and members is considered on an annual basis to ensure diversity of Board member experience and variety of perspectives across the committees, but there is no strict committee chair rotation policy. Any changes in committee chair or member assignments are made based on committee needs, Director interests, succession planning, experience and availability, and applicable regulatory and legal considerations. Moreover, the value of rotation is weighed carefully against the benefit of committee continuity and experience.

Directors are also expected to inform the Governance and Sustainability Committee of any significant change in their employment or professional responsibilities and are required to offer their resignation to the Board in the event of such a change. This allows for discussion with the Governance and Sustainability Committee to determine if it is in the mutual interest of both parties for the Director to continue on the Board.

The Governance and Sustainability Committee is responsible for the review of all Directors and where necessary will take action to recommend to shareholders the removal of a Director for performance, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes represented (in person or by proxy) at a duly called shareholder meeting.

Nomination of Directors and Board Diversity

The Governance and Sustainability Committee, in accordance with the Board's governance principles, seeks to create a Board that, as a whole, is strong in its collective knowledge and has a diversity of skills and experience with respect to vision and strategy, management and leadership, business operations, business judgment, crisis management, risk assessment, industry knowledge, accounting and finance, corporate governance and global markets. Although the Johnson Controls Board does not have a specific policy or requirement regarding diversity, the Board regards diversity as an important factor in evaluating the overall composition of the Board and when selecting Director nominees. The Board takes into account the current composition and diversity of the Board (including diversity with respect to race, gender, national origin and ethnicity) and the extent to which a candidate's particular expertise and experience will complement the expertise and experience of other Directors. The Governance and Sustainability Committee also considers whether the Board has an appropriate combination of professional experience, skills, exposure to international markets, knowledge and variety of viewpoints and backgrounds in light of Johnson Controls' current and expected future needs. In addition, the Governance and Sustainability Committee believes that it is desirable for new candidates to contribute to a variety of viewpoints on the Board, which may be enhanced by a mix of different professional and personal backgrounds and experiences. The Governance and Sustainability Committee periodically reviews these criteria and qualifications to determine any need to revise such criteria and qualifications based upon corporate governance best practices and Johnson Controls' needs at the time of the review. The current composition of our Board and Director nominees reflects these ongoing efforts and the continued importance of a diversity of skills, backgrounds, characteristics and experience to the Board.

General criteria for the nomination of Director candidates include:

- The highest ethical standards and integrity
- A willingness to act on and be accountable for Board decisions
- An ability to provide wise, informed and thoughtful counsel to executive leadership on a range of issues
- Diversity of expertise and experience as well as diversity with respect to race, gender and ethnicity
- A history of achievement that reflects superior standards for themselves and others
- Loyalty and commitment to driving the success of the Company
- An ability to take tough positions while at the same time working as a team player
- Individual backgrounds that provide a portfolio of experience and knowledge commensurate with the Company's needs

The Company also strives to have all non-employee Directors be independent. In addition to having such Directors meet the NYSE definition of independence, the Board has set its own more rigorous standard of independence. The Governance and Sustainability Committee must also ensure that the members of the Board as a group maintain the requisite qualifications under NYSE listing standards for populating the Audit, Compensation and Talent Development and Governance and Sustainability Committees. In addition, the Governance and Sustainability Committee ensures that each member of the Compensation and Talent Development Committee is a “Non-Employee” Director as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is an “outside director” as defined in section 162(m) of the U.S. Code.

As provided in its charter, the Governance and Sustainability Committee will consider Director candidates recommended by shareholders. To recommend a Director candidate, a shareholder should write to Johnson Controls’ Secretary at Johnson Controls’ current registered address: One Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland, T12 X8N6. Such recommendation must include:

- The name and address of the candidate
- A brief biographical description, including his or her occupation for at least the last five years, and a statement of the qualifications of the candidate, taking into account the qualification requirements set forth above
- The candidate’s signed consent to serve as a Director if elected and to be named in the proxy statement
- Evidence of share ownership of the person making the recommendation
- All information required by Article 62 of our Memorandum and Articles of Association to be included in notices for any nomination by a shareholder of an individual for election to the Board

The recommendation must also follow the procedures set forth in Articles 54 through 68 of our Memorandum and Articles of Association to be considered timely and complete in order to be considered for nomination to the Board.

To be considered by the Governance and Sustainability Committee for nomination and inclusion in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual General Meeting, shareholder recommendations for Director must be received by Johnson Controls’ Corporate Secretary no later than September 21, 2024. Once the Company receives the recommendation, the Company may deliver a questionnaire to the candidate that requests additional information about the candidate’s independence, qualifications and other information that would assist the Governance and Sustainability Committee in evaluating the candidate, as well as certain information that must be disclosed about the candidate in the Company’s proxy statement, if nominated. Candidates must complete and return the questionnaire within the time frame provided to be considered for nomination by the Governance and Sustainability Committee. To comply with the universal proxy rules, shareholders who intend to solicit proxies in support of Director nominees other than the Company’s nominees must also provide the additional information required by Rule 14a-19(b) under the Exchange Act. Such additional information must be received by Corporate Secretary at the Company’s registered address by no later than January 13, 2025. No candidates were recommended by shareholders in connection with the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

The Governance and Sustainability Committee from time to time employs an unrelated search firm to assist the Committee in identifying candidates for Director when a vacancy occurs. The Governance and Sustainability Committee also receives suggestions for Director candidates from Board members. All of our nominees for Director other than Mr. Archer and Mr. Kotagiri are current members of the Board. In evaluating candidates for Director, the Governance and Sustainability Committee uses the qualifications described above, and evaluates shareholder candidates in the same manner as candidates from all other sources.

In 2023, the Board engaged Egon Zehnder to assist it in identifying director candidates possessing a diversity of skills and experience in line with the Company’s strategic vision and the Board’s director nomination criteria. Members of the Governance and Sustainability Committee and the full Board evaluated and met with several candidates to identify potential director nominees. In connection with this process, Timothy Archer and Swamy Kotagiri were recommended for nomination to serve as Directors by the Board with the support of the Governance and Sustainability Committee. Based on the Governance and Sustainability Committee’s evaluation of the current Directors and director candidates each nominee was recommended for election.

Other Directorships, Conflicts and Related Party Transactions

We recognize the importance of having Directors with significant experience in other businesses and activities; however, Directors are expected to ensure that other commitments, including outside board memberships (including board leadership roles), do not interfere with their duties and responsibilities as members of the Johnson Controls’ Board. In order to provide

sufficient time for informed participation in their Board responsibilities, non-executive Directors are required to limit their external directorships of other public companies to three and Audit Committee members are required to limit their audit committee membership in other public companies to two. The Board may, in its discretion, waive these limits in special circumstances. When a Director or the CEO intends to serve on another public company board, the Governance and Sustainability Committee is required to be notified. The Governance and Sustainability Committee reviews the possibility of conflicts of interest or time constraints and must approve the CEO's or Director's appointment to the outside board. Each Director is required to notify the Corporate Secretary of any potential conflicts. The CEO may serve on no more than one other public company board. The CEO shall resign or retire from the Board upon resigning or retiring from his role as CEO, following a transition period mutually agreed upon between the CEO and the Compensation and Talent Development Committee.

The Company has a formal, written procedure intended to ensure compliance with the related party provisions in our Code of Ethics and with our corporate governance guidelines. For the purpose of the policy, a "related party transaction" is a transaction in which we participate and in which any related party has a direct or indirect material interest, other than ordinary course, arms-length transactions of less than 1% of the revenue of the counterparty. Transactions exceeding the 1% threshold, and any transaction involving consulting, financial advisory, legal or accounting services that could impair a Director's independence, must be approved in advance by our Governance and Sustainability Committee. Any related party transaction in which an executive officer or a Director has a personal interest, or which could present a possible conflict under the Code of Ethics, must be approved in advance by a majority of disinterested Directors, following appropriate disclosure of all material aspects of the transaction.

Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, public issuers such as Johnson Controls must disclose certain "related person transactions." These are transactions in which Johnson Controls is a participant where the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and a Director, executive officer or holder of more than 5% of our ordinary shares has a direct or indirect material interest. Although Johnson Controls engaged in commercial transactions in the normal course of business with companies where Johnson Controls' Directors and Director nominees were employed and served as officers, none of these transactions exceeded 1% of Johnson Controls' gross revenues and these transactions are not considered to be related party transactions.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted the Code of Ethics, which applies to all employees, officers, and Directors of Johnson Controls. The Code of Ethics meets the requirements of a "code of ethics" as defined by Item 406 of Regulation S-K and applies to our CEO, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, as well as all other employees. The Code of Ethics also meets the requirements of a code of business conduct and ethics under the listing standards of the NYSE. The Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.johnsoncontrols.com under the heading "Our Company — Ethics and Compliance." We will also provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to shareholders upon request. We disclose any amendments to the Code of Ethics, as well as any waivers for executive officers or Directors on our website at www.johnsoncontrols.com under the heading "Our Company — Ethics and Compliance." The Board of Directors annually certifies their compliance with the Code of Ethics. The Company maintains established procedures by which employees may anonymously report a possible violation of the Code of Ethics. The Audit Committee maintains procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters. The Audit Committee also maintains procedures for employees to report concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing policies or practices on a confidential, anonymous basis.

Sustainability

At Johnson Controls, sustainability is at the heart of our business and fundamental to everything we do. This is a critical time for climate action and we have committed to science-based emission reduction targets for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2040. As a global leader in smart, healthy and sustainable buildings, our 100,000 employees across more than 150 countries reimagine the performance of buildings and provide innovative products and services that make spaces healthier for those that occupy them and empower customers and communities to consume less energy and conserve resources.

We believe our leadership across environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues ultimately creates long-term benefits for our customers, employees, shareholders, and society. The management of Johnson Controls is responsible for developing our overall mission and strategic plan on an enterprise and business level. Our Board of Directors retains oversight authority – defining and overseeing the implementation of, and compliance with, standards of accountability and monitoring the effectiveness of management policies and decisions to ensure the company is managed in such a way to achieve its objectives.

Our Enterprise ESG Governance Program includes four levels of oversight: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, ESG Leadership Committee, and Enterprise ESG Workstreams. All sustainability topics and associated strategies, targets, and metrics fall into one of six ESG Workstreams: climate; product stewardship; sustainable value chain; diversity, equity, and inclusion; social impact; and governance.



Ambitious vision. Impactful, measurable results.

Our Enterprise ESG Workstreams further both our long-term strategy and the achievement of our annual commitments.



Climate

Our business transformation includes commitments to reduce our impact on the environment and ensure our supply chain is doing the same. By 2030, we have committed to cut our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 55% and Scope 3 absolute emissions from our products in use by 16% against a 2017 baseline year.

We believe we are well-ahead of our scope 1 and 2 and scope 3 commitments as of 2023 with seven more years until the commitment date of 2030. Our emissions reduction targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We are committed to achieving Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 in alignment with The Climate Pledge and to source 100% renewable electricity globally by 2040.

Our carbon transition strategy for Scope 1 and 2 emissions is comprised of four pillars: (1) global facility decarbonization; (2) refrigerant loss reduction; (3) fleet emission reduction through efficiency and electrification; and (4) a transition to renewable electricity. The key strategies for Scope 3 emissions reduction are linked to our product stewardship strategy where we develop and commercialize low-carbon, energy efficient products and digital solutions to further reduce customer emissions.



Product Stewardship

As a global leader in the built environment, delivering sustainable products and solutions is core to helping our customers decarbonize their building portfolios. Our OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service is a solution for companies looking to achieve net zero carbon buildings and renewable energy goals. We offer industry-leading net-zero advice, as well as one-source turnkey access to the full spectrum of our products. In 2023, we also launched new chillers with the ultra-low GWP refrigerant R-1234ze for the North America market.

Our four-part strategy includes: (1) development of low-carbon energy efficient products, (2) enhancing our services and digital solutions, (3) reduction of the carbon footprint of our products to enable customers to build net zero embodied carbon facilities, and (4) engagement with our suppliers to build sustainable roadmaps for decarbonization.



Sustainable Supply Chain

In 2023, we launched our supplier sustainability program with EcoVadis, a globally recognized sustainability assessment ratings agency. Their systematic ratings program evaluates suppliers across environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement practices. In one year, nearly 1,600 of our suppliers, representing 37% of our total supplier spend, have been evaluated through the EcoVadis tool. The EcoVadis rating is included on our supplier scorecards and equal to cost, quality, and delivery in supplier performance evaluations.

We are proud to have received a Platinum rating from EcoVadis, joining the top 1% of more than 100,000 companies assessed across environment, labor, human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement practices.

Our sustainable supply chain initiatives identify diverse suppliers and integrate them into our procurement processes, including category strategies, sourcing board events, and supplier development activities.



Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

We understand our role in empowering employees to bring their authentic selves to work each day, which in turn adds value, fosters creativity, and inspires change across the organization. Our diversity, equity and inclusion mission, vision and roadmap continue to inform our strategies and drive business objectives, further enabling our culture of inclusion to succeed. At Johnson Controls, every employee is empowered to take an active role in creating a culture that values uniqueness, celebrates creativity, and drives innovation. We continue to create an environment where our rich culture of inclusion will drive the right mindsets and behaviors, unlock engagement, accelerate productivity, and foster innovation, leading to exceptional customer outcomes.

Our Business Resource Groups are open to all employees and typically consist of employees who share similar interests, backgrounds, experiences, and characteristics. These employee-driven groups connect with and support one another while providing a safe environment for respectful dialogue that encourages progress and growth. Our Business Resource Groups made tremendous progress in membership throughout 2023. In 2023, new membership increased by 36 percent and overall membership increased by 8 percent.

In 2023, we are proud to have been named to TIME's World's Best Companies 2023, Sustainability Magazine's 2023 Top 100 Companies, Forbes Best Employers for Women 2023, and Newsweek's America's Greatest Workplaces for Diversity 2023.



Social Impact

We are committed to advancing the well-being of our communities and our planet and supporting smart, healthy and sustainable tomorrows. Since its inaugural year in 2021, Johnson Controls Community College Partnership Program has been on track to donate up to \$15 million by the end of 2026, enabling access to educational programs in the HVAC, fire, security, and digital disciplines. In 2023, the program expanded in North America and India in cities where we have a significant consumer base and employee presence.

Since 2003, our employees have volunteered over 1.92 million hours in local communities, volunteering nearly 46,000 hours in 2023, an increase in volunteer hours by 36% year-over-year. In 2023, we saw the highest volunteer hours in one year in our company's history.

Governance

Our Enterprise ESG Governance Program includes four levels of oversight.

Board of Directors & Board Committees	The Board of Directors oversees the implementation of our mission, vision, and values across all aspects of our Company. The Board reviews our environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals, achievements, and strategy, including climate, sustainability, employee health and safety and human capital management.
Executive Committee	<p>The authority for day-to-day oversight and management of economic, environmental, and social topics is delegated to the Executive Committee, which is chaired by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, George Oliver, and comprised of the senior executives responsible for all our major corporate functions. Our Chief Sustainability and External Relations Officer is a member of the Executive Committee and reports directly to the CEO.</p> <p>Executive compensation is linked to our sustainability and diversity objectives to drive individual leadership accountability. Sustainability and diversity objectives are required for the top leaders of our company, including our CEO and executive team. Leaders are encouraged to cascade these objectives through their organizations. These objectives are included as part of the individual contribution modifier applied to their annual incentive award calculation. In 2023, more than 16,000 employees tied their annual goals to sustainability and diversity.</p>
ESG Leadership Committee	The ESG Leadership Committee is chaired by our Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs and reports to the Chief Sustainability and External Relations Officer. Its members consist of senior leaders across our businesses, functions, and regions.
Enterprise ESG Workstreams	All sustainability and corporate responsibility topics and associated targets, metrics and strategies fall into one of six ESG strategy workstreams: climate; product stewardship; sustainable value chain; diversity, equity and inclusion; social impact, and governance.

For More Information

We believe that it is important that Johnson Controls' stakeholders and others are able to review its corporate governance practices and procedures. Our corporate governance guidelines are embodied in a formal document that has been approved by Johnson Controls' Board of Directors. It is available on our website at www.johnsoncontrols.com under the heading "Investors-Corporate Governance." We will also provide a copy of the corporate governance principles to shareholders upon request. Our corporate governance guidelines and general approach to corporate governance as reflected in our Memorandum and Articles of Association and our internal policies and procedures are guided by U.S. practice and applicable federal securities laws and regulations and NYSE requirements. Although we are an Irish public limited company, we are not subject to, nor have we adopted, the U.K. Corporate Governance Code or any other non-statutory Irish or U.K. governance standards or guidelines. While there are many similarities and overlaps between the U.S. corporate governance standards applied by us and the U.K. Corporate Governance Code and other Irish/U.K. governance standards or guidelines, there are differences, in particular relating to the extent of the authorization to issue share capital and effect share repurchases that may be granted to the Board and the criteria for determining the independence of Directors.

COMPENSATION OF NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS

Non-employee Director compensation for fiscal year 2023 consisted of an annual cash retainer of \$145,000 and restricted stock units (“RSUs”) with a grant date value of approximately \$180,000 and a one-year vesting term. The Lead Director received an additional \$40,000 and the chairs of each standing committee received an additional fee of \$25,000. A Director who is also an employee receives no additional remuneration for services as a Director. In fiscal year 2023, the Governance and Sustainability Committee conducted its annual review of Director compensation, which included a review of industry and peer Director compensation practices. Based on this review, the Governance and Sustainability Committee recommended no changes to director compensation for fiscal year 2024. The Board believes that the compensation of its non-employee Directors is reasonable, appropriate and consistent with market practice.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Total (\$)
<i>Current Directors</i>			
Ms. Jean Blackwell (GC)	\$170,000	\$180,000	\$350,000
Mr. Pierre Cohade	\$145,000	\$180,000	\$325,000
Mr. Michael E. Daniels (CC)	\$170,000	\$180,000	\$350,000
Mr. W. Roy Dunbar	\$145,000	\$180,000	\$325,000
Ms. Gretchen R. Haggerty (AC)	\$170,000	\$180,000	\$350,000
Dr. Ayesha Khanna	\$ 82,167	\$180,000	\$262,167
Ms. Simone Menne	\$145,000	\$180,000	\$325,000
Mr. Jürgen Tinggren (L)	\$185,000	\$180,000	\$365,000
Mr. Mark Vergnano	\$145,000	\$180,000	\$325,000
Mr. John D. Young	\$145,000	\$180,000	\$325,000
<i>Retired Director</i>			
Mr. R. David Yost	\$ 63,236	\$ 0	\$ 63,236

(L)= Lead Director

(AC)= Audit Committee Chair

(CC)= Compensation and Talent Development Committee Chair

(GC)= Governance and Sustainability Committee Chair

⁽¹⁾ This column reflects the fair value of the entire amount of awards granted to Directors calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718, excluding estimated forfeitures. The fair value of RSUs is computed by multiplying the total number of shares subject to the award by the closing market price of the Company’s ordinary shares on the date of grant. RSUs granted to Board members generally vest and the underlying units are converted to shares and delivered to Board members on the anniversary of the grant date.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Yost retired from the Board in March 2023.

Charitable Contributions

The Board understands that its members, or their immediate family members, serve as directors, trustees, executives, advisors and in other capacities with a host of other organizations. If Johnson Controls directs a charitable donation to an organization in which a Johnson Controls Director, or their immediate family member, serves as a director, trustee, executive, advisor, or in other capacities with the organization, the Board must approve the donation. Any such donation approved by the Board will be limited to an amount that is less than 2% of that organization’s annual charitable receipts, and less than 2% of Johnson Controls’ total annual charitable contributions. In line with its matching gift policy for employees, Johnson Controls will make an annual matching gift of up to \$3,000 for each Director to qualifying charities.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The tables below sets forth committee membership as of the end of fiscal year 2023 and meeting information for each of the Board Committees.

Name	Audit Committee	Governance & Sustainability Committee	Compensation & Talent Development Committee	Executive Committee	Date Elected/ Appointed to Board
Ms. Jean Blackwell		Chair		●	06/13/2018
Mr. Pierre Cohade	●				12/05/2018
Mr. Michael E. Daniels			Chair	●	03/10/2010
Mr. W. Roy Dunbar			●		06/14/2017
Ms. Gretchen R. Haggerty*	Chair			●	03/07/2018
Ms. Ayesha Khanna		●			03/08/2023
Ms. Simone Menne*	●				03/07/2018
Mr. George R. Oliver				Chair	09/28/2012
Mr. Jürgen Tinggren (L)		●		●	03/05/2014
Mr. Mark Vergnano			●		09/02/2016
Mr. John D. Young	●				12/07/2017

(L) = Lead Independent Director

* Audit Committee Financial Expert

During fiscal 2023, the full Board met 4 times. All Directors attended at least 75% of the Board and committee meetings on which they serve. The average Director attendance for all board and committee meetings during fiscal 2023 was approximately 99%. The Board's governance principles provide that Board members are expected to attend each Annual General Meeting in person or virtually. At the 2023 Annual General Meeting, all of our current Board members who were Board members at such time were in attendance.

Audit Committee

Committee Overview

- The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of Johnson Controls' financial statements, the independence and qualifications of the independent auditors, the performance of Johnson Controls' internal auditors and independent auditors, Johnson Controls' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the effectiveness of Johnson Controls' internal controls. The Audit Committee is also responsible for retaining, subject to shareholder approval, evaluating, setting the remuneration of, and, if appropriate, recommending the termination of Johnson Controls' auditors. The Audit Committee discusses with the independent auditor any critical audit matters. The Audit Committee holds meetings regularly with our independent and internal auditors, the Board, and management to review and monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of reporting, internal controls, and compliance with our Code of Ethics and other policies. The Audit Committee has been established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- The Audit Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. The charter is posted on Johnson Controls' website at www.johnsoncontrols.com and we will provide a copy of the charter to shareholders upon request.

Meetings in
Fiscal Year
2023

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Committee Membership

- The current members of the Audit Committee are Messrs. Cohade and Young and Mses. Haggerty and Menne, each of whom is independent under NYSE listing standards and SEC rules for audit committee members. Ms. Haggerty is the chair of the Audit Committee. The Board has determined that each of Mses. Haggerty and Menne are audit committee financial experts.

Governance and Sustainability Committee

Committee Overview

Meetings in
Fiscal Year
2023

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- The Governance and Sustainability Committee identifies individuals qualified to become Board members, recommending to the Board the Director nominees for the Annual General Meeting, develops and recommends to the Board a set of corporate governance principles, and plays a general leadership role in Johnson Controls' corporate governance and the oversight of environmental, social, governance, political, legislative, and public policy trends that could impact the Company. In addition, the Governance and Sustainability Committee oversees our environmental, health and safety management system and enterprise risk assessment activities, including the oversight of cybersecurity risk. The Governance and Sustainability Committee receives quarterly updates from management on cybersecurity, health and safety and sustainability matters. The Governance and Sustainability Committee reviews the Company's overall sustainability strategy, metrics, targets, goals and progress, as well as the development of new sustainability-based targets. The Governance and Sustainability Committee also oversees and makes recommendations to the Board regarding the compensation of our independent Directors.
- The Governance and Sustainability Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. The charter is posted on Johnson Controls' website at www.johnsoncontrols.com and we will provide a copy of the charter to shareholders upon request.

Committee Membership

- The current members of the Governance and Sustainability Committee are Ms. Blackwell and Khanna and Mr. Tinggren. Ms. Blackwell is the Chair of the Governance and Sustainability Committee. The Board of Directors has determined that each of the current and former members of the Governance and Sustainability Committee is independent under NYSE listing standards.

Compensation and Talent Development Committee

Committee Overview

Meetings in
Fiscal Year
2023

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- The Compensation and Talent Development Committee reviews and approves compensation and benefits policies and objectives, determines whether Johnson Controls' officers, Directors and employees are compensated according to these objectives, and assists the Board in carrying out certain of its responsibilities relating to the compensation of Johnson Controls' executives. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee also reviews the talent development and succession plans for the CEO and other senior leadership positions, our human capital management practices, policies, strategies and goals, our senior leadership pipeline development, including the recruitment, development and retention of senior leadership talent, and our diversity and inclusion initiatives and progress.
- The Compensation and Talent Development Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. The charter is posted on Johnson Controls' website at www.johnsoncontrols.com and we will provide a copy of the charter to shareholders upon request.

Committee Membership

- The current members of the Compensation and Talent Development Committee are Messrs. Daniels, Dunbar and Vergnano. The Board of Directors has determined that each of the current and former members of the Compensation and Talent Development Committee is independent under NYSE listing standards. In addition, each member is a "Non-Employee" Director as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is an "outside director" as defined in section 162(m) of the U.S. Code. For more information regarding the Compensation and Talent Development Committee's roles and responsibilities, see the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Executive Committee

Committee Overview

- The Executive Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility with its review and monitoring of major corporate actions including external corporate development activities, business portfolio optimization, capital appropriations and capital expenditures.
- The Executive Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. The charter is posted on Johnson Controls' website at www.johnsoncontrols.com and we will provide a copy of the charter to shareholders upon request.

Meetings in
Fiscal 2023

1

Committee Membership

- The current members of the Executive Committee are Mses. Blackwell and Haggerty and Messrs. Daniels, Oliver and Tinggren. Mr. Oliver is the chair of the Executive Committee.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During fiscal year 2023, Messrs. Daniels, Dunbar and Vergnano served on the Compensation and Talent Development Committee. None of the members of the Compensation and Talent Development Committee during fiscal year 2023, or as of the date of this Proxy Statement, is or has been an officer or employee of the Company and no executive officer of the Company served on the compensation committee or board of any company that employed any member of the Company's Compensation and Talent Development Committee or Board of Directors.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

At Johnson Controls we are leading the buildings transformation by creating spaces and places that advance safety and security, improve well-being, achieve climate goals, and lower costs. As the global leader in smart, healthy and sustainable buildings, our mission is to reimagine the performance of buildings and how they operate. With industry leading digital solutions, building automation and efficient heating and cooling systems, we help customers save energy and reduce emissions. We continue to advance safety with world class fire detection and protection, and smart security systems. Supporting customers as they accelerate their journey toward a smart, healthy, and sustainable future requires a world class team working with the highest levels of integrity, purpose, and passion. To ensure we succeed with a high-performance culture, our compensation programs are designed to reward our employees, including our executive officers, accordingly.

This Compensation Discussion & Analysis (the “CD&A”) section of our Proxy Statement sets out the mechanics of our executive compensation program, in particular its application and outcomes in respect of fiscal 2023, ending September 30, 2023.

2023 Named Executive Officers (“NEOs”)

Named Executive Officer	Title
George R. Oliver	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Olivier Leonetti ¹	Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Lei Schlitz	Vice President & President — Global Products
Julie Brandt	Vice President & President — Building Solutions North America
Rodney Clark ²	Former Vice President & Chief Commercial Officer

1 Mr. Leonetti’s employment with the Company will terminate the day immediately following the date the Company files its Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2023

2 Mr. Clark separated from the Company effective as of October 31, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal 2023 Priorities and Performance

At Johnson Controls, we are accelerating the pace of building transformation changing buildings from static entities into smart, strategic assets. Over the past few years, we have led the way globally in innovation and technology that powers smart, healthy, and sustainable buildings, transforming the environments where people live work and play. Sustainability remains at the heart of our business, and our customers continue to look to us to provide advanced sustainable solutions that solve their own unique needs while advancing their business goals.

While global conditions remain uncertain, we are confident in the fundamentals we have built across our business. We continue to expand on the solid foundation that we have built with strong order momentum and a record backlog driving consistent top line growth. We have made great progress enhancing our profitability across our portfolio and we have significant actions underway that we believe will result in further margin expansion. Notably we:

- Grew sales 6% overall and 8% organically to \$26.8 billion;
- Delivered strong service revenue and order growth as our value proposition and digital offerings gain momentum.
- Achieved strong growth and margin expansion as we continued to adapt to significant supply chain disruption;
- Delivered full-year GAAP EPS of \$2.69 and adjusted EPS of \$3.50, up 17% versus prior year;
- Achieved cash provided by operating activities from continued operations of \$2.2 billion and free cash flow of \$1.8 billion, a 30% increase versus the prior year;
- Returned \$1.6 billion to shareholders through buybacks and dividends; and
- Ended fiscal 2023 with a record backlog of \$12.1 billion, a 9% increase versus prior year.

While we are both proud of and encouraged by our performance in fiscal 2023, we believe in holding ourselves accountable in-line with our pay-for-performance philosophy. We set ambitious and challenging goals under our Annual Incentive Performance Program (“AIPP”) and fiscal 2021-2023 performance share unit awards designed to incentivize and reward above-market performance. While we experienced success in driving results, growing revenue, driving service growth, regaining margin strength, generating long-term earnings growth, achieving strong total shareholder return and positioning ourselves for the future, we also experienced challenges with three-year Pre-Tax Earnings Growth and Pre-Tax ROIC

performance under target and free cash flow conversion performance below threshold, with working capital being negatively impacted the past two years by supply chain inefficiencies, continued strong demand and reinvestment in our business to drive growth. As a result, our performance under our fiscal 2023 AIPP resulted in a below target payment and our fiscal 2021-2023 performance share unit awards vested at slightly above target, reflecting our commitment to strong performance and accountability embedded in our compensation programs.

We are at the beginning of an era that will be defined by deep decarbonization and sustainability. We believe we are well positioned to be an important contributor toward empowering customers in every industry to create sustainable, healthy and safe spaces for people and the planet. We are positioned for success through our strong foundation as we continue to build on opportunities to enhance our business from our margin profile, free cash flow generation, and revenue growth through the digitization of our service offerings. It is all about execution as we look ahead and we are confident in our global team’s ability to deliver value and results for our customers and shareholders.

Other notable achievements in fiscal 2023 included the following:

- More than doubled our connected assets during fiscal 2023. In addition to connecting chillers, we have begun to also connect controls and security products.
- OpenBlue Enterprise Manager has been deployed in over 3,200 buildings totaling over 300 million square feet for over 6,000 users demonstrating the value proposition of our leading digital solutions.
- Executed on our productivity plan, delivering \$340 million in savings in fiscal 2023 and \$665 million collectively over the past three fiscal years.
- Acquired FM:Systems to expand OpenBlue’s capabilities and enhance Johnson Controls’ relationship with customers by providing a full suite of integrated outcome-based solutions.
- We were named to the 2023 Global 100 Listing of the World’s Most Sustainable Corporations for the 9th consecutive year and awarded platinum sustainability rating by EcoVadis, placing Johnson Controls in the top 1% of companies evaluated.

* See Annex A to this Proxy Statement for a reconciliation of adjusted EPS from continuing operations, organic revenue and free cash flow to our results for the most directly comparable financial measure as reported under GAAP in the United States.

Fiscal 2023 Compensation

Our compensation program is designed to align compensation effectively and transparently with performance. Accordingly, the performance described on the previous pages is reflected in the outcomes under our compensation program, with annual incentives being earned below target and fiscal 2021-2023 Performance Share Unit (“PSU”) awards being earned above target.

In fiscal 2023, our Annual Incentive Performance Program (“AIPP”) continued to be aligned with our Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) goals. We link executive compensation to our sustainability and diversity objectives to drive individual leadership accountability. Each NEO had an individual contribution modifier applied to their annual incentive award calculation, considering actions and behaviors related to business financial performance, operational improvements, and maintaining a high-performance culture including ESG, Diversity Equity and Inclusion (“DEI”), and employee experience.

Fiscal 2023 annual incentive awards paid out at 73.9% of target for the NEOs
See **page 59** for details

Fiscal 2021-2023 PSU awards subject to a three-year performance period concluding September 30, 2023 paid out at 106.1% of target.
See **page 62** for details

Pay for Performance

To assess the alignment between performance and compensation, the Compensation and Talent Development Committee (the “Committee”) relies on advice from its independent compensation consultant, Farient Advisors LLC (“Farient”). Farient evaluates the relationship between performance and compensation, and the Committee then considers this relationship in making and recommending pay decisions pertaining to executives and the CEO. On the Committee’s behalf, Farient used a number of methods in assessing our pay for performance alignment, including:

- Farient’s proprietary alignment methodology, which assesses the extent to which 3-year Total Shareholder Return (“TSR”) and 3-year average Performance-Adjusted Compensation (which includes actual salary, actual annual incentives paid, and the value of equity at the end of the 3-year period using actual PSU awards, if known, and target PSU awards for incomplete performance cycles, and the Black-Scholes value of options granted during the 3-year period, all valued at the stock price at the end of the 3-year period) are aligned;
- A review of pay-for-performance tests used by proxy advisory firms; and
- An analysis of realizable pay relative to target pay compared to peers.

Given the results of these assessments, the Committee concluded that Johnson Controls’ executive compensation, including that for the CEO, is aligned with our performance.

Fiscal 2023 Key Committee Activities

During fiscal 2023, the Committee addressed several items in addition to the standing annual agenda items which are highlighted below.

<p>Shareholder Engagement</p>	<p>The Company continued its yearly shareholder outreach efforts, offering meetings to our top 25 shareholders, representing over 60% of the Company’s outstanding shares. Meetings were requested by and held with four shareholders, representing approximately 11% of the Company’s outstanding shares. These meetings provided the Company with valuable feedback on the Company’s compensation and governance practices. In addition, several shareholders declined requests for meetings, noting that engagement was unnecessary due to no significant concerns with our compensation or governance practices.</p> <p>Feedback indicated that investors continue to be comfortable with the general structure and operation of our executive compensation program. Investors provided valuable comments and perspectives on the Company’s governance, risk and compensation practices and were generally supportive of the Company’s approach in these areas. Investors also expressed their approval of the Company’s corporate responsibility and sustainability efforts. These topics are discussed in detail on page 39 of our Proxy Statement.</p>
<p>FY23 Compensation Committee Actions</p>	<p>The Committee took the following actions relating to our executive compensation pay programs:</p> <p>The Committee modified our compensation recoupment policy to comply with the SEC’s recently issued regulations on the recovery of erroneously awarded compensation and the related NYSE listing standards. Our policy as modified: (1) provides for the mandatory recoupment of incentive compensation for financial restatements in line with NYSE and SEC standards, (2) continues to allow the discretionary recoupment of incentive based and equity compensation for misconduct that has the potential to cause material reputational harm and (3) allows for the discretionary recoupment of certain compensation from culpable individuals in certain circumstances involving the United States Department of Justice.</p> <p>As part of its continued monitoring of and response to trends and developments with respect to equity award grant practices, the Committee established an Equity Award Grant Policy. The Policy describes our delegated authority to grant equity awards, codifies pre-existing equity award practices, and establishes standardized schedules for granting equity awards. Our objective in adopting the policy was to establish standard, predetermined practices to avoid any actual or perceived market timing of equity awards and to ensure we maintain appropriate policies and practices with respect to equity award grants.</p>

Navigating the CD&A

In the balance of this CD&A we provide additional details on the items described on the previous pages, along with information on our executive compensation design, management and outcomes.

Executive Compensation Framework	Executive Compensation Philosophy and Principles Elements of Executive Compensation	Page 50
Executive Compensation Management	Roles in Determining Executive Compensation Use of an Independent Compensation Consultant Annual Say-on-Pay Vote Shareholder Engagement Use of Market Data Metric Selection and Goal Setting	Page 52
Fiscal 2023 Compensation Decisions and Outcomes	Base Salary Annual Incentive Performance Program Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards New Hire Awards	Page 56
Additional Information	Other Executive Compensation Policies Executive Benefits and Perquisites Executive Severance and Change-in-Control Policy Global Executive Assignment Agreement Tax and Accounting Considerations	Page 64

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Principles

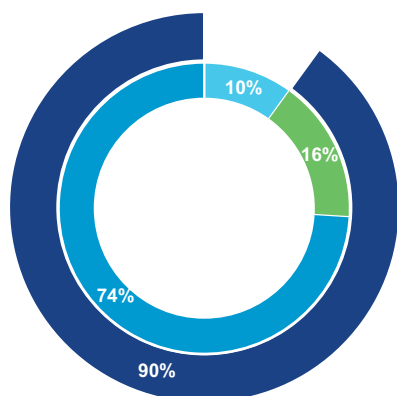
Our executive compensation program is designed to attract and retain highly-qualified executives, motivate our executives to achieve our overall business objectives, and align our executives' interests with those of our shareholders. We achieve this through a set of underlying principles that inform the design and operation of our executive compensation program. We believe that our fiscal 2023 compensation practices demonstrated our commitment to these principles.

Pay-for-performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set majority of compensation as variable and at-risk ✓ Tie incentives to performance against financial, operational, strategic and individual goals ✓ Use quantifiable and measurable performance metrics and goals that are clearly disclosed ✓ Provide significant upside and downside potential for superior and low performance
Target pay appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct competitive market based total compensation benchmark analysis against similarly sized industrial companies for comparable positions
Align interests with our stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Design programs that discourage unnecessary or excessive risk-taking ✓ Cap payout opportunities under the incentive plans ✓ Require minimum vesting periods for equity awards ✓ Reward long-term financial results that drive value creation through a balanced equity mix ✓ Operate meaningful share ownership guidelines ✓ Maintain a pay recoupment (i.e., clawback) policy that exceeds regulatory requirements ✓ Prohibit insider trading, hedging and pledging of Company stock ✓ Engage with shareholders on executive compensation matters ✓ Engage an independent compensation consultant to provide analysis and advice ✓ Conduct an annual say-on-pay vote
Avoid poor governance practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ No tax gross-ups on any change-in-control benefits ✗ No single-trigger accelerated vesting on a change-in-control (double-trigger provisions) No discounting, reloading or re-pricing of share options without shareholder approval No guaranteed compensation or guaranteed increases ✗ No excessive perquisites ✗ No employment agreements with executive officers, except where legally required, in which case they follow market norms ✗ No dividends paid on unvested restricted share units or performance share units until such awards vest

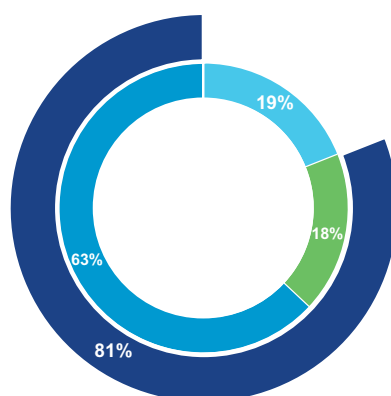
Elements of Executive Compensation

Consistent with our compensation philosophy, the majority of our NEOs' target total direct compensation in fiscal 2023 was variable and at-risk.

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer



All Other NEOs (average)



- Base Salary
- Target Annual Incentive Award
- Target Long-Term Equity Incentive Award
- Total Variable, At-Risk Compensation

Element	Purpose	Performance Alignment	Recent Changes
Base Salary	Recognize role scope, skills required, performance, contribution, leadership, and potential	Individual performance taken into account when considering changes	Mr. Leonetti received a 5.2% base salary increase recognizing performance and alignment with competitive market position. The other NEOs did not receive increases in their base salaries for fiscal 2023.
Annual Incentive Award	Tie compensation to the successful execution of our operating plan and strategic goals as well as Business Unit and individual performance	Opportunity of 0%-200% of target based on performance Based on performance against three equally weighted financial metrics: EBIT Growth, revenue growth, and free cash flow conversion; a strategic initiative modifier (+/- 15%) based on performance against pre-established shared strategic priorities; a Business Unit performance modifier; and an individual modifier (+10%/-25%)	Continue to use individual contribution modifier for the NEOs to incentivize and reward leadership behaviors and actions related to achievement of ESG, DEI and employee experience goals.
Long-Term Incentive Equity Awards	Attract, retain and motivate executive talent; align interests with our shareholders and value realization with stock price; drive accountability for long-term performance	PSUs (50%), share options (25%) and restricted share units ("RSUs") (25%) PSUs are based on performance against three equally weighted measures assessed over three years: cumulative pre-tax earnings, recurring revenue and relative TSR versus the S&P 500 Industrials; realized PSU values vary based on the value of Johnson Controls share price Share option and RSU value realization are tied to Johnson Controls' stock price performance Options vest 50% after two years and 50% after three years; RSUs vest equally over three years	Mr. Leonetti received a 10.3% increase in his target long-term incentive compensation awards to provide more competitive pay positioning. The other NEOs did not receive increases in their target long-term incentive compensation for fiscal 2023.

Executive Compensation Management

The Committee comprises independent directors who develop, amend and approve our executive compensation program. To ensure the executive compensation program is effective and reasonable, the Committee uses a variety of inputs including the results of our annual say-on-pay vote, feedback from shareholders, the advice of the Committee's independent compensation consultant informed by market practices, and input from the Chairman & Chief Executive Officer.

Roles in Determining Executive Compensation

Compensation and Talent Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, amend and approve executive compensation programs to remain consistent with our values and philosophy, support the recruitment and retention of executive talent, and help achieve business objectives • Determine and approve the appropriate level of compensation for all executive officers, other than the CEO • Determine and approve short-term and long-term incentive plan targets for all executive officers, other than the CEO • Evaluate CEO individual performance and recommend CEO compensation to the independent Board of Directors • Review talent development and succession plans for the CEO and other executive officer roles, and make recommendations to the independent Board of Directors regarding the appointment of the executive officers • Approve the independent compensation consultant's fees and terms of the engagement
Independent Directors of the Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve CEO compensation, and annual and long-term corporate goals relevant to CEO compensation • Review and approve talent development and succession planning recommendations for all executive officer roles
CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate performance for the executive officers, other than himself, and make compensation recommendations to the Committee
Independent Compensation Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the Committee of market trends, developments in executive compensation, and provide recommendations for appropriate adjustments to the Company's compensation program, policies, and practices in-line with our business and talent strategies, and investor expectations • Analyze the prevailing executive compensation structure and plan designs, and assess the competitiveness of our compensation program in the context of aligning executive officer interests with those of our shareholders • Test the incentive plan performance goals to ensure appropriate rigor and alignment with shareholder interests

Use of an Independent Compensation Consultant

The Committee has the sole authority to engage the services of outside advisors, experts, and others to assist in performing its duties. Since December 2017, the Committee has engaged Farient Advisors. Other than the services it provided to the Committee, Farient Advisors did not provide any services to the Company during fiscal 2023. The Committee has considered and assessed all relevant factors that could give rise to a potential conflict of interest with respect to the work performed. Based on this review, the Committee has determined that Farient Advisors is independent of the Company and its management, and did not identify any conflict of interest.

Annual Say-on-Pay Vote

In designing our executive compensation program, the Committee annually presents a 'say-on-pay' vote to our shareholders. In March 2023, we received 92.2% support, indicating the majority of our shareholders supported our executive compensation program.

Shareholder Engagement

Johnson Controls is committed to maintaining ongoing dialogue with our shareholders to enable us to solicit and respond to feedback about our executive compensation programs in a timely manner. The feedback that we receive through our bi-annual engagement efforts is an important input into discussions and decisions regarding executive compensation, in addition to market practices, the advice of our independent compensation consultant and business strategy.

During fiscal 2023, we reached out to our top 25 shareholders, representing over 60% of our outstanding shares. Four investors, representing approximately 11% of our outstanding shares, requested meetings. In addition, several shareholders declined requests for meetings noting that engagement was unnecessary due to no significant concerns with our governance and compensation practices. Consistent with prior years, we heard that our shareholders are pleased with our approach to executive compensation. We believe, based on our analysis, the input of our independent compensation consultant and external feedback received, both from our directed outreach and our regular year-round engagements between management and our shareholders, that our executive compensation program is well aligned with shareholders' interests.

What We Heard	Our Response
A continued general interest in ESG and the incorporation of ESG metrics into executive compensation	<p>For fiscal 2024, we continued to use an individual modifier in our annual incentive plan to enable the assessment of an individual's contribution to business financial performance, operational improvements, and our high-performance culture, including ESG, DEI, and employee experience.</p> <p>Our investors were supportive of how we use ESG in our current overall compensation structure.</p>

Investors also raised topics related to director evaluation and succession, our executive compensation program, board governance structure and our sustainability strategy. These topics are discussed in detail on pages 34, 36, 46, 43 and 39, respectively, of our Proxy Statement.

JCI is committed to ongoing engagement as it provides helpful insight into the real-time perspectives of our shareholders.

Use of Market Data

The Committee engages the independent compensation consultant to undertake an annual review of the compensation peers that are used to provide insight into market competitive pay levels and practices. In partnership with our independent compensation consultant, a robust process has been established to appropriately assess the relevance of different companies in the context of making compensation comparisons. As with prior years, an established process was used to assess the peer group composition and to establish the fiscal 2023 peers.

U.S. Traded Companies	Companies traded on U.S. stock exchanges that will disclose compensation levels and design practices for NEOs
Similar Business Models	Companies that operate in similar arenas, requiring similar skills and experiences from their executive talent, and being subject to similar market forces
Size (Revenue Within 1/2x-2x Range)	Companies of a broadly relevant revenue size as an indicator of complexity and scope for executive roles; companies that are of a reasonable revenue size for making market comparisons
S&P 500 Industrials Company	Companies that operate in the broad industrials arena, again indicating executive talent with relevant skills and companies that are subject to similar market forces
Geographic Footprint	Companies with international revenue of at least 35% of their total revenue, indicating multi-national operations, the complexity that results in and the associated skills required by executives
Other Factors	Other factors that are relevant as it pertains to global business operations and executive talent, such as operations that emphasize technology

Fiscal 2023 Compensation Peers

- 3M Company
- Carrier Global Corporation*
- Caterpillar Inc.
- Cummins Inc.
- Deere & Company
- Eaton Corporation*
- Emerson Electric Co.*
- General Dynamics Corporation
- Honeywell International, Inc.*
- Otis Worldwide Corporation
- Parker Hannifin Corporation
- Stanley Black & Decker Inc.
- Trane Technologies*

(*) The Committee also referenced a subset of the compensation peers (the “select peer group”) marked above with the addition of Lennox International, Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, and Schneider Electric S.E. to provide additional context when setting performance goals under Johnson Controls’ performance-based incentive programs for fiscal 2023. These companies are excluded as compensation peers because they do not meet the evaluation criteria used for our analysis. Additional information on the goal setting process is summarized in the following section.

At the time of approval of the fiscal 2023 compensation peers, Johnson Controls ranked at the 57th percentile relative to compensation peers with respect to revenue. The Committee remains comfortable that this compensation peer group is appropriate.

The Committee considers pay data from the compensation peer group as one of several reference points it uses to target total direct compensation (base salary, annual incentive target, and long-term incentive target). In using the data, the Committee sets pay at a market competitive rate intended to balance the objectives of ensuring appropriate pay positioning in the market while enabling the Company to attract and retain high-performing talent in a competitive environment.

Given reliable proxy data are only consistently available for the CEO and CFO, the Committee references general industry survey data using the same approach for these as well as all other roles. The variation of actual pay relative to the market data is dependent on the executive officer’s performance, experience, knowledge, skills, level of responsibility, potential to impact our performance and future success, the need to attract, retain and motivate strategic talent.

Metric Selection and Goal Setting

Central to our pay-for-performance philosophy is maintaining a rigorous goal setting process that is used to determine both our annual and long-term incentive plan performance targets. Each year, management, the Committee, and our independent consultant spend meaningful time determining metrics, goal ranges, and testing the appropriateness of our incentive program thresholds, targets, and maximums.

For fiscal 2023, the Committee reaffirmed its support of the fundamental aspects of program design, including the performance metrics used in fiscal 2023.

Following the agreement of metrics, we establish the performance goals and ranges associated with each of them. The objective is to set ranges that contain adequate stretch, but also fit within our risk framework so as not to encourage excessive risk taking. In setting goals, we take account of the Company’s historical and projected performance, historical and expected performance of the S&P 500 Industrials, and historical and projected performance of our compensation and select peer group in conjunction with our annual plan and external macro-economic factors impacting our business.

Based on the data, management proposes goal ranges for each performance metric to the Committee, which are also assessed by the independent compensation consultant. In its analysis, our independent consultant assesses the probability of achievement of our threshold, target, and maximum goals given historical performance realized among peers and the S&P 500 Industrials and provides the Committee with an independent perspective on the robustness of our goals. The Committee tests the stretch and potential payouts to ensure they are challenging and the level of performance will be reflected appropriately in the payout levels.



Management	Independent Consultant	Compensation and Talent Development Committee
<p>Proposes goal ranges based on analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson Controls' financial forecasts • Historical S&P 500 Industrials performance • Projected S&P 500 Industrials performance • Projected compensation and select peers' performance • Analyst expectations • Shareholder feedback • Macro-economic trends 	<p>Evaluate management-proposed ranges by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing likelihood of achievement based on historical performance • Validating against analyst expectations of performance • Reviewing absolute value and spread of threshold, target and maximum goals 	<p>Approves the proposed ranges following a review of materials prepared by management and the independent compensation consultant, and the resolution of any questions raised which may result in revisions to the proposed ranges</p>

Our metric selection and goal setting processes allow for the continual assessment of how our incentives support our strategy and drive shareholder returns.

The Committee receives interim performance updates at subsequent meetings to understand how the Company is progressing in the context of the performance goals set at the outset of the year.

FISCAL 2023 COMPENSATION DECISIONS AND OUTCOMES

Base Salary

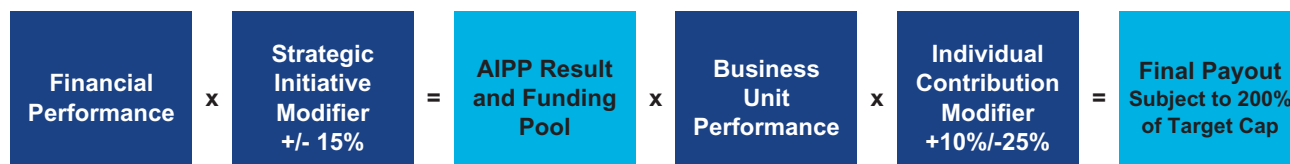
Following a review of compensation in September 2022, the base salaries of Messrs. Oliver and Clark were left unchanged for fiscal 2023. Mr. Leonetti received a fiscal 2023 base salary increase of 5.2% effective October 1, 2022, based on his performance and to align his base pay to the competitive market. Mes. Schlitz's and Brandt's base salaries were set based on an evaluation of market competitive rates, internal and external pay positioning and the negotiation of their initial pay packages at the time they were being recruited to their respective roles.

NEO	Fiscal 2022 Target Base Salary	Target Percent Change	Fiscal 2023 Target Base Salary
George R. Oliver	\$1,500,000	0%	\$1,500,000
Olivier Leonetti	\$ 775,000	5.2%	\$ 815,000
Lei Schlitz ¹	*	*	\$ 775,000
Julie Brandt ¹	*	*	\$ 700,000
Rodney Clark	\$ 750,000	0%	\$ 750,000

¹ New NEO for fiscal 2023

Annual Incentive Performance Program

Our AIPP rewards executives for their execution of our operating plan, commitment to sustainability and diversity, and other strategic initiatives, as well as for financial performance that drives long-term shareholder value creation. Award opportunities are positioned relative to the competitive market for comparable jobs. This plan places a significant portion of total cash compensation at risk, thereby aligning executive rewards with financial results. It also offers an opportunity for meaningful pay differentiation tied to the performance of the enterprise, Business Unit, and individual contributions. Payment is capped at 200% regardless of the achievement of the strategic and individual modifiers and Business Unit performance.



In December 2022, the Committee approved the fiscal 2023 AIPP performance measures and their associated goals. Financial measures remained unchanged, consisting of earnings before interest and taxes (“EBIT”) growth, revenue growth, and enterprise free cash flow conversion. The Service Growth Strategic Incentive Modifier remained unchanged to further align with our business strategy, rewarding our ability to drive services growth. These measures, defined below, were selected as they focus our executive officers on the Company’s performance, profitability, operating strength and efficiency.

Once the fiscal 2023 AIPP funding is established, the CEO assesses each Business Unit’s financial, ESG, DEI and employee experience results to determine specific Business Unit AIPP pools (total combined pool not to exceed the overall pool created by the financial and strategic results). Participants within our various functions will align to the business they support. Modifying the pool based on Business Unit results allows us to incorporate important ESG metrics into our business-level performance assessments.

Finally, an individual contribution modifier is applied. The CEO assesses individual performance for the NEOs other than himself; the Committee assesses the CEO’s performance.

Sustainability and diversity performance goals are required for the top leaders of our company. These goals are included as part of the individual contribution modifier applied to their annual incentive award calculation. The individual contribution modifier acts as an assessment of an individual’s contributions and actions toward the performance of our business, operational improvements and our progress in ESG, DEI and employee experience.

We have sustainability and diversity goals that are considered when applying the individual modifier to assess individual contributions to our performance including:

- **Climate** — progress toward our emission reduction goals and achievement of top tier sustainability ratings
- **Health and Safety** — realizing our Zero Harm Vision by championing health and safety initiatives that result in improved employee wellbeing and safety outcomes
- **Diversity and Inclusion** — continued progress toward our diversity and inclusion efforts
- **Employee and External Engagement** — fostering a culture of sustainability and an enhanced employee experience that engages and attracts people who want to make a difference

Integrating ESG, DEI and employee experience into the goals of our executive team, including the CEO and NEOs, and linking them to compensation ensures ESG is embedded into our products, services, and culture.

Metrics and Definition	Weight	Why It Matters
EBIT growth Net income adjusted for income tax expense, financing costs, non-controlling interests, foreign exchange and certain significant special items, such as, transaction/ integration/ separation costs, impairment charges, in-year acquisitions/divestitures, restructuring costs, mark-to-market adjustments related to restricted asbestos investments and pension and post-retirement plans and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements, all as reflected in our audited financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.	1/3	Aligns annual organic EBIT growth resulting from effective and efficient execution of our operating plan to broadly comparable companies subject to similar external market and economic factors.
Revenue growth Revenue adjusted for the impact of foreign exchange and in-year acquisitions/divestitures.	1/3	Aligns annual organic revenue growth resulting from strong sales execution, product and innovation investments, and market share gains to broadly comparable companies subject to similar external market and economic factors.
Free cash flow conversion We define free cash flow conversion as free cash flow, excluding JC Capital divided by net attributable to JCI excluding JC Capital. Net income attributable to JCI is adjusted for certain significant special items such as transaction/integration/separation costs, impairment charges, acquisitions/divestitures, restructuring costs, one-time tax items and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements, all as reflected in our audited financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. Free cash flow is defined as cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures.	1/3	Establishes annual free cash flow conversion targets resulting from trade working capital and other operating cash flow initiatives accompanied with disciplined capital expenditure management. Our ability to generate cash is critical to our growth and funding of operating activities.
Corporate strategic initiative modifier One metric is utilized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of year-over-year organic service revenue growth. 	Modifier +/- 15%	Improving this measure has a significant impact on stock price and on meeting the investment community's expectations.
Business Unit results Once the overall AIPP pool is created from the financial and strategic performance of the enterprise, the CEO assesses the results of each specific Business Unit for our NEO's and other participating executives. This assessment takes into consideration financial, diversity and sustainability results achieved by each Business Unit to distribute the overall AIPP appropriately based on performance (total combined pool not to exceed the overall pool created by the financial and strategic results).	Modifier %	Enables higher awards for Business Units who obtain higher level financial, ESG, DEI and employee experience achievements.
Individual modifier Leadership actions and behaviors are assessed related to each focus area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth: Business financial performance Operational improvements: OPEX transformation initiatives and safety High-performance culture: ESG, Diversity, DEI and employee experience 	Modifier +10% / -25%	Enables the Committee to adjust awards informed by a judgment-based assessment of how performance was delivered versus our culture and values and any exceptional circumstances during the year.

The same metrics and overall strategic modifier apply to all NEOs. Payment is capped at 200%.

Fiscal 2023 AIPP Performance

While we experienced success in driving results, growing revenue, regaining margin strength, and positioning ourselves for the future, we were not able to fully achieve some of the ambitious goals we set for ourselves. In particular, continued supply chain inefficiencies, strong demand and reinvestment in our business to drive growth resulted in weaker-than-expected free cash flow conversion. This was evidenced through over target EBIT growth of 16.9% and revenue growth of 8.1% and below threshold performance free cash flow conversion at 76%. This aggregate performance resulted in financial performance results being earned below target, with financial payout factors of 75.2% of target.

Financial Performance Metric	Fiscal 2023 Performance Goals					Payout Factor	
	Weight	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual	Unweighted	Weighted
EBIT Growth	1/3	6.0%	15.0%	23.0%	16.9%	123.75%	75.2%
Revenue Growth	1/3	3.0%	8.0%	13.0%	8.1%	102%	
Enterprise Free Cash Flow Conversion	1/3	80%	85%	100%	76%	0%	

In fiscal 2023, we achieved success in driving strong organic service growth in excess of the performance goal set forth in the strategic initiative modifier. Performance in respect of the strategic initiative modifier was as follows:

Strategic Initiative Modifier Metric	Performance Goal*	Modifier %	Results
Achievement of YOY Organic Service Revenue Growth	>10.0%	+15%	10.4%
	<6.0%	-15%	
Total Strategic Initiative Modifier		+/-15%	+15%

* This chart is not interpolated. Achievement between 6% and 10% results in no modifier.

Although the combination of financial and strategic performance generated an overall payout of 86.5% of target, the Committee determined to reduce the overall payout to 73.9% of target for all executives. This action holds management accountable for the impacts of generating free cash flow conversion below the threshold level.

Next, the CEO assessed the results of each specific Business Unit for the NEO's. This assessment takes into consideration financial, diversity and sustainability results achieved by each Business Unit in order to distribute the overall AIPP appropriately based on performance. The Business Unit modifiers applicable to the NEO's in respect of fiscal 2023 are displayed in the table below. For Messrs. Oliver, Leonetti and Clark, the application of the Business Unit modifier was based on the performance of the Company as a whole. The Business Unit modifier for Mses. Schlitz and Brandt was based on the performance of the Company's North America and Global Products reporting segments, respectively.

Finally, leadership actions and behaviors were assessed related to the focus areas of growth, operational improvements and high-performance culture. Individual modifiers for the NEOs in respect of fiscal 2023 are displayed in the table below.

The table below summarizes the target award potential and eventual payout amounts for the NEOs in respect of fiscal 2023 performance.

NEO	Target Opportunity (% salary)	Target Opportunity	Financial and Strategic Payout Factor	Business Unit Modifier	Individual Modifier	Total Payout Factor	Fiscal 2023 Annual Incentive Award
George R. Oliver	160%	\$2,400,000	73.9%	100%	100%	73.9%	\$1,773,600
Olivier Leonetti	100%	\$ 815,000	73.9%	100%	100%	73.9%	\$ 602,285
Lei Schlitz ⁽¹⁾	90%	\$ 613,418	73.9%	100%	100%	73.9%	\$ 453,316
Julie Brandt ⁽²⁾	90%	\$ 300,329	73.9%	100%	100%	73.9%	\$ 221,943
Rodney Clark	90%	\$ 675,000	73.9%	100%	100%	73.9%	\$ 498,825

¹ Ms. Schlitz's target opportunity and payout were prorated 87.95% based on the number of days worked within fiscal 2023.

² Ms. Brandt's target opportunity and payout were prorated 47.67% based on the number of days worked within fiscal 2023.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards

Another key element in the compensation of our executive team is long-term equity incentive awards, which tie a significant portion of compensation to the Company's performance over time. In fiscal 2023, three different types of long-term incentive awards were granted to our NEOs:

Performance Share Units (50%)

- Vest subject to performance measured over three years
- Fiscal 2023 awards contingent on pre-tax earnings, Recurring Revenue and relative TSR
- Dividend equivalents accrue and are paid in respect of the number of shares that ultimately vest



Share Options (25%)

- Only deliver value to the extent Johnson Controls' stock price increases relative to price at date of grant
- Vest 50% after two years and 50% after three years

Restricted Share Units (25%)

- Vest in equal installments over three years
- Dividend equivalents accrue and are paid on vested awards

In combination, we believe these grants provide a balanced focus on sustainable long-term shareholder value creation and retention of key executives in the interests of our collective stakeholders. They are also reflective of market practice within our compensation peer group. The total target grant value is established using applicable benchmarking and other market data to determine a competitive rate intended to balance the objectives of ensuring appropriate pay positioning in the market while enabling the Company to attract, recruit and retain high-performing talent in a competitive environment.

Fiscal 2023 Long-term Equity Grant				
NEO	Target Value of Share Options	Target Value of RSUs	Target Value of PSUs	Total Target Value of Award
George R. Oliver	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	\$5,500,000	\$11,000,000
Olivier Leonetti	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$1,600,000	\$ 3,200,000
Lei Schlitz	\$ 687,500	\$ 687,500	\$1,375,000	\$ 2,750,000
Julie Brandt ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—
Rodney Clark	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000	\$1,300,000	\$ 2,600,000

¹ Ms. Brandt did not participate in the long-term incentive program in fiscal 2023 based on her date of hire.

For Fiscal 2023, Mr. Leonetti received a 10.3% increase in his target long-term incentive compensation award to strengthen his competitive pay positioning.

Fiscal 2023-2025 Performance Share Units

Performance Share Units (“PSUs”) help to ensure our executives’ pay is directly linked to the achievement of strong, sustained long-term operating performance. The balance of metrics focuses senior leaders on making strategic investments that optimize long-term shareholder value.

For Fiscal 2023-2025 awards, the Committee remained committed to using three-year cumulative metrics and maintaining a balanced emphasis on pre-tax earnings, recurring revenue and TSR aligned with our strategy to drive growth through digitally-enabled products, services and solutions.

Metrics, Weight and Definition	Weight	Why It Matters
<p>Pre-tax earnings growth Income before income taxes plus non-controlling interests, adjusted for foreign exchange, in-year acquisitions/divestitures and for certain significant special items, such as transaction/integrations/ separation costs, gain or loss on divestitures, impairment charges, restructuring costs, mark-to-market adjustments related to restricted asbestos investments and pension and post-retirement plans, and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements – all as reflected in our audited financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.</p>	1/3	<p>Aligns three-year organic pre-tax earnings growth resulting from the effective execution of our strategic operating plan to broadly comparable companies subject to similar external market and economic factors. Our ability to generate long-term profitability is critical to our growth and funding of operating activities.</p>
<p>Recurring Revenue Recurring revenue is a sales transaction that repeats at intervals into the future for the use or access to a product, technology or service. Unlike one-off sales, these revenues are predictable, stable and can occur at regular intervals going forward with a high degree of certainty (i.e., contract). Current recurring revenue contract types include: Planned Service Agreement (PSA), Operations & Management (O&M), Facility Management (FM), Public, Private, Proprietary (P3), Measurement Verification (M&V), Performance Infrastructure (PI), Building Monitoring, Software license (i.e. SSA), Subscriber contracts, Subscription models, as a Service (aaS), Leasing and Monitoring. Product sales, installation sales and Labor & Maintenance do not qualify as recurring revenue. Revenues are adjusted for the impact of foreign exchange and in-year acquisitions/divestitures. Capital leases do not qualify as recurring revenue, only operational leases.</p>	1/3	<p>Establishes forward looking three-year recurring revenue targets, providing an effective indicator of future top-line growth prospects and drives long-term performance and value creation. Aligns with our digitally-enabled products, services and solutions growth strategy.</p>
<p>TSR relative to S&P 500 Industrials Percentage change in Johnson Controls’ share price over the performance period (with an adjustment for reinvestment of dividends), relative to S&P 500 Industrials. The starting price is based on the 30-trading-day average preceding the start of the performance cycle. The ending price is based on the 30-trading-day average preceding the end of the performance cycle.</p>	1/3	<p>Aligns our three-year stock performance, including reinvestment of dividends, to the S&P 500 Industrials. Investors recognize TSR as an appropriate measure to motivate executives and achieve alignment with shareholder interests.</p>

The Committee set the earnings growth and recurring revenue thresholds, targets and maximums for the fiscal 2023-2025 performance period based on Johnson Controls' long-term strategic plan, as well as consideration of long-term performance expectations for the S&P 500 Industrials. This approach ensures that we provide competitive incentive compensation based on market competitive performance while continuing to focus on our strategic long-term commitments. Given the commercial sensitivity of our long-term goals, the 2023 PSU performance goals will be disclosed at the conclusion of the three-year performance period.

Fiscal 2023-2025 Performance Goals				
Performance Metric	Weight	Threshold	Target	Maximum
Pre-tax Earnings Growth	1/3	The three-year performance goals associated with these measures will be disclosed at the conclusion of the performance period		
Recurring Revenue	1/3			
TSR Relative to S&P 500 Industrials	1/3	≥25th percentile	50th percentile	≥75th percentile

Performance Metric	Below Threshold	Threshold	Target	Maximum
Payout (% of Target)	0%	50%	100%	200%

The payout opportunity in respect of each element is calculated separately and weighted to arrive at a final payout.

The payout is calculated using interpolation between threshold and target, and target and maximum.

Fiscal 2021-2023 Performance Share Units

The 2021 – 2023 PSU awards were subject to three independently weighted measures, Pre-tax earnings growth, Pre-tax ROIC and Relative TSR. While we experienced success achieving growth and positioning ourselves for the future, we were not able to fully overcome the impacts of headwinds incurred during the performance period, negatively impacting our ability to fully achieve some of the ambitious goals we set at the onset of fiscal 2021. This was evidenced through strong three-year TSR being offset by achievement of Pre-Tax Earnings Growth and Pre-Tax ROIC at levels below target. Based on cumulative performance over three-years, awards vested at 106.1% of target, reflecting our commitment to pay for performance.

Fiscal 2021—2023 Performance Goals							
Performance Metric	Weight	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual Performance	Results	Weighted Performance
Pre-tax Earnings Growth ¹	1/3	\$514	\$1,180	\$1,348	\$993	86%	28.7%
Pre-tax ROIC ²	1/3	160 bps	390 bps	450 bps	340 bps	89%	29.7%
TSR Relative to S&P 500 Industrials	1/3	≥ 25th percentile	50th percentile	≥ 75th percentile	61st percentile	143%	47.7%
2021 – 2023 PSU Final Payout Percentage							106.1%

¹ We define Pre-tax Earnings as income before income taxes and foreign exchange, adjusted for certain significant special items, such as transaction/integration/separation costs, gain or loss on divestitures, impairment charges, restructuring costs, mark-to-market adjustments related to restricted asbestos investments and pension and post-retirement plans, and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements, all as reflected in our audited financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

² We define ROIC as net income adjusted for after-tax interest expense and noncontrolling interests, foreign exchange, M&A and for certain significant special items, such as transaction/integration/separation costs, gain or loss on divestitures, impairment charges, restructuring costs, mark-to-market adjustments related to restricted asbestos investments and pension and post-retirement plans, and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements, all as reflected in our audited financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, divided by invested capital. Invested capital is the monthly weighted average sum of shareholders equity plus total debt less cash, adjusted for acquisitions/divestitures and other special items.

Fiscal 2023 Share Options and Restricted Share Units

By awarding share options and RSUs, we link long-term incentives directly to our share price. If our share price decreases, so does the value of the executive officer's compensation. Share options and RSUs also help us maintain competitive compensation levels in the market and retain high-performing employees through multi-year vesting requirements.

We valued fiscal 2023 share options using a Black-Scholes valuation. Their strike price is equal to the closing price of our common shares on the date of the grant. Fifty percent of each share option award vests two years after the date of grant, and the other fifty percent vests three years after the date of grant. Share option vesting is subject to continued employment, with earlier vesting upon retirement, and share options have a ten-year exercise term. The Committee does not permit or engage in "backdating," repricing or cash buyout of share options.

We value RSUs based on the closing price of our shares at the date of grant. RSUs generally vest in equal installments over three years.

New Hire Awards

During fiscal 2023, we appointed two new executive officers, Lei Schlitz and Julie Brandt, as our Vice President and President, Global Products and Vice President and President, Building Solutions North America, respectively. These two appointments reflected areas of importance to the Company's transformation and growth strategies, which required hiring externally to procure new skill capabilities.

In connection to their appointments, the Committee thoroughly reviewed and approved the compensation packages for Mses. Schlitz and Brandt. These packages were established as part of the negotiation process during their recruitment, and the details of their compensation can be found in the relevant sections of this report. Additionally, to account for the at-risk compensation they relinquished at their previous employers due to their decision to join Johnson Controls, they were granted one-time equity awards and cash awards. The awards comprised a combination of RSUs, vesting over a three-year period, and a one-time cash bonus, collectively reflecting the estimated amount of the compensation being forfeited.

NEO	One-time cash payment	Target value of one-time RSU award
Lei Schlitz	\$900,000	\$3,920,000
Julie Brandt	\$750,000	\$2,650,000

Clawback and termination provisions have been included in these awards to provide additional protection to shareholders. In the event of a voluntary termination within two years of appointment, Mses. Schlitz and Brandt are required to repay the one-time cash payment in full. Termination provisions included in the one-time RSU award are structured to reflect various potential termination scenarios.

- Involuntary not for cause termination: award accelerated on a pro-rated basis based on the number of full months actively employed
- Death or disability: award accelerated in full
- All other scenarios, including retirement, voluntary and 'for cause' termination: full forfeiture of the outstanding unvested award

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Executive Compensation Policies

To further ensure the alignment of executive interests with those of our shareholders, the Committee has approved additional compensation-related policies that apply to our NEOs.

Share Ownership Guidelines

NEOs are required to hold specified amounts of Johnson Controls shares. If an executive does not meet the minimum guideline within five years, they cannot sell any shares until they meet the requirement. Until the guideline is met, executives are required to retain after-tax shares resulting from an exercise of share options and must retain shares resulting from the vesting of RSUs and PSUs. All shares directly or indirectly owned by, and unvested RSUs granted to, NEOs count towards the requirement. Share options and non-vested PSUs do not count toward the requirement. At the end of fiscal 2023, all NEOs were in compliance with their ownership requirements or had additional time to meet the minimum guideline, demonstrating the strong alignment of interests between our NEOs and Johnson Controls' stakeholders.

Role	Minimum Ownership Requirements (% base salary)
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	600%
All Other NEOs (excludes former NEOs)	300%

Compensation Recoupment Policy

During fiscal 2023, the Committee modified our compensation recoupment policy to comply with the SEC's recently issued regulations on the recovery of erroneously awarded compensation and the related NYSE listing standards. Our policy as modified provides that, if we are required to prepare a qualifying accounting restatement, then, unless an exception applies, we will recover reasonably promptly the excess of (1) the amount of incentive-based compensation received during the three completed years immediately preceding the date we are required to prepare the accounting restatement by any person who served as a covered officer at any time during the applicable performance period over (2) the amount that would have been received had it been determined based on the restated financials.

Our recoupment policy also provides that, if the Committee determines that a covered officer has engaged in certain types of misconduct resulting in material reputational harm, then we will be entitled, if so instructed by the Committee, to (1) cause the full or partial forfeiture or reduction of any unearned performance incentives or unexercised or unvested equity-based awards then held by any covered officer, and (2) obtain full or partial reimbursement from the covered officer of any performance incentives or equity-based awards previously paid to, or earned by, the covered officer during the period of misconduct, in each case to the extent permitted by applicable law. Our policy also authorizes us to recover from culpable individuals' certain compensation amounts if the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice determines criminal resolutions are warranted.

Insider Trading, Anti-Hedging And Anti-Pledging Policy

Directors, executive officers, employees and other related persons may not buy, sell or engage in other transactions in the Company's shares while aware of material non-public information; buy or sell securities of other companies while aware of material non-public information about those companies that they became aware of as a result of business dealings between the Company and those companies; disclose material non-public information to any unauthorized persons outside of the Company. The policy also restricts trading and other transactions for a limited group of Company employees (including executives and directors) to defined window periods that follow our quarterly earnings releases and restricts trading and other transactions following announcements of a share repurchase program.

In addition, the Company's directors, executive officers, employees and other related persons are prohibited from:

- Pledging any Company securities held by them or their families as security for a loan, including by holding such securities in a margin account; and
- Trading in puts, calls or any other derivative securities relating to in the Company's shares, and engaging in hedging or monetization transactions relating to in the Company's shares (including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds) or short sales of the Company's shares.

Executive Benefits and Perquisites

401(k) Plan

All U.S. employees are eligible for the 401(k) plan, including our NEOs. Participants can contribute up to a specified percentage of their compensation on a pre-tax or after-tax (Roth) basis; however, executive officers' percentages may be lower than other participants due to IRS requirements applicable to the 401(k) plan.

Based on Company performance, we matched 100% of each dollar an employee contributes up to 4% of the employee's eligible pay, and 50% of each additional dollar up to a total of 6% of the employee's eligible pay. In addition, the Company makes a varied annual retirement contribution for eligible employees. This group of employees includes all NEOs. The contribution for this group of employees is usually between 1% and 5% of the participant's eligible compensation, based on the participant's age and participation or service. Both the matching contribution and the annual retirement contribution are subject to vesting requirements.

Retirement Restoration Plan

The Internal Revenue Code limits the benefits we can provide to employees under the 401(k) plan, including the annual retirement contribution. Thus, we sponsor the Retirement Restoration Plan, which allows all employees whose annual retirement contributions are affected by these Internal Revenue Code limits to receive the full intended amount of the additional annual retirement contributions without regard to such limits. All employees whose annual retirement contributions under the 401(k) plan are limited, including NEOs, are eligible for the Retirement Restoration Plan. Prior to January 1, 2018, the Retirement Restoration Plan also provided for 401(k) spillover deferrals and employer matching contributions for eligible participants. Those benefits were eliminated as of January 1, 2018 for participants other than those participants who were officers of the Company immediately following the merger between Johnson Controls, Inc. and a subsidiary of Tyco International plc in 2016 (the "Merger"), including Mr. Oliver and certain other high-level employees who participated in the Retirement Restoration Plan prior to January of 2018.

Executive Deferred Compensation Plan and Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan

As of January 1, 2018, to integrate our plans following the Merger, we adopted a new Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan. The new Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan allows participants, including our NEOs, to defer base salary and annual bonus compensation and the associated taxes until retirement or termination of employment to assist such participants with personal financial planning. The investment options under the new Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan mirror investment options in our 401(k) Plan, which includes a company stock fund.

Perquisites

We provide a limited amount of perquisites to our executive officers which we believe are reasonable and consistent with market practice. We maintain a strict policy regarding eligibility and use of these benefits. The Committee grants each executive officer a perquisite allowance of 5% of base salary annually. Upon termination, any unused funds are forfeited. Allowable perquisites include:

- Financial and tax planning
- Personal use of corporate aircraft capped at \$10,000 per year for the NEOs, excluding the CEO, with such amounts calculated pursuant to the Standard Industry Fare level, or SIFL rate
- Executive physical

The CEO is encouraged to use the corporate aircraft for both business and personal use to enhance his productivity, maintain confidentiality, ensure personal security and protect his health and wellbeing particularly during the pandemic. The Committee has limited the CEO's annual personal usage of company aircraft to an annual incremental cost of \$200,000. Any such personal usage of the corporate aircraft in excess of this amount is required to be reimbursed to Johnson Controls by the CEO based on the aggregate incremental cost of such usage.

Executive Severance and Change-in-Control Policy

The Executive Severance and Change-in-Control Policy applies to all NEOs.

	Change-In-Control	Severance
Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary termination other than for Cause, permanent disability or death within the period beginning 60 days prior to and ending two years following a change-in-control Good reason resignation within the same period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary termination other than for Cause, permanent disability or death.
Cash Severance	Base salary + target annual bonus	
Severance Multiple	CEO: 3X Other NEOs: 2X	CEO: 2X Other NEOs: 1.5X
Claims Release	Required	
Benefits Continuation	Aligned with severance multiple	
Equity Acceleration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-rated equity acceleration based on number of months worked during vesting period (pro-rated PSUs based on target performance) For awards granted after March 10, 2021, if the 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan would provide more favorable result, then its treatment would govern; Under the Plan, the Committee may provide either for adjustment/assumption of awards that includes a right to full vesting upon an involuntary termination or termination for Good Reason or full accelerated vesting (assuming higher of target or trend for PSUs) and a cash settlement upon the change-in-control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-rated equity acceleration based on number of months worked during vesting period (pro-rated PSUs based on target performance earned at vesting).
Annual Incentive Performance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of a prorated portion of the target bonus amount for the year of termination 	
Excise Tax Gross-Up	None	
Restrictive Covenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlimited time for non-disparagement, trade secrets and confidential information Two-year post-termination non-solicitation of employees and customers One and one-half year post-termination non-compete Employee must affirmatively consent to be bound by these covenants as a condition of plan participation 	

Tax and Accounting Considerations

When determining total direct compensation packages, the Committee considers all factors that may have an impact on our financial performance, including tax and accounting rules.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limits the tax deductibility of compensation that we pay to certain covered employees, generally including our NEOs, to \$1 million in any year per person.

The committee believes that the tax deduction limitation should not compromise the ability to design and maintain executive compensation arrangements necessary to attract and retain strong executive talent. Accordingly, achieving the desired flexibility in the design and delivery of compensation may not result in compensation that in certain cases is not deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Compensation and Talent Development Committee report

The Compensation and Talent Development Committee has reviewed and discussed with management this Compensation Discussion & Analysis and, based on such review and discussion, has recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion & Analysis be included in the Company's 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K and this Proxy Statement.

Submitted by the Compensation and Talent Development Committee:

Michael E. Daniels, Chair
Roy Dunbar
Mark Vergnano

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION TABLES

The following table summarizes the compensation earned by our NEOs in the fiscal years noted.

Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal Years 2023, 2022, and 2021

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$) ⁽²⁾	Stock/Unit Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Total (\$) ⁽⁶⁾
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(i)	(j)
George Oliver Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	2023	1,500,000	—	9,301,583	2,749,983	1,773,600	557,480	15,882,646
	2022	1,500,000	—	9,007,740	2,749,982	1,924,800	504,680	15,687,202
	2021	1,500,000	—	7,628,115	2,374,997	4,293,600	373,476	16,170,188
Olivier Leonetti (7) Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	2023	815,000	—	2,705,829	799,984	602,285	72,423	4,995,521
	2022	775,000	—	2,374,653	724,991	621,550	37,700	4,533,894
	2021	740,012	—	2,087,666	649,996	1,323,881	29,651	4,831,206
Lei Schlitz (8) Vice President & President, Global Products	2023	685,577	900,000	6,245,277	687,482	453,316	39,013	9,010,665
Julie Brandt (9) Vice President & President, Building Solutions North America	2023	336,538	750,000	2,649,934	—	221,943	7,212	3,965,627
Rodney Clark (10) Former Vice President, Chief Commercial Officer	2023	750,000	—	2,198,438	649,988	498,825	44,668	4,141,919
	2022	250,962	2,400,000	3,899,988	—	180,944	5,019	6,736,913

(1) **Deferred Amounts Included:** We have not reduced amounts shown above to reflect a named executive officer's election, if any, to defer the receipt of compensation into our qualified and nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

(2) **Bonus:** The amount reflects the value of one-time cash sign-on bonuses provided to Ms. Schlitz and Ms. Brandt during fiscal 2023 in connection with their appointments as Vice President and President Global Products and Vice President and President Building Solutions North America, respectively.

(3) **Stock/Unit Awards and Option Awards:** The amounts reflect the fair value of equity awards granted in fiscal 2023, 2022, and 2021. The amounts for fiscal 2022 and 2021 for Messrs. Oliver and Leonetti have been revised from those shown in the Summary Compensation Tables in our Definitive Proxy Statements on Schedule 14A filed in 2023 and 2022 to reflect a correction in the calculation of the grant date fair value of the performance share units ("PSUs") that were granted in fiscal 2022 and 2021. The calculation of the grant date fair value of the 2021 and 2022 PSUs had been previously calculated by multiplying the target number of shares subject to the PSUs by the share price on the date of grant without, as required by Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 718, taking into account other factors including the estimated probabilities of the vesting outcomes. The equity awards granted in fiscal 2023 to each named executive officer consisted of share options, restricted share units ("RSUs") and PSUs. The amounts in columns (e) and (f) represent the fair value of the entire amount of the award calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. For share options, amounts are computed by multiplying the fair value of the award (as determined under the Black-Scholes option pricing model) by the total number of options granted. For RSUs, fair value is computed by multiplying the total number of shares subject to the award by the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the date of grant. For PSUs, fair value is based on a model that considers the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the date of grant, the range of shares subject to such stock award, and the estimated probabilities of vesting outcomes. The value of PSUs included in the table assumes target performance. The values of the PSUs granted in fiscal 2023 at the grant date if the highest level of performance conditions were to be achieved would be as follows: Mr. Oliver — \$13,103,188; Mr. Leonetti — \$3,811,716; Ms. Schlitz — \$3,275,798; and Mr. Clark — \$3,096,998. Footnote 13 to our audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 14, 2023, includes assumptions that we used in the calculation of the equity award values.

(4) **Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation:** The amounts reported in column (g) for each named executive officer reflect annual cash incentive compensation.

- (5) **All Other Compensation:** The fiscal 2023 amounts reported in column (i) for each named executive officer consist of the following:

Named Executive	Personal Use of Company Aircraft ^(a)	Retirement Plan Contributions ^(b)	Company Vehicle ^(c)	Financial Planning ^(d)	Executive Physical ^(e)	Total All Other Compensation ^(f)
George Oliver	200,000	342,480	15,000	—	—	557,480
Olivier Leonetti	—	57,423	15,000	—	—	72,423
Lei Schlitz	—	2,683	13,269	23,061	—	39,013
Julie Brandt	—	—	7,212	—	—	7,212
Rodney Clark	—	27,115	15,000	—	2,553	44,668

- (a) The Summary Compensation Table reflects the aggregate incremental pre-tax cost to us for personal use of aircraft for fiscal 2023, which was calculated using a method that takes into account the incremental cost of fuel, trip-related maintenance, crew travel expenses, on-board catering, landing fees, trip-related hangar/parking costs and other variable costs. Because our aircraft are used primarily for business travel, the calculation does not include the fixed costs that do not change based on usage, such as pilots' salaries, the acquisition costs of our owned or leased aircraft, and the cost of maintenance not related to trips. The Committee has limited the CEO's annual personal usage of company aircraft to an annual incremental cost of \$200,000. Any personal usage of the corporate aircraft in excess of this amount is required to be reimbursed to Johnson Controls by the CEO based on the aggregate incremental cost of such usage.
- (b) Retirement plan contributions include matching contributions made on behalf of each executive to the Company's tax-qualified 401(k) plans and Retirement Restoration Plan.
- (c) Amounts reflect costs attributable to the personal use of a vehicle.
- (d) Amounts reflect payments with respect to financial planning for Ms. Schlitz.
- (e) Amounts reflect costs attributable to the executive physical for Mr. Clark.
- (6) *Change In Pension Value and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings:* No named executive officer participated in any defined benefit pension plan or received preferential or above market earnings on nonqualified deferred compensation during fiscal 2023.
- (7) Mr. Leonetti's employment with the Company will terminate the day immediately following the date the Company files its Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2023.
- (8) Ms. Schlitz was appointed as Vice president and President, Global Products effective on November 14, 2022
- (9) Ms. Brandt was appointed as Vice President and President, Building Solutions North America effective on April 10, 2023
- (10) Mr. Clark separated from the Company on October 31, 2023

Fiscal 2023 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

The following table summarizes cash-based and equity-based awards for each of the NEOs that were granted in fiscal 2023.

Name (a)	Grant Date (b)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock (#) (i) ⁽³⁾	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) (j) ⁽⁴⁾	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Share) (k) ⁽⁵⁾	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards \$(l) ⁽⁶⁾
		Threshold \$(c) ⁽¹⁾	Target \$(d) ⁽¹⁾	Maximum \$(e) ⁽¹⁾	Threshold \$(f) ⁽²⁾	Target \$(g) ⁽²⁾	Maximum \$(h) ⁽²⁾				
George Oliver	N/A ⁽⁷⁾	400,000	2,400,000	4,800,000							
	12/08/2022								151,015	66.77	2,749,983
	12/08/2022							41,186			2,749,989
	12/08/2022				13,729	82,372	164,744				6,551,594
Olivier Leonetti	N/A ⁽⁷⁾	135,833	815,000	1,630,000							
	12/08/2022								43,931	66.77	799,984
	12/08/2022							11,981			799,971
	12/08/2022				3,994	23,962	47,924				1,905,858
Lei Schlitz	N/A ⁽⁷⁾	102,236	613,418	1,226,836							
	11/14/2022							59,773			3,919,914
	12/08/2022								37,753	66.77	687,482
	12/08/2022							10,296			687,464
Julie Brandt	N/A ⁽⁷⁾	50,055	300,329	600,658							
	04/10/2023										2,649,934
Rodney Clark	N/A ⁽⁷⁾	112,500	675,000	1,350,000							
	12/08/2022								35,694	66.77	649,988
	12/08/2022							9,734			649,939
	12/08/2022				3,245	19,469	38,938				1,548,499

- (1) Amounts reported in columns (c) through (e) represent the range of potential cash payments under the annual performance bonuses that could have been earned under the Johnson Controls Annual Incentive Performance Program for fiscal 2023, as described above under the heading “Annual Incentive Performance Program (AIPP),” in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis. Threshold amounts assume minimum performance levels are achieved with respect to each performance measure.
- (2) Amounts in columns (f) through (h) show the range of potential share payouts for the PSUs granted to our NEOs assuming that threshold, target and maximum performance conditions are achieved as described in the section titled “Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards” in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis. The number of PSUs that are earned, if any, will be based on performance for fiscal years 2023 to 2025 and will be determined after the close of fiscal 2025.
- (3) Amounts in column (i) show the number of RSUs granted to the NEOs (other than Ms. Brant) in December 2022, Ms. Schlitz in November 2022 and Ms. Brandt in April 2023 as described in the section titled “Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards” and “New Hire Awards” in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis. These awards vest in equal installments over three years.
- (4) Amounts in column (j) show the number of the share options granted for fiscal 2023, as described above under the heading “Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards” in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis. The share options vest 50% on the second anniversary of the grant date and 50% on the third anniversary of the grant date, contingent on the named executive officer’s continued employment, and expire, at the latest, on the tenth anniversary of the grant date.
- (5) Share options were granted with an exercise price per share equal to the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the date of grant.
- (6) Amounts in column (l) show the grant date fair value of the option awards, RSUs and PSUs granted to the NEOs. These amounts represent the fair value of the entire amount of the award calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 718 (ASC Topic 718), excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. For grants of share options, amounts are computed by multiplying the fair value of the award (as determined under the Black-Scholes option pricing model) by the total number of options granted. For grants of RSUs, fair value is computed by multiplying the total number of shares subject to the award by the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the date of grant. For grants of PSUs, the reported fair value assumes achievement of target performance, which is the probable outcome of performance conditions and is consistent with the estimate of aggregate compensation cost to be recognized over the service period.
- (7) The award reflected in this row is an annual incentive performance award that we granted for the performance period of fiscal 2023, the material terms of which we describe in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis section titled “Annual Incentive Performance Program (AIPP).”

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2023 Fiscal Year-End Table

The following table shows, for each of the NEOs, all equity awards that were outstanding as of September 30, 2023. Dollar amounts are based on the NYSE closing price of \$53.21 per share for our ordinary shares on September 30, 2023.

Name (a)	Option Awards				Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable ⁽¹⁾ (c)	Option Exercise Price (\$) (d)	Option Expiration Date (e)	Number of Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) ⁽²⁾ (f)	Market Value of Shares of Stock that Have not Vested (\$) (g)	Equity Incentive plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have Not Vested (#) ⁽³⁾ (h)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have Not Vested (\$) (i)
George Oliver					84,257	4,483,298	212,547	11,309,621
	206,664	—	35.86	11/20/2023				
	331,846	—	41.86	11/25/2024				
	474,268	—	34.82	10/12/2025				
	248,994	—	41.73	10/07/2026				
	336,879	—	37.36	12/07/2027				
	427,158	—	33.39	12/06/2028				
	325,788	—	41.75	12/05/2029				
	126,869	126,870	45.69	12/10/2030				
	—	147,928	79.54	12/08/2031				
	—	151,015	66.77	12/08/2032				
Olivier Leonetti					23,539	1,252,493	59,491	3,165,524
	34,722	34,722	45.69	12/10/2030				
	—	38,999	79.54	12/08/2031				
	—	43,931	66.77	12/08/2032				
Lei Schlitz					71,247	3,791,101	20,939	1,114,190
	—	37,753	66.77	12/08/2032				
Julie Brandt					47,271	2,515,300		
Rodney Clark					59,561	3,169,225	19,797	1,053,375
	—	35,694	66.77	12/08/2032				

(1) Vesting information for each outstanding option award for the NEOs is described in the table below.

Vesting Date	Exercise Price (\$)	George Oliver	Olivier Leonetti	Lei Schlitz	Rodney Clark
2023					
12/08/2023	79.54	73,964	19,499	—	—
12/10/2023	45.69	126,870	34,722	—	—
2024					
12/08/2024	79.54	73,964	19,500	—	—
12/08/2024	66.77	75,507	21,965	18,876	17,847
2025					
12/08/2025	66.77	75,508	21,966	18,877	17,847

(2) The amounts in columns (f) and (g) reflect, for each named executive officer, the number and market value of RSUs which had been granted as of September 30, 2023, but which remained subject to additional vesting requirements. Scheduled vesting of all RSUs and the number of shares underlying awards, for each of the named executive officer is as follows:

Vesting Date	George Oliver	Olivier Leonetti	Lei Schlitz	Julie Brandt	Rodney Clark
2023					
11/14/2023	—	—	11,370	—	—
12/08/2023	12,008	3,165	—	—	—
12/08/2023	13,959	4,061	3,489	—	3,299
12/10/2023	18,362	5,025	—	—	—
2024					
04/10/2024	—	—	—	15,757	—
06/01/2024	—	—	—	—	24,831
11/14/2024	—	—	11,370	—	—
12/08/2024	12,008	3,166	—	—	3,299
12/08/2024	13,960	4,061	3,490	—	—
2025					
04/10/2025	—	—	—	15,757	—
06/01/2025	—	—	—	—	24,832
11/14/2025	—	—	38,038	—	—
12/08/2025	13,960	4,061	3,490	—	3,300
2026					
04/10/2026	—	—	—	15,757	—

(3) The amounts in columns (h) and (i) reflect, for each named executive officer, the number and market value of PSUs, which had been granted as of September 30, 2022, at target level performance for awards granted in fiscal year 2023, threshold level performance for awards granted in fiscal year 2022 and at actual performance, 106.1% of target, for awards granted in fiscal year 2021. The number of shares earned will depend upon actual performance relative to the applicable performance metrics at the end of the performance period. Scheduled vesting of all PSUs and the number of shares underlying awards that vested or may vest for each of the NEOs is as follows:

Vesting Date	George Oliver	Olivier Leonetti	Lei Schlitz	Rodney Clark
2023				
12/10/2023	116,782	31,961	—	—
2024				
12/08/2024	12,007	3,165	—	—
2025				
12/08/2025	83,758	24,365	20,939	19,797

Fiscal 2023 Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table

The following table shows, for each of the NEOs, the amounts realized from options that were exercised and RSUs and PSUs that vested during fiscal 2023.

Name (a)	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#) (b)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ⁽¹⁾ (c)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) (d)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾ (e)
George Oliver	103,332	2,415,034	146,001	9,702,978
Olivier Leonetti	—	—	56,044	3,367,146
Lei Schlitz	—	—	—	—
Julie Brandt	—	—	—	—
Rodney Clark	—	—	24,698	1,480,920

(1) The amounts in column (c) represent the product of the number of shares acquired on exercise and the difference between the market price of the shares at the time of exercise and the exercise price of the options.

(2) The amounts in column (e) represent the product of the number of shares a named executive officer acquired on vesting and the closing market price of the shares on the vesting date, plus the value of dividend equivalents released, if any.

None of our named executive officers participated in a defined benefit pension plan during fiscal year 2023. Accordingly, we have not included a pension benefits table for fiscal year 2023.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table at Fiscal 2023 Year-End

The following table presents information on the non-qualified deferred compensation accounts of each named executive officer at September 30, 2023.

Name (a)	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$) ⁽¹⁾ (b)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$) ⁽²⁾ (c)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$) ⁽³⁾ (d)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$) (f)
George Oliver	185,688	311,980	363,681	4,692,908
Olivier Leonetti	—	33,023	560	33,583
Lei Schlitz	—	—	—	—
Julie Brandt	—	—	—	—
Rodney Clark	104,885	6,057	4,761	115,703

(1) Amounts in column (b) include employee contributions under the Johnson Controls Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Johnson Controls International plc Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan and the Johnson Controls International Retirement Restoration Plan. The Johnson Controls Executive Deferred Compensation Plan allowed participants to defer their annual bonuses, long-term performance share units and restricted share awards. The Johnson Controls International plc Senior Executive Deferred Compensation Plan allows participants to defer up to 50% of their annual base salary and 95% of their annual bonus compensation. The Retirement Restoration Plan allows executive officers to defer up to 6% of their compensation that is not eligible to be deferred into the Johnson Control 401(k) plan because of qualified plan limits that the Code imposes. All of the amounts shown in column (b) are also included in the Summary Compensation Table.

(2) Amounts in column (c) include employer contribution under the Retirement Restoration Plan. The Retirement Restoration Plan, also credits participants with an amount equal to the difference between the amount of retirement contributions made under the 401(k) plan and what such retirement contribution would have been without regard to the Code limits. All of the amounts shown in column (c) are also included in the Summary Compensation Table.

(3) The Aggregate Earnings reported in column (d) are not “above-market or preferential earnings” and therefore are not required to be reported in the Summary Compensation Table. The amounts in column (d) reflect all investment earnings, net of fees, on amounts that have been deferred under the Johnson Controls Deferred Compensation Plan and the Johnson Controls Retirement Restoration Plan.

Investment earnings include any amounts relating to appreciation in the price of our ordinary shares, and negative amounts relating to depreciation in the price of our ordinary shares with respect to deferred amounts that consist of deferred share units, the value of which is tied to the value of our ordinary shares. In addition, for Mr. Oliver the amounts in column (d) also include earnings or (losses) on his notional account in the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan (the “Legacy Tyco SSRP”), a deferred compensation plan that, prior to the Merger, provided executives with the opportunity to elect to defer base salary and performance-based bonuses and receive tax-deferred market-based notional investment growth. The Legacy Tyco SSRP allowed executives to defer amounts above those permitted by Legacy Tyco’s tax-qualified 401(k) Retirement Savings and Investment Plan (the “Legacy Tyco RSIP”) as well as receive any employer contributions that were reduced under the Legacy Tyco RSIP due to IRS compensation limits. Effective January 1, 2018, the Legacy Tyco SSRP was frozen as to new participants and additional deferrals of compensation (subject to specified deferrals relating to the 2017 plan year). Investment options under the Johnson Controls nonqualified deferred compensation plans and Legacy Tyco SSRP include only funds that are available under Johnson Controls tax-qualified 401(k) retirement plans.

Potential Payments upon Termination and Change-in-Control

The following table summarizes the severance and other enhanced benefits that would have been payable to the then-serving NEOs upon termination of employment or upon the occurrence of a change-in-control assuming that the triggering event or events occurred on September 30, 2023. Equity award amounts are based on the closing share price of our ordinary shares of \$53.21 on the NYSE on September 30, 2023.

Name/Form of Compensation (a)	Change-in-Control			Other Termination		
	Without Qualified Termination (\$) (b)	With Qualified Termination (\$) (c)	With Cause (\$) (d)	Involuntary Resignation Without Cause (\$) (e)	Voluntary Resignation/ Retirement (\$) ⁽⁵⁾ (f)	Death or Disability (\$) ⁽⁶⁾ (g)
George Oliver						
Severance (1)	—	14,100,003	—	7,800,002	—	—
Benefit Continuation (2)	—	1,482,377	—	208,251	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (3)(4)	—	19,589,959	—	12,476,741	12,476,741	19,589,959
Olivier Leonetti						
Severance (1)	—	4,075,000	—	2,445,000	—	—
Benefit Continuation (2)	—	262,861	—	102,046	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (3)	—	5,425,087	—	3,419,216	—	5,425,087
Lei Schlitz						
Severance (1)	—	3,642,500	—	2,208,750	—	—
Benefit Continuation (2)	—	251,995	—	100,984	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (3)(4)	—	4,905,292	—	1,408,985	—	4,905,292
Julie Brandt						
Severance (1)	—	3,289,999	—	1,995,000	—	—
Benefit Continuation (2)	—	213,455	—	98,449	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (3)	—	2,515,300	—	349,346	—	2,515,300
Rodney Clark						
Severance (1)	—	—	—	2,137,500	—	—
Benefit Continuation (2)	—	—	—	93,186	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (3)	—	—	—	951,919	—	—

(1) Amounts shown include amounts that would have been payable under the Johnson Controls International plc Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers upon a termination by us without cause or a termination due to death or disability, or a termination by us without cause or a resignation for good reason in connection with a change-in-control, as indicated, in each case on September 30, 2023. These amounts include: (a) a lump sum severance payment equal to (1) in connection with a change-in-control, three times for Mr. Oliver and two times for Mr. Leonetti, Mses. Schlitz and Brandt and Mr. Clark the sum of annual base salary and target bonus amount or (2) if the termination is not in connection with a change-in-control, two times for Mr. Oliver and one and one-half times for Mr. Leonetti, Mses. Schlitz and Brandt and Mr. Clark the sum of annual base salary and target bonus amount; and (b) if the termination is in connection with a change-in-control, payment of a prorated portion of the target bonus amount for the year of termination. Termination for “Cause” under the Johnson Controls International plc Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers is defined generally as a termination of

the executive officer's employment by us due to the executive officer's failure or refusal to perform the duties and responsibilities of his or her job, violation of any fiduciary duty owed to us or our affiliates, conviction of, or entry of a plea of nolo contendere with respect to, specified crimes, dishonesty, theft, violation of our rules or policy, or other egregious or morally repugnant conduct that has, or could have, a serious and detrimental impact on us, our affiliates or our employees. With respect to Ms. Schlitz's equity award made in connection with her hiring, "cause" is defined (a) conviction of or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a crime that constitutes a felony, or a lesser crime involving moral turpitude (which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall exclude any routine traffic violations); (b) commission of any act that would rise to the level of a felony or the commission of a lesser crime or offense that materially and adversely impacts the business or reputation of the Company; (c) commission of a dishonest or wrongful act involving fraud, embezzlement or misappropriation, whether or not related to Executive's employment with the Company; (d) gross misconduct or commission of an act of moral turpitude that adversely and materially impacts the business or reputation the Company; (e) willful failure to comply with any reasonable, valid and lawful directive; and (f) violation of a known and material policy of the Company. Resignation by an executive officer for "good reason" is defined generally as a resignation within 60 days prior to or two years following a change-in-control caused by any of several specified adverse changes to his or her employment circumstances, including diminution of his or her authority, duties or responsibilities, a change of more than 50 miles in the geographic location at which the executive officer must perform services that extends the commute of the executive officer, reduction of the executive officer's base compensation or target incentive opportunities, or our failure to secure an assumption of our obligations under the Johnson Controls International plc Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers. For more information on the material terms and conditions of the Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers, see "Executive Severance and Change of Control Policy" within this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

- (2) Amounts shown include: (a) in the event of a termination without cause or with good reason in connection with a change-in-control (i) the value of continued health plan coverage for thirty-six (36) months for Mr. Oliver and twenty-four (24) months for Mr. Leonetti, Mses. Schlitz and Brandt and Mr. Clark (such period, the "benefits continuation period") and (ii) a cash payment equal to the amount of employer contributions would have accrued under retirement plans during the benefits continuation period; and (b) in the event of an involuntary termination without cause not in connection with a change-in-control, the value of continued health plan coverage for twenty-four (24) months for Mr. Oliver and eighteen (18) months for Mr. Leonetti, Mses. Schlitz and Brandt and Mr. Clark. "Change-in-Control" under the Johnson Controls International plc Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers is defined generally as certain persons becoming the beneficial owner of our securities representing more than 30% of the combined voting power of our then-outstanding securities; a change in the composition of a majority of our board of directors (excluding directors whose election or nomination was approved by at least 50% of the incumbent directors); the consummation of certain reorganizations, mergers, consolidations, sales or other dispositions of at least 80% of our assets; or approval by our shareholders of our complete liquidation or dissolution. For purposes of this table, it is assumed that unvested equity awards were assumed or adjusted in connection with the change-in-control and then vested in full upon the named executive officers' termination of employment. For more information on the material terms and conditions of the Severance and Change-in-Control Policy for Officers, see "Executive Severance and Change of Control Policy" within this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.
- (3) Amounts represent the intrinsic value of unvested equity awards that would have vested upon the indicated triggering event for the named executive officers.
- (4) For Mr. Oliver, who was retirement eligible under applicable plans as of September 30, 2023, the value of certain equity awards that would vest on an accelerated basis upon retirement is presented in the table above in column (f).
- (5) A voluntary resignation is a resignation as defined under applicable agreements and plans.
As noted above, Mr. Oliver was retirement eligible under applicable plans as of September 30, 2023. For Mr. Oliver, upon his retirement:
- i. we would not be obligated to pay severance;
 - ii. with respect to equity awards:
 - for share options and RSU awards, the applicable award would accelerate and vest pro rata based on the number of full months of service completed since the grant date of the award; and
 - for PSUs, the executive would earn the units that he held at retirement based on actual performance at the end of the performance period, but the amount would be pro-rated based on the number of full months' employment during the performance period.
- (6) On death or disability, share options and RSU awards would accelerate and vest in full and PSUs would continue to fully vest based on actual performance at the end of the performance period.

Effective October 31, 2023, Mr. Clark separated from the Company. Mr. Clark received severance benefits of \$3,182,605 in accordance with our Executive Severance and Change-in-Control Policy as described on page 66. Mr. Clark did not otherwise receive any payments or enhanced benefits in connection with this separation.

Mr. Leonetti's employment with the Company will terminate the day immediately following the date the Company files its Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2023. Mr. Leonetti will not receive any payments or enhanced benefits in connection with his voluntary resignation.

CEO PAY RATIO

The ratio of our median employee's total compensation to our CEO's total compensation (the "CEO Pay Ratio") is a reasonable estimate calculated in a manner consistent with Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K. Due to the flexibility afforded by Item 402(u) in calculating the CEO Pay Ratio, the ratio may not be comparable to CEO pay ratios presented by other companies.

Based on our assessment, we do not believe that there were any changes in our employee population or employee compensation arrangements during fiscal year 2023 that would result in a significant change to our pay ratio calculation. As a result, under applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules, we have used the same median employee identified for fiscal year 2022 (the "2022 Median Employee") to calculate the fiscal year 2023 pay ratio (the "CEO Pay Ratio").

We identified our 2022 Median Employee using a global employee population of 95,004 as of July 1, 2022, representing employees in over 64 countries. This included 66,174 non-U.S. employees. As part of our methodology, and in compliance with the pay ratio rule under Item 402(u), we employed the de minimis exemption for non-U.S. employees and excluded all employees in 8 countries totaling 5,020 employees (approximately 4.89% of our total workforce of 102,693). Employees in the following countries were excluded:

• Poland	112	• Russia	142
• Indonesia	159	• Thailand	322
• Philippines	372	• Turkey	564
• Egypt	260	• Japan	3,089

In addition, for employees with insufficient compensation data we assumed that such employee was paid the same as the lowest level employee within that employee's jurisdiction. This impacted approximately 366 of our employees.

As a result, the population used to identify our 2022 Median Employee included 95,004 of our 102,693 employees as of July 1, 2022. For purposes of identifying our 2022 Median Employee, we considered the base salary and annual cash incentive. Base salary and annual cash incentive were chosen because (i) they represent the principal forms of compensation delivered to all employees and (ii) this information is readily available in each country. Pay was annualized for employees who worked a partial year between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022. Foreign currencies were converted into U.S. dollars as of July 1, 2022, based on the average daily spot rates during July 2022.

To determine the compensation of our 2022 Median Employee for purposes of the CEO Pay Ratio, we calculated the 2022 Median Employee's total compensation for fiscal year 2023 in accordance with the requirements of the Summary Compensation Table. Based on such calculation, our 2022 Median Employee's total compensation for fiscal year 2023 was \$49,465, while our CEO's compensation was \$15,882,646. Accordingly, our CEO Pay Ratio was 321:1.

PAY VERSUS PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

As required by Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, we are providing the following information about the relationship between executive compensation actually paid, as defined by the SEC's regulations ("CAP"), and certain financial performance of the Company. The following table shows the past three fiscal years' total compensation for our Chief Executive Officer ("PEO") and our other named executive officers ("NEOs") as set forth in the Summary Compensation Table ("SCT") for each year, the CAP to our NEOs, our total shareholder return ("TSR"), the combined TSR of our selected peer group for this purpose, which is the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Industrials Index, our net income, and our EBIT Growth. For further information concerning our variable pay for performance philosophy and how we align executive compensation with our performance, refer to "Executive Compensation-Compensation Discussion and Analysis."

Year (a)	Summary Compensation Table Total for PEO (\$) (b)	Compensation Actually Paid to PEO (\$) (c)	Average Summary Compensation Table Total for Non-PEO NEOs (\$) (d)	Average Compensation Actually Paid to Non-PEO NEOs (\$) (e)	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based On:			
					Company TSR (\$) (f)	S&P 500 Industrials TSR (\$) (g)	Net Income (\$ in millions) (h)	EBIT Growth (%) (i)
2023	15,882,646	16,020,622	5,528,433	5,131,714	139	131	1,849	16.9
2022	15,687,202	(1,001,706)	4,696,459	357,693	126	108	1,532	11.4
2021	16,170,188	54,159,692	3,857,898	10,886,010	170	129	1,637	11.6

- (a) This table includes three fiscal years (2021, 2022, and 2023) rather than five because this is a transition year for the new regulation.
- (b) The PEO is Mr. Olivier for all fiscal years shown.
- (c) CAP to Mr. Oliver reflects the respective amounts set forth in column (b) of the table above, adjusted as set forth in the table below. The assumptions used to calculate the fair values did not differ materially from the assumptions used to calculate the fair values as of the grant dates. Dividends and dividend equivalents credited with respect to stock awards in each fiscal year prior to the vesting date were included in the fair value of the awards at the end of the fiscal year or as of the vesting date, as applicable.

CEO	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
SCT Total Compensation (\$)	16,170,188	15,687,202	15,882,646
Less: Stock and Option Award Values Reported in SCT for the Covered Year (\$)	10,003,112	11,757,722	12,051,566
Plus: Fair Value for Stock and Option Awards Granted in the Covered Year that are Outstanding and Unvested at End of Year (\$)	21,031,885	7,172,702	9,802,917
Plus: Change in Fair Value of Outstanding Unvested Stock and Option Awards from Prior Years that Remain Unvested at End of Year (\$)	19,124,503	(8,661,335)	370,707
Plus: Fair Value as of Vesting Date for Awards Granted that Vested in Same Year (\$)	—	—	—
Plus: Change in Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards from Prior years that Vested in the Covered Year (\$)	7,836,229	(3,442,554)	2,015,918
Less: Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards Forfeited during the Covered Year (\$)	—	—	—
Less: Aggregate Change in Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefit Under Pension Plans (\$)	—	—	—
Plus: Aggregate Service Cost and Prior Service Cost for Pension Plans (\$)	—	—	—
Compensation Actually Paid (\$)	54,159,692	(1,001,706)	16,020,622

- (d) The following NEO's are included in the average figures shown:
- 2021: Messrs. Olivier Leonetti, John Donofrio, Ganesh Ramaswamy, Jeffrey Williams, Brian Stief
- 2022: Messrs. Olivier Leonetti, Rodney Clark, John Donofrio, Ganesh Ramaswamy, Jeffrey Williams
- 2023: Messrs. Olivier Leonetti, Rodney Clark and Ms. Lei Schlitz, Julie Brandt

Pay Versus Performance Disclosure

- (e) CAP to our non-PEO NEOs reflects the respective amounts set forth in column (d) of the table above, adjusted as set forth in the table below. The assumptions used to calculate the fair values did not differ materially from the assumptions used to calculate the fair values as of the grant dates. Dividends and dividend equivalents credited with respect to stock awards in each fiscal year prior to the vesting date were included in the fair value of the awards at the end of the fiscal year or as of the vesting date, as applicable.

Non-PEO NEOs	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
	See footnote (d) above		
Average SCT Total Compensation (\$)	3,857,898	4,696,459	5,528,433
Less: Average Stock and Option Award Values Reported in SCT for the Covered Year (\$)	2,049,847	2,879,869	3,984,233
Plus: Average Fair Value for Stock and Option Awards Granted in the Covered Year that are Outstanding and Unvested at End of Year (\$)	4,481,168	1,740,956	3,342,165
Plus: Average Change in Fair Value of Outstanding Unvested Stock and Option Awards from Prior Years that Remain Unvested at End of Year (\$)	3,553,840	(1,537,416)	89,008
Plus: Average Fair Value as of Vesting Date for Awards Granted that Vested in Same Year (\$)	—	49,286	—
Plus: Average Change in Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards from Prior years that Vested in the Covered Year (\$)	1,400,981	(909,763)	156,341
Less: Average Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards Forfeited during the Covered Year (\$)	358,030	801,958	—
Less: Average Aggregate Change in Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefit Under Pension Plans (\$)	—	—	—
Plus: Average Aggregate Service Cost and Prior Service Cost for Pension Plans (\$)	—	—	—
Average Compensation Actually Paid (\$)	10,886,010	357,693	5,131,714

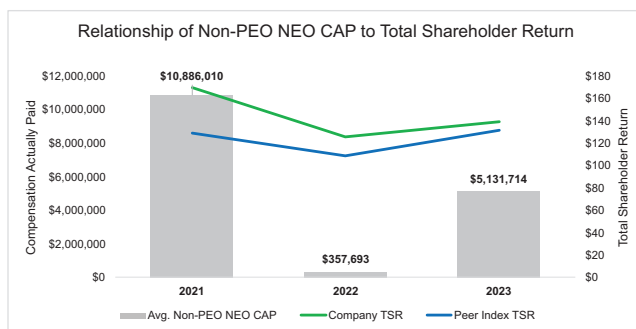
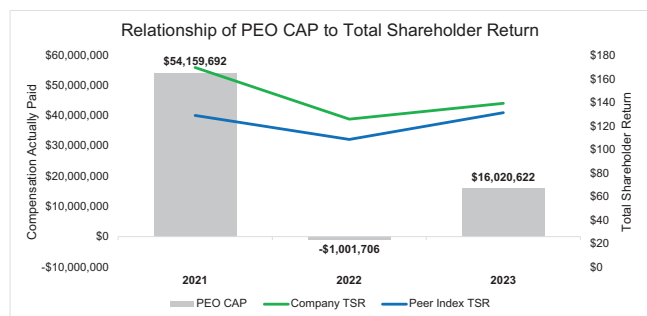
- (f) Represents our cumulative total shareholder return ("TSR") calculated from September 30, 2020 for the measurement periods ending on September 30 of each of 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.
- (g) Represents the cumulative TSR of the S&P 500 Industrials Index calculated from September 30, 2020 for the measurement periods ending on September 30 of each of 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.
- (h) Reflects "Net Income" in the Company's audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- (i) Company-selected measure is EBIT Growth. The definition and methodology used to calculate EBIT Growth are found in the CD&A on page 58.

Relationship Between Pay and Performance

The Pay versus Performance table above and graphs below demonstrate that our PEO and Non-PEO NEOs' CAP is aligned with our Company's performance over time. PEO and NEO pay is generally aligned with our cumulative TSR, Net Income, and EBIT Growth. However, NEO incumbent changes and year over year performance results compared to CAP encompassing three years of performance may distort results in any given year.

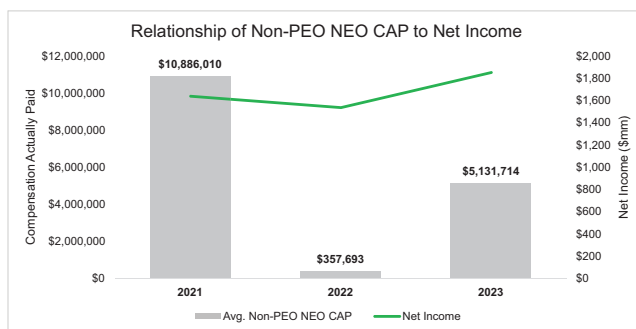
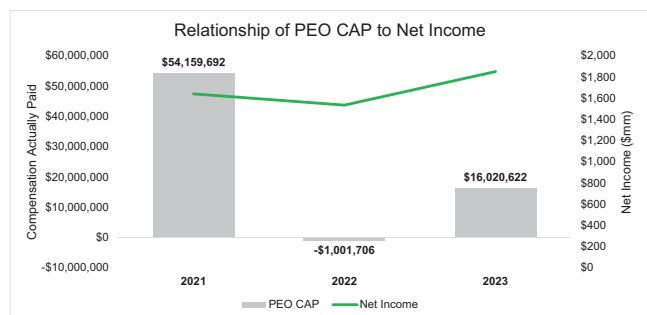
Compensation Actually Paid and Cumulative TSR and Relationship between Company TSR and S&P 500 Industrials TSR

The graphs below also illustrate the relationship between our cumulative TSR and the S&P 500 Industrials Index TSR.



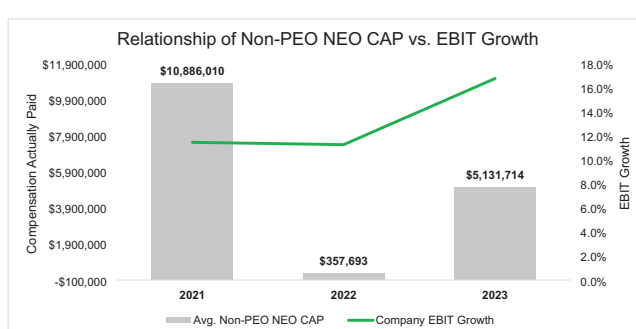
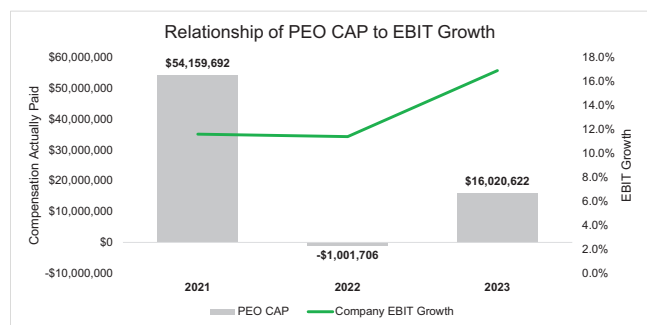
Compensation Actually Paid and Net Income

The graphs below illustrate the relationship between CAP and our Net Income



Compensation Actually Paid and EBIT Growth

The graphs below illustrate the relationship between our CAP and our EBIT Growth.



Most Important Measures to Determine Fiscal 2023 Compensation Actually Paid

The six performance measures listed below represent the most important metrics we used to link CAP to financial performance for fiscal 2023 as further described in our CD&A.

Most Important Performance Measures:

- EBIT Growth
- Revenue Growth
- Free Cash Flow Conversion
- Pre-tax Earnings Growth
- Recurring Revenue
- Relative TSR

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions and answers are intended to address briefly some commonly asked questions regarding the Annual General Meeting. These questions and answers may not address all questions that may be important to you. For more information, please refer to the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Proxy Statement, including the documents referred to or incorporated by reference herein. For instructions on obtaining the documents incorporated by reference, see “Where You Can Find More Information.”

Why did I receive this Proxy Statement?

We have sent this notice of Annual General Meeting and Proxy Statement, together with the enclosed proxy card or voting instruction card, because our Board of Directors is soliciting your proxy to vote at the Annual General Meeting on March 13, 2024. This Proxy Statement contains information about the items being voted on at the Annual General Meeting and important information about Johnson Controls. Our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which includes our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 (the “Annual Report”), is enclosed with these materials.

Who is entitled to vote?

Each holder of Johnson Controls ordinary shares in our register of shareholders (such owners are often referred to as “shareholders of record,” “record holders” or “registered shareholders”) as of the close of business on January 8, 2024, the record date for the Annual General Meeting, is entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting. On January 8, 2024, there were 681,497,226 ordinary shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting. Any Johnson Controls shareholder of record as of the record date who does not receive notice of the Annual General Meeting and Proxy Statement, together with the enclosed proxy card or voting instruction card and the Annual Report, may obtain a copy at the Annual General Meeting or by contacting Johnson Controls at +353-21-423-5000.

We have requested that banks, brokerage firms and other nominees who hold ordinary shares on behalf of the owners of the ordinary shares (such owners are often referred to as “beneficial shareholders” or “street name holders”) as of the close of business on January 8, 2024 forward these materials, together with a proxy card or voting instruction card, to such beneficial shareholders. Johnson Controls has agreed to pay the reasonable expenses of the banks, brokerage firms and other nominees for forwarding these materials.

Finally, Johnson Controls has provided for these materials to be sent to persons who have interests in its ordinary shares through participation in Johnson Controls’ retirement savings plans. These individuals are not eligible to vote directly at the Annual General Meeting. They may, however, instruct the trustees of these plans how to vote the ordinary shares represented by their interests. The enclosed proxy card will also serve as voting instructions for the trustees of the plans.

How many votes do I have?

Every holder of an ordinary share on the record date will be entitled to one vote per share for each matter presented at the Annual General Meeting. Because each Director’s election is the subject of a separate resolution, every holder of an ordinary share on the record date will be entitled to one vote per share for each separate Director election resolution.

What is the difference between holding shares as a shareholder of record and as a beneficial owner?

Most of our shareholders hold their shares through a stockbroker, bank or other nominee rather than directly in their own name. As summarized below, there are some differences between shares held of record and those owned beneficially.

SHAREHOLDER OF RECORD

If your shares are registered directly in your name in our share register operated by our transfer agent, EQ Shareowner Services, you are considered the shareholder of record with respect to those shares and these proxy materials are being sent to you directly by us. As the shareholder of record, you have the right to grant your voting proxy to the persons named in the proxy card (see “How Do I Appoint and Vote via a Proxy?” below), or to grant a written proxy to any other person, which person does not need to be a shareholder, or to attend and vote in person at the Annual General Meeting. We have enclosed a proxy card for you to use in which you can elect to appoint certain officers of the Company named therein as your proxy.

BENEFICIAL OWNER

If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you are considered the beneficial owner of shares held in “street name,” and these proxy materials are being forwarded to you by your bank, broker or other nominee who is considered, with respect to those shares, the shareholder of record. As the beneficial owner, you have the right to direct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares and are also invited to attend the Annual General Meeting. However, since you are not the shareholder of record, you may only vote these shares in person at the Annual General Meeting if you follow the instructions described below under “*Admission to the Annual General Meeting*” and “*How do I vote?*” Your bank, broker or other nominee has enclosed a voting instruction card for you to use in directing your bank, broker or other nominee as to how to vote your shares, which may contain instructions for voting by telephone or electronically.

How do I vote?

A proxy card is being sent to each shareholder of record as of the record date. If you hold your shares in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee, you should follow the instructions provided by your bank, broker or nominee when voting your shares. Otherwise, you can vote in the following ways:

- **By Mail:** If you are a holder of record, you can vote by marking, dating and signing the appropriate proxy card and returning it by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. If you beneficially own your ordinary shares, you can vote by following the instructions on your voting instruction card.
- **By Internet or Telephone:** You can vote over the Internet at www.proxyvote.com by following the instructions on the proxy card or the voting instruction card or in the Notice of Internet availability of proxy materials previously sent to you. If you are not a holder of record, you can vote using a touchtone telephone by calling 1-800-690-6903.
- **At the Annual General Meeting:** If you are planning to attend the Annual General Meeting and wish to vote your ordinary shares in person, we will give you a ballot at the meeting. Shareholders who own their shares in “street name” are not able to vote at the Annual General Meeting unless they have a proxy, executed in their favor, from the holder of record of their shares.

Even if you plan to be present at the Annual General Meeting, we encourage you to complete and mail the enclosed card to vote your ordinary shares by proxy. Telephone and Internet voting facilities for shareholders will be available 24 hours a day and will close at 11:59 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on March 12, 2024.

How do I appoint and vote via a proxy?

If you properly fill in your proxy card appointing an officer of the Company as your proxy and send it to us in time to vote, your proxy, meaning one of the individuals named on your proxy card, will vote your shares as you have directed. You may also grant a written proxy to any other person by filling in the proxy card and identifying the person, which person does not need to be a shareholder, or attend and vote in person at the Annual General Meeting. If you sign the proxy card but do not make specific choices, your proxy will vote your shares as recommended by the Board of Directors “FOR” each Director and “FOR” each of the other agenda items listed below.

If a new agenda item or a new motion or proposal for an existing agenda item is presented at the Annual General Meeting, the Company officer acting as your proxy will vote in accordance with the recommendation of our Board of Directors. At the time we began printing this Proxy Statement, we knew of no matters that needed to be acted on at the Annual General Meeting other than those discussed in this Proxy Statement.

Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual General Meeting, we urge you to submit your proxy. Returning the proxy card or submitting your vote electronically will not affect your right to attend the Annual General Meeting. You must return your proxy cards by the times and dates set forth below under “Returning Your Proxy Card” in order for your vote to be counted.

What if I return my proxy or voting instruction card but do not mark it to show how I am voting?

Your shares will be voted according to the specific instructions you have indicated on your proxy or voting instruction card. If you sign and return your proxy or voting instruction card but do not indicate specific instructions for voting, you instruct the proxy to vote your shares, “FOR” each Director and “FOR” all other proposals. For any other matter which may properly come before the Annual General Meeting, and any adjournment or postponement thereof, you instruct, by submitting proxies with blank voting instructions, the proxy to vote in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

May I change or revoke my vote after I return my proxy or voting instruction card?

You may change your vote before it is exercised by:

- Submitting subsequent voting instructions through the telephone or Internet; if you previously voted by telephone or the Internet;
- Submitting another proxy card (or voting instruction card if you beneficially own your ordinary shares) with a later date; or
- Voting in person at the Annual General Meeting if you are a holder of record or a beneficial owner with a proxy from the holder of record.

Your presence without voting at the meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy, and any revocation during the meeting will not affect votes previously taken. If you hold your shares in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee, you should follow the instructions provided by your bank, broker or nominee in revoking your previously granted proxy.

Delivery of Documents to Shareholders Sharing an Address

Securities and Exchange Commission rules allow us to deliver a single copy of an annual report and proxy statement to any household not participating in electronic proxy material delivery at which two or more shareholders reside, if we believe the shareholders are members of the same family (a practice called “householding”). We believe that householding benefits both you and the Company by eliminating duplicate mailings to shareholders living at the same address and by reducing our printing and mailing costs. Each shareholder will continue to receive a separate proxy card or voting instruction card.

Your household may have received a single set of proxy materials this year. If you prefer to receive your own copy now or in future years, please request a duplicate set by calling 1-866-540-7095, by going to www.proxyvote.com, by e-mailing sendmaterial@proxyvote.com, or by writing to Johnson Controls, c/o Broadridge, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717. Alternatively, if your household received multiple sets of proxy materials this year, and members of your household who are entitled to receive proxy materials would all prefer to receive only a single set of proxy materials, you may submit such a request as specified in the preceding sentence.

If a broker or other nominee holds your shares, you may continue to receive some duplicate mailings. Certain brokers will eliminate duplicate account mailings by allowing shareholders to consent to such elimination, or through implied consent if a shareholder does not request continuation of duplicate mailings. Since not all brokers and nominees may offer shareholders the opportunity this year to eliminate duplicate mailings, you may need to contact your broker or other nominee directly to discontinue duplicate mailings to your household.

What vote is required to approve each proposal at the Annual General Meeting?

Johnson Controls intends to present proposals numbered one through eight for shareholder consideration and voting at the Annual General Meeting. The vote required to approve each proposal is described below:

1. By separate resolutions, to elect the following individuals as Directors for a period of one year, expiring at the end of the Company’s Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2025:

(a) Timothy Archer	(b) Jean Blackwell	(c) Pierre Cohade
(d) W. Roy Dunbar	(e) Gretchen R. Haggerty	(f) Ayesha Khanna
(g) Seetarama (Swamy) Kotagiri	(h) Simone Menne	(i) George R. Oliver
(j) Jürgen Tinggren	(k) Mark Vergnano	(l) John D. Young

The election of each Director nominee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting. Any nominee for Director who does not receive a majority of the votes cast is not elected to the Board.

2. To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the independent auditors of the Company and to authorize the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to set the auditors’ remuneration, which in each case, requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.
3. To authorize the Company and/or any subsidiary of the Company to make market purchases of Company shares, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.
4. To determine the price range at which the Company can re-allot shares that it holds as treasury shares (Special Resolution), which requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.

5. To approve, in a non-binding advisory vote, the compensation of the named executive officers, which will be considered approved with the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting. The advisory vote on executive compensation is non-binding, meaning that our Board of Directors will not be obligated to take any compensation actions or to adjust our executive compensation programs or policies as a result of the vote.
6. To approve the authorization for the Board of Directors to issue shares up to 20% of its issued share capital, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.
7. To approve the authorization for the Board of Directors to issue shares for cash up to a maximum of approximately 20% of issued share capital without applying statutory preemption rights (Special Resolution), which requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes properly cast (in person or by proxy) at the Annual General Meeting.

What is the quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting?

In order to conduct any business at the Annual General Meeting, holders of a majority of Johnson Controls' ordinary shares which are outstanding and entitled to vote on the record date must be present in person or represented by valid proxies. This is called a quorum. Your shares will be counted for purposes of determining if there is a quorum, whether representing votes for, against or abstained, or broker non-votes, if you:

- are present and vote in person at the meeting;
- have voted by telephone or the Internet; OR
- you have submitted a proxy card or voting instruction form by mail.

What is the effect of broker non-votes and abstentions?

Abstentions and broker non-votes are considered present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes will not be considered votes properly cast at the Annual General Meeting. Because the approval of all of the proposals is based on the votes properly cast at the Annual General Meeting, abstentions and broker non-votes will not have any effect on the outcome of voting on these proposals.

A broker non-vote occurs when a broker holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular agenda item because the broker does not have discretionary voting power for that particular item and has not received instructions from the beneficial owner. Although brokers have discretionary power to vote your shares with respect to "routine" matters, they do not have discretionary power to vote your shares on "non-routine" matters pursuant to the rules of The New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). We believe the following proposals will be considered non-routine under NYSE rules and therefore your broker will not be able to vote your shares with respect to these proposals unless the broker receives appropriate instructions from you: Proposal No. 1 (Election of Directors), and Proposal No. 5 (Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation). Your broker will not be able to vote your shares with respect to these proposals unless the broker receives appropriate instructions from you.

How will voting on any other business be conducted?

Other than matters incidental to the conduct of the Annual General Meeting and those set forth in this Proxy Statement, we do not know of any business or proposals to be considered at the Annual General Meeting. If any other business is proposed and properly presented at the Annual General Meeting, the proxy holders must vote in accordance with the instructions given by the shareholder. You may specifically instruct the proxy holder how to vote in such a situation. In the absence of specific instructions, by signing the proxy, you instruct the proxy holder to vote in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Directors.

Important notice regarding the availability of proxy materials for the Annual General Meeting:

Our Proxy Statement for the Annual General Meeting and the form of proxy card are available at www.proxyvote.com.

As permitted by SEC rules, we are making this Proxy Statement available to our shareholders electronically via the Internet. On January 19, 2024, we first mailed to our shareholders a Notice containing instructions on how to access this Proxy Statement and vote online. If you received a Notice by mail, you will not receive a printed copy of the proxy materials in the mail. Instead, the Notice instructs you on how to access and review all of the important information contained in the Proxy Statement. The Notice also instructs you on how you may submit your proxy over the Internet. If you received a Notice by mail and would like to receive a printed copy of our proxy materials, you should follow the instructions for requesting such materials contained on the Notice.

Returning Your Proxy Card

Shareholders who are voting by mail should complete and return the proxy card as soon as possible. In order to assure that your proxy is received in time to be voted at the meeting, the proxy card must be completed in accordance with the instructions and received at one of the addresses set forth below by the dates and times specified:

Ireland:

By 5:00 p.m., local time, on March 12, 2024 by hand or mail at:

Johnson Controls International plc
One Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
T12 X8N6

United States:

By 5:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on March 12, 2024 by mail at:

Broadridge Financial Solutions
c/o Vote Processing
51 Mercedes Way
Edgewood, NY 11717

If your shares are held beneficially in “street name,” you should return your proxy card or voting instruction card in accordance with the instructions on that card or as provided by the bank, brokerage firm or other nominee who holds Johnson Controls shares on your behalf.

Admission to the Annual General Meeting

For admission to the Annual General Meeting, shareholders of record should bring the admission ticket attached to the enclosed proxy card to the Registered Shareholders check-in area, where their ownership will be verified. Those who have beneficial ownership of shares held by a bank, brokerage firm or other nominee should come to the Beneficial Owners check-in area. Beneficial owners who wish to vote in person at the Annual General Meeting are requested to obtain a “legal proxy” executed in their favor, from their broker, bank, nominee or other custodian that authorizes you to vote the shares held by them on your behalf. In addition, you must bring to the Annual General Meeting an account statement or letter from the broker, bank or other nominee indicating that you are the owner of the shares. Registration will begin at 2:00 pm, local time, and the Annual General Meeting will begin at 3:00 pm, local time.

Johnson Controls Annual Report

The Johnson Controls International plc 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K containing our audited consolidated financial statements with accompanying notes and schedules is accompanied with this Proxy Statement and available on the Company’s website in the Investor Relations Section at www.johnsoncontrols.com. Copies of these documents may be obtained without charge by contacting Johnson Controls by phone at +353-21-423-5000. Copies may also be obtained without charge by contacting Investor Relations in writing or may be physically inspected at the offices of Johnson Controls International plc, One Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland.

Ordinary Share Price and Dividend Information

The shares of the Company’s ordinary shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “JCI.”

Title of Class	Number of Record Holders as of December 31, 2023
Ordinary Shares, \$0.01 par value	28,428

	Ordinary Shares Price Range		Dividends	
	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022
First Quarter	\$49.19 - \$68.65	\$68.16 - 81.31	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.34
Second Quarter	56.88 - 69.60	60.17 - 80.38	0.36	0.35
Third Quarter	54.90 - 67.70	48.48 - 66.64	0.37	0.35
Fourth Quarter	51.46 - 70.43	46.30 - 59.00	0.37	0.35
Year	\$ 49.19 - 70.43	\$46.30 - 81.31	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.39

Presentation of Irish Statutory Accounts

The Company's Irish Statutory Accounts for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, including the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon, will be presented at the Annual General Meeting. The Company's Irish Statutory Accounts are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. There is no requirement under Irish law that such statements be approved by shareholders, and no such approval will be sought at the Annual General Meeting. The Company's Irish Statutory Accounts will be available at least 21 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting, along with the Proxy Statement, the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other proxy materials at www.proxyvote.com, and in the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.johnsoncontrols.com.

Costs of Solicitation

We will pay the cost of solicitation of proxies. We have engaged Mackenzie Partners as the proxy solicitor for the Annual General Meeting for an approximate fee of \$12,500, plus expenses. In addition to the use of the mail, certain of our Directors, officers or employees may solicit proxies by telephone or personal contact. Upon request, we will reimburse brokers, dealers, banks and trustees, or their nominees, for reasonable expenses incurred by them in forwarding proxy materials to beneficial owners of shares.

We are furnishing this Proxy Statement to our shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by our Board of Directors for use at an Annual General Meeting of our shareholders. We are first mailing this Proxy Statement and the accompanying form of proxy to shareholders beginning on or about January 19, 2024.

Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent is EQ Shareowner Services. All communications concerning shareholders of record accounts, including address changes, name changes, common stock transfer requirements, and similar issues can be handled by contacting EQ Shareowner Services at 1-877-602-7397 (U.S.), 651-450-4064 (outside the U.S.), www.shareowneronline.com, or in writing, P.O. Box 64854, St. Paul, MN 55164-0854.

Shareholder Proposals for the 2025 Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the rules established by the SEC, as well as under the provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association, any shareholder proposal submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") intended for inclusion in the proxy statement for next year's Annual General Meeting must be received by Johnson Controls no later than September 21, 2024. Such proposals should be sent to our Corporate Secretary at our registered address, which is: One Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland T12 X8N6. To be included in the Proxy Statement, the proposal must comply with the requirements as to form and substance established by the SEC and our Articles of Association, and must be a proper subject for shareholder action under applicable law. Any shareholder proposal that is not submitted for inclusion in the Proxy Statement but is instead sought to be presented directly at the 2025 Annual General Meeting must be received by the Secretary at the address listed above prior to December 5, 2024. Securities and Exchange Commission rules permit management to vote proxies in its discretion in certain cases if the shareholder does not comply with this deadline and in certain other cases notwithstanding the shareholder's compliance with this deadline.

New proposals or motions with regard to existing agenda items are not subject to such restrictions and can be made at the meeting by each shareholder attending or represented. Note that if specific voting instructions are not provided to the proxy, shareholders who submit a proxy card instruct the proxy to vote their shares in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Directors with regard to the items appearing on the agenda.

Where You Can Find More Information

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's website (www.sec.gov).

The SEC's website contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers, like us, that file electronically with the SEC. You may find our reports, proxy statements and other information at the SEC website. In addition, you can obtain reports and proxy statements and other information about us at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We maintain a website on the Internet at www.johnsoncontrols.com. We make available free of charge, on or through our website, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is filed with the SEC. This reference to our Internet address is for informational purposes only and shall not, under any circumstances, be deemed to incorporate the information available at such Internet address into this proxy.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth the number of registered shares beneficially owned as of January 10, 2024 by each current Director, each Director Nominee each Named Executive Officer and the Directors and Executive Officers of Johnson Controls as a group.

Beneficial Owner	Title	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Pct of Class
Timothy Archer	Director Nominee	425	*
Jean Blackwell	Director	12,389	*
Julie Brandt	Named Executive Officer	0	*
Rodney Clark	Named Executive Officer	0	*
Pierre Cohade	Director	11,235	*
Michael E. Daniels	Director	76,810	*
W. Roy Dunbar	Director	14,661	*
Gretchen R. Haggerty	Director	19,735	*
Ayesha Khanna	Director	2,898	*
Seetarama (Swamy) Kotagiri	Director Nominee	0	
Olivier Leonetti	Named Executive Officer	173,653	*
Simone Menne	Director	13,192	*
George R. Oliver	Chairman and CEO	3,819,978	*
Lei Schlitz	Named Executive Officer	10,585	*
Jürgen Tinggren	Director	32,579	*
Mark Vergnano	Director	27,214	*
John D. Young	Director	14,136	*
All current Directors, Director nominees and Executive Officers as a group (23 persons)		4,760,266	*

* Less than 1.0%

⁽¹⁾ The number shown reflects the number of ordinary shares owned beneficially as of January 10, 2024, based on information furnished by the persons named, public filings and Johnson Controls' records. A person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of ordinary shares if he or she, either alone or with others, has the power to vote or to dispose of those ordinary shares. Except as otherwise indicated below and subject to applicable community property laws, each owner has sole voting and sole investment authority with respect to the shares listed. To the extent indicated in the notes below, ordinary shares beneficially owned by a person include ordinary shares of which the person

has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days after January 10, 2024. There were 681,497,226 Johnson Controls ordinary shares outstanding on such date.

- (2) Includes the maximum number of shares for which these individuals can acquire beneficial ownership upon the exercise of share options that are currently vested or will vest within 60 days of January 10, 2024 as follows: (i) Mr. Leonetti, 88,944, Mr. Oliver, 2,447,981 and all executive officers as a group 2,977,279 and (ii) the vesting of RSUs that will vest within 60 days of January 10, 2024 as follows: Messrs. Cohade, Daniels, Dunbar, Tinggren, Vergnano and Young, and Mses. Blackwell, Haggerty, Khanna, and Menne: 2,876 RSUs; and all Directors and Executive Officers as a group: 28,760 RSUs.

The following table sets forth the information indicated for persons or groups known to the Company to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of the outstanding ordinary shares.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Ordinary Shares Outstanding
The Vanguard Group, 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355	71,389,779 ⁽¹⁾	10.47%
Dodge & Cox, 555 California Street, 40 th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104	61,473,038 ⁽²⁾	9.02%
BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52 nd Street, New York, NY 10055	56,558,608 ⁽³⁾	8.23%

- (1) Based solely on the information reported by The Vanguard Group in a Notification of Holdings under Irish law provided to the Company on December 21, 2023 and reporting ownership as of December 21, 2023, The Vanguard Group, together with its affiliates, held an interest in 71,389,779 ordinary shares.
- (2) Based solely on the information reported by Dodge & Cox in a Notification of Holdings under Irish law provided to the Company on September 7, 2023 and reporting ownership as of August 31, 2023, Dodge & Cox, together with its affiliates, held an interest in 61,473,038 ordinary shares.
- (3) The amount shown for the number of ordinary shares over which BlackRock, Inc. exercised investment discretion was provided pursuant to the Schedule 13G/A filed February 7, 2023 with the SEC, indicating beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2022.

Delinquent Section 16(a) reports

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors, executive officers and holders of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the SEC reports regarding their ownership and changes in ownership of our securities. Based solely on our review of the copies of Forms 3 and 4 (and any amendments) filed with the SEC and the written representations of our directors and executive officers, we believe that during fiscal year 2023 our directors and executive officers complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements, except for the inadvertent omission of the vesting of performance share units and related tax withholdings in a Form 4 filing for Tomas Brannemo, which was subsequently corrected in an amended Form 4 filing.

ANNEX A

NON-GAAP RECONCILIATIONS

This Proxy Statement contains financial information regarding adjusted earnings per share, which is a non-GAAP performance measure. The adjusting items shown in the table below are excluded because these items are not considered to be directly related to the underlying operating performance of the Company. Financial information regarding organic sales growth and free cash flow are also presented, which are non-GAAP performance measures. Management believes that, when considered together with unadjusted amounts, these non-GAAP measures are useful to investors in understanding period-over-period operating results and business trends of the Company. Management may also use these metrics as guides in forecasting, budgeting and long-term planning processes and for compensation purposes. These metrics should be considered in addition to, and not as replacements for, the most comparable GAAP measure.

Diluted Earnings Per Share Reconciliation

A reconciliation of diluted earnings per share as reported to adjusted diluted earnings per share for the twelve months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 is shown below (unaudited):

	Net Income Attributable to JCI plc	
	Twelve Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Earnings per share as reported for JCI plc	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.19
Adjusting items:		
Net mark-to-market adjustments	0.13	(0.05)
Related tax impact	(0.04)	(0.01)
Restructuring and impairment costs	1.55	1.03
Related tax impact	(0.18)	(0.07)
NCI impact of restructuring and impairment costs	(0.01)	(0.01)
Environmental remediation and related reserves adjustment	—	0.36
Related tax impact	—	(0.08)
Transaction/separation costs	0.18	0.04
Related tax impact	(0.02)	—
Silent-Aire other nonrecurring costs	—	0.02
Silent-Aire earn-out adjustment	(0.04)	(0.06)
Warehouse fire loss	0.06	—
Related tax impact	(0.01)	—
Charges attributable to the suspension of operations in Russia	—	0.01
Discrete tax items	(0.81)	(0.36)
NCI impact of discrete tax items	—	(0.02)
Adjusted earnings per share for JCI plc*	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.00

* May not sum due to rounding

Organic Growth Reconciliation

The components of the changes in net sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2023 versus the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, including organic growth, are shown below (unaudited):

(in millions)	Net Sales for the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2022	Base Year Adjustments - Divestitures and Other		Base Year Adjustments - Foreign Currency		Adjusted Base Net Sales for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Acquisitions	Organic Growth	Net Sales for the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2023			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 9,367	\$ —	—	\$ (45)	—	\$ 9,322	\$ 29	—	\$ 979	11%	\$10,330	10%
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	3,845	(32)	-1%	(102)	-3%	3,711	61	2%	324	9%	4,096	7%
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	2,714	(13)	—	(169)	-6%	2,532	32	1%	182	7%	2,746	1%
Total Building Solutions	15,926	(45)	—	(316)	-2%	15,565	122	1%	1,485	10%	17,172	8%
Global Products	9,373	—	—	(300)	-3%	9,073	36	—	512	6%	9,621	3%
Total net sales	\$25,299	\$ (45)	—	\$(616)	-2%	\$24,638	\$158	1%	\$1,997	8%	\$26,793	6%

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is defined as cash provided (used) by operating activities, excluding JC Capital, less capital expenditures, excluding JC Capital. Effective January 1, 2023, the Company has excluded the impact of its financing entity, JC Capital, from the calculation of free cash flow, as management believes this provides a more true representation of the Company's operational ability to convert cash, without the contrary impact from financing activities. The impact on interim and annual periods prior to January 1, 2023 was not material. The following is the twelve months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 calculations of free cash flow (unaudited):

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$2,221	\$1,990
Less: JC Capital cash used by operating activities from continuing operations	(137)	—
Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations, excluding JC Capital	\$2,358	\$1,990
Capital expenditures	\$ (539)	\$ (592)
Less: JC Capital capital expenditures	—	—
Capital expenditures, excluding JC Capital	\$ (539)	\$ (592)
Free cash flow	\$1,819	\$1,398

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2023
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Transition Period From ____ To ____

Commission File Number 001-13836

JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ireland

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

One Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland, T12 X8N6

(Address of Principal Executive Offices and Postal Code)

98-0390500

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

(353) 21-423-5000

(Registrant's Telephone Number)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>	<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Ordinary Shares, Par Value \$0.01	JCI	New York Stock Exchange	4.250% Senior Notes due 2035	JCI35	New York Stock Exchange
3.625% Senior Notes due 2024	JCI24A	New York Stock Exchange	6.000% Notes due 2036	JCI36A	New York Stock Exchange
1.375% Notes due 2025	JCI25A	New York Stock Exchange	5.70% Senior Notes due 2041	JCI41B	New York Stock Exchange
3.900% Notes due 2026	JCI26A	New York Stock Exchange	5.250% Senior Notes due 2041	JCI41C	New York Stock Exchange
0.375% Senior Notes due 2027	JCI27	New York Stock Exchange	4.625% Senior Notes due 2044	JCI44A	New York Stock Exchange
3.000% Senior Notes due 2028	JCI28	New York Stock Exchange	5.125% Notes due 2045	JCI45B	New York Stock Exchange
1.750% Senior Notes due 2030	JCI30	New York Stock Exchange	6.950% Debentures due December 1, 2045	JCI45A	New York Stock Exchange
2.000% Sustainability-Linked Senior Notes due 2031	JCI31	New York Stock Exchange	4.500% Senior Notes due 2047	JCI47	New York Stock Exchange
1.000% Senior Notes due 2032	JCI32	New York Stock Exchange	4.950% Senior Notes due 2064	JCI64A	New York Stock Exchange
4.900% Senior Notes due 2032	JCI32A	New York Stock Exchange			

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of March 31, 2023, the aggregate market value of Johnson Controls International plc Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$41.2 billion based on the closing sales price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. As of November 30, 2023, 680,673,839 ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to shareholders in connection with the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on March 13, 2024 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC

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Year Ended September 30, 2023

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, references to "Johnson Controls," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K refer to Johnson Controls International plc and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company has made statements in this document that are forward-looking and therefore are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements in this document other than statements of historical fact are, or could be, "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In this document, statements regarding the Company's future financial position, sales, costs, earnings, cash flows, other measures of results of operations, synergies and integration opportunities, capital expenditures, debt levels and market outlook are forward-looking statements. Words such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," "should," "forecast," "project" or "plan" and terms of similar meaning are also generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. However, the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. The Company cautions that these statements are subject to numerous important risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, among others, risks related to: The Company's ability to develop or acquire new products and technologies that achieve market acceptance and meet applicable quality and regulatory requirements; the ability to manage general economic, business and capital market conditions, including the impact of recessions, economic downturns and global price inflation; fluctuations in the cost and availability of public and private financing for our customers; the ability to innovate and adapt to emerging technologies, ideas and trends in the marketplace, including the incorporation of technologies such as artificial intelligence; the ability to manage macroeconomic and geopolitical volatility, including shortages impacting the availability of raw materials and component products and the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas; managing the risks and impacts of potential and actual security breaches, cyberattacks, privacy breaches or data breaches, including business, service, or operational disruptions, the unauthorized access to or disclosure of data, financial loss, reputational damage, increased response and remediation costs, legal, and regulatory proceedings or other unfavorable outcomes; our ability to remediate our material weakness; maintaining and improving the capacity, reliability and security of the Company's enterprise information technology infrastructure; the ability to manage the lifecycle cybersecurity risk in the development, deployment and operation of the Company's digital platforms and services; changes to laws or policies governing foreign trade, including economic sanctions, tariffs, foreign exchange and capital controls, import/export controls or other trade restrictions; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; changes or uncertainty in laws, regulations, rates, policies, or interpretations that impact the Company's business operations or tax status; the ability to adapt to global climate change, climate change regulation and successfully meet the Company's public sustainability commitments; the outcome of litigation and governmental proceedings; the risk of infringement or expiration of intellectual property rights; the Company's ability to manage disruptions caused by catastrophic or geopolitical events, such as natural disasters, armed conflict, political change, climate change, pandemics and outbreaks of contagious diseases and other adverse public health developments; the ability of the Company to drive organizational improvement; any delay or inability of the Company to realize the expected benefits and synergies of recent portfolio transactions; the ability to hire and retain senior management and other key personnel; the tax treatment of recent portfolio transactions; significant transaction costs and/or unknown liabilities associated with such transactions; labor shortages, work stoppages, union negotiations, labor disputes and other matters associated with the labor force; and the cancellation of or changes to commercial arrangements. A detailed discussion of risks related to Johnson Controls' business is included in the section entitled "Risk Factors" (refer to Part I, Item 1A, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). The forward-looking statements included in this document are made only as of the date of this document, unless otherwise specified, and, except as required by law, Johnson Controls assumes no obligation, and disclaims any obligation, to update such statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this document.

PART I

ITEM 1 BUSINESS

General

Johnson Controls International plc, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, is a global leader in smart, healthy and sustainable buildings, serving a wide range of customers in more than 150 countries. The Company's products, services, systems and solutions advance the safety, comfort and intelligence of spaces to serve people, places and the planet. The Company is committed to helping its customers win and creating greater value for all of its stakeholders through its strategic focus on buildings.

Johnson Controls was originally incorporated in the state of Wisconsin in 1885 as Johnson Electric Service Company to manufacture, install and service automatic temperature regulation systems for buildings and was renamed Johnson Controls,

Inc. in 1974. In 2005, Johnson Controls acquired York International, a global supplier of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning ("HVAC") and refrigeration equipment and services. In 2014, Johnson Controls acquired Air Distribution Technologies, Inc., one of the largest independent providers of air distribution and ventilation products in North America. In 2015, Johnson Controls formed a joint venture with Hitachi to expand its building related product offerings. In 2016, Johnson Controls, Inc. and Tyco International plc ("Tyco") completed their combination (the "Merger"), combining Johnson Controls' portfolio of building efficiency solutions with Tyco's portfolio of fire and security solutions. Following the Merger, Tyco changed its name to "Johnson Controls International plc."

In 2016, the Company completed the spin-off of its automotive business into Adient plc, an independent, publicly traded company. In 2019, the Company closed the sale of its Power Solutions business, completing the Company's transformation into a pure-play building technologies and solutions provider.

The Company is a global leader in engineering, manufacturing and commissioning building products and systems, including residential and commercial HVAC equipment, industrial refrigeration systems, controls, security systems, fire-detection systems and fire-suppression solutions. The Company further serves customers by providing technical services, including maintenance, management, repair, retrofit and replacement of equipment (in the HVAC, industrial refrigeration, security and fire-protection space), and energy-management consulting. The Company's OpenBlue digital software platform enables enterprises to better manage their physical spaces by combining the Company's building products and services with cutting-edge technology and digital capabilities to enable data-driven "smart building" services and solutions. The Company partners with customers by leveraging its broad product portfolio and digital capabilities powered by OpenBlue, together with its direct channel service and solutions capabilities, to deliver outcome-based solutions across the lifecycle of a building that address customers' needs to improve energy efficiency, enhance security, create healthy environments and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Business Segments

The Company conducts its business through four business segments:

- *Building Solutions North America* which operates in the United States and Canada;
- *Building Solutions EMEA/LA* which operates in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America;
- *Building Solutions Asia Pacific* which operates in Asia Pacific; and
- *Global Products* which operates worldwide and includes the Johnson Controls-Hitachi joint venture.

The Building Solutions segments:

- Design, sell, install and service HVAC, controls, building management, refrigeration, integrated electronic security and integrated fire-detection and suppression systems; and
- Provide energy-efficiency solutions and technical services, including data-driven "smart building" solutions as well as inspection, scheduled maintenance, and repair and replacement of mechanical and controls systems.

The Global Products segment designs, manufactures and sells:

- HVAC equipment, controls software and software services for residential and commercial applications;
- Refrigeration equipment and controls;
- Fire protection and suppression; and
- Security products, including intrusion security, anti-theft devices, access control, and video surveillance and management systems.

The Company's segments provide products and services to commercial, institutional, industrial, data center, governmental and residential customers.

For more information on the Company's segments, refer to Note 19, "Segment Information," of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Products, Systems, Services and Solutions

The Company sells and installs its commercial HVAC equipment and systems, control systems, security systems, fire-detection and fire suppression systems, equipment and services primarily through its extensive direct channel, consisting of a global network of sales and service offices. Significant sales are also generated through global third-party channels, such as

distributors of air-conditioning, controls, security and fire-detection and suppression products. The Company's large base of current customers leads to significant repeat business for the maintenance, retrofit and replacement markets. The Company is also able to leverage its installed base to generate sales for its service business. Trusted building brands, such as YORK®, Hitachi Air Conditioning, Metasys®, Ansul, Ruskin®, Titus®, Frick®, FM:Systems®, PENN®, Sabroe®, Silent-Aire®, Simplex® and Grinnell®, together with the breadth and depth of the products, systems and solutions offered by the Company, give it what it believes to be the most diverse portfolio in the building technology industry.

The Company has developed software platforms, including on-premises platforms and cloud-based software services, and integrated its products and services with digital capabilities to provide data-driven solutions to create smarter, safer and more sustainable buildings. The Company's OpenBlue platform enables enterprises to better manage their physical spaces delivering sustainability, new occupant experiences, safety and security by combining the Company's building expertise with cutting-edge technology, including artificial intelligence and machine learning-powered service solutions such as remote diagnostics, predictive maintenance, workplace management, compliance monitoring and advanced risk assessments. The Company leverages its digital and data-driven products and services to offer integrated and customizable solutions focused on delivering outcomes to customers, including OpenBlue Buildings-as-a-Service, OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service and OpenBlue Healthy Buildings. These services are generally designed to generate recurring revenue for the Company as it supports its customers in achieving their desired outcomes.

In fiscal 2023, products and systems accounted for 76% of sales and services accounted for 24% of sales.

Competition

The Company conducts its operations through a significant number of individual contracts that are either negotiated or awarded on a competitive basis. Key factors in the award of contracts include system and service performance, quality, price, design, reputation, technology, application engineering capability, availability of financing and construction or project management expertise. Competitors for HVAC equipment, security, fire-detection, fire suppression and controls in the residential and non-residential marketplace include many local, regional, national and international providers. Larger competitors include Honeywell International, Inc.; Siemens Smart Infrastructure, an operating group of Siemens AG; Schneider Electric SA; Carrier Global Corporation; Trane Technologies plc; Daikin Industries, Ltd.; Lennox International, Inc.; GC Midea Holding Co, Ltd. and Gree Electric Appliances, Inc. In addition, the Company competes in a highly fragmented building services market. The Company also faces competition from a diverse range of established companies, start-ups and other emerging entrants to the buildings industry in the areas of digital services, software as a service and the Internet of Things. The loss of any individual contract or customer would not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Business Strategy

The Company's business strategy is to sustain and expand its position as a leader in smart and sustainable building solutions by offering a full spectrum of products and solutions for customer buildings across the globe. The Company's core strategy remains focused on creating growth platforms, driving operational improvements and creating a high-performance culture. The Company has strong positions in attractive and growing end-markets across HVAC, controls, fire, security and services, enhanced by its comprehensive product portfolio and substantial installed base. The Company believes that it is well positioned to capitalize on the emerging and prevalent trends in the buildings industry, including sustainability, healthy buildings/indoor environmental quality and smart buildings. To capitalize on these trends, the Company remains focused on maintaining leading positions in delivering building products, systems and solutions, as well as enabling growth through digital, to develop and leverage new digital technologies and capabilities into outcomes powered by its OpenBlue software platform. In furtherance of these goals, the Company has three strategic priorities:

Capitalize on Key Growth Vectors: Sustainability, healthy buildings/indoor environmental quality and smart buildings represent key growth opportunities for the Company. The Company seeks to leverage its existing portfolio breadth and investments in product development, combined with the expansion of its digital products and capabilities powered by OpenBlue, to offer differentiated solutions and innovative deal structures to help customers achieve their objectives. The Company intends to expand its capabilities by investing in products and technologies, as well as expanding its partnerships, to power innovation that will allow it to provide differentiated services that are tailored to its customers' desired outcomes.

Accelerate in High Growth Digital Services, Regions and Verticals: The Company is focused on transforming its large service business through digital technology, further enabled by the Company's installed base, domain expertise and global coverage. The Company is focused on developing and deploying connected equipment, systems and controls that will support the provision of digital services and solutions. The Company further intends to expand its presence in high growth regions and

invest in high growth verticals within the markets it serves, including healthcare, commercial offices/campus, education and data centers.

Sustain a High-Performance, Customer-Centric Culture: The Company recognizes that developing talent and creating positive customer experiences is central to accomplishing its business strategies. The Company is investing in its talent to build a diverse workforce that is digital capable, solutions oriented and focused on continuous learning and growth. The Company aims to leverage its talent capabilities and training to create a customer-focused culture to drive customer loyalty and decisions.

To realize these priorities, the Company is leveraging its technology leadership, comprehensive product portfolio, global presence, substantial installed base and strong channels to monetize the lifecycle opportunities of install, service, retrofit and replacement which are established and delivered by the Company's direct field businesses and third-party channels across the globe. The Company is augmenting its strategic priorities with disciplined execution, productivity enhancements and sustainable cost management to create a path to realize expanded margins and enhanced profitability.

Backlog

The Company's backlog is applicable to its sales of systems and services. At September 30, 2023, the backlog was \$13.6 billion, of which \$12.1 billion was attributable to the building solutions (field) business. The backlog amount outstanding at any given time is not necessarily indicative of the amount of revenue to be earned in the upcoming fiscal year.

At September 30, 2023, remaining performance obligations were \$19.6 billion, which is \$6.0 billion higher than the Company's backlog of \$13.6 billion. Differences between the Company's remaining performance obligations and backlog are primarily due to the following:

- Remaining performance obligations include large, multi-purpose contracts including services to be performed over the initial term of the building contract (typically 25 to 35 years) versus backlog which includes only the lifecycle period of the contract (approximately five years);
- Remaining performance obligations exclude certain customer contracts with a term of one year or less and contracts that are cancellable without substantial penalty versus backlog which includes short-term and cancellable contracts; and
- Remaining performance obligations include the full remaining term of service contracts with substantial termination penalties versus backlog which includes one year for all outstanding service contracts.

The Company believes backlog is a useful measure of evaluating the Company's operational performance and relationship to total orders.

Raw Materials

Raw materials used by the Company's businesses in connection with their operations include steel, aluminum, brass, copper, polypropylene and certain fluorochemicals used in fire suppression agents. The Company also uses semiconductors and other electronic components in the manufacture of its products. During fiscal 2022 and portions of fiscal 2023, the Company experienced material cost increases due to global inflation, supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, increased demand and other regulatory and macroeconomic factors. The collective impact of these trends were favorable to revenue due to increased demand and price increases to offset inflation, while negatively impacting margins due to supply chain disruptions and cost pressures. However, throughout fiscal 2023, the Company experienced improved margins as supply chain disruptions eased and higher priced backlog was converted to sales, as discussed in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Although the Company has experienced recent improvement in its supply chain, the Company could experience further disruptions, shortages and price inflation in the future, the effect of which will depend on the Company's ability to successfully mitigate and offset the impact of these events. In fiscal 2024, commodity prices and availability could fluctuate throughout the year and could significantly affect the Company's results of operations. For a more detailed description of the risks related to the availability of raw materials, components and commodities, see Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Intellectual Property

Generally, the Company seeks statutory protection for strategic or financially important intellectual property developed in connection with its business. The Company protects its intellectual property investments in a variety of ways. The Company works actively in the U.S. and internationally to ensure the enforcement of copyright, trademark, trade secret, and other

protections that apply to the Company's products, services, software, solutions, and branding. Certain intellectual property, where appropriate, is protected by contracts, licenses, confidentiality or other agreements.

The Company owns numerous U.S. and non-U.S. patents (and their respective counterparts), the more important of which cover those technologies and inventions embodied in current products or which are used in the manufacture of those products. Internal development allows the Company to maintain competitive advantages that come from product differentiation and closer technical control over its products and services. While the Company believes patents are important to its business operations and in the aggregate constitute a valuable asset, no single patent, or group of patents, is critical to the success of the business. The Company, from time to time, grants licenses under its patents and technology and receives licenses under patents and technology of others.

The Company's trademarks, certain of which are material to its business, are registered or otherwise legally protected in the U.S. and many non-U.S. countries where products and services of the Company are sold. The Company, from time to time, becomes involved in trademark licensing transactions.

Most works of authorship produced for the Company, such as computer programs, catalogs and sales literature, carry appropriate notices indicating the Company's claim to copyright protection under U.S. law and appropriate international treaties.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

Laws addressing the protection of the environment and workers' safety and health govern the Company's ongoing global operations. They generally provide for civil and criminal penalties, as well as injunctive and remedial relief, for noncompliance or require remediation of sites where Company-related materials have been released into the environment.

A portion of the Company's products consume energy and use refrigerants. Increased public awareness and concern regarding global climate change has resulted in more regulations designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These regulations tend to be implemented under global, national and sub-national climate objectives or policies, and target the global warming potential ("GWP") of refrigerants, equipment energy efficiency, and the combustion of fossil fuels as a heating source. The Company continues to invest in its product portfolio to meet emerging emissions regulations and standards.

The Company has expended substantial resources globally, both financial and managerial, to comply with environmental laws and worker safety laws and maintains procedures designed to foster and ensure compliance. Certain of the Company's businesses are, or have been, engaged in the handling or use of substances that may impact workplace health and safety or the environment. The Company is committed to protecting its workers and the environment against the risks associated with these substances.

The Company's operations and facilities have been, and in the future may become, the subject of formal or informal enforcement actions or proceedings for noncompliance with environmental laws and worker safety laws or for the remediation of Company-related substances released into the environment. Such matters typically are resolved with regulatory authorities through commitments to compliance, abatement or remediation programs and, in some cases, payment of penalties. In addition, governments in the United States and internationally have increasingly been regulating perfluorooctane sulfonate ("PFOS"), perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA"), and/or other per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"), which are contained in certain of the Company's firefighting foam products. These regulations include declining emission standards and limits set as to the presence of certain compounds. See Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion of environmental matters.

Government Regulation and Supervision

The Company's operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, both within and outside the United States, in areas such as consumer protection, government contracts, international trade, environmental protection, labor and employment, tax, licensing and others. For example, most U.S. states and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which the Company operates have licensing laws directed specifically toward the alarm and fire suppression industries. The Company's security businesses currently rely extensively upon the use of wireline and wireless telephone service to communicate signals. Wireline and wireless telephone companies in the U.S. are regulated by the federal and state governments. In addition, government regulation of fire safety codes can impact the Company's fire businesses. The Company's businesses may also be affected by changes in governmental regulation of refrigerants, PFAS, energy efficiency standards, noise regulation and product safety regulations, including changes related to hydro fluorocarbons/emissions reduction efforts, energy conservation standards and the regulation of fluorinated gases. These and other laws and regulations impact the manner in which the Company conducts its

business, and changes in legislation or government policies can affect the Company's worldwide operations, both favorably and unfavorably. For a more detailed description of the various laws and regulations that affect the Company's business, see Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Regulatory Capital Expenditures

The Company's efforts to comply with numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations applicable to its business and products often results in capital expenditures. The Company makes capital expenditures to design and upgrade its fire and security products to comply with or exceed standards applicable to the alarm, fire suppression and security industries. The Company also makes capital expenditures to meet or exceed energy efficiency standards and comply with applicable regulations, including the regulation of refrigerants, hydro fluorocarbons/emissions reduction efforts and the regulation of fluorinated gasses, particularly with respect to the Company's HVAC products and solutions. The Company's ongoing environmental compliance program also results in capital expenditures. Regulatory and environmental considerations are a part of all significant capital expenditure decisions; however, expenditures in fiscal 2023 related solely to regulatory compliance were not material. It is management's expectation that the amount of any future capital expenditures related to compliance with any individual regulation or grouping of related regulations will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results or competitive position in any one year. See Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion of environmental matters.

Human Capital Management

Overview and Governance

The development of a High-Performance Culture enables the Company to achieve its purpose to build smarter, healthier, and more sustainable tomorrows. The Company's strategic drivers provide the direction that guides its workforce toward a culture of continuous improvement and innovation to exceed customers' expectations and provide solutions for global challenges in the building systems industry.

The responsibility to develop and maintain a High-Performance Culture is owned, embedded and executed throughout the Company. The Chief Human Resources Officer ("CHRO") is responsible for establishing the Company's strategy to drive a High-Performance Culture and ensuring its execution across the Company. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee of the Board of Directors is the primary overseer of the Company's High-Performance Culture strategy and execution, ensuring that the Company presents an employee value proposition that supports retention and the attraction of external talent. The Governance and Sustainability Committee is the primary overseer of employee health and safety. The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the CHRO, the General Counsel, the Vice President of Global Environment Health & Safety, the Vice President of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and other senior leaders within the Company are responsible for the execution of the strategy and engage with the Compensation and Talent Development Committee, the Governance and Sustainability Committee and the full Board of Directors on the critical components driving the Company's High-Performance Culture, including discussions of future of work, human capital trends, processes and practices, diversity, equity and inclusion, health and safety, talent development, succession planning, and talent and culture best practices. Key components driving the Company's High-Performance Culture include:

Health and Safety

Health and Wellness, Safety and Environment are the three pillars of the Company's Zero Harm vision. The Company's health and safety programs are designed around global standards with appropriate variations addressing multiple jurisdictions and regulations, specific hazards and unique working environments of the Company's manufacturing, service and install, and headquarter operations.

The Company requires each of its locations to perform regular safety audits to ensure proper safety policies, program procedures, analyses and training are in place. In addition, the Company engages an independent third-party conformity assessment and certification vendor to audit selected operations for adherence to its global health and safety standards. Safety culture and values-based safety initiatives have been deployed within the Company to sustain and further enhance performance.

The Company utilizes a mixture of leading and lagging indicators to assess the health and safety performance of its operations. Lagging indicators include the OSHA Total Recordable Incident Rate ("TRIR") and the Lost Time (or Lost Workday) Incident Rate ("LTIR") based upon the number of incidents per 100 employees (or per 200,000 work hours). In fiscal 2023, the Company had a TRIR of 0.37 and a LTIR of 0.12.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Company is dedicated to creating a workplace where diversity is celebrated, where every employee feels included and valued, and where equitable practices are the norm. By prioritizing diversity, equity, and inclusion, the Company aims to foster a culture of innovation, collaboration, and respect that drives its success in the global marketplace. Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (“DEI”) is a core component of the Company’s strategy to drive a High-Performance Culture, recognized as adding value to the Company’s creation and delivery of innovative high performing products and enabling solutions to its customers’ toughest problems. The Company has recently elevated its focus on ‘equity’ to further enable all employees to have access to the opportunities, resources, support and networks they need to develop and succeed. The Company empowers employees to take an active role in creating a culture that values uniqueness, celebrates creativity and drives innovation. The Company encourages employees to enable an inclusive culture through active participation in Business Resource Groups (“BRGs”) - employee-led voluntary organizations of people with similar interests, experiences, or demographic characteristics. The Company continues to increase participation in its BRG chapters worldwide across nine categories: African American, Asia Pacific, LGBTQ+, Emerging Leaders, Hispanic, Disabilities, Veterans, Women and Sustainability. In 2023, the Company established BRGs focused on Wellness and Caregiving in response to feedback through its Voice of the Employee events. Each BRG is open to all employees and sponsored and supported by senior leaders across the enterprise. The Company’s BRG structure includes monthly learning series, an active recruitment platform, an innovation hub, community engagement and feedback sessions. The Company also engages BRGs to support the acquisition and development of diverse talent internally and externally.

As a world leader in building technologies, the Company is committed to enabling employees to bring their authentic selves to work each day, which in turn adds value, fosters creativity, and inspires change across the organization. The Company recognizes that it is its people that make the Company exceptional. The Company has developed robust policies and strategies to support this vision in its operations and its communities, including strategies addressing social impact and employee experience. The Company is committed to the implementation of its DEI mission, vision and roadmap including a focus on employee experience, business resource groups, learning and development and external impact.

The Company recognizes that fostering a diverse, equitable, and inclusive environment requires ongoing commitment, accountability, and continuous improvement. The Company regularly assesses its progress, recognizes employee contributions, and holds leaders accountable for driving DEI initiatives. The Company also creates mechanisms for open dialogue and feedback from employees to ensure that everyone’s voices are heard.

The Company has implemented several measures that focus on ensuring accountabilities exist for fostering a diverse, equitable and inclusive environment:

- **Diversity Objectives:** The CEO and other senior leaders have diversity and inclusion objectives in their annual performance goals.
- **Attracting Diverse Talent:** BRGs are instrumental in positively impacting the attraction of diverse talent to the Company. BRGs support these efforts through external engagement and support of talent acquisition sourcing initiatives. The Company’s global flagship Future Leaders Internship Program continues to expand the diversity of its outreach and focus on the skills needed to advance the Company’s growth initiatives.
- **Honoring Employee Contributions:** The Company’s Diversity Distinction Awards serve as a recognition and encouragement for workforce contributions to the Company’s DEI efforts. Awarded to eight employees three times per year, the nomination driven Diversity Distinction Awards have become a highly regarded recognition of employee’s contribution to the progress of the Company’s DEI journey.

Talent Development

To maintain a High-Performance Culture, the Company must ensure the continued development and advancement of its employees. The Company has adopted a continual improvement approach to talent development, working to support employees’ growth while defining the skills and capabilities the organization will need in future years. To assess current enterprise capabilities and define future needs, strategic talent reviews and succession planning occur on a planned cadence annually – globally and across all business areas. The Company continues to provide opportunities for its employees to grow their careers, with approximately half of open management positions filled internally during fiscal year 2023.

The Company believes that high performance is an outcome of an employee’s ability to change, adapt, and grow their capabilities throughout their career. This talent development approach includes self and multi-rater assessments, functional and

leadership competency models, providing employees a personalized approach to their development planning and skill acquisition. The Company emphasizes real-life, real-time learning that enables each employee to meet the demands of challenging and changing work and focuses on reinforcing key principles that are designed to support an individual's effectiveness in his or her current job and in their future development. The Company provides technical and leadership training to employees, customers and suppliers who work for or with the Company's products and services.

The Company's focus on employee development has been structured over the last several years through programs designed to imbue essential skills with employees and reinforce strategic goals aligning with the Company's culture, including:

- **Digital Transformation:** In support of Company's growth strategy, the Company is investing in developing digital leadership with personalized and targeted training programs designed to create digitally capable leaders, salespersons, engineers and technicians.
- **Diversity and Inclusion:** The Company has developed a structured diversity and inclusion training curriculum across the levels and stages of individuals' careers to develop and align employees with the Company's diversity and inclusion strategy and values. In fiscal year 2023, the Company expanded the diversity curriculum, adding new training programs to develop careers of under-represented talent and a toolkit for managers to guide their self-led inclusion efforts.
- **Organizational Engagement:** The Company periodically measures the engagement of its employees using a quarterly pulse survey. In fiscal 2023, the survey was launched and conducted three times. The engagement survey provides managers with their own data dashboard to view their own engagement results and can be utilized by managers at all levels to understand how to improve the Company's culture and employee engagement. Managers are provided with resources to interpret their results and plan their actions following each survey.

In fiscal 2023, the Company offered a robust curriculum of over 197,000 activities that were completed by employees, consisting of videos, courses, e-learning, documentation, articles and books, including over 4,000 active (in person or virtual) learning courses. In fiscal 2023, over 1.26 million learning activities were completed by approximately 86,300 employees. The total learning hours consumed by employees was 1.22 million hours, averaging almost 14 hours per employee including time invested in formal learning and standard time invested in self-paced reading or video consumption.

Employee Population and Demographics

As of September 30, 2023, the Company employed approximately 100,000 people worldwide, of which approximately 37,000 were employed in the United States and approximately 63,000 were outside the United States. Approximately 22,000 employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements or works councils and the Company believes that its relations with its labor unions are generally positive.

Employee Diversity as of September 30, 2023

	Male	Female	Minority ⁽¹⁾
Total employees	76%	24%	32%
Managers	79%	21%	22%

⁽¹⁾ Male and female data represents all employees globally. Minority data represents U.S. employees only.

Seasonal Factors

Certain of the Company's sales are seasonal as the demand for residential air conditioning equipment and services generally increases in the summer months. This seasonality is mitigated by the other products and services provided by the Company that have no material seasonal effect.

Research and Development Expenditures

Refer to Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for research and development expenditures. The Company has committed to invest a substantial portion of its new product research and development in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. The Company invests in enhancements to the capabilities of its product lines and services to support its strategy, meet consumer preferences and achieve regulatory compliance. This includes investments in the development of the Company's OpenBlue platform and related service offerings, digital product capabilities, energy efficient products, and low GWP refrigerants and technology.

Available Information

The Company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, definitive proxy statements on Schedule 14A, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are made available free of charge through the Investor Relations section of the Company's Internet website at <http://www.johnsoncontrols.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. Copies of any materials the Company files with the SEC can also be obtained free of charge through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Company also makes available, free of charge, its Code of Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines, Board of Directors committee charters and other information related to the Company on the Company's Internet website or in printed form upon request. The Company is not including the information contained on the Company's website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

Provided below is a cautionary discussion of what we believe to be the most important risk factors applicable to the Company. Discussion of these factors is incorporated by reference into and considered an integral part of Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations." The disclosure of a risk should not be interpreted to imply that such risk has not already materialized. Additional risks not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently believes are immaterial may also impair the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

Our future growth is dependent upon our ability to develop or acquire new products and technologies that achieve market acceptance with acceptable margins.

Our future success depends on our ability to develop or acquire, manufacture and bring competitive, and increasingly complex, products and services to market quickly and cost-effectively. Our ability to develop or acquire new products, services and technologies requires the investment of significant resources. These acquisitions and development efforts divert resources from other potential investments in our businesses, and they may not lead to the development of new technologies, products or services on a timely basis. Further, we must continue to effectively adapt our products and services to a changing technological and regulatory environment to drive growth and defend against disruption caused by competitors, regulators or other external forces impacting our business and operations. If we are unable to be agile and responsive to disruption in the development of new products, services and technologies, including technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Moreover, as we introduce new products, we may be unable to detect and correct defects in the design of a product or in its application to a specified use, which could result in loss of sales or delays in market acceptance. Even after introduction, new or enhanced products may not satisfy customer preferences and product failures may cause customers to reject our products. Further, as we integrate emerging and rapidly evolving technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning into our products and services, we may not be able to anticipate or identify vulnerabilities, design flaws or security threats resulting from the use of such technology and develop adequate protection measures. As a result, these products may not achieve market acceptance and our brand image could suffer. We must also attract, develop and retain individuals with the requisite technical expertise and understanding of customers' needs to develop new technologies and introduce new products, particularly as we increase investment in our digital services and solutions business and our OpenBlue software platform. The laws and regulations applicable to our products, and our customers' product and service needs, change from time to time, and regulatory changes may render our products and technologies noncompliant or result in new or enhanced regulatory scrutiny. In addition, the markets for our products, services and technologies may not develop or grow as we anticipate. The failure of our technology, products or services to gain market acceptance due to more attractive offerings by our competitors, the introduction

of new competitors to the market with new or innovative product offerings or the failure to address any of the above factors could significantly reduce our revenues, increase our operating costs or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure to achieve and maintain a high level of product and service quality could damage our reputation with customers and negatively impact our results.

Product and service quality issues could harm customer confidence in our company and our brands. If certain of our product and service offerings do not meet applicable safety standards or our customers' expectations regarding quality, safety or performance, we could experience lost sales and increased costs and we could be exposed to legal, financial and reputational risks. In addition, when our products fail to perform as expected, we are exposed to warranty, product liability, personal injury and other claims. We have experienced such quality issues in the past and may experience such issues in the future.

We cannot be certain that our quality controls and procedures will reveal defects in our products or their raw materials, which may not become apparent until after the products have been placed in use in the market. Accordingly, there is a risk that products will have defects, which could require a product recall or field corrective action. Such remedial actions can be expensive to implement and may damage our reputation, customer relationships and market share. We have conducted product recalls and field corrective actions in the past and may do so again in the future.

In many jurisdictions, product liability claims are not limited to any specified amount of recovery. If any such claims or contribution requests or requirements exceed our available insurance or if there is a product recall, there could be an adverse impact on our results of operations. In addition, a recall or claim could require us to review some or all of our product portfolio to assess whether similar issues are present in other products, which could result in a significant disruption to our business and which could have a further adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. There can be no assurance that we will not experience any material warranty or product liability claims in the future, that we will not incur significant costs to defend such claims or that we will have adequate reserves to cover any recall, repair and replacement costs.

Failure to increase organizational effectiveness through organizational improvements may reduce our profitability or adversely impact our business.

Our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows are dependent upon our ability to drive organizational improvement. We seek to drive improvements through a variety of actions, including restructuring and integration activities, digital transformation, business portfolio reviews, productivity initiatives, functionalization, executive management changes, and business and operating model assessments. Risks associated with these actions include delays in execution, additional unexpected costs, realization of fewer than estimated productivity improvements, increased change fatigue, organizational strain and adverse effects on employee morale. We may not realize the full operational or financial benefits we expect, the recognition of these benefits may be delayed, and these actions may potentially disrupt our operations. In addition, our failure to effectively manage organizational changes may lead to increased attrition and harm our ability to attract and retain key talent.

Cybersecurity incidents impacting our IT systems and digital products could disrupt business operations, result in the loss of critical and confidential information, and materially and adversely affect our reputation and results of operations.

We rely upon the capacity, reliability and security of our IT and data security infrastructure and our ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure in response to the changing needs of our business. As we implement new systems or integrate existing systems, they may not perform as expected. We also face the challenge of supporting our older systems, which are vulnerable to increased risks, including the risk of further security breaches, system failures and disruptions, and implementing necessary upgrades. In addition, certain of our employees work remotely at times, which increases our vulnerability to cybersecurity and other IT risks. If we experience a problem with the functioning of an important IT system as a result of increased burdens placed on our IT infrastructure or a security breach of our IT systems, the resulting disruptions could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Global cybersecurity threats and incidents can range from uncoordinated individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to IT systems to sophisticated and targeted measures known as advanced persistent threats directed at the Company, its products, its customers and/or its third-party service providers, including cloud providers. These threats and incidents originate from many sources globally and include malware that takes the form of computer viruses, ransomware, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, adware, scareware, rogue software, and programs that act against the computer user. Techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to, or to sabotage, IT systems or networks are constantly evolving and may not be recognized until launched against a

target. We and third parties we utilize as vendors to support our business and operations have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, these types of threats and incidents. We and our third-party service providers have experienced and expect to continue to experience threats from sophisticated nation-state actors and organized criminal groups who engage in attacks (including advanced persistent threat intrusions) that add to the risks to our IT systems (including our cloud services providers' systems), internal networks, our customers' systems and the information that they store and process. Our customers, including the U.S. government, are increasingly requiring cybersecurity protections and mandating cybersecurity standards in our products, and we may incur additional costs to comply with such demands. We deploy countermeasures to deter, prevent, detect, respond to and mitigate these threats, including identity and access controls, data protection, vulnerability assessments, product software designs which we believe are less susceptible to cyber-attacks, monitoring of our IT networks and systems, maintenance of backup and protective systems and the incorporation of cybersecurity design throughout the lifecycle of our products. Despite these efforts, the Company has experienced, and will likely continue to experience, attacks and resulting breaches or breakdowns of the Company's, or its third-party service providers', databases or systems. Cybersecurity incidents, depending on their nature and scope, have resulted, and may in the future result, in the misappropriation, destruction, corruption or unavailability of critical data and confidential or proprietary information (our own or that of third parties) and the disruption of business operations. Such incidents have remained, and could in the future remain, undetected for an extended period of time, and the losses arising from such incidents could exceed our available insurance coverage for such matters. In addition, security breaches impacting our IT systems have in certain cases resulted in, and in the future could result in, a risk of loss or unauthorized disclosure or theft of information, which could lead to enforcement actions, litigation, regulatory or governmental audits, investigations and possible liability.

An increasing number of our products, services and technologies, including our OpenBlue software platform, are delivered with digital capabilities and accompanying interconnected device networks, which include sensors, data, building management systems and advanced computing and analytics capabilities. If we are unable to manage the lifecycle cybersecurity risk in development, deployment and operation of our digital platforms and services, they could become susceptible to cybersecurity incidents and lead to third-party claims that our product failures have caused damages to our customers. This risk is enhanced by the increasingly connected nature of our products and the role they play in managing building systems.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, we experienced a cybersecurity incident that disrupted portions of our internal information technology infrastructure and applications consisting of unauthorized access by a third party, exfiltration of data and the deployment of ransomware, which in turn caused disruptions and limitation of access to portions of our business applications that support aspects of our operations and corporate functions. As a result of this incident, we experienced disruptions to our normal operations which had an adverse impact on our financial performance, as discussed in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We have and may continue to incur significant costs in connection with the cybersecurity incident and any future cybersecurity incidents, including infrastructure investments or remediation efforts. Further, we could experience other additional consequences in the future as a result of the incident, including, reputational damage, exposure to legal claims or enforcement actions and fines levied by governmental organizations, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, limitations on our ability to analyze and investigate the incident due to limitations on the availability of historical logs and other forensic data may impact our ability to identify all of the impacts and root causes of the cybersecurity incident. There can be no assurance that additional unauthorized access or cyber incidents will not occur or that we will not suffer material losses in the future. Unauthorized access or cyber incidents could occur more frequently and on a more significant scale to those we have suffered to date. We could also experience similar consequences as a result of future cybersecurity incidents. Other potential consequences of future cybersecurity incidents could include the theft of intellectual property and the diminution in the value of our investment in research, development and engineering, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our competitiveness and results of operations.

We identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting which, if not remediated appropriately or timely, could result in the loss of investor confidence and adversely impact our business operations and our stock price.

As a result of the cybersecurity incident experienced beginning in September 2023, and as disclosed in Part II, Item 9A of this report, we have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to not maintaining sufficient information technology ("IT") controls to prevent or detect, on a timely basis, unauthorized access to certain of the Company's financial reporting systems. Accordingly, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of September 30, 2023. If we are unable to remediate the material weakness, or if we are otherwise unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, then our ability to record, process and report financial information accurately, and to prepare financial statements within required time periods, could be adversely affected. If our financial statements are not accurate, investors may not have a complete understanding of our operations. Likewise, if our financial statements are not filed on a timely basis, we could be in violation of covenants contained in the agreements governing our debt

and other borrowings. We could also be subject to sanctions or investigations by the stock exchange on which our shares are listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business. These outcomes could subject us to litigation, civil or criminal investigations or enforcement actions requiring the expenditure of financial resources and diversion of management time, could negatively affect investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements and could also adversely impact our stock price and our access to the capital markets. Moreover, while we are implementing measures designed to help ensure that control deficiencies contributing to the material weakness are remediated as soon as possible, these measures will result in additional costs, including third-party expenditures engaging security specialists and implementing certain new IT access, security and recovery measures, and such costs could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Data privacy, identity protection and information security compliance may require significant resources and presents certain risks.

We collect, store, have access to and otherwise process certain confidential or sensitive data, including proprietary business information, customer data, personal data or other information that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations and/or customer-imposed controls. Despite our efforts to protect such data, our business and our products may be vulnerable to security incidents, theft, misplaced or lost data, programming errors, or errors that could potentially lead to compromising such data, improper use of our products, systems, software solutions or networks, unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction of information, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, we experienced a cybersecurity event consisting of unauthorized access, data exfiltration and deployment of ransomware by a third party to a portion of our internal IT infrastructure. We are currently in the process of analyzing the data accessed, exfiltrated or otherwise impacted during the cybersecurity incident. The actual or perceived risk of theft, loss, fraudulent use or misuse of customer, employee or other data as a result of the cybersecurity incident, as well as non-compliance with applicable industry standards or our contractual or other legal obligations or privacy and information security policies regarding such data, could result in costs, fines, litigation or regulatory actions. We could face similar consequences in the future if we, our suppliers, channel partners, customers or other third parties experience the actual or perceived risk of theft, loss, fraudulent use or misuse of data, including as a result of employee error or malfeasance, or as a result of the imaging, software, security and other products we incorporate into our products. Such an event could lead customers to select the products and services of our competitors. Both the cybersecurity incident and similar future incidents could harm our reputation, cause unfavorable publicity or otherwise adversely affect certain potential customers' perception of the security and reliability of our services as well as our credibility and reputation, which could result in lost sales.

In addition, we operate in an environment in which there are different and potentially conflicting data privacy laws in effect in the various U.S. states and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate and we must understand and comply with each law and standard in each of these jurisdictions while ensuring the data is secure. For example, proposed regulations restricting the use of biometric security technology could impact the products and solutions offered by our security business. Government enforcement actions can be costly and interrupt the regular operation of our business, and violations of data privacy laws can result in fines, reputational damage and civil lawsuits, any of which may adversely affect our business, reputation and financial statements.

Some of our contracts do not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. While we maintain general liability insurance coverage and coverage for errors or omissions, such coverage might not be adequate or otherwise protect us from liabilities or damages with respect to claims alleging compromises of customer data, that such coverage will continue to be available to us on acceptable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage, or results in changes to our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have an adverse effect on our business.

Infringement or expiration of our intellectual property rights, or allegations that we have infringed upon the intellectual property rights of third parties, could negatively affect us.

We rely on a combination of trademarks, trade secrets, patents, copyrights, know-how, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We cannot guarantee, however, that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent infringement of our rights or misappropriation or theft of our technology, trade secrets or know-how. For example, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in some of the countries in which we operate. In addition, while we generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our trade secrets, know-how, business strategy and other proprietary information, such confidentiality agreements could be breached or otherwise may not provide meaningful protection for our

trade secrets and know-how related to the design, manufacture or operation of our products. From time to time we resort to litigation to protect our intellectual property rights. Such proceedings can be burdensome and costly, and we may not prevail. Further, adequate remedies may not be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and manufacturing expertise. Finally, for those products in our portfolio that rely on patent protection, once a patent has expired, the product is generally open to competition. Products under patent protection usually generate significantly higher revenues than those not protected by patents. If we fail to successfully enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could suffer, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, we are, from time to time, subject to claims of intellectual property infringement by third parties, including practicing entities and non-practicing entities. Regardless of the merit of such claims, responding to infringement claims can be expensive and time-consuming. The litigation process is subject to inherent uncertainties, and we may not prevail in litigation matters regardless of the merits of our position. Intellectual property lawsuits or claims may become extremely disruptive if the plaintiffs succeed in blocking the trade of our products and services and they may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We rely on our global direct installation channel for a significant portion of our revenue. Failure to maintain and grow the installed base resulting from direct channel sales could adversely affect our business.

Unlike many of our competitors, we rely on a direct sales channel for a substantial portion of our revenue. The direct channel provides for the installation of fire and security solutions, and HVAC equipment manufactured by us. This represents a significant distribution channel for our products, creates a large installed base of our fire and security solutions and HVAC equipment, and creates opportunities for longer term service and monitoring revenue. If we are unable to maintain or grow this installation business, whether due to changes in economic conditions, a failure to anticipate changing customer needs, a failure to introduce innovative or technologically advanced solutions, or for any other reason, our installation revenue could decline, which could in turn adversely impact our product pull-through and our ability to grow service and monitoring revenue.

Global climate change and related regulations could negatively affect our business.

The effects of climate change create financial risks to our business. For example, the effects of climate change could disrupt our operations by impacting the availability and cost of materials needed for manufacturing, exacerbate existing risks to our supply chain and increase insurance and other operating costs. These factors may impact our decisions to construct new facilities or maintain existing facilities in areas most prone to physical climate risks. We could also face indirect financial risks passed through the supply chain and disruptions that could result in increased prices for our products and the resources needed to produce them.

Increased public awareness and concern regarding global climate change has resulted in more regulations designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These regulations tend to be implemented under global, national and sub-national climate objectives or policies, and target the global warming potential (“GWP”) of refrigerants, equipment energy efficiency, and the combustion of fossil fuels as a heating source. Many of our products consume energy and use refrigerants. Regulations which seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions present a risk to our global products business, predominantly our HVAC business, if we do not adequately prepare our product portfolio. As a result, we have and may be in the future required to make increased research and development and other capital expenditures to improve our product portfolio in order to meet new regulations and standards. Further, our customers and the markets we serve may impose emissions or other environmental standards through regulation, market-based emissions policies or consumer preference that we may not be able to timely meet due to the required level of capital investment or technological advancement. While we have been committed to continuous improvements to our product portfolio to meet and exceed anticipated regulations and preferences, there can be no assurance that our commitments will be successful, that our products will be accepted by the market, that proposed regulation or deregulation will not have a negative competitive impact or that economic returns will reflect our investments in new product development.

We are subject to emerging and competing climate regulations. There continues to be a lack of consistent climate legislation, which creates economic and regulatory uncertainty. Such regulatory uncertainty extends to incentives, which if discontinued, could adversely impact the demand for energy efficient buildings, and could increase costs of compliance. These factors may impact the demand for our products, obsolescence of our products and our results of operations.

Failure to achieve our public sustainability commitments could negatively affect our reputation and business.

As of the date of this filing, we have made several public commitments regarding our intended reduction of carbon emissions, including commitments to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2040 and the establishment of science-based targets to reduce carbon emissions from our operations and the operations of our customers. Although we intend to meet these commitments, we

may be required to expend significant resources to do so, which could increase our operational costs. Further, there can be no assurance of the extent to which any of our commitments will be achieved, or that any future investments we make in furtherance of achieving such targets and goals will meet investor expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance. Moreover, we may determine that it is in the best interest of our company and our shareholders to prioritize other business, social, governance or sustainable investments over the achievement of our current commitments based on economic, regulatory and social factors, business strategy or pressure from investors, activist groups or other stakeholders. If we are unable to meet these commitments, then we could incur adverse publicity and reaction from investors, activist groups and other stakeholders, which could adversely impact the perception of our brand and our products and services by current and potential customers, as well as investors, which could in turn adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

The ability of suppliers to deliver raw materials, parts and components to our manufacturing facilities, and our ability to manufacture and deliver services without disruption, could affect our results of operations.

We use a wide range of materials (primarily steel, copper and aluminum) and components (including semiconductors and other electronic components) in the global production of our products, which come from numerous suppliers around the world. Because not all of our business arrangements provide for guaranteed supply and some key parts may be available only from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers, we are subject to supply and pricing risk. Our operations and those of our suppliers are subject to disruption for a variety of reasons, including supplier plant shutdowns or slowdowns, transportation delays, work stoppages, labor relations, labor shortages, global geopolitical instability, price inflation, governmental regulatory and enforcement actions, intellectual property claims against suppliers, financial issues such as supplier bankruptcy, information technology failures, and hazards such as fire, earthquakes, flooding, or other natural disasters. For example, during 2022 and 2023 we were impacted by the following supply chain issues, due to economic, political and other factors largely beyond our control: increased input material costs and component shortages; supply chain disruptions and delays and cost inflation. In addition, some of our subcontractors have experienced supply chain and labor disruptions, which have and could in the future impact our ability to timely complete projects and convert our backlog. Such disruptions have and could in the future interrupt our ability to manufacture or obtain certain products and components, thereby adversely impacting our ability to provide products to customers, convert our backlog into revenue and realize expected profit margins. We could experience the reoccurrence of similar or new disruptions in the future, the effect of which will depend on our ability to successfully mitigate and offset the impact of these disruptions. Any significant disruption could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Material supply shortages and delays in deliveries, along with other factors such as price inflation, can also result in increased pricing. While many of our customers permit quarterly or other periodic adjustments to pricing based on changes in component prices and other factors, we may bear the risk of price increases that occur between any such repricing or, if such repricing is not permitted, during the balance of the term of the particular customer contract. The inability to timely convert our backlog due to supply chain disruptions subjects us to pricing risk due to cost inflation occurring between the generation of backlog and its conversion into revenue. If we are unable to effectively manage the impacts of price inflation and timely convert our backlog, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could materially and adversely be affected.

Our business success depends on attracting and retaining qualified personnel.

Our ability to sustain and grow our business requires us to hire, retain and develop a high-performance, customer-centric and diverse management team and workforce. Continuous efficient and timely customer service, customer support and customer intimacy are essential to enabling customer loyalty and driving our financial results. Our growth strategies require that we pivot to new talent capability investments and build the workforce of the future, with an emphasis on developing skills in digital and consultative, outcome-based selling. Failure to ensure that we have the leadership and talent capacity with the necessary skillset and experience could impede our ability to deliver our growth objectives, execute our strategic plan and effectively transition our leadership. Any unplanned turnover or inability to attract and retain key employees could have a negative effect on our results of operations.

Our ability to convert backlog into revenue requires us to maintain a labor force that is sufficiently large enough to support our manufacturing operations to meet customer demand, as well as provide on-site services and project support for our customers. This includes recruiting, hiring and retaining skilled trade workers to support our direct channel field businesses. We have in the past, and could in the future, experience shortages for skilled or unskilled labor. The impacts of such labor shortages could limit our ability to convert backlog into revenue and negatively impact our results of operations.

A material disruption of our operations due to catastrophic or geopolitical events, particularly at our monitoring and/or manufacturing facilities, could materially and adversely affect our business.

If our operations, particularly at our monitoring facilities and/or manufacturing facilities, were to be disrupted as a result of significant equipment failures, natural disasters, pandemics, climate change, cybersecurity incidents, power outages, fires, explosions, abrupt political change, armed conflict, terrorism, sabotage, adverse weather conditions, public health crises, labor disputes, labor shortages or other reasons, we may be unable to effectively respond to alarm signals, fill customer orders, convert our backlog, collect revenue and otherwise meet obligations to or demand from our customers, which could adversely affect our financial performance. These events may also cause us to experience increased costs and reduced productivity. For example, our recent cybersecurity incident caused disruptions to our operations, adversely affecting our financial performance. For more information on the impact of the cybersecurity incident, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The occurrence or reoccurrence of regional epidemics or a global pandemic, such as COVID-19, may adversely affect our operations, financial condition, and results of operations. The extent to which global pandemics impact our business going forward will depend on factors such as the duration and scope of the pandemic; governmental, business, and individuals' actions in response to the pandemic; and the impact on economic activity, including the possibility of recession or financial market instability. Measures to contain a global pandemic may intensify other risks described in these Risk Factors.

Interruptions to production could increase our costs and reduce our sales. Any interruption in production capability could require us to make substantial capital expenditures or purchase alternative material at higher costs to fill customer orders, which could negatively affect our profitability and financial condition. We maintain property damage insurance that we believe to be adequate to provide for reconstruction of facilities and equipment, cybersecurity insurance to mitigate losses resulting from cybersecurity incidents, as well as business interruption insurance to mitigate losses resulting from significant production interruption or shutdown caused by an insured loss. However, any recovery under our insurance policies may not offset the lost sales or increased costs that may be experienced during the disruption of operations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business may be adversely affected by work stoppages, union negotiations, labor disputes and other matters associated with our labor force.

We employ approximately 100,000 people worldwide. Approximately 22% of these employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements or works councils. Although we believe that our relations with the labor unions and works councils that represent our employees are generally good and we have experienced no material strikes or work stoppages recently, no assurances can be made that we will not experience in the future these and other types of conflicts with labor unions, works councils, other groups representing employees or our employees generally, or that any future negotiations with our labor unions will not result in significant increases in our cost of labor. Additionally, a work stoppage at one of our suppliers could materially and adversely affect our operations if an alternative source of supply were not readily available. Work stoppages by employees of our customers could also result in reduced demand for our products.

Risks Related to Macroeconomic and Political Conditions

Some of the industries in which we operate are cyclical and, accordingly, demand for our products and services could be adversely affected by downturns in these industries.

Much of the demand for installation of our products and solutions is driven by commercial, institutional, industrial, data center, governmental and residential construction, industrial facility expansion, retrofit activity, maintenance projects and other capital investments in buildings within the sectors that we serve. Construction and other capital investment projects are heavily dependent on general economic conditions, localized demand for real estate and availability of credit, public funding or other sources of financing. Some of the real estate markets we serve are prone to significant fluctuations in supply and demand. In addition, most real estate developers rely heavily on project financing in order to initiate and complete projects. Declines in real estate values and increases in prevailing interest rates could lead to significant reductions in the demand for and availability of project financing, even in markets where demand may otherwise be sufficient to support new construction. These factors could in turn temper demand for new building products and solutions and have a corresponding impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Levels of industrial capital expenditures for facility expansions and maintenance are dependent on general economic conditions, economic conditions within specific industries we serve, expectations of future market behavior and available financing. The

businesses of many of our industrial customers are to varying degrees cyclical and have experienced periodic downturns. During such economic downturns, customers in these industries tend to delay major capital projects, including greenfield construction, maintenance projects and upgrades. Additionally, demand for our products and services may be affected by volatility in energy, component and commodity prices, commodity and component availability and fluctuating demand forecasts, as our customers may be more conservative in their capital planning, which may reduce demand for our products and services as projects are postponed or cancelled. Increases in prevailing interest rates or disruptions in financial markets and banking systems could make credit and capital markets difficult for our customers to access and could significantly raise the cost of new debt for our customers. Any difficulty in accessing these markets and the increased associated costs can have a negative effect on investment in large capital projects, including necessary maintenance and upgrades, even during periods of favorable end-market conditions.

Many of our customers inside and outside of the industrial and commercial sectors, including governmental and institutional customers, have experienced budgetary constraints as sources of revenue have been negatively impacted by adverse or stagnant economic conditions, including continued increases in interest rates. These budgetary constraints have in the past, and may in the future, reduce demand for our products and services among governmental and institutional customers.

Reduced demand for our products and services could result in the delay or cancellation of existing orders or lead to excess capacity, which unfavorably impacts our absorption of fixed costs. This reduced demand may also erode average selling prices in the industries we serve. Any of these results could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Economic, political, credit and capital market conditions could adversely affect our financial performance, our ability to grow or sustain our business and our ability to access the capital markets.

We compete around the world in various geographic regions and product markets. Global economic and political conditions affect each of our primary businesses and the businesses of our customers and suppliers. Recessions, economic downturns, price instability, inflation, slowing economic growth and social and political instability in the industries and/or markets where we compete could negatively affect our revenues and financial performance in future periods, result in future restructuring charges, and adversely impact our ability to grow or sustain our business. For example, current macroeconomic and political instability caused by rising interest rates, global supply chain disruptions, inflation, ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine as well as Israel and Hamas, geopolitical tensions and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, have and could continue to adversely impact our results of operations. Other potential consequences arising from the conflicts, the further escalation of geopolitical tensions globally and their effect on our business and results of operations as well as the global economy, cannot be predicted. This may include further economic sanctions, embargoes, regional instability, geopolitical shifts, regional or international expansion of current conflicts, energy instability, potential retaliatory action by governments, supply chain disruptions, disruption to local markets, increased cybersecurity attacks against us, our third-party service providers and customers, collateral consequences from cyber conflicts between nation-states or other politically motivated actors targeting critical technology infrastructure. and increased tensions among countries in which we operate. Our failure to adequately react to these and other political and economic conditions could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The capital and credit markets provide us with liquidity to operate and grow our business beyond the liquidity that operating cash flows provide. A worldwide economic downturn and/or disruption of the credit markets could reduce our access to capital necessary for our operations and executing our strategic plan. In addition, we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, increased capital costs due to increases in global interest rates. If our access to capital were to become significantly constrained, or if costs of capital increased significantly due to increased interest rates, lowered credit ratings, prevailing industry conditions, the volatility of the capital markets or other factors; then our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Risks associated with our non-U.S. operations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have significant operations in a number of countries outside the U.S., some of which are located in emerging markets. Long-term economic and geopolitical uncertainty in any of the regions of the world in which we operate, such as Asia, South America, the Middle East, Europe and emerging markets, could result in the disruption of markets and negatively affect cash flows from our operations to cover our capital needs and debt service requirements.

In addition, as a result of our global presence, a significant portion of our revenues and expenses is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We are therefore subject to non-U.S. currency risks and non-U.S. exchange exposure. While we employ financial instruments to hedge some of our transactional foreign exchange exposure, these activities do not insulate us completely from those exposures. Exchange rates can be volatile and a substantial weakening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar could reduce our profit margin in various locations outside of the U.S. and adversely impact the comparability of results from period to period. During each of 2022 and 2023, we experienced a reduction in revenue and profits as a result of the significant strengthening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies. The continued strength of the U.S. dollar could continue to adversely impact our revenue and profit in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

There are other risks that are inherent in our non-U.S. operations, including the potential for changes in socio-economic conditions, laws and regulations, including anti-trust, labor and environmental laws, and monetary and fiscal policies; the ability to enforce rights, collect revenues and protect assets in foreign jurisdictions; protectionist measures that may prohibit acquisitions or joint ventures, or impact trade volumes; unsettled or unstable political conditions; international conflict; government-imposed plant or other operational shutdowns; backlash from foreign labor organizations related to our restructuring actions; corruption; natural and man-made disasters, hazards and losses; violence, civil and labor unrest, and possible terrorist attacks. These and other factors may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Changes in U.S. or foreign trade policies and other factors beyond our control may adversely impact our business and operating results.

Geopolitical tensions and trade disputes can disrupt supply chains and increase the cost of our products. This could cause our products to be more expensive for customers, which could reduce the demand for or attractiveness of such products. In addition, a geopolitical conflict in a region where we operate could disrupt our ability to conduct business operations in that region. Countries also could adopt restrictive trade measures, such as laws and regulations concerning investments and limitations on foreign ownership of businesses, taxation, foreign exchange controls, capital controls, employment regulations and the repatriation of earnings and controls on imports or exports of goods, technology, or data, any of which could adversely affect our operations and supply chain and limit our ability to offer our products and services as intended. Changes in laws or policies governing the terms of foreign trade, and in particular increased trade restrictions, tariffs or taxes on imports from countries where we manufacture products or from where we import products or raw materials (either directly or through our suppliers) could have an impact on our competitive position, business operations and financial results. For example, the U.S., China and other countries continue to implement restrictive trade actions, including tariffs, export controls, sanctions, legislation favoring domestic investment and other actions impacting the import and export of goods, foreign investment and foreign operations in jurisdictions in which we operate. These kinds of restrictions could be adopted with little to no advanced notice, and we may not be able to effectively mitigate the adverse impacts from such measures. Political uncertainty surrounding trade or other international disputes also could have a negative impact on customer confidence and willingness to spend money, which could impair our future growth. Any of these events could increase the cost of our products, create disruptions to our supply chain and impair our ability to effectively operate and compete in the countries where we do business.

Volatility in commodity prices may adversely affect our results of operations.

Increases in commodity costs can negatively impact the profitability of orders in backlog as prices on such orders are typically fixed; therefore, in the short-term, our ability to adjust for changes in certain commodity prices is limited. In these cases, if we are not able to recover commodity cost increases through price increases to our customers on new orders, then such increases will have an adverse effect on our results of operations. In cases where commodity price risk cannot be naturally offset or hedged through supply-based fixed-price contracts, we use commodity hedge contracts to minimize overall price risk associated with our anticipated commodity purchases. Unfavorability in our hedging programs during a period of declining commodity prices could result in lower margins as we reduce prices to match the market on a fixed commodity cost level. Additionally, to the extent we do not or are unable to hedge certain commodities and the commodity prices substantially increase, such increases will have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

During fiscal 2023, we experienced increased commodity costs as a result of global macroeconomic trends, including global price inflation, supply chain disruption and the Russia/Ukraine conflict. We could experience further cost fluctuations in the future, which could negatively impact our results of operations to the extent we are unable to successfully mitigate and offset the impact of increased costs.

Risks Related to Government Regulations

Our businesses operate in regulated industries and are subject to a variety of complex and continually changing laws and regulations.

Our operations and employees are subject to various U.S. federal, state and local licensing laws, codes and standards and similar foreign laws, codes, standards and regulations. Changes in laws or regulations could require us to change the way we operate or to utilize resources to maintain compliance, which could increase costs or otherwise disrupt operations. In addition, failure to comply with any applicable laws or regulations could result in substantial fines or revocation of our operating permits and licenses. Competition or other regulatory investigations can continue for several years, be costly to defend and can result in substantial fines. If laws and regulations were to change or if we or our products failed to comply, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Due to the international scope of our operations, the system of laws and regulations to which we are subject is complex and includes regulations issued by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security, the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control and various non U.S. governmental agencies, including applicable export controls, anti-trust, customs, currency exchange control and transfer pricing regulations, laws regulating the foreign ownership of assets, and laws governing certain materials that may be in our products. No assurances can be made that we will continue to be found to be operating in compliance with, or be able to detect violations of, any such laws or regulations.

We are also subject to a complex network of tax laws and tax treaties that impact our effective tax rate. For more information on risks related to tax regulation, see "Risks Related to Tax Matters" below.

We cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

We are subject to requirements relating to environmental and safety regulations and environmental remediation matters which could adversely affect our business, results of operation and reputation.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing, among other things, solid and hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal, and remediation of releases of hazardous materials. There are significant capital, operating and other costs associated with compliance with these environmental laws and regulations. Environmental laws and regulations may become more stringent in the future, which could increase costs of compliance, decrease demand for our products, create reputational harm or require us to manufacture with alternative technologies and materials. For example, our subsidiary Tyco Fire Protection Products announced it will discontinue the production and sale of fluorinated firefighting foams by June 2024, including Aqueous Film-Forming Foam ("AFFF") and related products, and will transition to non-fluorinated foam alternatives.

Federal, state and local authorities also regulate a variety of matters, including, but not limited to, health, safety laws governing employee injuries, and permitting requirements in addition to the environmental matters discussed above. If we are unable to adequately comply with applicable health and safety regulations and provide our employees with a safe working environment, we may be subject to litigation and regulatory action, in addition to negatively impacting our ability to attract and retain talented employees. New legislation and regulations may require us to make material changes to our operations, resulting in significant increases to the cost of production. Additionally, violations of environmental, health and safety laws are subject to civil, and, in some cases, criminal sanctions. As a result of these various uncertainties, we may incur unexpected interruptions to operations, fines, penalties or other reductions in income which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act and similar anti-bribery laws around the world.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), the U.K. Bribery Act and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials or other persons for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, and require that companies maintain accurate books and records. Our policies mandate compliance with these laws. We operate in many parts of the world that are recognized as having governmental and commercial corruption and local customs and practices that can be inconsistent with anti-bribery laws. We cannot provide assurance that our internal control policies and procedures will preclude reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees

or third-party intermediaries. Where we believe or have reason to believe that our employees or agents have or may have violated applicable anti-corruption laws, or if we are subject to allegations of any such violations, we have and will investigate the allegations and from time to time as necessary may engage outside counsel to investigate the relevant facts and circumstances, which can be expensive and require significant time and attention from senior management. Violations of these laws may result in criminal or civil sanctions, which could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, we could be subject to commercial impacts such as lost revenue from customers who decline to do business with us as a result of such compliance matters, which also could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to risks arising from regulations applicable to companies doing business with the U.S. government.

Our customers include many U.S. federal, state and local government authorities. Doing business with the U.S. federal, state and local governments subjects us to certain particular risks, including dependence on the level of government spending and compliance with and changes in governmental procurement and security regulations. Agreements relating to the sale of products to government entities may be subject to termination, reduction or modification, either at the convenience of the government or for failure to perform under the applicable contract. We are subject to potential government investigations of business practices and compliance with government procurement and security regulations, which can be expensive and burdensome. If we were charged with wrongdoing as a result of an investigation, we could be suspended from bidding on or receiving awards of new government contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, various U.S. federal and state legislative proposals have been made in the past that would deny governmental contracts to U.S. companies that have moved their corporate location abroad. We are unable to predict the likelihood that, or final form in which, any such proposed legislation might become law, the nature of regulations that may be promulgated under any future legislative enactments, or the effect such enactments and increased regulatory scrutiny may have on our business.

Risks Related to Litigation

Potential liability for environmental contamination could result in substantial costs.

We have projects underway at multiple current and former manufacturing and testing facilities to investigate and remediate environmental contamination resulting from past operations by us or by other businesses that previously owned or used the properties, including our Fire Technology Center and Stanton Street manufacturing facility located in Marinette, Wisconsin. These projects relate to a variety of activities, including arsenic, solvent, oil, metal, lead, PFOS, PFOA and/or other per- and polyfluorinated substances ("PFAS") and other hazardous substance contamination cleanup; and structure decontamination and demolition, including asbestos abatement. Governments in the United States and internationally have increasingly been regulating PFAS, which is contained in certain of the Company's firefighting foam products. These regulations include declining emission standards and limits set as to the presence of certain compounds. Because of uncertainties associated with environmental regulation and environmental remediation activities at sites where we may be liable, future expenses that we may incur to remediate identified sites and resolve outstanding litigation could be considerably higher than the current accrued liability on our consolidated statements of financial position, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, we have been named, along with others, in a number of class action and other lawsuits relating to the use of firefighting foam products by the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. military and others for fire suppression purposes and related training exercises. It is difficult to predict the outcome or ultimate financial exposure, if any, represented by these matters, and there can be no assurance that any such exposure will not be material. Such claims may also negatively affect our reputation. See Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on these matters.

We are party to asbestos-related product litigation that could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We and certain of our subsidiaries, along with numerous other third parties, are named as defendants in personal injury lawsuits based on alleged exposure to asbestos containing materials. These cases typically involve product liability claims based primarily on allegations of manufacture, sale or distribution of industrial products that either contained asbestos or were used with asbestos containing components. We cannot predict with certainty the extent to which we will be successful in litigating or otherwise resolving lawsuits on satisfactory terms in the future and we continue to evaluate different strategies related to asbestos claims filed against us including entity restructuring and judicial relief. Unfavorable rulings, judgments or settlement terms could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See

Note 21, “Commitments and Contingencies,” of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on these matters.

Legal proceedings in which we are, or may be, a party may adversely affect us.

We are currently, and may in the future, become subject to legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes. These are typically claims that arise in the normal course of business including, without limitation, commercial or contractual disputes with our suppliers or customers, intellectual property matters, third party liability, including product liability claims, and employment claims. In addition, we may be exposed to greater risks of liability for employee acts or omissions, or system failure, in our fire and security businesses than may not be inherent in other businesses. In particular, because many of our fire and security products and services are intended to protect lives and real and personal property, we may have greater exposure to litigation risks than other businesses. The nature of the services we provide exposes us to the risks that we may be held liable for employee acts or omissions or system failures. As a result, such employee acts or omissions or system failures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Relating to Strategic Transactions

We may be unable to successfully execute or effectively integrate acquisitions or joint ventures.

We expect acquisitions of businesses and assets, as well as joint ventures (or other strategic arrangements), to play a role in our future growth and our ability to build capabilities in our products and services. We cannot be certain that we will be able to identify attractive acquisition or joint venture targets, obtain financing for acquisitions on satisfactory terms, successfully acquire identified targets or form joint ventures, or manage the timing of acquisitions with capital obligations across our businesses. Competition for acquisition opportunities may rise, thereby increasing our costs of making acquisitions or causing us to refrain from making further acquisitions.

Acquisitions and investments may involve significant cash expenditures, debt incurrences, equity issuances, operating losses and expenses and may be dilutive to earnings. Acquisitions involve numerous other risks, including: the diversion of management attention to integration matters; difficulties in integrating operations and systems; challenges in conforming standards, controls, procedures and accounting and other policies, business cultures and compensation structures; difficulties in assimilating employees and in attracting and retaining key personnel; challenges in successfully integrating and operating businesses with different characteristics than our current core businesses; challenges in keeping existing customers and obtaining new customers; difficulties in achieving anticipated cost savings, synergies, business opportunities and growth prospects; contingent liabilities (including contingent tax liabilities and earn-out obligations) that are larger than expected; and potential unknown liabilities, adverse consequences and unforeseen increased expenses associated with acquired companies. The goodwill and intangible assets recorded with past acquisitions were significant and impairment of such assets could result in a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Many of these factors are outside of our control, and any one of them could result in increased costs, decreased expected revenues and diversion of management time and energy, which could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks associated with joint venture investments may adversely affect our business and financial results.

We have entered into several joint ventures and we may enter into additional joint ventures in the future. Our joint venture partners may at any time have economic, business or legal interests or goals that are inconsistent with our goals or with the goals of the joint venture. In addition, we may compete against our joint venture partners in certain of our markets. Disagreements with our business partners may impede our ability to maximize the benefits of our partnerships. Our joint venture arrangements may require us, among other matters, to pay certain costs or to make certain capital investments or to seek our joint venture partner’s consent to take certain actions. In addition, our joint venture partners may be unable or unwilling to meet their economic or other obligations under the operative documents, and we may be required to either fulfill those obligations alone to ensure the ongoing success of a joint venture or to dissolve and liquidate a joint venture. These risks could result in a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Divestitures of some of our businesses or product lines may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We continually evaluate the performance and strategic fit of all of our businesses and may sell businesses or product lines. Divestitures involve risks, including difficulties in the separation of operations, services, products and personnel, the diversion

of management's attention from other business concerns, the disruption of our business, the potential loss of key employees and the retention of uncertain environmental or other contingent liabilities related to the divested business. Some divestitures may be dilutive to earnings. In addition, divestitures may result in significant asset impairment charges, including those related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In the event we are unable to successfully divest a business or product line, we may be forced to wind down such business or product line, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in managing these or any other significant risks that we encounter in divesting a business or product line, and any divestiture we undertake could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and may also result in a diversion of management attention, operational difficulties and losses.

Risks Related to Tax Matters

Future potential changes to the tax laws could adversely affect us and our affiliates.

Legislative and regulatory action may be taken in the U.S. and other jurisdictions in which we operate, which, if ultimately enacted, could override tax treaties upon which we rely, or broaden the circumstances under which we would be considered a U.S. resident, each of which could materially and adversely affect our effective tax rate. We cannot predict the outcome of any specific legislative or regulatory proposals and such changes could have a prospective or retroactive application. However, if proposals were enacted that had the effect of disregarding our incorporation in Ireland or limiting Johnson Controls International plc's ability, as an Irish company, to take advantage of tax treaties with the U.S., we could be subject to increased taxation, potentially significant expense, and/or other adverse tax consequences.

The U.S. enacted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA") in August 2022, which, among other sections, creates a new book minimum tax of at least 15% of consolidated GAAP pre-tax income for corporations with average book income in excess of \$1 billion. The book minimum tax will first apply to us in fiscal 2024. We do not expect the IRA to have a material impact on our effective tax rate, however, it is possible that the U.S. Congress could advance other tax legislation proposals in the future that could have a material impact on our tax rate. In addition, in October 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD")/G20 inclusive framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the Inclusive Framework) published a statement updating and finalizing the key components of a two-pillar plan on global tax reform which has now been agreed upon by the majority of OECD members. Pillar One allows countries to reallocate a portion of residual profits earned by multinational enterprises ("MNE"), with an annual global revenue exceeding €20 billion and a profit margin over 10%, to other market jurisdictions. The adoption of Pillar One and its potential effective date remain uncertain. Pillar Two requires MNEs with an annual global revenue exceeding €750 million to pay a global minimum tax of 15%. On December 15, 2022, the Council of the EU formally adopted Directive (EU) 2022/2523 (the "Pillar Two Directive") to achieve a coordinated implementation of Pillar Two in EU Member States consistent with EU law. On October 19, 2023, the Irish Minister of Finance published Irish Finance (No.2) Bill 2023, which includes implementation of the 15% Pillar Two global minimum tax. The bill, subject to amendment during the legislative process, is expected to be signed into law by late December. The Pillar Two legislation is anticipated to be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2024. We are continuing to evaluate the potential impact on future periods of the Pillar Two Framework, pending legislative adoption by individual countries, as such changes could result in an increase in our effective tax rate.

Future potential changes to the U.S. tax laws could result in us being treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") may not agree that we should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

Because Johnson Controls International plc is organized under the laws of Ireland, it would generally be classified as a foreign corporation under the general rule that a corporation is considered tax resident in the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, Section 7874 of the Code ("Section 7874") provides an exception to this general rule under which a non-U.S. incorporated entity may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. The IRS may assert that, as a result of the Merger, Johnson Controls International plc should be treated as a U.S. corporation (and, therefore, a U.S. tax resident) for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 7874 of the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS may also assert that the ability of our U.S. affiliates to utilize U.S. tax attributes, such as net operating losses and certain tax credits, to offset U.S. taxable income resulting from certain transactions may be limited under Section 7874. The application of these rules could result in significant additional U.S. tax liability. In addition, a retroactive change to U.S. tax laws in this area could change the tax classification of Johnson Controls International plc. If it were to be treated as a U.S. corporation for federal tax purposes, we could be subject to substantially greater U.S. tax liability than currently contemplated as a non-U.S. corporation.

Based on the terms of the Merger, we currently expect that Section 7874 does not apply to us or our affiliates as a result of the Merger. However, determining the applicability of Section 7874 is complex and is subject to factual and legal uncertainties. Thus, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the position that Johnson Controls International plc should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or that Section 7874 does not otherwise apply.

Changes to the U.S. model income tax treaty could adversely affect us.

On February 17, 2016, the U.S. Treasury released a revised U.S. model income tax convention (the "new model"), which is the baseline text used by the U.S. Treasury to negotiate tax treaties. If any or all of the modifications to the model treaty are adopted in the main jurisdictions in which we do business, they could, among other things, cause double taxation, increase audit risk and substantially increase our worldwide tax liability. We cannot predict the outcome of any specific modifications to the model treaty, and we cannot provide assurance that any such modifications will not apply to us.

Negative or unexpected tax consequences could adversely affect our results of operations.

Adverse changes in the underlying profitability and financial outlook of our operations in several jurisdictions could lead to additional changes in our valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and other tax reserves on our statement of financial position, and the future sale of certain businesses could potentially result in the reversal of outside basis differences that could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, changes in tax laws in the U.S., Ireland or in other countries where we have significant operations could materially affect deferred tax assets and liabilities on our consolidated statements of financial position and our income tax provision in our consolidated statements of income.

We are also subject to tax audits by governmental authorities. Negative unexpected results from one or more such tax audits could adversely affect our results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Jurisdiction of Incorporation

Irish law differs from the laws in effect in the U.S. and may afford less protection to holders of our securities.

It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the U.S. against us in Ireland based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. In addition, there is some uncertainty as to whether the courts of Ireland would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws or hear actions against us or those persons based on those laws. We have been advised that the U.S. currently does not have a treaty with Ireland providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not based solely on U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Ireland.

As an Irish company, Johnson Controls is governed by the Irish Companies Acts, which differ in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and shareholders, including, among others, differences relating to interested director and officer transactions and shareholder lawsuits. Likewise, the duties of directors and officers of an Irish company generally are owed to the company only. Shareholders of Irish companies generally do not have a personal right of action against directors or officers of the company and may exercise such rights of action on behalf of the company only in limited circumstances. Accordingly, holders of Johnson Controls International plc securities may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would holders of securities of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the U.S.

Transfers of Johnson Controls ordinary shares may be subject to Irish stamp duty.

For the majority of transfers of Johnson Controls ordinary shares, there is no Irish stamp duty. However, Irish stamp duty is payable for certain share transfers. A transfer of Johnson Controls ordinary shares from a seller who holds shares beneficially (i.e., through the Depository Trust Company ("DTC")) to a buyer who holds the acquired shares beneficially is not subject to Irish stamp duty (unless the transfer involves a change in the nominee that is the record holder of the transferred shares). A transfer of Johnson Controls ordinary shares by a seller who holds shares directly (i.e., not through DTC) to any buyer, or by a seller who holds the shares beneficially to a buyer who holds the acquired shares directly, may be subject to Irish stamp duty (currently at the rate of 1% of the price paid or the market value of the shares acquired, if higher) payable by the buyer. A shareholder who directly holds shares may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account to be held through DTC without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided that the shareholder has confirmed to Johnson Controls transfer agent that there is no change in the ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and, at the time of the transfer, there is no agreement in place for a sale of the shares.

We currently intend to pay, or cause one of our affiliates to pay, stamp duty in connection with share transfers made in the ordinary course of trading by a seller who holds shares directly to a buyer who holds the acquired shares beneficially. In other cases, Johnson Controls may, in its absolute discretion, pay or cause one of its affiliates to pay any stamp duty. Johnson Controls Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, in the event of any such payment, Johnson Controls (i) may seek reimbursement from the buyer, (ii) may have a lien against the Johnson Controls ordinary shares acquired by such buyer and any dividends paid on such shares and (iii) may set-off the amount of the stamp duty against future dividends on such shares. Parties to a share transfer may assume that any stamp duty arising in respect of a transaction in Johnson Controls ordinary shares has been paid unless one or both of such parties is otherwise notified by Johnson Controls.

Dividends paid by us may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax.

In certain circumstances, as an Irish tax resident company, we will be required to deduct Irish dividend withholding tax (currently at the rate of 25%) from dividends paid to our shareholders. Shareholders that are residents in the U.S., European Union countries (other than Ireland) or other countries with which Ireland has signed a tax treaty (whether the treaty has been ratified or not) generally should not be subject to Irish withholding tax so long as the shareholder has provided certain Irish dividend withholding tax forms. However, some shareholders may be subject to withholding tax, which could adversely affect the price of our ordinary shares.

Dividends received by investors could be subject to Irish income tax.

Dividends paid in respect of Johnson Controls ordinary shares generally are not subject to Irish income tax where the beneficial owner of these dividends is exempt from dividend withholding tax, unless the beneficial owner of the dividend has some connection with Ireland other than his or her shareholding in Johnson Controls.

Johnson Controls shareholders who receive their dividends subject to Irish dividend withholding tax generally will have no further liability to Irish income tax on the dividend unless the beneficial owner of the dividend has some connection with Ireland other than his or her shareholding in Johnson Controls.

General Risk Factors

The potential insolvency or financial distress of third parties could adversely impact our business and results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk that third parties to various arrangements who owe us money or goods and services, or who purchase goods and services from us, will not be able to perform their obligations or continue to place orders due to insolvency or financial distress. If third parties fail to perform their obligations under arrangements with us, we may be forced to replace the underlying commitment at current or above market prices or on other terms that are less favorable to us. In such events, we may incur losses, or our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity could otherwise be adversely affected.

Risks related to our defined benefit retirement plans may adversely impact our results of operations and cash flow.

Significant changes in actual investment return on defined benefit plan assets, discount rates, mortality assumptions and other factors could adversely affect our results of operations and the amounts of contributions we must make to our defined benefit plans in future periods. Because we mark-to-market our defined benefit plan assets and liabilities on an annual basis, large non-cash gains or losses could be recorded in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or when a remeasurement event occurs. Generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. require that we calculate income or expense for the plans using actuarial valuations. These valuations reflect assumptions about financial markets and interest rates, which may change based on economic conditions. Funding requirements for our defined benefit plans are dependent upon, among other factors, interest rates, underlying asset returns and the impact of legislative or regulatory changes related to defined benefit funding obligations.

A variety of other factors could adversely affect the results of operations of our business.

Any of the following could materially and adversely impact the results of operations of our business: loss of, changes in, or failure to perform under guaranteed performance contracts with our major customers; cancellation of, or significant delays in, projects in our backlog; delays or difficulties in new product development; our ability to recognize the expected benefits of our restructuring actions, downgrades in the ratings of our debt, material increases to our level of indebtedness, products and services that we are unable to pass on to the market; changes in energy costs or governmental regulations that would decrease

the incentive for customers to update or improve their building control systems; and natural or man-made disasters or losses that impact our ability to deliver products and services to our customers.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

The Company has no unresolved written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the SEC.

ITEM 1C CYBERSECURITY

Requirement not yet applicable to the Company.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

The Company has properties in over 60 countries throughout the world, with its world headquarters located in Cork, Ireland and its North American operational headquarters located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin USA. The Company's wholly- and majority-owned facilities primarily consist of manufacturing, sales and service offices, research and development facilities, monitoring centers, and assembly and/or warehouse centers. At September 30, 2023, these properties totaled approximately 40 million square feet of floor space of which 12 million square feet are owned and 28 million square feet are leased. The Company considers its facilities to be suitable for their current uses and adequate for current needs. The majority of the facilities are operating at normal levels based on capacity. The Company does not anticipate difficulty in renewing existing leases as they expire or in finding alternative facilities.

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Gumm v. Molinaroli, et al.

On August 16, 2016, a putative class action lawsuit, Gumm v. Molinaroli, et al., Case No. 16-cv-1093, was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, naming Johnson Controls, Inc., the individual members of its board of directors at the time of the merger with the Company's merger subsidiary and certain of its officers, the Company and the Company's merger subsidiary as defendants. The complaint asserted various causes of action under the federal securities laws, state law and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, including that the individual defendants allegedly breached their fiduciary duties and unjustly enriched themselves by structuring the merger among the Company, Tyco and the merger subsidiary in a manner that would result in a United States federal income tax realization event for the putative class of certain Johnson Controls, Inc. shareholders and allegedly result in certain benefits to the defendants, as well as related claims regarding alleged misstatements in the proxy statement/prospectus distributed to the Johnson Controls, Inc. shareholders, conversion and breach of contract. The complaint also asserted that Johnson Controls, Inc., the Company and the Company's merger subsidiary aided and abetted the individual defendants in their breach of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment. The complaint seeks, among other things, disgorgement of profits and damages. On September 30, 2016, approximately one month after the closing of the merger, plaintiffs filed a preliminary injunction motion seeking, among other items, to compel Johnson Controls, Inc. to make certain intercompany payments that plaintiffs contend will impact the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to the putative class of certain Johnson Controls, Inc. shareholders and to enjoin Johnson Controls, Inc. from reporting to the Internal Revenue Service the capital gains taxes payable by this putative class as a result of the closing of the merger. The court held a hearing on the preliminary injunction motion on January 4, 2017, and on January 25, 2017, the judge denied the plaintiffs' motion. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on February 15, 2017, and the Company filed a motion to dismiss on April 3, 2017. On October 17, 2019, the court heard oral arguments on the motion to dismiss and took the matter under advisement. On November 3, 2021, the court granted the Company's motion to dismiss the amended complaint. Plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. On November 6, 2023, the Seventh Circuit affirmed the decision of the district court.

Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for discussion of environmental, asbestos, insurable liabilities and other litigation matters, which is incorporated by reference herein and is considered an integral part of Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the following list of executive officers of the Company as of December 14, 2023 is included as an unnumbered Item in Part I of this report in lieu of being included in the Company's Proxy Statement relating to the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on March 13, 2024.

Julie Brandt, 49, has served as Vice President and President, Building Solutions, North America since April 2023. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, Ms. Brandt served as Executive Vice President and General Manager, North America Western Region at Otis Worldwide Corp, an elevator and escalator manufacturing, installation and service company, from September 2020 until April 2023. While at Otis, Ms. Brandt also served in roles of increasing responsibility from 2000 until 2020, including Executive Vice President and Chief Transformation Officer, from January 2019 until August 2020 and as Managing Director, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, from January 2016 until December 2018.

John Donofrio, 62, has served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company since November 2017. He previously served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Mars, Incorporated, a global food manufacturer from October 2013 to November 2017. Before joining Mars in October 2013, Mr. Donofrio was Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary for The Shaw Group Inc., a global engineering and construction company, from October 2009 until February 2013. Prior to joining Shaw, Mr. Donofrio was Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer at Visteon Corporation, a global automotive supplier, a position he held from 2005 until October 2009. Mr. Donofrio has been a Director of FARO Technologies, Inc., a designer, developer, manufacturer and marketer of software driven, 3D measurement, imaging and realization systems, since 2008.

Olivier Leonetti, 59, has served as Chief Financial Officer since November 2020. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, Mr. Leonetti served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Zebra Technologies, a provider of enterprise-level data capture and automatic identification solutions, a position he had held since November 2016. Prior to joining Zebra, Mr. Leonetti was the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Western Digital, a provider of data infrastructure solutions from 2014 to 2016. Prior to joining Western Digital, Mr. Leonetti served as Vice President of Finance – Global Commercial Organization at Amgen, Inc. from 2011 to 2014. From 1997 to 2011, Mr. Leonetti served in various senior finance positions with increasing responsibility at Dell Inc., including most recently as Vice President of Finance. Prior to joining Dell Inc., Mr. Leonetti served in various worldwide finance capacities with Lex Rac Service plc and the Gillette Company. Mr. Leonetti also serves as a director on the board of Eaton Corporation plc, a provider of power management technologies and services.

Nathan Manning, 47, has served as Vice President and Chief Operations Officer, Global Field Operations, since December 2022. He previously served as Vice President and President, Building Solutions, North America from October 2020 until March 2023. He also served as Vice President and General Manager, Field Operations, from March 2020 to October 2020 and Vice President and General Manager, HVAC and Controls Building Solutions North America, from January 2019 to March 2020. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, he served in various roles at General Electric, a diversified industrial and technology company, where he held the position of General Manager, Operational Excellence for General Electric's GE Power segment from August 2017 until December 2018 and the position of General Manager, Services of GE Energy Connections, a division of GE Power, from November 2015 until August 2017. Prior to joining General Electric, Mr. Manning served as Vice President, General Manager of Eaton Aerospace, a segment of Eaton Corporation plc, a provider of power management technologies and services, from February 2014 until November 2015. Prior to joining Eaton, Mr. Manning served in a number of roles with increasing responsibility in General Electric from his hire in January 2000, including as President and Chief Executive Officer of Aviage Systems, a joint venture between General Electric and Aviation Industry Corporation of China, from July 2012 until February 2014.

Daniel C. "Skip" McConeghy, 57, has served as Vice President, Chief Accounting and Tax Officer since June 2022. Mr. McConeghy previously served as Vice President, Global Tax since October 2020 and as interim Controller since February 2022. He also served as Vice President, Corporate Tax Planning, from July 2012 through October 2020. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, Mr. McConeghy was a Tax Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers, from July 1999 through June 2012.

George R. Oliver, 63, has served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board since September 2017. He previously served as our President and Chief Operating Officer following the completion of the merger of Johnson Controls and Tyco in September 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Oliver was Tyco's Chief Executive Officer, a position he held since September 2012. He joined Tyco in July 2006, and served as President of a number of operating segments from 2007 through 2011. Before joining Tyco, he served in operational leadership roles of increasing responsibility at several General

Electric divisions. Mr. Oliver also serves as a director on the board of Raytheon Technologies, an aerospace and defense company.

Anu Rathninde, 53, has served as Vice President and President, Building Solutions, Asia Pacific since May 2022. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, Mr. Rathninde served as President, Electrical Distribution Systems and Advanced Safety & User Experience, Asia Pacific at Aptiv plc, and mobility architecture company primarily serving the automotive sector, from November 2021 until May 2022 and as President, Electrical Distribution Systems from May 2016 until November 2021. Prior to joining Aptiv, Mr. Rathninde served as Vice President of the Automotive Products Group at Johnson Electric, manufacturer of electric motors, actuators, motion subsystems and related electro-mechanical components. Earlier in his career, Mr. Rathninde held progressive leadership positions at Aptiv in general management, engineering, business development, strategy and business planning.

Lei Zhang Schlitz, 57, has served as Vice President and President, Global Products, since November 2022. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, Ms. Schlitz served as Executive Vice President, Automotive OEM of Illinois Tool Works Inc. (“ITW”), a global manufacturer of a diversified range of industrial products and equipment, from 2019 until October 2022. Prior to serving as Vice President, Automotive OEM, Ms. Schlitz served in various leadership roles at ITW, including Executive Vice President, ITW Food Equipment Segment, from September 2015 until January 2020, Group President, Global Ware-Wash and Refrigeration Businesses and Food Equipment Asia Pacific, from January 2014 until August 2015, Group President, Worldwide Refrigeration & Weigh Wrap Business, from May 2011 until December 2013 and as Vice President, ITW Technology Center from October 2008 until April 2011. Prior to joining ITW, Ms. Schlitz served in roles of increasing responsibility at Siemens Energy & Automation from September 2001 until September 2008 and General Electric from 1998 until September 2001. Ms. Schlitz serves on the Board of Directors for Archer Daniels Midland Company, a leader in human and animal nutrition and agricultural origination and processing.

Marlon Sullivan, 50, has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since September 2021. Prior to joining Johnson Controls, he served as the Senior Vice President of Human Resources at Delta Airlines from January 2021 to September 2021. Prior to joining Delta, Mr. Sullivan served in various human resources and talent development leadership roles at Abbott Laboratories from December 2007 through December 2020. Earlier in his career, Mr. Sullivan held a variety of human resources roles at The Home Depot.

Marc Vandiepenbeeck, 45, has served as Vice President and President, Building Solutions, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Latin America since August 2023. From 2005 until 2023, Mr. Vandiepenbeeck served in roles of increasing responsibility at Johnson Controls, including Vice President, Finance in 2023, Vice President of Finance, Building Solutions North America, from 2021 through 2023, Vice President and Treasurer, from 2019 until 2021 and Treasurer, Asia Pacific, Middle East, Hong Kong/Shanghai and China, from 2012 until 2015.

There are no family relationships, as defined by the instructions to this item, among the Company’s executive officers.

PART II

ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The shares of the Company’s ordinary shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "JCI."

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Number of Record Holders as of November 30, 2023</u>
Ordinary Shares, \$0.01 par value	28,519

As of September 30, 2023, approximately \$3.0 billion remains available under the share repurchase program which was authorized by the Company's Board of Directors in March 2021. The share repurchase authorization does not have an expiration date and may be amended or terminated by the Board of Directors at any time without prior notice. During fiscal 2023, the Company repurchased \$625 million of its ordinary shares on the open market.

The following table presents information regarding the repurchase of the Company's ordinary shares by the Company as part of the publicly announced program during the three months ended September 30, 2023.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of the Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased under the Programs
7/1/23 - 7/31/23	178,302	\$ 67.86	178,302	\$ 2,989,400,398
8/1/23 - 8/31/23	—	—	—	—
9/1/23 - 9/30/23	—	—	—	—

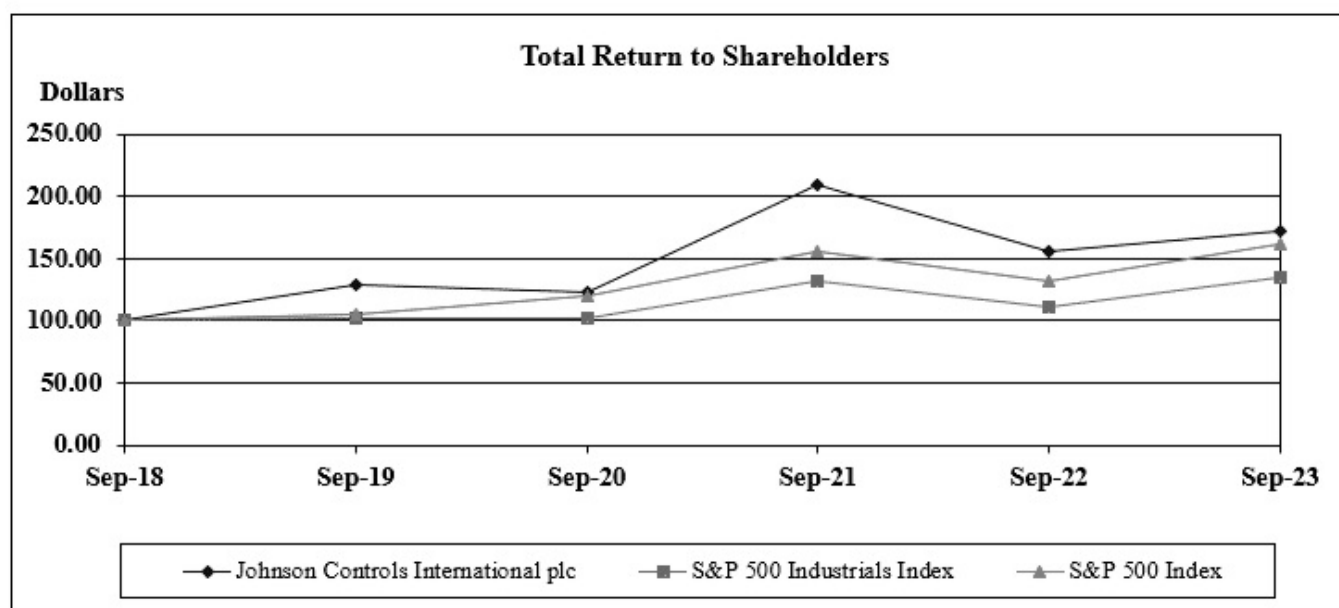
During the three months ended September 30, 2023, acquisitions of shares by the Company from certain employees in order to satisfy employee tax withholding requirements in connection with the vesting of restricted shares were not material.

Equity compensation plan information is incorporated by reference from Part III, Item 12, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters," of this document and should be considered an integral part of this Item 5.

The following information in Item 5 is not deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into such a filing.

The line graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's ordinary shares with the cumulative total return of companies on the Standard & Poor's ("S&P's") 500 Stock Index and the companies on the S&P 500 Industrials Index. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on September 30, 2018 and the reinvestment of all dividends since that date.

COMPANY/INDEX	Sep18	Sep19	Sep20	Sep21	Sep22	Sep23
Johnson Controls International plc	100.00	128.92	123.43	209.43	155.19	171.79
S&P 500 Industrials Index	100.00	101.35	102.66	132.38	111.33	134.71
S&P 500 Index	100.00	104.25	120.05	156.07	132.19	161.80



ITEM 6 [RESERVED]

ITEM 7 **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

General

Johnson Controls International plc, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, is a global leader in smart, healthy and sustainable buildings, serving a wide range of customers in more than 150 countries. The Company's products, services, systems and solutions advance the safety, comfort and intelligence of spaces to serve people, places and the planet. The Company is committed to helping its customers win and creating greater value for all of its stakeholders through its strategic focus on buildings.

The Company is a global leader in engineering, manufacturing, commissioning and retrofitting building products and systems, including residential and commercial HVAC equipment, industrial refrigeration systems, controls, security systems, fire-detection systems and fire-suppression solutions. The Company further serves customers by providing technical services, including maintenance, management, repair, retrofit and replacement of equipment (in the HVAC, industrial refrigeration, controls, security and fire-protection space), energy-management consulting and data-driven "smart building" services and solutions powered by its OpenBlue software platform and capabilities. The Company partners with customers by leveraging its broad product portfolio and digital capabilities, powered by OpenBlue, together with its direct channel service and solutions capabilities, to deliver outcome-based solutions across the lifecycle of a building that address customers' needs to improve energy efficiency, enhance security, create healthy environments and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Company's fiscal year ends on September 30. Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years rather than calendar years. This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting the consolidated operating results, financial condition and liquidity of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2023. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 8, the consolidated financial statements and the notes to consolidated financial statements. A detailed discussion of the 2022 to 2021 year-over-year changes are not included herein and can be found in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Company's 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed November 15, 2022 under the heading "Fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021" which is incorporated herein by reference.

Macroeconomic Trends

Much of the demand for the Company's products and solutions is driven by construction, facility expansion, retrofit and maintenance projects within the commercial, institutional, industrial, data center, governmental and residential sectors. Construction projects are heavily dependent on general economic conditions, localized demand for real estate and the availability of credit, public funding or other financing sources. Positive or negative fluctuations in construction, industrial facility expansion, retrofit activity, maintenance projects and other capital investments in buildings within the sectors that the Company serves, as well as availability of credit, financing or funding for such projects, could have a corresponding impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The economic conditions in China, specifically challenges in real estate, began negatively impacting the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023. The Company expects continued softening in China in fiscal 2024.

As a result of the Company's global presence, a significant portion of its revenues and expenses is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company is therefore subject to non-U.S. currency risks and non-U.S. exchange exposure. While the Company employs financial instruments to hedge some of its transactional foreign exchange exposure, these activities do not insulate it completely from those exposures. In addition, the currency exposure from the translation of non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries are not able to be hedged. Exchange rates can be volatile and a substantial weakening or strengthening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar could increase or reduce the Company's profit margin, respectively, and impact the comparability of results from period to period. During fiscal 2023, revenue and profits were adversely impacted due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies.

The Company continues to observe trends demonstrating increased interest and demand for its products and services that enable smart, safe, efficient and sustainable buildings. This demand is driven in part by government tax incentives, building performance standards and other regulations designed to limit emissions and combat climate change. In particular, legislative and regulatory initiatives such as the U.S. Climate Smart Buildings Initiative, U.S. Inflation Reduction Act and EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive include provisions designed to fund and encourage investment in decarbonization and digital technologies for buildings. This demand is supplemented by an increase in commitments in both the public and private sectors to reduce emissions and/or achieve net zero emissions. The Company seeks to capitalize on these trends to drive growth by developing and delivering technologies and solutions to create smart, sustainable and healthy buildings. The Company is

investing in new digital and product capabilities, including its OpenBlue platform, to enable it to deliver sustainable, high-efficiency products and tailored services to enable customers to achieve their sustainability goals. The Company is leveraging its install base, together with data-driven products and services to offer outcome-based solutions to customers with a focus on generating accelerated growth in services and recurring revenue.

The Company has experienced, and could continue to experience, increased material cost inflation and component shortages, as well as disruptions and delays in its supply chain, as a result of global macroeconomic trends, including increased global demand, geopolitical and economic tensions, including the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas, and labor shortages. Actions taken by the Company to mitigate supply chain disruptions and inflation, including expanding and redistributing its supplier network, supplier financing, price increases and productivity improvements, have generally been successful in offsetting some, but not all, of the impact of these trends. The collective impact of these trends has been favorable to revenue due to increased demand and price increases to offset inflation, while negatively impacting margins due to supply chain disruptions and cost pressures. However, during fiscal 2023, the Company observed improved margins as supply chain disruptions eased and higher priced backlog was converted to sales. Although the Company has experienced recent improvement in its supply chain, it could experience further disruptions, shortages and cost increases in the future, the effect of which will depend on the Company's ability to successfully mitigate and offset the impact of these events.

The extent to which the Company's results of operations and financial condition are impacted by these and other factors in the future will depend on developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. See Part I, Item 1A, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for an additional discussion of risks.

Cybersecurity Incident

During the weekend of September 23, 2023, the Company experienced a cybersecurity incident impacting its internal information technology ("IT") infrastructure and applications. The incident was detected shortly after receiving reports of outages to certain of the Company's systems. Promptly after detecting the issue, the Company implemented its incident management and response plan and business continuity plans, including implementing remediation measures to mitigate the impact of the incident and restore affected systems and functions. The Company also engaged leading cybersecurity experts and other specialized consultants to assist in its investigation and remediation of the incident, as well as the restoration of impacted applications and systems. The Company's investigation and remediation efforts remain ongoing, including the analysis of data accessed, exfiltrated or otherwise impacted during the cybersecurity incident. Based on the information reviewed to date, the Company believes the unauthorized activity has been contained and has not observed evidence of any impact to its digital products, services and solutions, including OpenBlue and Metasys.

The cybersecurity incident consisted of unauthorized access, data exfiltration and deployment of ransomware by a third party to a portion of the Company's internal IT infrastructure. The incident caused disruptions and limitation of access to portions of the Company's business applications supporting aspects of the Company's operations and corporate functions, which disruptions and limitations continued into the early portion of the first quarter of fiscal 2024. To date, the Company has largely restored the impacted applications and systems.

Lost and deferred revenues and expenses related to the cybersecurity incident adversely impacted fiscal 2023 net income by approximately \$30 million, or approximately \$0.04 per diluted share. This was primarily attributable to order processing and logistics disruptions and delays, and expenses associated with the response to, and remediation of, the incident.

The Company has incurred and expects to incur additional expenses associated with the response to, and remediation of, the incident in fiscal 2024, most of which the Company expects to incur in the first half of the year. These expenses include third-party expenditures, including IT recovery and forensic experts and others performing professional services to investigate and remediate the incident, as well as incremental operating expenses incurred from the resulting disruption to the Company's business operations. Further, the cybersecurity incident caused disruptions to certain of the Company's billing systems, which is expected to negatively impact cash provided from continuing operations during the first quarter of fiscal 2024. The overall impact of the cybersecurity incident in fiscal 2024 is not expected to be material to net income, net of insurance recoveries, or cash flows from continuing operations; however, the timing of recognizing the insurance recoveries may differ from the timing of recognizing the associated expenses.

The Company maintains insurance covering certain losses associated with cybersecurity incidents. The Company did not recognize any insurance recoveries related to the cybersecurity incident in the three months ended September 30, 2023. The Company currently expects that a substantial portion of its direct costs incurred related to containing, investigating and remediating the incident, as well as business interruption losses, will be reimbursed through insurance recoveries.

Restructuring and Cost Optimization Initiatives

To better align its resources with its growth strategies and reduce the cost structure of its global operations in certain underlying markets, the Company commits to restructuring plans as necessary. In the third quarter of fiscal 2023, the Company began developing a restructuring plan with certain actions focused on continued scaling of Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") to its planned growth. The scope of the plan was substantially finalized in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023 and certain actions related to this plan were committed and executed during the fourth quarter, primarily related to workforce reductions, and were recorded to restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income. Additional restructuring charges are expected in subsequent quarters. The Company expects savings from the restructuring initiatives to be substantially offset by incremental ongoing operating costs and investments to grow the business. Restructuring charges incurred during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2023 were the result of other segment and Corporate-level restructuring plans.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2022

Net Sales

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Net sales	\$ 26,793	\$ 25,299	6%

The increase in net sales was due to higher organic sales (\$1,997 million) and the favorable net impact of acquisitions and divestitures (\$113 million), partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$616 million). Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and business acquisitions and divestitures, consolidated net sales increased 8% over the prior year, attributable to increased pricing in response to inflation pressures. Refer to the "Segment Analysis" below within Item 7 for a discussion of net sales by segment.

Cost of Sales / Gross Profit

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Cost of sales	\$ 17,822	\$ 16,956	5%
Gross profit	8,971	8,343	8%
% of sales	33.5%	33.0%	

Cost of sales and gross profit both increased and gross profit as a percentage of sales increased by 50 basis points. Gross profit increased due to organic sales growth and favorable price/cost, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$192 million) and the unfavorable year-over-year impact of net pension mark-to-market adjustments (\$42 million). Gross profit as a percentage of sales increased primarily due to favorable price/cost. Refer to the "Segment Analysis" below within Item 7 for a discussion of segment earnings before interest, taxes and amortization ("EBITA").

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 6,181	\$ 5,945	4%
% of sales	23.1%	23.5%	

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") increased by \$236 million, and SG&A as a percentage of sales improved by 40 basis points. The increase in SG&A was primarily due to certain investments to support growth, one-time transaction and separation costs, the unfavorable year-over-year impact of net mark-to-market adjustments (\$84 million) and a loss associated with a fire at a leased warehouse facility (\$40 million), partially offset by non-recurring environmental remediation charges in the prior year (\$255 million) and favorable foreign currency translation (\$118 million). Refer to the "Segment Analysis" below within Item 7 for a discussion of segment EBITA.

Restructuring and Impairment Costs

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Restructuring and impairment costs	\$ 1,064	\$ 721	48%

Restructuring and impairment costs in fiscal 2023 includes \$498 million of impairment charges related to businesses classified or previously classified as held for sale, \$276 million in severance and other charges resulting from restructuring initiatives, \$184 million of goodwill impairment charges related to the Silent-Aire reporting unit, and \$106 million of impairment charges for various long-lived assets.

Restructuring and impairment costs in fiscal 2022 includes \$359 million of impairment charges related to the North America and Global Retail business which was previously held for sale, \$182 million in severance and other charges resulting from restructure initiatives, \$105 million of impairments for a business and assets previously held for sale, and \$75 million of goodwill impairment charges related to the Silent-Aire reporting unit.

Refer to "Note 3, "Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations," Note 7, "Property, Plant and Equipment," Note 8, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," and Note 17, "Restructuring and Related Costs," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further disclosure related to the Company's restructuring plans and impairment costs.

Net Financing Charges

	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest costs	\$ 307	\$ 225	36%
Other financing charges	52	27	93%
Gain on debt extinguishment	(25)	—	*
Interest income	(18)	(6)	*
Net foreign exchange results for financing activities	(35)	(33)	6%
Net financing charges	\$ 281	\$ 213	32%

* Measure not meaningful

Refer to Note 10, "Debt and Financing Arrangements," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further disclosure related to the Company's debt.

Equity Income

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Equity income	\$ 265	\$ 246	8%

The increase in equity income was primarily due to higher income at certain partially-owned affiliates of the Johnson Controls - Hitachi joint venture. Refer to the "Segment Analysis" below within Item 7 for a discussion of segment EBITA.

Income Tax Provision

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Income tax (benefit)	\$ (323)	\$ (13)	*
Effective tax rate	(19)%	(1)%	

* Measure not meaningful

The statutory tax rate in Ireland of 12.5% is being used as a comparison since the Company is domiciled in Ireland.

For fiscal 2023, the effective tax rate for continuing operations was (19)% and was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the favorable tax impacts of intellectual property tax adjustments, tax reserve adjustments as the result of tax audit resolutions and remeasurements, valuation allowance adjustments and the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of impairment and restructuring charges.

For fiscal 2022, the effective tax rate for continuing operations was (1)% and was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily due to favorable impact of tax reserve adjustments as the result of expired statute of limitations for certain tax years and the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of impairment and restructuring charges, valuation allowance adjustments, and the establishment of a deferred tax liability on the outside basis difference of the Company's investment in certain subsidiaries as a result of the planned divestitures and tax rate differentials.

The fiscal 2023 effective tax rate was lower than fiscal 2022 primarily due to tax reserve adjustments as the result of tax audit resolutions, valuation allowance adjustments and the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives, partially offset by the impact of impairment and restructuring charges. Refer to Note 18, "Income Taxes," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further details.

The U.S. enacted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA") in August 2022, which, among other sections, creates a new book minimum tax of at least 15% of consolidated GAAP pre-tax income for corporations with average book income in excess of \$1 billion. The book minimum tax will first apply to the Company in fiscal 2024. The Company does not expect the IRA to have a material impact on its effective tax rate, however, it is possible that the U.S. Congress could advance other tax legislation proposals in the future that could have a material impact on the Company's tax rate. In addition, in October 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD")/G20 inclusive framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the Inclusive Framework) published a statement updating and finalizing the key components of a two-pillar plan on global tax reform which has now been agreed upon by the majority of OECD members. Pillar One allows countries to reallocate a portion of residual profits earned by multinational enterprises ("MNE"), with an annual global revenue exceeding €20 billion and a profit margin over 10%, to other market jurisdictions. The adoption of Pillar One and its potential effective date remain uncertain. Pillar Two requires MNEs with an annual global revenue exceeding €750 million to pay a global minimum tax of 15%. On December 15, 2022, the Council of the EU formally adopted Directive (EU) 2022/2523 (the "Pillar Two Directive") to achieve a coordinated implementation of Pillar Two in EU Member States consistent with EU law. On October 19, 2023, the Irish Minister of Finance published Irish Finance (No.2) Bill 2023, which includes implementation of the 15% Pillar Two global minimum tax. The bill, subject to amendment during the legislative process, is expected to be signed into law by late December. The Pillar Two legislation is anticipated to be effective for the Company with the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2024. The Company is continuing to evaluate the potential impact on future periods of the Pillar Two Framework, pending legislative adoption by individual countries, as such changes could result in an increase in its effective tax rate.

Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 184	\$ 191	-4%

The decrease in income attributable to noncontrolling interests was primarily due to lower net income at certain partially-owned affiliates within the Global Products segment.

Net Income Attributable to Johnson Controls

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Net income attributable to Johnson Controls	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,532	21%

The increase in net income attributable to Johnson Controls was primarily due to higher gross profit and higher income tax benefits, partially offset by higher restructuring and impairment costs and higher SG&A. Diluted earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls was \$2.69 for the year ended September 30, 2023 compared to \$2.19 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Comprehensive Income Attributable to Johnson Controls

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	Change
Comprehensive income attributable to Johnson Controls	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,055	71%

The increase in comprehensive income attributable to Johnson Controls was due to an increase in other comprehensive income attributable to Johnson Controls (\$433 million) resulting primarily from reductions in foreign currency translation expense and an increase in net income attributable to Johnson Controls (\$317 million).

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Management evaluates the performance of its business units based primarily on segment EBITA, which represents income from continuing operations before income taxes and noncontrolling interests, excluding general corporate expenses, intangible asset amortization, net financing charges, restructuring and impairment costs, and net mark-to-market adjustments related to pension and postretirement plans and restricted asbestos investments.

(in millions)	Net Sales for the Year Ended September 30,			Segment EBITA for the Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	Change	2023	2022	Change
Building Solutions North America	\$ 10,330	\$ 9,367	10%	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,122	24%
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	4,096	3,845	7%	316	358	-12%
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	2,746	2,714	1%	343	332	3%
Global Products	9,621	9,373	3%	1,965	1,594	23%
	<u>\$ 26,793</u>	<u>\$ 25,299</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>\$ 4,018</u>	<u>\$ 3,406</u>	<u>18%</u>

Net Sales

- The increase in Building Solutions North America was due to organic growth, including higher prices (\$979 million) and incremental sales related to business acquisitions (\$29 million), partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$45 million). Excluding the impacts of business acquisitions and foreign currency translation, sales growth was led by growth in HVAC & Controls and Fire & Security.
- The increase in Building Solutions EMEA/LA was due to organic growth, including higher prices (\$324 million) and the net impact of business acquisitions and divestitures (\$29 million), partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$102 million). Excluding the impacts of foreign currency translation and business acquisitions and divestitures, sales growth was led by growth in Fire & Security and HVAC & Controls.
- The increase in Building Solutions Asia Pacific was due to organic growth, including higher prices (\$182 million) and the net impact of business acquisitions and divestitures (\$19 million), partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$169 million). The economic conditions in China, specifically challenges in real estate, began negatively impacting the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, but had an insignificant impact on results for the full year. Excluding the impacts of foreign currency translation and business acquisitions and divestitures, sales growth was led by continued demand for HVAC & Controls.
- The increase in Global Products was due to the net impact of higher prices and lower volumes (\$512 million) and incremental sales related to business acquisitions (\$36 million), partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$300 million). Excluding the impacts of foreign currency translation and business acquisitions, sales growth was driven by strong price realization and growth in Commercial HVAC and Industrial Refrigeration products.

Segment EBITA

- The increase in Building Solutions North America was primarily due to favorable price/cost, volume leverage and productivity savings, partially offset by unfavorable project mix.
- The decrease in Building Solutions EMEA/LA reflects the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$13 million) and higher expenses, partially offset by favorable price/cost.
- The increase in Building Solutions Asia Pacific was primarily due to favorable price/cost and productivity savings, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$25 million).
- The increase in Global Products was primarily due to favorable price/cost and productivity savings, partially offset by unfavorable mix, lower gross margin due to lower manufacturing absorption, an uninsured loss associated with a fire at a leased warehouse facility and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$42 million).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital

(in millions)	September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Current assets	\$ 10,737	\$ 11,685	
Current liabilities	(11,084)	(11,239)	
	(347)	446	*
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(835)	(2,031)	
Add: Short-term debt	385	669	
Add: Current portion of long-term debt	645	865	
Working capital (as defined)	\$ (152)	\$ (51)	*
Accounts receivable - net	\$ 6,006	\$ 5,727	5%
Inventories	2,776	2,665	4%
Accounts payable	4,268	4,368	-2%

* Measure not meaningful

- The Company defines working capital as current assets less current liabilities, excluding cash and cash equivalents, short-term debt, the current portion of long-term debt, and current assets and liabilities held for sale (when applicable). Management believes that this measure of working capital, which excludes financing-related items and businesses to be divested, provides a more useful measurement of the Company's operating performance.
- The decrease in working capital at September 30, 2023 as compared to September 30, 2022, was primarily due to an increase in deferred revenue and lower income tax assets, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable due to increased sales and timing of collections.
- Days sales in accounts receivable were 50 at September 30, 2023, comparable to 51 at September 30, 2022. There has been no significant adverse change in the level of overdue receivables or significant changes in revenue recognition methods.
- The Company's inventory turns for the year ended September 30, 2023 were slightly lower than the comparable period ended September 30, 2022.
- Days in accounts payable were 84 days at September 30, 2023, down slightly from 88 days at September 30, 2022. The decrease was primarily due to timing of payments.

Cash Flows From Continuing Operations

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,990
Cash used by investing activities	(1,184)	(693)
Cash used by financing activities	(2,174)	(516)

- The increase in cash provided by operating activities reflects higher net income and the favorable impact of inventory, income tax and accounts receivable activity, which was partially offset by the timing of accounts payable and accrued liabilities payments.
- The increase in cash used by investing activities was primarily due to the FM:Systems acquisition. Refer to Note 2, "Acquisitions and Divestitures," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further disclosure related to the FM:Systems and other acquisitions.
- The decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to changes in short- and long-term borrowing activity. The net impact of debt proceeds and repayments used cash of \$433 million in fiscal 2023 and generated cash of \$2.0 billion in fiscal 2022. This increase in cash used was partially offset by lower stock repurchases.

Capitalization

(in millions)	September 30,		Change
	2023	2022	
Short-term debt	\$ 385	\$ 669	
Current portion of long-term debt	645	865	
Long-term debt	7,818	7,426	
Total debt	8,848	8,960	-1%
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	835	2,031	
Total net debt	8,013	6,929	16%
Shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls	16,545	16,268	2%
Total capitalization	\$ 24,558	\$ 23,197	6%
Total net debt as a % of total capitalization	32.6%	29.9%	

- Net debt and net debt as a percentage of total capitalization are non-GAAP financial measures. The Company believes the percentage of total net debt to total capitalization is useful to understanding the Company's financial condition as it provides a view of the extent to which the Company relies on external debt financing for its funding and is a measure of risk to its shareholders.
- The Company's material cash requirements primarily consist of working capital requirements, repayments of long-term debt and related interest, operating leases, dividends, capital expenditures, potential acquisitions and share repurchases.
- Refer to Note 10, "Debt and Financing Arrangements," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on debt obligations and maturities. Interest payable on long-term debt is \$283 million in the twelve months following September 30, 2023 and \$3.6 billion thereafter.
- Refer to Note 9, "Leases," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on lease obligations and maturities.
- As of September 30, 2023, purchase obligations are \$1.8 billion payable in the next twelve months and \$240 million payable thereafter. These purchase obligations represent commitments under enforceable and legally binding agreements, and do not represent all future expected purchases.
- As of September 30, 2023, the Company expects to contribute \$26 million and \$203 million to the global pension and postretirement plans in the next twelve months and thereafter, respectively.

- As of September 30, 2023, approximately \$3.0 billion remains available under the Company's share repurchase authorization, which does not have an expiration date and may be amended or terminated by the Board of Directors at any time without prior notice. The Company expects to repurchase outstanding shares from time to time depending on market conditions, alternate uses of capital, liquidity and economic environment.
- The Company declared dividends of \$1.45 per share in fiscal 2023 and intends to continue paying quarterly dividends in fiscal 2024.
- The Company believes its capital resources and liquidity position, including cash and cash equivalents of \$835 million at September 30, 2023, are adequate to fund operations and meet its obligations for the foreseeable future. The Company expects requirements for working capital, capital expenditures, dividends, minimum pension contributions, debt maturities and any potential acquisitions or stock repurchases in fiscal 2024 will be funded from operations, supplemented by short- and long-term borrowings, if required.
 - The Company manages its short-term debt position in the U.S. and euro commercial paper markets and bank loan markets. Commercial paper outstanding was \$200 million as of September 30, 2023 and \$172 million as of September 30, 2022.
 - The Company maintains a shelf registration statement with the SEC under which it may issue additional debt securities, ordinary shares, preferred shares, depository shares, warrants purchase contracts and units that may be offered in one or more offerings on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Company anticipates that the proceeds of any offering would be used for general corporate purposes, including repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions, additions to working capital, repurchases of ordinary shares, dividends, capital expenditures and investments in the Company's subsidiaries.
 - The Company has the ability to draw on its syndicated \$2.5 billion committed revolving credit facility, which was scheduled to expire in December 2024, and a syndicated \$500 million committed revolving credit facility, which expired in November 2023. Both credit facilities were renewed on December 11, 2023. The \$2.5 billion facility is now scheduled to expire in December 2028 and the \$500 million facility is now scheduled to expire in December 2024. There were no draws on the facilities as of September 30, 2023.
- The Company's ability to access the global capital markets and the related cost of financing is dependent upon, among other factors, the Company's credit ratings. As of September 30, 2023, the Company's credit ratings and outlook were as follows:

<u>Rating Agency</u>	<u>Short-Term Rating</u>	<u>Long-Term Rating</u>	<u>Outlook</u>
S&P	A-2	BBB+	Stable
Moody's	P-2	Baa2	Positive

The security ratings set forth above are issued by unaffiliated third party rating agencies and are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. The ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal by the assigning rating organization at any time.

- The Company entered into the following debt transactions in fiscal 2023:
 - Repaid \$1.6 billion of debt including the following:
 - €200 million term loan with an interest rate of EURIBOR plus 0.5%
 - \$32 million Senior Notes due 2023 with an interest rate of 4.625%
 - €150 million term loan with an interest rate of 0.0%
 - €135 million term loan with an interest rate of EURIBOR plus 0.5%
 - €846 million Senior Notes due 2023 with an interest rate of 1.0%
 - Tendered \$105 million of its Notes due 2045 with an interest rate of 5.125%
 - Issued \$1.2 billion of debt including the following:
 - €150 million term loan with an interest rate of EURIBOR plus 0.7% which is due in April 2024
 - €150 million term loan with an interest rate of EURIBOR plus 0.4% which is due March 2024
 - Together with its wholly owned subsidiary, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A., co-issued €800 million in 4.25% Senior Notes due May 2035

- Financial covenants in the Company's revolving credit facilities require a minimum consolidated shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls of at least \$3.5 billion at all times. The revolving credit facility also limits the amount of debt secured by liens that may be incurred to a maximum aggregated amount of 10% of consolidated shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls for liens and pledges. For purposes of calculating these covenants, consolidated shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls is calculated without giving effect to (i) the application of ASC 715-60, "Defined Benefit Plans - Other Postretirement," or (ii) the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment. As of September 30, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants set forth in its credit agreements and the indentures governing its outstanding notes, and expects to remain in compliance for the foreseeable future. None of the Company's debt agreements limit access to stated borrowing levels or require accelerated repayment in the event of a decrease in the Company's credit rating.
- The Company earns a significant amount of its income outside of the parent company. Outside basis differences in these subsidiaries are deemed to be permanently reinvested except in limited circumstances. The Company currently does not intend nor foresee a need to repatriate undistributed earnings included in the outside basis differences other than in tax efficient manners. The Company's intent is to reduce basis differences only when it would be tax efficient. The Company expects existing U.S. cash and liquidity to continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's U.S. operating activities and cash commitments for investing and financing activities for at least the next twelve months and thereafter for the foreseeable future. In the U.S., should the Company require more capital than is generated by its operations, the Company could elect to raise capital in the U.S. through debt or equity issuances. The Company has borrowed funds in the U.S. and continues to have the ability to borrow funds in the U.S. at reasonable interest rates. In addition, the Company expects existing non-U.S. cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and cash flows from operations to continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's non-U.S. operating activities and cash commitments for investing activities, such as material capital expenditures, for at least the next twelve months and thereafter for the foreseeable future. Should the Company require more capital at the Luxembourg and Ireland holding and financing entities, other than amounts that can be provided in tax efficient methods, the Company could also elect to raise capital through debt or equity issuances. These alternatives could result in increased interest expense or other dilution of the Company's earnings.
- The Company may from time to time purchase its outstanding debt through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Purchases or retirement of debt, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Co-Issued Securities: Summarized Financial Information

The following information is provided in compliance with Rule 13-01 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to the following unsecured, unsubordinated senior notes (collectively, ("the Notes") which were issued by Johnson Controls International plc ("Parent Company") and Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. ("TFSCA")):

- €500 million aggregate principal amount of 0.375% Senior Notes due 2027
- €600 million aggregate principal amount of 3.000% Senior Notes due 2028
- \$625 million aggregate principal amount of 1.750% Senior Notes due 2030
- \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 2.000% Sustainability-Linked Senior Notes due 2031
- €500 million aggregate principal amount of 1.000% Senior Notes due 2032
- \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 4.900% Senior Notes due 2032
- €800 million aggregate principal amount of 4.25% Senior Notes due 2035

TFSCA is a corporate partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*) incorporated and organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("Luxembourg") and is a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary of the Company that is 99.924% owned directly by the Parent Company and 0.076% owned by TFSCA's sole general partner and manager, Tyco Fire & Security S.à r.l., which is itself wholly-owned by the Company. The Parent Company is incorporated and organized under the laws of Ireland. TFSCA is incorporated and organized under the laws of Luxembourg. The bankruptcy, insolvency, administrative, debtor relief and other laws of Luxembourg or Ireland, as applicable, may be materially different from, or in conflict with, those of the United States, including in the areas of rights of creditors, priority of governmental and other creditors, ability to obtain post-petition interest and duration of the proceeding. The application of these laws, or any conflict among them, could adversely affect noteholders' ability to enforce their rights under the Notes in those jurisdictions or limit any amounts that they may receive.

The tables below set forth summarized financial information of the Parent Company and TFSCA (collectively, the "Obligor Group") on a combined basis after intercompany transactions have been eliminated, including adjustments to remove the receivable and payable balances, investment in, and equity in earnings from, those subsidiaries of the Parent Company other than TFSCA (collectively, the "Non-Obligor Subsidiaries").

The following table presents summarized income statement information for the year ended September 30, 2023 (in millions):

	Obligor Group	Non-Obligor Subsidiaries
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —
Gross profit	—	—
Loss from continuing operations	(458)	(139)
Net loss	(458)	(139)
Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—
Net loss attributable to the entity	(458)	(139)

The following table presents summarized balance sheet information as of September 30, 2023 (in millions):

	Obligor Group	Non-Obligor Subsidiaries
Current assets	\$ 26	\$ 5,608
Noncurrent assets	270	1,882
Current liabilities	3,652	9,289
Noncurrent liabilities	7,585	3,462
Noncontrolling interests	—	—

The same accounting policies as described in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements are used by the Parent Company and each of its subsidiaries in connection with the summarized financial information presented above.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). This requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following estimates are considered by management to be the most critical to the understanding of the Company's consolidated financial statements as they require significant judgments that could materially impact the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from certain long-term contracts on an over time basis, with progress towards completion measured using a cost-to-cost input method based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. Total estimated costs at completion are based primarily on estimated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends and other economic projections. Factors that may result in a change to these estimates include unforeseen engineering problems, construction delays, cost inflation, the performance of subcontractors and major material suppliers, and weather conditions. As a result, changes to the original estimates may be required during the life of the contract. Such estimates are reviewed monthly and any adjustments to the measure of completion are recognized as adjustments to sales and gross profit using the cumulative catch-up method. Estimated losses are recorded when identified.

For agreements with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price of the contract to each performance obligation using the best estimate of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. In order to estimate relative standalone selling price, market data and transfer price studies are utilized. If the standalone selling price is not directly observable, the Company estimates the standalone selling price using an adjusted market assessment approach or expected cost plus margin approach.

The Company assesses variable consideration that may affect the total transaction price, including discounts, rebates, refunds, credits or other similar sources of variable consideration, when determining the transaction price of each contract. The Company includes variable consideration in the estimated transaction price when it is probable that significant reversal of revenue recognized would not occur when the uncertainty associated with variable consideration is subsequently resolved. These estimates are based on the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

The Company performs impairment reviews for its reporting units, which have been determined to be the Company's reportable segments or one level below the reportable segments in certain instances, using a fair value method based on management's judgments and assumptions or third party valuations. The fair value of a reporting unit refers to the price that would be received to sell the unit as a whole in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In estimating the fair value, the Company uses the multiples of earnings approach based on the average of published multiples of earnings of comparable entities with similar operations and economic characteristics and applies the multiples to the Company's average of historical and future financial results for each reporting unit. In certain instances, the Company uses discounted cash flow analyses or estimated sales price to further support the fair value estimates. The assumptions included in the impairment tests require judgment, and changes to these inputs could impact the results of the calculations. The key assumptions used in the impairment tests were management's projections of future cash flows, weighted-average cost of capital and long-term growth rates. Although the Company's cash flow forecasts are based on assumptions that are considered reasonable by management and consistent with the plans and estimates management is using to operate the underlying businesses, there are significant judgments in determining the expected future cash flows attributable to a reporting unit.

Management completed its fiscal 2023 annual impairment test as of July 31. The fair value of all reporting units substantially exceeded their carrying values, with the exception of one reporting unit with \$455 million of goodwill whose fair value in excess of its carrying value was approximately 10%. For this reporting unit, a 1% increase in the discount rate, or a 1.5% decrease in the revenue growth rates, would cause the fair value to be less than the carrying value. While no impairment was recorded, it is possible that future changes in circumstances could result in a non-cash impairment charge.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are also subject to at least annual impairment testing in the fourth fiscal quarter or as events occur or circumstances change that indicate the assets may be impaired. Indefinite-lived intangible assets primarily consist of trademarks and trade names and are tested for impairment using a relief-from-royalty method. A considerable amount of management judgment and assumptions are required in performing the impairment tests. The key assumptions used in the impairment tests were long-term revenue growth projections, weighted-average cost of capital, the royalty rate and general industry, market and macro-economic conditions. The assumptions included in the impairment tests require judgment, and changes to these inputs could impact the results of the calculations. The key assumptions used in the impairment tests were management's projections of future cash flows, weighted-average cost of capital and long-term growth rates. Although the Company's cash flow forecasts are based on assumptions that are considered reasonable by management and consistent with the plans and estimates management is using to operate the underlying businesses, there are significant judgments in determining the expected future cash flows attributable to a reporting unit.

During fiscal 2023, the Company impaired \$184 million of goodwill in its Silent-Aire reporting unit.

The Company continuously monitors for events and circumstances that could negatively impact the key assumptions in determining fair value. While the Company believes the judgments and assumptions used in the goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible impairment tests are reasonable, different assumptions or changes in general industry, market and macro-economic conditions could change the estimated fair values and, therefore, future impairment charges could be required, which could be material to the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Note 8, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for information regarding the results of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment testing performed in fiscal 2023 and 2022.

Pension Plans

The Company provides a range of benefits to its employees and retired employees, including pensions. Plan assets and obligations are measured annually, or more frequently if there is a significant remeasurement event, based on the Company's measurement date utilizing various actuarial assumptions such as discount rates, assumed rates of return and compensation increases as of that date. The Company reviews its actuarial assumptions on an annual basis and makes modifications to the assumptions based on current rates and trends when appropriate.

The Company utilizes a mark-to-market approach for recognizing pension expenses, including measuring the market related value of plan assets at fair value and recognizing actuarial gains and losses in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or at the date of a remeasurement event. Refer to Note 16, "Retirement Plans," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for disclosure of the Company's pension plans.

U.S. GAAP requires that companies recognize in the statement of financial position a liability for plans that are underfunded or unfunded, or an asset for plans that are over funded. U.S. GAAP also requires that companies measure the benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets that determine a benefit plan's funded status as of the date of the employer's fiscal year end.

The Company considers the expected benefit payments on a plan-by-plan basis when setting assumed discount rates. As a result, the Company uses different discount rates for each plan depending on the plan jurisdiction, the demographics of participants and the expected timing of benefit payments. For the U.S. pension plans, the Company uses a discount rate provided by an independent third party calculated based on an appropriate mix of high quality bonds. For the non-U.S. pension plans, the Company consistently uses the relevant country specific benchmark indices for determining the various discount rates. The Company's weighted average discount rate on U.S. pension plans was 5.48% and 5.08% at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company's weighted average discount rate on non-U.S. pension plans was 4.72% and 4.36% at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In estimating the expected return on plan assets, the Company considers the historical returns on plan assets, adjusted for forward-looking considerations, inflation assumptions and the impact of the active management of the plans' invested assets. Reflecting the relatively long-term nature of the plans' obligations, approximately 14% of the plans' assets are invested in equity securities and 63% in fixed income securities, with the remainder primarily invested in alternative investments. The expected long-term return on U.S. pension plan assets used to determine net periodic benefit cost was 8.25% and 7.00% for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The weighted average expected long-term return on non-U.S. pension plan assets was 5.02% and 3.70% for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The actual rate of return on both U.S and non-U.S pension plans was below expected rates in both fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022.

For fiscal 2024, the Company believes the long-term rate of return will approximate 8.50% for U.S. pension plans and 5.26% for non-U.S. pension plans. Any differences between actual investment results and the expected long-term asset returns will be reflected in net periodic benefit costs in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or at the date of a significant remeasurement event. If actual returns on plan assets are less than the Company's expectations, additional contributions may be required.

In fiscal 2023, total employer contributions to the defined benefit pension plans were \$55 million, none of which were voluntary contributions made by the Company. The Company expects to contribute approximately \$24 million in cash to its defined benefit pension plans in fiscal 2024.

Based on information provided by its independent actuaries and other relevant sources, the Company believes that the assumptions used are reasonable, however, changes in these assumptions could impact the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Mark-to-market adjustments represent actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and actuarial experiences different from those assumed that are used to value the plan assets and the benefit obligations. The primary factors contributing to actuarial gains (losses) are changes in the discount rate used to value benefit obligations and the difference between expected and actual returns on plan assets. Mark-to-market adjustments are highly volatile and are difficult to forecast. Refer to Note 16, "Retirement Plans," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further details.

The following chart illustrates the estimated increases (decreases) in projected benefit obligation and future ongoing pension expense, which excludes any potential mark-to-market adjustments, assuming an increase of 25 basis points in the key assumptions for the Company's pension plans (in millions):

	Pension Benefits			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	Change in Projected Benefit Obligation	Change in Ongoing Pension Expense	Change in Projected Benefit Obligation	Change in Ongoing Pension Expense
Discount rate	\$ (26)	\$ 2	\$ (33)	\$ 1
Expected return on plan assets	—	(4)	—	(3)

Loss Contingencies

Accruals are recorded for various contingencies including legal proceedings, environmental matters, self-insurance and other claims that arise in the normal course of business. The accruals are based on judgment, the probability of losses and, where applicable, the consideration of opinions of internal and/or external legal counsel and actuarial determined estimates. Additionally, the Company records receivables from third party insurers when recovery has been determined to be probable.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations relating to protecting the environment. It is difficult to estimate the Company's ultimate level of liability at many remediation sites due to the large number of other parties that may be involved, the complexity of determining the relative liability among those parties, the uncertainty as to the nature and scope of the investigations and remediation to be conducted, the uncertainty in the application of law and risk assessment, the various choices and costs associated with diverse technologies that may be used in corrective actions at the sites, and the often quite lengthy periods over which eventual remediation may occur. It is possible that technological, regulatory or enforcement developments, the results of additional environmental studies or other factors could change the Company's expectations with respect to future charges and cash outlays, and such changes could be material to the Company's future results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Nevertheless, the Company does not currently believe that any claims, penalties or costs in addition to the amounts accrued will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company provides for expenses associated with environmental remediation obligations when such amounts are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

The Company records liabilities for its workers' compensation, product, general and auto liabilities. The determination of these liabilities and related expenses is dependent on claims experience. For most of these liabilities, claims incurred but not yet reported are estimated by utilizing actuarial valuations based upon historical claims experience. The Company records receivables from third party insurers when recovery has been determined to be probable. The Company maintains captive insurance companies to manage its insurable liabilities.

Asbestos-Related Contingencies and Insurance Receivables

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries along with numerous other companies are named as defendants in personal injury lawsuits based on alleged exposure to asbestos-containing materials. The Company's estimate of the liability and corresponding insurance recovery for pending and future claims and defense costs is based on the Company's historical claim experience, and estimates of the number and resolution cost of potential future claims that may be filed and is discounted to present value from 2068 (which is the Company's reasonable best estimate of the actuarial determined time period through which asbestos-related claims will be filed against Company affiliates). Estimated asbestos-related defense costs are included in the asbestos liability. The Company's legal strategy for resolving claims also impacts these estimates. The Company considers various trends and developments in evaluating the period of time (the look-back period) over which historical claim and settlement experience is used to estimate and value claims reasonably projected to be made through 2068. At least annually, the Company assesses the sufficiency of its estimated liability for pending and future claims and defense costs by evaluating actual experience regarding claims filed, settled and dismissed, and amounts paid in settlements. In addition to claims and settlement experience, the Company considers additional quantitative and qualitative factors such as changes in legislation, the legal environment, and the Company's defense strategy. The Company also evaluates the recoverability of its insurance receivable on an annual basis. The Company evaluates all of these factors and determines whether a change in the estimate of its liability for pending and future claims and defense costs or insurance receivable is warranted.

In connection with the recognition of liabilities for asbestos-related matters, the Company records asbestos-related insurance recoveries that are probable. The Company's estimate of asbestos-related insurance recoveries represents estimated amounts due to the Company for previously paid and settled claims and the probable reimbursements relating to its estimated liability for pending and future claims discounted to present value. In determining the amount of insurance recoverable, the Company considers available insurance, allocation methodologies, solvency and creditworthiness of the insurers. Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for a discussion on management's judgments applied in the recognition and measurement of asbestos-related assets and liabilities.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and other loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation

allowance that primarily represents non-U.S. operating and other loss carryforwards for which realization is uncertain. Management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the valuation allowance recorded against the Company's net deferred tax assets.

The Company reviews the realizability of its deferred tax assets and related valuation allowances on a quarterly basis, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a review is required. In determining the requirement for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial results of the legal entity or consolidated group recording the net deferred tax asset are considered, along with any other positive or negative evidence. Since future financial results may differ from previous estimates, periodic adjustments to the Company's valuation allowances may be necessary. At September 30, 2023, the Company had a valuation allowance of \$6.4 billion for continuing operations, of which \$5.6 billion relates to net operating loss carryforwards primarily in Brazil, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and the U.S. for which sustainable taxable income has not been demonstrated; and \$0.8 billion for other deferred tax assets.

The Company's federal income tax returns and certain non-U.S. income tax returns for various fiscal years remain under various stages of audit by the IRS and respective non-U.S. tax authorities. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, management believes that it has appropriate support for the positions taken on its tax returns and that its annual tax provisions included amounts sufficient to pay assessments, if any, which may be proposed by the taxing authorities. At September 30, 2023, the Company had recorded a liability of \$2.2 billion for its best estimate of the probable loss on certain of its tax positions, the majority of which is included in other noncurrent liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position. Nonetheless, the amounts ultimately paid, if any, upon resolution of the issues raised by the taxing authorities may differ materially from the amounts accrued for each year.

The Company does not generally provide additional U.S. or non-U.S. income taxes on outside basis differences of consolidated subsidiaries included in shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls International plc, except in limited circumstances including anticipated taxation on planned divestitures. The reduction of the outside basis differences via the sale or liquidation of these subsidiaries and/or distributions could create taxable income. The Company's intent is to reduce the outside basis differences only when it would be tax efficient. Refer to "Capitalization" within the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section for discussion of U.S. and non-U.S. cash projections.

Refer to Note 18, "Income Taxes," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for the Company's income tax disclosures.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Refer to the "New Accounting Pronouncements" section within Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company selectively uses derivative instruments to reduce market risk associated with changes in foreign currency, commodities, and interest rates. All hedging transactions are authorized and executed pursuant to clearly defined policies and procedures, which strictly prohibit the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes. At the inception of the hedge, the Company assesses the effectiveness of the hedge instrument and designates the hedge instrument as a hedge of one of the following:

- Forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to an unrecognized asset or liability (a cash flow hedge)
- Net investment in a non-U.S. operation (a net investment hedge)

The Company performs hedge effectiveness testing on an ongoing basis depending on the type of hedging instrument used. All derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," are revalued in the consolidated statements of income.

For all foreign currency derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, retrospective effectiveness is tested on a monthly basis using a cumulative dollar offset test. The fair value of the hedged exposures and the fair value of the hedge instruments are revalued, and the ratio of the cumulative sum of the periodic changes in the value of the hedge instruments to the cumulative sum of the periodic changes in the value of the hedge is calculated. The hedge is deemed as highly effective if the ratio is between 80% and 125%. For commodity derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges, effectiveness is tested using a regression calculation. Ineffectiveness is minimal as the Company aligns most of the critical terms of its derivatives with the supply contracts.

For net investment hedges, the Company assesses its net investment positions in the non-U.S. operations and compares it with the outstanding net investment hedges on a quarterly basis. The hedge is deemed effective if the aggregate outstanding principal of the hedge instruments designated as the net investment hedge in a non-U.S. operation does not exceed the Company's net investment positions in the respective non-U.S. operation.

Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815 require no assessment of effectiveness.

A discussion of the Company's accounting policies for derivative financial instruments is included in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements, and further disclosure relating to derivatives and hedging activities is included in Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," and Note 12, "Fair Value Measurements," of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Exchange

The Company has manufacturing, sales and distribution facilities around the world and thus makes investments and enters into transactions denominated in various foreign currencies. In order to maintain strict control and achieve the benefits of the Company's global diversification, foreign exchange exposures for each currency are netted internally so that only its net foreign exchange exposures are, as appropriate, hedged with financial instruments.

The Company hedges 70% to 90% of the nominal amount of each of its known foreign exchange transactional exposures. The Company primarily enters into foreign currency exchange contracts to reduce the earnings and cash flow impact of the variation of non-functional currency denominated receivables and payables. Gains and losses resulting from hedging instruments offset the foreign exchange gains or losses on the underlying assets and liabilities being hedged. The maturities of the forward exchange contracts generally coincide with the settlement dates of the related transactions. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in the same period as gains and losses on the hedged items. The Company also selectively hedges anticipated transactions that are subject to foreign exchange exposure, primarily with foreign currency exchange contracts, which are designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with ASC 815.

The Company has entered into foreign currency denominated debt obligations to selectively hedge portions of its net investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries. The currency effects of debt obligations are reflected in the accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") account within shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls ordinary shareholders where they offset gains and losses recorded on the Company's net investments globally.

At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company estimates that an unfavorable 10% change in the exchange rates would have decreased net unrealized gains by approximately \$63 million and \$133 million, respectively.

Interest Rates

Substantially all of the Company's outstanding debt has fixed interest rates, and, therefore, any fluctuation in market interest rates is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations. A 100 basis point increase/decrease in the average interest rate on the Company's variable rate debt would have an immaterial impact on interest expense.

Commodities

The Company uses commodity hedge contracts in the financial derivatives market in cases where commodity price risk cannot be naturally offset or hedged through supply base fixed price contracts. Commodity risks are systematically managed pursuant to policy guidelines. As a cash flow hedge, gains and losses resulting from the hedging instruments offset the gains or losses on purchases of the underlying commodities that will be used in the business. The maturities of the commodity hedge contracts coincide with the expected purchase of the commodities.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY AND OTHER MATTERS

The Company's global operations are governed by environmental laws and worker safety laws. Under various circumstances, these laws impose civil and criminal penalties and fines, as well as injunctive and remedial relief, for noncompliance and require remediation at sites where Company-related substances have been released into the environment.

The Company has expended substantial resources globally, both financial and managerial, to comply with applicable environmental laws and worker safety laws and to protect the environment and workers. The Company believes it is in substantial compliance with such laws and maintains procedures designed to foster and ensure compliance. However, the

Company has been, and in the future may become, the subject of formal or informal enforcement actions or proceedings regarding noncompliance with such laws or the remediation of Company-related substances released into the environment. Such matters typically are resolved with regulatory authorities through commitments to compliance, abatement or remediation programs and in some cases payment of penalties. Historically, neither such commitments nor penalties imposed on the Company have been material.

Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.

ITEM 7A **QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

See "Risk Management" included in Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

ITEM 8 **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Johnson Controls International plc

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Johnson Controls International plc and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2023, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2023 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company did not maintain, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO because a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting existed as of that date related to ineffective design and maintenance of information technology controls to prevent or detect, on a timely basis, unauthorized access to certain of the Company's financial reporting systems.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness referred to above is described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. We considered this material weakness in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2023 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in management's report referred to above. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management has excluded FM:Systems from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2023 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination in July 2023. We have also excluded FM:Systems from our audit of internal

control over financial reporting. FM:Systems is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and total revenues excluded from management's assessment and our audit of internal control over financial reporting represent less than 1% of each of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Revenue Recognition from Certain Contracts with Customers

As described in Notes 1 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized \$26,793 million of net sales for the year ended September 30, 2023, of which a majority relates to certain over time and point in time contracts with customers. Revenue from certain long-term contracts to design, manufacture and install building products and systems as well as unscheduled repair or replacement services is recognized on an over time basis, with progress towards completion measured using a cost-to-cost input method based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. The cost-to-cost input method is used as it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer that occurs as the Company incurs costs. Changes to the original estimates may be required during the life of the contract and estimated losses are recorded when identified. The Company enters into extended warranties and long-term service and maintenance agreements with certain customers. For these arrangements, revenue is recognized over time on a straight-line basis over the respective contract term. Revenue associated with the sale of equipment and related installations are recognized over time on a cost-to-cost input method, while the revenue for monitoring and maintenance services are recognized over time as services are rendered. In other cases, the Company recognizes revenue at the point in time when control over the goods or services transfers to the customer.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to revenue recognition from certain contracts with customers is a critical audit matter are a high degree of auditor effort in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence related to the revenue recognized on certain of the Company's over time and point in time contracts with customers.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the revenue recognition process for the Company's over time and point in time contracts with customers. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the appropriateness of the timing and amount of revenue recognized for a sample of over time and point in time contracts with customers. Evaluating the appropriateness of the timing and amount of revenue recognized for certain over time contracts with customers involved (i) obtaining and inspecting source documents, such as contracts or service tickets, change orders, and evidence of progress towards completion or services delivered; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the over time revenue recognition methods; (iii) testing, on a sample basis for certain over time contracts, the costs incurred to date; and (iv) performing a comparison of estimated gross margin in the prior year to gross margin at

completion of the arrangement in the current year for certain over time contracts with customers. Evaluating the appropriateness of the timing and amount of revenue recognized for certain point in time contracts with customers involved (i) obtaining and inspecting source documents, such as contracts or purchase orders, evidence of goods delivered, and consideration received in exchange for those goods and (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the point in time revenue recognition method.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

December 14, 2023

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1957.

Johnson Controls International plc
Consolidated Statements of Income

Year Ended September 30,

(in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Net sales			
Products and systems	\$ 20,251	\$ 19,274	\$ 17,202
Services	6,542	6,025	6,466
	<u>26,793</u>	<u>25,299</u>	<u>23,668</u>
Cost of sales			
Products and systems	14,031	13,533	11,848
Services	3,791	3,423	3,761
	<u>17,822</u>	<u>16,956</u>	<u>15,609</u>
Gross profit	8,971	8,343	8,059
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(6,181)	(5,945)	(5,258)
Restructuring and impairment costs	(1,064)	(721)	(242)
Net financing charges	(281)	(213)	(206)
Equity income	265	246	261
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,710	1,710	2,614
Income tax provision (benefit)	(323)	(13)	868
Income from continuing operations	2,033	1,723	1,746
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax (Note 3)	—	—	124
Net income	2,033	1,723	1,870
Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	184	191	233
Net income attributable to Johnson Controls	<u>\$ 1,849</u>	<u>\$ 1,532</u>	<u>\$ 1,637</u>
Amounts attributable to Johnson Controls ordinary shareholders:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,513
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	124
Net income	<u>\$ 1,849</u>	<u>\$ 1,532</u>	<u>\$ 1,637</u>
Basic earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.11
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.17
Net income	<u>\$ 2.70</u>	<u>\$ 2.20</u>	<u>\$ 2.28</u>
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.10
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.17
Net income	<u>\$ 2.69</u>	<u>\$ 2.19</u>	<u>\$ 2.27</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Johnson Controls International plc
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Net income	\$ 2,033	\$ 1,723	\$ 1,870
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(84)	(603)	376
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	25	7	(18)
Pension and postretirement plans	(1)	(3)	4
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(60)	(599)	362
Total comprehensive income	1,973	1,124	2,232
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Net income	184	191	233
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(15)	(123)	19
Realized and unrealized gains on derivatives	(1)	1	1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(16)	(122)	20
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	168	69	253
Comprehensive income attributable to Johnson Controls	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,979

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Johnson Controls International plc
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(in millions, except par value and share data)	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 835	\$ 2,031
Accounts receivable, less allowance for expected credit losses of \$90 and \$66, respectively	6,006	5,727
Inventories	2,776	2,665
Other current assets	1,120	1,262
Current assets	10,737	11,685
Property, plant and equipment - net	3,136	3,131
Goodwill	17,936	17,350
Other intangible assets - net	4,888	5,155
Investments in partially-owned affiliates	1,056	963
Other noncurrent assets	4,489	3,874
Total assets	\$ 42,242	\$ 42,158
Liabilities and Equity		
Short-term debt	\$ 385	\$ 669
Current portion of long-term debt	645	865
Accounts payable	4,268	4,368
Accrued compensation and benefits	958	1,003
Deferred revenue	1,996	1,804
Other current liabilities	2,832	2,530
Current liabilities	11,084	11,239
Long-term debt	7,818	7,426
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	278	358
Other noncurrent liabilities	5,368	5,733
Noncurrent liabilities	13,464	13,517
Commitments and contingencies (Note 21)		
Ordinary shares (par value \$0.01; 2.0 billion shares authorized; shares issued: 2023 - 709,968,796; 2022 - 717,726,243)	7	7
Ordinary A shares (par value €1.00; 40,000 shares authorized, none outstanding as of September 30, 2023 and 2022)	—	—
Preferred shares (par value \$0.01; 200,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding as of September 30, 2023 and 2022)	—	—
Ordinary shares held in treasury, at cost (shares held: 2023 - 29,596,724; 2022 - 29,029,475)	(1,240)	(1,203)
Capital in excess of par value	17,349	17,224
Retained earnings	1,384	1,151
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(955)	(911)
Shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls	16,545	16,268
Noncontrolling interests	1,149	1,134
Total equity	17,694	17,402
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 42,242	\$ 42,158

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Johnson Controls International plc
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended September 30,

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Operating Activities of Continuing Operations			
Net income attributable to Johnson Controls	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,513
Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	184	191	233
Net income	<u>2,033</u>	<u>1,723</u>	<u>1,746</u>
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	848	830	845
Pension and postretirement benefit expense (income)	61	(216)	(551)
Pension and postretirement contributions	(57)	(96)	(68)
Equity in earnings of partially-owned affiliates, net of dividends received	(98)	30	(117)
Deferred income taxes	(676)	(141)	36
Non-cash restructuring and impairment charges	827	555	98
Equity-based compensation expense	111	102	76
Other - net	(123)	(58)	(85)
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable	(168)	(427)	(143)
Inventories	(81)	(773)	(219)
Other assets	(216)	(362)	(164)
Restructuring reserves	59	(7)	(44)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(222)	1,270	813
Accrued income taxes	(77)	(440)	328
Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	<u>2,221</u>	<u>1,990</u>	<u>2,551</u>
Investing Activities of Continuing Operations			
Capital expenditures	(539)	(592)	(552)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	32	127	124
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(726)	(269)	(725)
Other - net	49	41	63
Cash used by investing activities from continuing operations	<u>(1,184)</u>	<u>(693)</u>	<u>(1,090)</u>
Financing Activities of Continuing Operations			
Net proceeds (payments) from borrowings with maturities less than three months	(51)	379	(18)
Proceeds from debt	1,173	1,771	734
Repayments of debt	(1,555)	(184)	(744)
Stock repurchases and retirements	(625)	(1,441)	(1,307)
Payment of cash dividends	(980)	(916)	(762)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	42	17	178
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(149)	(121)	(142)
Employee equity-based compensation withholding taxes	(37)	(51)	(33)
Other - net	8	30	(37)
Cash used by financing activities from continuing operations	<u>(2,174)</u>	<u>(516)</u>	<u>(2,131)</u>
Discontinued Operations - Cash used by operating activities			
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(5)	(53)	116
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(1,142)</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>(618)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	<u>2,066</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>1,960</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	924	2,066	1,342
Less: Restricted cash	89	35	6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 835</u>	<u>\$ 2,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,336</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Johnson Controls International plc
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(in millions)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Johnson Controls			
Beginning Balance	\$ 16,268	\$ 17,562	\$ 17,447
Ordinary Shares			
Beginning balance	7	7	8
Repurchases and retirements of ordinary shares	—	—	(1)
Ending balance	7	7	7
Ordinary Shares Held in Treasury, at Cost			
Beginning balance	(1,203)	(1,152)	(1,119)
Employee equity-based compensation withholding taxes	(37)	(51)	(33)
Ending balance	(1,240)	(1,203)	(1,152)
Capital in Excess of Par Value			
Beginning balance	17,224	17,116	16,865
Change in noncontrolling interest share	—	—	(8)
Share-based compensation expense	85	88	76
Other, including options exercised	40	20	183
Ending balance	17,349	17,224	17,116
Retained Earnings			
Beginning balance	1,151	2,025	2,469
Net income attributable to Johnson Controls	1,849	1,532	1,637
Cash dividends declared	(991)	(965)	(771)
Repurchases and retirements of ordinary shares	(625)	(1,441)	(1,306)
Other	—	—	(4)
Ending balance	1,384	1,151	2,025
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Beginning balance	(911)	(434)	(776)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(44)	(477)	342
Ending balance	(955)	(911)	(434)
Ending Balance	16,545	16,268	17,562
Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests			
Beginning Balance	1,134	1,191	1,086
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	168	69	253
Dividends attributable to noncontrolling interests	(152)	(131)	(142)
Change in noncontrolling interest share	(1)	5	(6)
Ending Balance	1,149	1,134	1,191
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 17,694	\$ 17,402	\$ 18,753
Cash Dividends Declared per Ordinary Share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.07

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Johnson Controls International plc
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated accounts of Johnson Controls International plc, a public limited company organized under the laws of Ireland, and its subsidiaries (Johnson Controls International plc and all its subsidiaries, hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Company," "Johnson Controls" or "JCI plc").

The Company's fiscal year ends on September 30. Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years rather than calendar years.

Nature of Operations

Johnson Controls International plc, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, is a global leader in smart, healthy and sustainable buildings, serving a wide range of customers in more than 150 countries. The Company's products, services, systems and solutions advance the safety, comfort and intelligence of spaces to serve people, places and the planet. The Company is committed to helping its customers win and creating greater value for all of its stakeholders through its strategic focus on buildings.

The Company is a global leader in engineering, manufacturing, commissioning and retrofitting building products and systems, including residential and commercial heating, ventilating, air-conditioning ("HVAC") equipment, industrial refrigeration systems, controls, security systems, fire-detection systems and fire-suppression solutions. The Company further serves customers by providing technical services, including maintenance, management and repair of equipment (in the HVAC, industrial refrigeration, controls, security and fire-protection space), energy-management consulting and data-driven "smart building" services and solutions powered by its OpenBlue software platform and capabilities. The Company partners with customers by leveraging its broad product portfolio and digital capabilities powered by OpenBlue, together with its direct channel service and solutions capabilities, to deliver outcome-based solutions across the lifecycle of a building that address customers' needs to improve energy efficiency, enhance security, create healthy environments and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated accounts of Johnson Controls International plc and its subsidiaries that are consolidated in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The results of companies acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal. Investments in partially-owned affiliates are accounted for by the equity method when the Company exercises significant influence, which typically occurs when its ownership interest exceeds 20%, and the Company does not have a controlling interest.

The Company consolidates variable interest entities ("VIE") when it has the power to direct the significant activities of the entity and the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits from the entity that may be significant. The Company did not have any material consolidated or nonconsolidated VIEs in its continuing operations for the presented reporting periods.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement," defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes information used in developing assumptions when pricing an asset or liability as follows:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs where there is little or no market data, which requires the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

ASC 820 requires the use of observable market data, when available, in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Acquisitions

The purchase price of acquired businesses is allocated to the related identifiable assets and liabilities based on estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the amount allocated to the assets and liabilities, if any, is recorded as goodwill. In addition, any contingent consideration is recorded at the estimated fair value as of the date of the acquisition and is recorded as part of the purchase price. This estimate is updated in future periods and any changes in the estimate, which are not considered an adjustment to the purchase price, are recorded in our consolidated statements of operations. Payments for contingent earn-out liabilities that are less than or equal to estimates on the acquisition date are reflected as financing cash outflows. Amounts paid in excess of the estimated contingent earn-out liabilities on the acquisition date are reflected as operating cash outflows.

All available information is used to estimate fair values. External valuation specialists are typically engaged to assist in the fair value determination of identifiable intangible assets and any other significant assets or liabilities. The preliminary purchase price allocation is adjusted, as necessary, up to one year after the acquisition closing date as more information is obtained regarding assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

The purchase price allocation methodology contains uncertainties because it requires the Company to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities. The fair value of assets and liabilities is estimated based upon the carrying value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities and widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows. Unanticipated events or circumstances may occur which could affect the accuracy of fair value estimates, including assumptions regarding industry economic factors and business strategies.

Other estimates used in determining fair value include, but are not limited to, future cash flows or income related to intangibles, market rate assumptions and discount rates. Fair value estimates are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but that are inherently uncertain, and therefore, may not be realized. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the estimates, assumptions, and values reflected in the valuations will be realized, and actual results could differ materially.

Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale

Assets and liabilities (disposal groups) to be sold are classified as held for sale in the period in which all of the following criteria are met:

- Management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the disposal group;
- The disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such disposal groups;
- An active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the disposal group have been initiated;

- Sale of the disposal group is probable and transfer of the disposal group is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year, except if events or circumstances beyond the Company's control extend the period of time required to sell the disposal group beyond one year;
- The disposal group is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value; and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

The Company initially measures a disposal group that is classified as held for sale at the lower of its carrying value or fair value less any costs to sell in accordance with ASC 360-10-15, "Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." The carrying amount of any assets, including goodwill, that are part of the disposal group, but not in the scope of ASC 360-10, are tested for impairment under the relevant guidance prior to measuring the disposal group at fair value, less cost to sell.

Any loss resulting from this measurement is recognized in the period in which the held for sale criteria are met. Conversely, gains are not recognized on the sale of a disposal group until the date of sale. The Company assesses the fair value of a disposal group, less any costs to sell, each reporting period it remains classified as held for sale and reports any subsequent changes as an adjustment to the carrying value of the disposal group, as long as the new carrying value does not exceed the carrying value of the disposal group at the time it was initially classified as held for sale.

Upon determining that a disposal group meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, the Company reports the assets and liabilities of the disposal group, if material, in the line items assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash relates to amounts restricted for payment of asbestos liabilities and certain litigation and environmental matters and is recorded within other current assets in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Receivables

Receivables consist of billed receivables which are currently due from customers and unbilled receivables where the Company has satisfied its performance obligations, but has not yet issued the invoice to the customer. Incentives are periodically offered to customers, including early payment discounts and extended payment terms of certain receivables. The Company extends credit to customers in the normal course of business and maintains an allowance for expected credit losses resulting from the inability or unwillingness of customers to make required payments. The allowance for expected credit losses is based on historical experience, existing economic conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts, and any specific customer collection issues the Company has identified. The Company evaluates the reasonableness of the allowance for expected credit losses on a quarterly basis.

The Company enters into various factoring agreements to sell certain accounts receivable to third-party financial institutions. The Company collects the majority of the factored receivables on behalf of the financial institutions, but maintains no other continuing involvement with the factored receivables. Sales of accounts receivable are reflected as a reduction of accounts receivable in the consolidated statements of financial position and the proceeds are included in cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method. Finished goods and work-in-process inventories include material, labor and manufacturing overhead costs.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes. Estimated useful lives generally range from 3 to 40 years for buildings and improvements, up to 15 years for subscriber systems, and from 3 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. Interest on borrowings is capitalized during the active construction period of major capital projects, added to the cost of the underlying assets and amortized over the useful lives of the assets.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill reflects the cost of an acquisition in excess of the fair values assigned to identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment during the fourth fiscal quarter (as of July 31) or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the asset might be impaired. The Company performs impairment reviews for its reporting units, which have been determined to be the Company's reportable segments or one level below the reportable segments in certain instances, using a fair value method based on management's judgments and assumptions or third party valuations. The fair value of a reporting unit refers to the price that would be received to sell the unit as a whole in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In estimating the fair value, the Company uses the multiples of earnings approach based on the average of published multiples of earnings of comparable entities with similar operations and economic characteristics and applies the multiples to the Company's average of historical and future financial results for each reporting unit. In certain instances, the Company uses discounted cash flow analyses or estimated sales price to further support the fair value estimates. The inputs utilized in the analyses are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement." The estimated fair value is then compared to the carrying amount of the reporting unit, including recorded goodwill. The Company is subject to financial statement risk to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are also subject to at least annual impairment testing in the fourth fiscal quarter or as events occur or circumstances change that indicate the assets may be impaired. Indefinite-lived intangible assets primarily consist of trademarks and trade names and are tested for impairment using a relief-from-royalty method. The Company considers the implications of both external (e.g., market growth, competition and local economic conditions) and internal (e.g., product sales and expected product growth) factors and their potential impact on cash flows related to the intangible asset in both the near- and long-term. The Company also considers the profitability of the business, among other factors, to determine the royalty rate for use in the impairment assessment.

While the Company believes that the estimates and assumptions underlying the valuation methodologies are reasonable, different estimates and assumptions could result in different outcomes.

Leases

Lessee arrangements

The Company leases certain administrative, production and other facilities, fleet vehicles, information technology equipment and other equipment under arrangements that are accounted for as operating leases. The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease at contract inception based on whether the arrangement involves the use of a physically distinct identified asset and whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

Right-of-use assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent its obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments for all leases with terms longer than twelve months. The majority of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit interest rate. To determine the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on information available on the lease commencement date or the implicit rate if it is readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate based on a comparable market yield curve consistent with its credit rating, term of the lease and relative economic environment. The Company has elected to combine lease and nonlease components for its leases.

Most leases contain options to renew or terminate the lease. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities reflect only the options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Company has certain real estate leases that contain variable lease payments which are based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Additionally, the Company's leases generally require it to pay for fuel, maintenance, repair, insurance and taxes. These payments are not included in the right-of-use asset or lease liability and are expensed as incurred.

Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lessor arrangements

The Company has monitoring services and maintenance agreements within its security business that include subscriber system assets for which the Company retains ownership. These agreements contain both lease and nonlease components. The Company has elected to combine lease and nonlease components for these arrangements where the timing and pattern of transfer of the lease and nonlease components are the same and the lease component would be classified as an operating lease if accounted for separately. The Company has concluded that in these arrangements the nonlease components are the predominant characteristic, and as a result, the combined component is accounted for under the revenue guidance.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including right-of-use assets under operating leases, other tangible assets and intangible assets with definite lives, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company conducts its long-lived asset impairment analyses in accordance with ASC 360-10-15, "Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," ASC 350-30, "General Intangibles Other than Goodwill" and ASC 985-20, "Costs of Software to be Sold, Leased, or Marketed."

Assets and liabilities are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities and evaluates the asset group against the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows. If the undiscounted cash flows do not indicate the carrying amount of the asset group is recoverable, an impairment charge is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its fair value based on discounted cash flow analysis or appraisals.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination that are used in research and development activities are considered indefinite-lived until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. During the period that those assets are considered indefinite lived, they are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually and more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. If the carrying amount of an intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in an amount equal to that excess.

Unamortized capitalized costs of a computer software product are compared to the net realizable value of the product. The amount by which the unamortized capitalized costs of a computer software product exceed the net realizable value of that asset is written off.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from certain long-term contracts to design, manufacture and install building products and systems as well as unscheduled repair or replacement services is recognized on an over time basis, with progress towards completion measured using a cost-to-cost input method based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. The cost-to-cost input method is used as it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer that occurs as the Company incurs costs. Changes to the original estimates may be required during the life of the contract and such estimates are reviewed monthly. If contract modifications result in additional goods or services that are distinct from those transferred before the modification, they are accounted for prospectively as if the Company entered into a new contract. If the goods or services in the modification are not distinct from those in the original contract, sales and gross profit are adjusted using the cumulative catch-up method for revisions in estimated total contract costs and contract values. Estimated losses are recorded when identified. The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component because at contract inception it expects to receive the payment within twelve months of transfer of goods or services.

The Company enters into extended warranties and long-term service and maintenance agreements with certain customers. For these arrangements, revenue is recognized over time on a straight-line basis over the respective contract term.

The Company also sells certain HVAC and refrigeration products and services in bundled arrangements with multiple performance obligations, such as equipment, commissioning, service labor and extended warranties. Approximately four to twelve months separate the timing of the first deliverable until the last piece of equipment is delivered. There may also be extended warranty arrangements with durations of one to five years commencing upon the end of the standard warranty period. In addition, the Company sells security monitoring systems that may have multiple performance obligations, including equipment, installation, monitoring services and maintenance agreements. Revenue associated with the sale of equipment and related installations are recognized over time on a cost-to-cost input method, while the revenue for monitoring and maintenance services are recognized over time as services are rendered. The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price method. In order to estimate relative standalone selling price, market data and transfer price studies are utilized. If the standalone selling price is not directly observable, the Company estimates the standalone selling price using an adjusted market assessment approach or expected cost plus margin approach. If the Company retains ownership of the subscriber system asset, fees for monitoring and maintenance services are recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis. Non-refundable fees received in connection with the initiation of a monitoring contract, along with associated direct and incremental selling costs, are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the contract.

In all other cases, the Company recognizes revenue at the point in time when control over the goods or services transfers to the customer.

The Company assesses variable consideration that may affect the total transaction price, including discounts, rebates, refunds, credits or other similar sources of variable consideration, when determining the transaction price of each contract. The Company includes variable consideration in the estimated transaction price when it is probable that significant reversal of revenue recognized would not occur when the uncertainty associated with variable consideration is subsequently resolved. These estimates are based on the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to.

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in sales and the related costs are included in cost of sales when control transfers to the customer. The Company presents amounts collected from customers for sales and other taxes net of the related amounts remitted.

Subscriber System Assets, Dealer Intangibles and Related Deferred Revenue Accounts

The Company considers assets related to the acquisition of new customers in its electronic security business in three asset categories:

- Internally generated residential subscriber systems outside of North America;
- Internally generated commercial subscriber systems; and
- Customer accounts acquired through the ADT dealer program, primarily outside of North America (referred to as dealer intangibles).

Subscriber system assets include installed property, plant and equipment for which the Company retains ownership and deferred costs directly related to the customer acquisition and system installation. Subscriber system assets represent capitalized equipment (e.g. security control panels, touch pad, motion detectors, window sensors, and other equipment) and installation costs associated with electronic security monitoring arrangements under which the Company retains ownership of the security system assets in a customer's place of business or residence. Installation costs represent costs incurred to prepare the asset for its intended use. The Company pays property taxes on the subscriber system assets and may retrieve such assets when the agreement is terminated. These assets embody a probable future economic benefit as they generate future monitoring revenue for the Company.

Costs related to the subscriber system equipment and installation are categorized as property, plant and equipment rather than deferred costs. Deferred costs associated with subscriber system assets represent direct and incremental selling expenses (such as commissions) related to acquiring the customer. Commissions related to up-front consideration paid by customers in connection with the establishment of the monitoring arrangement are determined based on a percentage of the up-front fees and do not exceed deferred revenue. Such deferred costs are recorded as other current and noncurrent assets within the consolidated statements of financial position.

Subscriber system assets and any deferred revenue resulting from the customer acquisition are accounted for over the expected life of the subscriber. In certain geographical areas which have a large number of customers that behave in a similar manner over time, the Company accounts for subscriber system assets and related deferred revenue using pools, with separate pools for

the components of subscriber system assets and any related deferred revenue based on the same month and year of acquisition. Pooled subscriber system assets and related deferred revenue are depreciated using a straight-line method with lives up to 12 years and considering customer attrition. Non-pooled subscriber systems (primarily in Europe, Latin America and Asia) and related deferred revenue are depreciated using a straight-line method with a 15-year life, with remaining balances written off upon customer termination.

Certain contracts and related customer relationships result from purchasing residential security monitoring contracts from an external network of independent dealers who operate under the ADT dealer program, primarily outside of North America. Acquired contracts and related customer relationships are recorded at their contractually determined purchase price.

During the first 6 months (12 months in certain circumstances) after the purchase of the customer contract, any cancellation of monitoring service, including those that result from customer payment delinquencies, results in a chargeback by the Company to the dealer for the full amount of the contract purchase price. The Company records the amount charged back to the dealer as a reduction of the previously recorded intangible asset.

Intangible assets arising from the ADT dealer program described above are amortized in pools determined by the same month and year of contract acquisition on a straight-line basis over the period of the customer relationship. The estimated useful life of dealer intangibles ranges from 12 to 15 years.

Research and Development Costs

Expenditures for research activities relating to product development and improvement are charged against income as incurred and included within selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income. Such expenditures for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were \$320 million, \$295 million and \$275 million, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

Restricted (Non-vested) Stock /Units

Restricted stock and restricted stock units are typically settled in shares for employees in the U.S. and in cash for employees not in the U.S. Restricted awards typically vest over a period of three years from the grant date. The Company's Compensation and Talent Development Committee may approve different vesting terms on specific grants. The fair value of each share-settled restricted award is based on the closing market value of the Company's ordinary shares on the date of grant. The fair value of each cash-settled restricted award is recalculated at the end of each reporting period based on the closing market value of the Company's ordinary shares at the end of the reporting period, and the liability and expense are adjusted based on the new fair value.

Performance Share Awards

Performance-based share unit ("PSU") awards are generally contingent on the achievement of predetermined performance goals over a performance period of one to three years and on the award holder's continuous employment until the vesting date. The majority of PSUs are also indexed to the achievement of specified levels of total shareholder return versus a peer group over the performance period.

Upon completion of the performance period, earned PSUs are typically settled with shares of the Company's ordinary shares for employees in the U.S. and in cash for employees not in the U.S.

The fair value of the portion of the PSU which is linked to the achievement of performance goals is based on the closing market value of the Company's ordinary shares on the date of grant. Share-based compensation expense for these PSUs is recognized over the performance period based on the probability of achieving the performance targets.

The fair value of the portion of the PSU that is indexed to total shareholder return is estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation that uses the following assumptions:

- The risk-free interest rate for periods during the contractual life of the PSU is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.
- The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock over the most recent three-year period as of the grant date.

Share-based compensation expense for PSUs which are indexed to total shareholder return is not adjusted for changes in performance subsequent to the grant date because the likelihood of achieving the market condition is incorporated in the grant date fair value of the award.

Stock Options

Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant. Stock option awards typically vest between two and three years after the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date.

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the following assumptions:

- The expected life of options represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.
- The risk-free interest rate for periods during the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.
- For grants in fiscal 2023, expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock corresponding to the expected life as of the grant date. For grants in fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021, expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock since October 2016 and certain peer companies' stock prior to October 2016 over the most recent period corresponding to the expected life as of the grant date.
- The expected dividend yield is based on the expected annual dividend as a percentage of the market value of the Company's ordinary shares as of the grant date.

The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model.

Earnings Per Share

The Company presents both basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Johnson Controls by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Johnson Controls by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the reporting period that are calculated using the treasury stock method for stock options, unvested restricted stock and unvested performance share awards. The treasury stock method assumes that the Company uses the proceeds from the exercise of stock option awards to repurchase ordinary shares at the average market price during the period. The assumed proceeds under the treasury stock method include the purchase price that the grantee will pay in the future and compensation cost for future service that the Company has not yet recognized. For unvested restricted stock and unvested performance share awards, assumed proceeds under the treasury stock method include unamortized compensation cost.

Foreign Currency Translation

Substantially all of the Company's international operations use the respective local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of international entities have been translated at period-end exchange rates, and income and expenses have been translated using average exchange rates for the period. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are adjusted to reflect period-end exchange rates. Aggregate transaction gains, net of the impact of foreign currency hedges, for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were \$28 million, \$49 million and \$56 million, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has written policies and procedures that place all derivative financial instruments under the direction of Corporate treasury and restrict all derivative transactions to those intended for hedging purposes. The use of derivatives for speculative purposes is strictly prohibited. The Company selectively uses derivatives to manage the market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, stock-based compensation liabilities and interest rates.

The fair values of all derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position. The change in a derivative's fair value is recorded each period in current earnings or accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"), depending on whether the derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and if so, the type of hedge transaction.

Investments

Investments in debt and equity securities and deferred compensation plan assets are marked to market at the end of each accounting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits

The Company utilizes a mark-to-market approach for recognizing pension and postretirement benefit expenses, including measuring plan assets at fair value and recognizing actuarial gains and losses in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or at the date of a remeasurement event.

Guarantees

The Company records an estimate for future warranty-related costs based on actual historical return rates and other known factors. Based on analysis of return rates and other factors, the Company's warranty provisions are adjusted as necessary. The Company monitors its warranty activity and adjusts its reserve estimates when it is probable that future warranty costs will be different than those estimates.

The Company's product warranty liability is recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position in other current liabilities if the warranty is less than one year and in other noncurrent liabilities if the warranty extends longer than one year.

Loss Contingencies

Accruals are recorded for various contingencies including legal proceedings, environmental matters, self-insurance and other claims that arise in the normal course of business when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability is reasonably estimable. The accruals are based on judgment, the probability of losses and, where applicable, the consideration of opinions of internal and/or external legal counsel and actuarial determined estimates. Additionally, the Company records receivables from third party insurers when recovery has been determined to be probable.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations relating to protecting the environment. Expenses associated with environmental remediation obligations are recognized when such amounts are probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Liabilities and expenses for workers' compensation, product, general and auto liabilities is dependent on claims experience. For most of these liabilities, claims incurred but not yet reported are estimated by utilizing actuarial valuations based upon historical claims experience. Receivables from third party insurers are recorded when recovery has been determined to be probable. The Company maintains captive insurance companies to manage its insurable liabilities.

Asbestos-Related Contingencies and Insurance Receivables

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries, along with numerous other companies, are named as defendants in personal injury lawsuits based on alleged exposure to asbestos-containing materials. The estimated liability and corresponding insurance recovery for pending and future claims and defense costs is based on the Company's historical claim experience, and estimates of the number and resolution cost of potential future claims that may be filed and is discounted to present value from 2068 (which is the Company's reasonable best estimate of the actuarial determined time period through which asbestos-related claims will be filed against its affiliates). Estimated asbestos-related defense costs are included in the asbestos liability. The Company's legal strategy for resolving claims also impacts these estimates. The Company considers various trends and developments in evaluating the period of time (the look-back period) over which historical claim and settlement experience is used to estimate and value claims reasonably projected to be made through 2068. At least annually, the Company assesses the sufficiency of its estimated liability for pending and future claims and defense costs by evaluating actual experience regarding claims filed, settled and dismissed, and amounts paid in settlements. In addition to claims and settlement experience, the Company considers additional quantitative and qualitative factors such as changes in legislation, the legal environment, and the Company's defense strategy. The Company also evaluates the recoverability of its insurance receivable on an annual basis. The Company evaluates all of these factors and determines whether a change in the estimate of its liability for pending and future claims and defense costs or insurance receivable is warranted.

In connection with the recognition of liabilities for asbestos-related matters, the Company records asbestos-related insurance recoveries that are probable. Estimated asbestos-related insurance recoveries represent estimated amounts due to the Company for previously paid and settled claims and the probable reimbursements relating to its estimated liability for pending and future claims discounted to present value. In determining the amount of insurance recoverable, the Company considers available insurance, allocation methodologies, solvency and creditworthiness of the insurers.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax asset and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the book and tax basis of particular assets and liabilities and operating loss carryforwards, using tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the carrying or book value of deferred tax assets if, based upon the available evidence, including consideration of tax planning strategies, it is more-likely-than-not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Prior Period Revision – Statement of Cash Flows

The Company revised the amounts previously reported as net proceeds from borrowings with maturities less than three months and proceeds from debt for certain short-term debt transactions that were incorrectly presented on a net basis within the financing activities section of the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Cash provided by financing activities and the total increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash were unchanged for all affected periods. The Company does not believe the impact of the incorrect presentation was material to any period.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, "Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations", which is intended to enhance the transparency surrounding the use of supplier finance programs. Supplier finance programs may also be referred to as reverse factoring, payables finance, or structured payables arrangements. The amendments require a buyer that uses supplier finance programs to make annual disclosures about the program's key terms, the balance sheet presentation of related amounts, the confirmed amount outstanding at the end of the period, and associated rollforward information. Only the amount outstanding at the end of the period must be disclosed in interim periods. The Company expects to adopt the new disclosures, other than the rollforward disclosure, as required at the beginning of fiscal 2024. The rollforward disclosures will be adopted as required at the beginning of fiscal 2025.

Other recently issued accounting pronouncements are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

2. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

FM:Systems Acquisition

In July 2023, the Company completed its acquisition of FM:Systems, a leading digital workplace management and Internet of Things ("IoT") solutions provider for facilities and real estate professionals, for \$540 million, net of cash acquired, which was comprised of an upfront cash payment of \$465 million, net of cash acquired, and the estimated fair value at the acquisition date of contingent earn-out liabilities of \$75 million. The contingent earn-out liabilities are primarily based upon the achievement of certain defined operating results in the two years following the acquisition, with a maximum payout of \$155 million.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded goodwill of \$399 million in the Building Solutions North America segment. Goodwill is attributable primarily to expected synergies, expanded market opportunities and other benefits that the Company believes will result from integrating the products and capabilities of FM:Systems into its operations. The goodwill created in the acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

The preliminary fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to FM:Systems are as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8
Accounts receivable		15
All other current assets		9
Goodwill		399
Intangible assets		194
All other noncurrent assets		7
Total assets acquired		<u>632</u>
Deferred revenue		24
All other current liabilities		49
Other noncurrent liabilities		11
Total liabilities acquired		<u>84</u>
Net assets acquired	\$	<u>548</u>

The purchase price allocation to identifiable intangible assets acquired is as follows:

	Fair Value (in millions)	Weighted Average Life (in years)
Customer relationships	\$ 117	10
Technology	74	10
Trademarks and other definite-lived intangibles	3	4
Total identifiable intangible assets	<u>\$ 194</u>	

Silent-Aire Acquisition

In May 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of Silent-Aire, a global leader in hyperscale data center cooling and modular critical infrastructure solutions, for approximately \$755 million, net of cash acquired, which was comprised of an upfront net cash payment of approximately \$661 million, the estimated fair value of contingent earn-out liabilities at the acquisition date of approximately \$86 million and a working capital adjustment of \$8 million. The contingent earn-out liabilities are based upon the achievement of certain defined operating results in each of the three years following the acquisition, with a maximum payout of approximately \$250 million. The Company recorded reductions in the fair value of the contingent earn-out liability of \$30 million and \$43 million during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. No earn-out payments were made for the twelve-month earn-out periods ended April 30, 2023 and 2022, as the performance measures for the periods were not achieved.

Other Acquisitions

During fiscal 2023, the Company acquired several other businesses for a combined purchase price, net of cash acquired, of \$306 million, of which \$260 million was paid as of September 30, 2023. Intangible assets associated with these acquisitions totaled \$116 million and primarily relate to customer relationships and technology. The Company recorded goodwill associated with these acquisitions of \$119 million in the Global Products segment, \$55 million in the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment and \$13 million in the Building Solutions EMEA/LA segment.

During fiscal 2022, the Company acquired several businesses for a combined purchase price, net of cash acquired, of \$323 million, of which \$269 million was paid as of September 30, 2022. Intangible assets associated with these acquisitions totaled \$123 million and primarily relate to customer relationships and technology. The Company recorded goodwill associated with these acquisitions of \$194 million, of which \$68 million was assigned to the Building Solutions EMEA/LA segment, \$45 million was assigned to the Global Products segment, \$44 million was assigned to the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment and \$36 million was assigned to the Building Solutions North America segment.

Other acquisitions were not material individually or in the aggregate in fiscal 2023 and 2022.

Divestitures

Refer to Note 3, "Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for disclosure of a business in the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment that was sold on August 1, 2023. No divestitures were material individually or in the aggregate in fiscal 2023 and 2022.

3. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale

During fiscal 2023, the Company concluded that its Global Retail business, which is included in the Building Solutions North America, Building Solutions Asia Pacific and Building Solutions EMEA/LA segments and was previously presented as held for sale in the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 30, 2022, no longer met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The Company discontinued sales efforts based on market factors and other considerations and determined that it was no longer probable that the business would be sold within one year. As a result, the assets and liabilities are now reported as held and used on the consolidated statements of financial position as of both September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022. The net assets were reclassified to held and used at the lower of fair value or adjusted carrying value in the current period. Due to impairment charges recorded in prior periods, there was no impact to the consolidated statements of income as a result of the reclassification.

A business in the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment, which was previously classified as held for sale, was sold on August 1, 2023. The net assets were not significant to the consolidated statements of financial position.

During fiscal 2022, the Company determined that certain assets of the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment no longer met the criteria to be classified as held for sale because the Company could no longer assert that the sale of the assets was probable within one year due to declines in the Chinese real estate market after the COVID-19 lockdowns. As a result, the Company reclassified the held for sale assets to held and used as of September 30, 2022. As a result, the Company reclassified the held for sale assets to held and used as of September 30, 2022. Upon reclassification, an impairment of \$45 million was recorded within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income to adjust the asset to the lower of its carrying value adjusted for depreciation and the fair value of the asset as of September 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes impairment charges for the various assets held for sale (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Global Retail business	\$ 438	\$ 359
Business in the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment	60	60
Certain assets in the Building Solution Asia Pacific segment	—	45

The impairment charges were recorded within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income and include costs to write down the disposal groups to their estimated fair values, less costs to sell; impairment of goodwill; and the write-off of internal-use software projects that were no longer probable of being completed. Refer to Note 8, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the goodwill impairment charges.

The businesses did not meet the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations as neither planned divestiture represented a strategic shift that would have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results.

Discontinued Operations

The Company completed the sale of its Power Solutions business on April 30, 2019. In fiscal 2021, the favorable resolution of certain post-closing working capital and net debt adjustments resulted in income from discontinued operations of \$124 million, net of tax of \$26 million, due to a reversal of a reserve established in connection with the sale.

4. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Disaggregated Revenue

The following table presents the Company's revenues disaggregated by segment and by products and systems versus services revenue (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,					
	2023			2022		
	Products & Systems	Services	Total	Products & Systems	Services	Total
Building Solutions North America	\$ 6,368	\$ 3,962	\$ 10,330	\$ 5,708	\$ 3,659	\$ 9,367
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	2,275	1,821	4,096	2,188	1,657	3,845
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	1,987	759	2,746	2,005	709	2,714
Global Products	9,621	—	9,621	9,373	—	9,373
Total	<u>\$ 20,251</u>	<u>\$ 6,542</u>	<u>\$ 26,793</u>	<u>\$ 19,274</u>	<u>\$ 6,025</u>	<u>\$ 25,299</u>

The following table presents further disaggregation of Global Products revenues by product type (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
HVAC	\$ 6,820	\$ 6,756
Fire & Security	2,446	2,367
Industrial Refrigeration	355	250
Total	<u>\$ 9,621</u>	<u>\$ 9,373</u>

Contract Balances

Contract assets represent the Company's right to consideration for performance obligations that have been satisfied but not billed and consist of unbilled receivables and costs in excess of billings. Contract liabilities are customer payments received before performance obligations are satisfied. Contract balances are classified as assets or liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

The following table presents the location and amount of contract balances in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	Location of contract balances	September 30,	
		2023	2022
Contract assets - current	Accounts receivable - net	\$ 2,370	\$ 2,067
Contract assets - noncurrent	Other noncurrent assets	12	79
Contract liabilities - current	Deferred revenue	1,996	1,804
Contract liabilities - noncurrent	Other noncurrent liabilities	297	282

The Company recognized revenue that was included in the beginning of period contract liability balance of approximately \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a distinct good, service, or bundle of goods and services promised in a contract. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. When contracts with customers require significant and complex integration, contain goods or services which are highly interdependent or interrelated, or are goods or services which significantly modify or customize other promises in the contracts and, therefore, are not distinct, then the entire contract is accounted for as a single performance obligation. For any contracts with multiple performance obligations, the contract's transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the estimated relative standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. For product sales, each product sold to a customer typically represents a distinct performance obligation.

Performance obligations are satisfied as of a point in time or over time. The timing of satisfying the performance obligation is typically indicated by the terms of the contract. As of September 30, 2023, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was approximately \$19.6 billion, of which approximately 65% is expected to be recognized as revenue over the next two years. The remaining performance obligations expected to be recognized in revenue beyond two years primarily relate to large, multi-purpose contracts to construct hospitals, schools and other governmental buildings, which include services to be performed over the building's lifetime, with average initial contract terms of 25 to 35 years. Future contract modifications could affect both the timing and the amount of the remaining performance obligations. The Company excludes the value of remaining performance obligations for contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less.

Costs to Obtain or Fulfill a Contract

The Company recognizes the incremental costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer as an asset when the costs are recoverable. These costs consist primarily of sales commissions and bid/proposal costs. Costs to obtain or fulfill a contract are capitalized when incurred and amortized to expense over the period of contract performance.

The following table presents the location and amount of costs to obtain or fulfill a contract recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other current assets	\$ 156	\$ 139
Other noncurrent assets	224	174
Total	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 313</u>

Amortization of costs to obtain or fulfill a contract were \$251 million and \$191 million during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. There were no impairment losses recognized in the year ended September 30, 2023 or 2022.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company sold \$1,962 million and \$1,115 million of accounts receivable under factoring agreements during the years ended September 30, 2023, and 2022, respectively. The cost of factoring such receivables was not material. Previously sold receivables still outstanding were \$681 million and \$476 million as of September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022, respectively.

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,040
Work-in-process	226	203
Finished goods	1,347	1,422
Inventories	<u>\$ 2,776</u>	<u>\$ 2,665</u>

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,320
Subscriber systems	823	762
Machinery and equipment	4,227	3,745
Construction in progress	540	514
Land	194	197
Total property, plant and equipment	7,121	6,538
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,985)	(3,407)
Property, plant and equipment - net	<u>\$ 3,136</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, the Company determined that a triggering event had occurred in the asset group comprising the security subscriber business of Argentina, primarily as a result of the significant devaluation of the Argentine peso that occurred during the quarter and the resulting impact on operating results and cash flows. The Company conducted the two-step impairment test required in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant & Equipment" and determined that the carrying amount of the asset group exceeded its fair value. A non-cash impairment charge to the subscriber system assets of \$78 million was recorded and is included in restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income. The Company used a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of the asset group. The primary assumptions and inputs used in the model included management's internal projections of future cash flows, the weighted-average cost of capital and the long-term growth rate. The fair value measurement is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement" due to the unobservable inputs used.

8. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in each of the Company's reportable segments were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30, 2023				
	Building Solutions North America	Building Solutions EMEA/LA	Building Solutions Asia Pacific	Global Products	Total
Goodwill	\$ 9,630	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,116	\$ 5,591	18,131
Accumulated impairment loss	(659)	(47)	—	(75)	(781)
Balance at beginning of period	8,971	1,747	1,116	5,516	17,350
Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	399	13	55	119	586
Impairments	—	—	—	(184)	(184)
Foreign currency translation and other	11	125	8	40	184
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 9,381</u>	<u>\$ 1,885</u>	<u>\$ 1,179</u>	<u>\$ 5,491</u>	<u>\$ 17,936</u>

	Year Ended September 30, 2022				
	Building Solutions North America	Building Solutions EMEA/LA	Building Solutions Asia Pacific	Global Products	Total
Goodwill	\$ 9,639	\$ 2,088	\$ 1,237	\$ 5,842	18,806
Accumulated impairment loss	(424)	(47)	—	—	(471)
Balance at beginning of period	9,215	2,041	1,237	5,842	18,335
Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	37	78	44	60	219
Divestitures	—	(5)	(14)	—	(19)
Impairments	(235)	—	—	(75)	(310)
Foreign currency translation and other	(46)	(367)	(151)	(311)	(875)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 8,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,747</u>	<u>\$ 1,116</u>	<u>\$ 5,516</u>	<u>\$ 17,350</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes measurement period adjustments

In the second quarter of fiscal 2023, management completed an updated comprehensive review of the Silent-Aire reporting unit, which is included in the Global Products segment. Because actual results were lower than planned and the nearer term forecast was revised to reflect lower margins and earnings, the Company determined a triggering event had occurred and a quantitative test of goodwill for possible impairment was necessary. As a result of the goodwill impairment test, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$184 million within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income in fiscal 2023, which was determined by comparing the carrying amount of the reporting unit to its fair value. The Silent-Aire reporting unit has no remaining goodwill balance as of September 30, 2023.

Management completed its fiscal 2023 annual impairment test as of July 31. The fair value of all reporting units substantially exceeded their carrying values, with the exception of one reporting unit with \$455 million of goodwill whose fair value in excess of its carrying value was approximately 10%. For this reporting unit, a 1% increase in the discount rate, or a 1.5% decrease in the revenue growth rates, would cause the fair value to be less than the carrying value. While no impairment was recorded, it is possible that future changes in circumstances could result in a non-cash impairment charge.

During its fiscal 2022 annual impairment test, the Company determined that goodwill in the Silent-Aire reporting unit was impaired and recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$75 million within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income. The impairment charge was determined by comparing the carrying amount of the reporting unit to its fair value.

The Company used a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of the Silent-Aire reporting unit in both fiscal 2023 and 2022. The primary assumptions and inputs used in the model included management's internal projections of future cash flows, the weighted-average cost of capital and the long-term growth rate. The fair value measurement is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement" due to the unobservable inputs used.

In fiscal 2022, the Company concluded it had a triggering event requiring assessment of goodwill impairment for its North America Retail reporting unit in conjunction with classifying its Global Retail business as held for sale. As a result, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$235 million within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income in fiscal 2022. The North America Retail reporting unit had no remaining goodwill balance as of September 30, 2023 or 2022. The Company used the market approach to estimate the fair value of the reporting unit based on the relative estimated sales proceeds for the planned disposal of the Global Retail business attributable to the North America Retail reporting unit. The inputs utilized in the analysis are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement."

Refer to Note 3, "Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further disclosure.

There were no other triggering events requiring that an impairment assessment be conducted in fiscal 2023, 2022 or 2021. However, it is possible that future changes in circumstances would require the Company to record additional non-cash impairment charges.

Other Intangible Assets

The Company's other intangible assets, primarily from business acquisitions, consisted of (in millions):

	September 30,					
	2023			2022		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Definite-lived intangible assets						
Technology	\$ 1,575	\$ (806)	\$ 769	\$ 1,481	\$ (728)	\$ 753
Customer relationships	3,047	(1,496)	1,551	3,011	(1,340)	1,671
Miscellaneous	889	(435)	454	949	(425)	524
	<u>5,511</u>	<u>(2,737)</u>	<u>2,774</u>	<u>5,441</u>	<u>(2,493)</u>	<u>2,948</u>
Indefinite-lived intangible assets						
Trademarks/tradenames	2,114	—	2,114	2,207	—	2,207
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 7,625</u>	<u>\$ (2,737)</u>	<u>\$ 4,888</u>	<u>\$ 7,648</u>	<u>\$ (2,493)</u>	<u>\$ 5,155</u>

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, the Company impaired \$18 million of Miscellaneous intangible assets in the Global Products segment and \$10 million of a trademark in the Building Solutions Asia Pacific segment. These non-cash charges were recorded within restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income.

There was no impairment of other indefinite-lived intangible assets in any of these years, other than as disclosed above. For all other remaining indefinite lived intangible assets, the Company estimated fair values were greater than the carrying values, with the exception of three other registered trademarks in which the estimated fair values were consistent with their carrying values which totaled \$412 million.

Amortization of other intangible assets included within continuing operations for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$439 million, \$427 million and \$435 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the expected amortization of definite-lived intangible assets, excluding the impact of future acquisitions, by year (in millions):

2024	\$	508
2025		479
2026		410
2027		365
2028		252

9. LEASES

The following table presents the Company's lease costs (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 384	\$ 352	\$ 384
Variable lease cost	165	165	130
Total lease costs	<u>\$ 549</u>	<u>\$ 517</u>	<u>\$ 514</u>

The following table presents supplemental consolidated statement of financial position information (in millions):

	Location of lease balances	September 30,	
		2023	2022
Operating lease right-of-use assets	Other noncurrent assets	\$ 1,389	\$ 1,271
Operating lease liabilities - current	Other current liabilities	318	280
Operating lease liabilities - noncurrent	Other noncurrent liabilities	1,086	987
Weighted-average remaining lease term		7 years	7 years
Weighted-average discount rate		3.5 %	2.1 %

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to operating leases (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liability:			
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	\$ 373	\$ 367	\$ 398
Noncash operating lease activity:			
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	427	369	515

The following table presents future minimum rental payments for operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2023 (in millions):

2024	\$ 358
2025	300
2026	227
2027	171
2028	123
After 2028	404
Total operating lease payments	1,583
Less: Interest	(179)
Present value of lease payments	<u>\$ 1,404</u>

10. DEBT AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt consisted of the following (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Bank borrowings	\$ 26	\$ 10
Commercial paper	200	172
Term loans	159	487
	<u>\$ 385</u>	<u>\$ 669</u>
Weighted average interest rate on short-term debt outstanding	5.1 %	0.5 %

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in millions; due dates by fiscal year):

Issuer	Interest Rate	Due Date	Par Value	Carrying Value	
				September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
JCI plc	4.625%	2023	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 25
TIFSA ¹	4.625%	2023	\$ 7	—	7
JCI plc	1.00%	2023	€ 846	—	830
JCI plc	3.625%	2024	\$ 453	453	453
JCI Inc.	3.625%	2024	\$ 31	31	31
JCI plc	EURIBOR plus 0.70%	2024	€ 150	159	—
JCI plc	1.375%	2025	€ 423	450	419
TIFSA ¹	1.375%	2025	€ 54	57	53
JCI plc	3.90%	2026	\$ 487	499	505
TIFSA ¹	3.90%	2026	\$ 51	50	51
JCI plc	TORF plus 0.40%	2027	¥ 30,000	202	208
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	0.375%	2027	€ 500	528	488
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	3.00%	2028	€ 600	634	586
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	1.75%	2030	\$ 625	624	623
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	2.00%	2031	\$ 500	497	496
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	1.00%	2032	€ 500	529	489
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	4.90%	2032	\$ 400	394	394
JCI plc and TFSCA ²	4.25%	2035	€ 800	839	—
JCI plc	6.00%	2036	\$ 342	339	339
JCI Inc.	6.00%	2036	\$ 8	8	8
JCI plc	5.70%	2041	\$ 190	189	189
JCI Inc.	5.70%	2041	\$ 30	30	30
JCI plc	5.25%	2042	\$ 155	155	155
JCI Inc.	5.25%	2042	\$ 6	6	6
JCI plc	4.625%	2044	\$ 444	442	441
JCI Inc.	4.625%	2044	\$ 6	6	6
JCI plc	5.125%	2045	\$ 477	431	557
TIFSA ¹	5.125%	2045	\$ 23	23	23
JCI plc	6.95%	2046	\$ 32	32	32
JCI Inc.	6.95%	2046	\$ 4	4	4
JCI plc	4.50%	2047	\$ 500	496	496
JCI plc	4.95%	2064	\$ 341	340	340
JCI Inc.	4.95%	2064	\$ 15	15	15
Other				36	25
Gross long-term debt				8,498	8,324
Less: current portion				645	865
Less: debt issuance costs				35	33
Long-term debt				\$ 7,818	\$ 7,426

¹ TIFSA = Tyco International Finance S.A.

² TFSCA = Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A.

The following table presents maturities of long-term debt as of September 30, 2023 (in millions):

2024	\$	646
2025		508
2026		550
2027		731
2028		634
After 2028		5,429
Total	\$	<u>8,498</u>

Other

As of September 30, 2023, the Company had a syndicated \$2.5 billion committed revolving credit facility, which was scheduled to expire in December 2024, and a syndicated \$500 million committed revolving credit facility, which expired in November 2023. Both credit facilities were renewed on December 11, 2023. The \$2.5 billion facility is now scheduled to expire in December 2028 and the \$500 million facility is now scheduled to expire in December 2024. There were no draws on the facilities as of September 30, 2023.

As of September 30, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants set forth in its credit agreements and the indentures governing its outstanding notes, and expects to remain in compliance for the foreseeable future.

Total interest paid on both short and long-term debt for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$298 million, \$226 million and \$242 million, respectively.

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company has global operations and participates in foreign exchange markets to minimize its risk of loss from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company selectively hedges anticipated transactions that are subject to foreign exchange rate risk primarily using foreign currency exchange forward contracts. The Company hedges 70% to 90% of the notional amount of each of its known foreign exchange transactional exposures.

The Company selectively hedges anticipated transactions that are subject to commodity price risk, primarily using commodity hedge contracts, to minimize overall price risk associated with its purchases of copper and aluminum in cases where commodity price risk cannot be naturally offset or hedged through supply base fixed price contracts. Commodity risks are systematically managed pursuant to policy guidelines. The maturities of the commodity hedge contracts coincide with the expected purchase of the commodities.

As cash flow hedges under ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," the hedge gains or losses due to changes in fair value are initially recorded as a component of AOCI and are subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged transactions occur and affect earnings. These contracts were highly effective in hedging the variability in future cash flows attributable to changes in currency exchange rates during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022.

The Company had the following outstanding contracts to hedge forecasted commodity purchases (in metric tons):

Commodity	Volume Outstanding as of September 30,	
	2023	2022
Copper	2,812	3,629
Aluminum	5,976	6,758

The Company enters into forward-starting interest rate swaps in conjunction with anticipated note issuances. The following table summarizes forward-starting interest rate swaps and the related anticipated note issuances (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
US dollar denominated		
Forward-starting interest swaps	\$ 600	\$ 300
Anticipated note issuance	800	400
Euro denominated		
Forward-starting interest swap	€ 400	€ 200
Anticipated note issuance	800	600

Forward-starting interest swaps are terminated when the anticipated notes are issued. As of September 30, 2023, \$600 million of forward-starting interest swaps were outstanding. Accumulated amounts recorded in AOCI as of the date of the note issuance are amortized to interest expense over the life of the related note to reflect the difference between the swap's reference rate and the fixed rate of the note.

Net Investment Hedges

The Company enters into cross-currency interest rate swaps and foreign currency denominated debt obligations to selectively hedge portions of its net investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries. The currency effects of the cross-currency interest rate swaps and debt obligations are reflected in the AOCI account within shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls ordinary shareholders where they offset gains and losses recorded on the Company's net investments globally.

The following table summarizes net investment hedges (in billions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Euro-denominated bonds designated as net investment hedges in Europe	€ 2.9	€ 2.9
Yen-denominated debt designated as a net investment hedge in Japan	¥ 30	¥ 30
US dollar vs. Yen cross-currency interest rate swap designated as a net investment hedge in Japan	¥ 14	¥ —

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

The Company holds certain foreign currency forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815 to hedge foreign currency exposure resulting from monetary assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currencies. The changes in fair value of these foreign currency exchange derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statements of income where they offset foreign currency transactional gains and losses on the nonfunctional currency denominated assets and liabilities being hedged.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table presents the location and fair values of derivative instruments and hedging activities included in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	Designated as Hedging Instruments		Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Other current assets				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 16	\$ 30	\$ 13	\$ 24
Interest rate swaps	22	—	—	—
Other noncurrent assets				
Cross-currency interest rate swap	5	—	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>
Other current liabilities				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 20	\$ 24	\$ 5	\$ 27
Commodity derivatives	2	10	—	—
Long-term debt				
Foreign currency denominated debt	3,253	3,077	—	—
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,275</u>	<u>\$ 3,111</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>

Counterparty Credit Risk

The use of derivative financial instruments exposes the Company to counterparty credit risk. The Company has established policies and procedures to limit the potential for counterparty credit risk, including establishing limits for credit exposure and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. As a matter of practice, the Company deals with major banks worldwide having strong investment grade long-term credit ratings. To further reduce the risk of loss, the Company generally enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") master netting agreements with substantially all of its counterparties. The Company enters into ISDA master netting agreements with counterparties that permit the net settlement of amounts owed under the derivative contracts. The master netting agreements generally provide for net settlement of all outstanding contracts with a counterparty in the case of an event of default or a termination event. The Company has not elected to offset the fair value positions of the derivative contracts recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Company's derivative contracts do not contain any credit risk related contingent features and do not require collateral or other security to be furnished by the Company or the counterparties. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with its derivative instruments is measured on an individual counterparty basis, as well as by groups of counterparties that share similar attributes. The Company does not anticipate any non-performance by any of its counterparties, and the concentration of risk with financial institutions does not present significant credit risk to the Company.

The gross and net amounts of derivative assets and liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	Fair Value of Assets		Fair Value of Liabilities	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Gross amount recognized	\$ 56	\$ 54	\$ 3,280	\$ 3,138
Gross amount eligible for offsetting	(19)	(42)	(19)	(42)
Net amount	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 3,261</u>	<u>\$ 3,096</u>

Derivatives Impact on the Statements of Income and Statements of Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the pre-tax gains (losses) recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) related to cash flow hedges (in millions):

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ (13)	\$ 26	\$ 15
Commodity derivatives	1	(21)	4
Interest rate swaps	27	16	(21)
Total	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>

The following table presents the location and amount of the pre-tax gains (losses) on cash flow hedges reclassified from AOCI into the Company's consolidated statements of income (in millions):

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income	Year Ended September 30,		
		2023	2022	2021
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	Cost of sales	\$ (4)	\$ 25	\$ 11
Commodity derivatives	Cost of sales	(8)	(7)	3
Interest rate swaps	Net financing charges	—	(2)	—
Total		<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

The following table presents the location and amount of pre-tax gains (losses) on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of income (in millions):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Year Ended September 30,		
		2023	2022	2021
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	Cost of sales	\$ (16)	\$ 10	\$ (6)
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	Net financing charges	(103)	85	174
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	Selling, general and administrative	—	—	(2)
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	Income tax provision	—	—	(1)
Interest rate swaps	Net financing charges	1	—	—
Equity swap	Selling, general and administrative	—	(5)	28
Total		<u>\$ (118)</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 193</u>

Pre-tax gains (losses) on net investment hedges recorded as foreign currency translation adjustment ("CTA") within other comprehensive income (loss) were \$(223) million, \$470 million and \$42 million for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No gains or losses were reclassified from CTA into income for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value (in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
	Total as of September 30, 2023	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Other current assets				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ 29	\$ —
Interest rate swaps	22	—	22	—
Other noncurrent assets				
Cross-currency interest rate swap	5	—	5	—
Deferred compensation plan assets	45	45	—	—
Exchange traded funds (fixed income) ¹	76	76	—	—
Exchange traded funds (equity) ¹	155	155	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 332</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Other current liabilities				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ —
Commodity derivatives	2	—	2	—
Contingent earn-out liabilities	48	—	—	48
Other noncurrent liabilities				
Contingent earn-out liabilities	76	—	—	76
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>

	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
	Total as of September 30, 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Other current assets				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ 54	\$ —
Exchange traded funds (fixed income) ¹	22	22	—	—
Other noncurrent assets				
Deferred compensation plan assets	46	46	—	—
Exchange traded funds (fixed income) ¹	86	86	—	—
Exchange traded funds (equity) ¹	131	131	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 339</u>	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Other current liabilities				
Foreign currency exchange derivatives	\$ 51	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ —
Commodity derivatives	10	—	10	—
Contingent earn-out liabilities	30	—	—	30
Other noncurrent liabilities				
Contingent earn-out liabilities	30	—	—	30
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>

¹Classified as restricted investments for payment of asbestos liabilities. Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further details.

The following table summarizes the changes in contingent earn-out liabilities, which are valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in millions):

Balance at September 30, 2022	\$	60
Acquisitions		112
Payments		(10)
Reduction for change in estimates		(39)
Currency translation		1
Balance at September 30, 2023	\$	<u>124</u>

Valuation Methods

Commodity derivatives: The commodity derivatives are valued under a market approach using publicized prices, where available, or dealer quotes.

Contingent earn-out liabilities: The contingent earn-out liabilities are generally established using a Monte Carlo simulation based on the forecasted operating results and the earn-out formulas specified in the purchase agreements.

Cross-currency interest rate swaps: The fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps represents the difference between the swap's reference rate and exchange rate and the interest and exchange rates for a similar instrument as of the reporting period. Cross-currency interest rate swaps are valued under a market approach using publicized prices.

Deferred compensation plan assets: Assets held in the deferred compensation plans will be used to pay benefits under certain of the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plans. The investments primarily consist of mutual funds which are publicly traded on stock exchanges and are valued using a market approach based on the quoted market prices. Unrealized gains (losses) on the deferred compensation plan assets are recognized in the consolidated statements of income where they offset unrealized gains and losses on the related deferred compensation plan liability.

Foreign currency exchange derivatives: The foreign currency exchange derivatives are valued under a market approach using publicized spot and forward prices.

Interest rate swaps: The fair value of interest rate swaps represents the difference between the swap's reference rate and the interest rate for a similar instrument as of the reporting period. Interest rate swaps are valued under a market approach using publicized prices.

Investments in exchange traded funds: Investments in exchange traded funds are valued using a market approach based on quoted market prices, where available, or broker/dealer quotes of identical or comparable instruments. Refer to Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further information.

The following table presents the portion of unrealized gains (losses) recognized in the consolidated statements of income that relate to equity securities still held at September 30, 2023 and 2022 (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Deferred compensation plan assets	\$ 5	\$ (10)
Investments in exchange traded funds	24	(55)

All of the gains and losses on investments in exchange traded funds related to restricted investments.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term debt and accounts payable approximate their carrying values.

The fair value of long-term debt at September 30, 2023 and 2022 was as follows (in billions):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Public debt	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.1
Other long-term debt	0.4	0.2
Total fair value of long-term debt	<u>\$ 7.5</u>	<u>\$ 7.3</u>

The fair value of public debt was determined primarily using market quotes which are classified as Level 1 inputs within the ASC 820 fair value hierarchy. The fair value of other long-term debt was determined using quoted market prices for similar instruments and are classified as Level 2 inputs within the ASC 820 fair value hierarchy.

13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan authorizes stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted (non-vested) stock/units, performance shares, performance units and other stock-based awards. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee of the Company's Board of Directors determines the types of awards to be granted to individual participants and the terms and conditions of the awards. Annual awards are typically granted in the first quarter of the fiscal year. As of September 30, 2023, there were 55 million shares of the Company's common stock reserved and 41 million shares available for issuance under the 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation related charges and benefits (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Compensation expense	\$ 101	\$ 104	\$ 97
Income tax benefit resulting from share-based compensation arrangements	25	26	24
Tax impact from exercise and vesting of equity settled awards	7	12	12

Compensation expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The Company does not settle stock options granted under share-based payment arrangements in cash.

Restricted (Non-vested) Stock / Units

A summary of non-vested restricted stock awards at September 30, 2023, and changes for the year then ended, is presented below:

	Weighted Average Price	Shares/Units Subject to Restriction
Non-vested, September 30, 2022	\$ 58.78	2,949,194
Granted	65.72	2,010,495
Vested	53.55	(1,487,685)
Forfeited	64.14	(664,891)
Non-vested, September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 64.90</u>	<u>2,807,113</u>

At September 30, 2023, the Company had approximately \$113 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock arrangements granted which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

Performance Share Awards (PSU's)

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock options granted:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Risk-free interest rate	4.04%	0.99%	0.20%
Expected volatility of the Company's stock	33.50%	30.00%	30.90%

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested PSU's at September 30, 2023, and changes for the year then ended, is presented below:

	Weighted Average Price	Shares/Units Subject to PSU
Non-vested, September 30, 2022	\$ 60.30	1,143,071
Granted	79.45	344,029
Vested	43.19	(361,117)
Forfeited	71.18	(258,459)
Non-vested, September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 71.77</u>	<u>867,524</u>

At September 30, 2023, the Company had approximately \$32 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested performance-based share unit awards which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

Stock Options

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock options granted:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Expected life of option (years)	5.8	6.0	6.5
Risk-free interest rate	3.59%	1.35%	0.60%
Expected volatility of the Company's stock	29.40%	27.80%	27.60%
Expected dividend yield on the Company's stock	2.10%	1.71%	2.28%

A summary of stock option activity at September 30, 2023, and changes for the year then ended, is presented below:

	Weighted Average Option Price	Shares Subject to Option	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Outstanding, September 30, 2022	\$ 42.46	5,683,847		
Granted	66.77	570,140		
Exercised	38.17	(1,068,612)		
Forfeited or expired	59.31	(265,459)		
Outstanding, September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 45.44</u>	<u>4,919,916</u>	<u>5.75</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>
Exercisable, September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 39.11</u>	<u>3,762,092</u>	<u>3.83</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>

The following table summarizes additional stock option information:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted	\$ 18.21	\$ 18.59	\$ 9.36
Intrinsic value of options exercised (in millions)	27	19	94

At September 30, 2023, the Company had approximately \$10 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.6 years.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Income Available to Ordinary Shareholders			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,513
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	124
Basic and diluted income available to shareholders	<u>\$ 1,849</u>	<u>\$ 1,532</u>	<u>\$ 1,637</u>
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	684.3	696.1	716.6
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options, unvested restricted stock and unvested performance share awards	3.1	3.5	4.5
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	<u>687.4</u>	<u>699.6</u>	<u>721.1</u>
Antidilutive Securities			
Stock options and unvested restricted stock	0.2	0.4	—

15. EQUITY

Dividends

The authority to declare and pay dividends is vested in the Board of Directors. The timing, declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of the Company's ordinary shares is determined by the Company's Board of Directors and depends upon many factors, including the Company's financial condition and results of operations, the capital requirements of the Company's businesses, industry practice and any other relevant factors.

Under Irish law, dividends may only be paid (and share repurchases and redemptions must generally be funded) out of "distributable reserves." The creation of distributable reserves was accomplished by way of a capital reduction, which the Irish High Court approved on December 18, 2014 and as acquired in conjunction with the Merger.

Share Repurchase Program

As of September 30, 2023, approximately \$3.0 billion remained available under the share repurchase program which was approved by the Company's Board of Directors in March 2021. The share repurchase program does not have an expiration date and may be amended or terminated by the Board of Directors at any time without prior notice.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table includes changes in AOCI attributable to Johnson Controls (in millions, net of tax):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (901)	\$ (421)	\$ (778)
Aggregate adjustment for the period	(69)	(480)	357
Balance at end of period	<u>(970)</u>	<u>(901)</u>	<u>(421)</u>
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives			
Balance at beginning of period	(11)	(17)	2
Current period changes in fair value	19	20	(3)
Reclassification to income ⁽¹⁾	11	(16)	(14)
Net tax impact	(4)	2	(2)
Balance at end of period	<u>15</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Pension and postretirement plans			
Balance at beginning of period	1	4	—
Reclassification to income	(1)	(3)	(3)
Other changes	—	—	8
Net tax impact	—	—	(1)
Balance at end of period	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, end of period	<u>\$ (955)</u>	<u>\$ (911)</u>	<u>\$ (434)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," of the notes to consolidated financial statements for disclosure of the line items in the consolidated statements of income affected by reclassifications from AOCI into income related to derivatives.

16. RETIREMENT PLANS

Pension Benefits

The Company has non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering certain U.S. and non-U.S. employees. The benefits provided are primarily based on years of service and average compensation or a monthly retirement benefit amount. Certain of the Company's U.S. pension plans no longer allow new participants to enter the plans and no longer accrue benefits. Funding for U.S. pension plans equals or exceeds the minimum requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Funding for non-U.S. plans observes the local legal and regulatory limits. Also, the Company makes contributions to union-trusted pension funds for construction and service personnel.

The following table includes information for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations ("ABO") in excess of plan assets (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 1,834	\$ 2,004
Fair value of plan assets	1,618	1,720

The following table includes information for pension plans with projected benefit obligations ("PBO") in excess of plan assets (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,846	\$ 2,013
Fair value of plan assets	1,633	1,729

The Company contributed \$55 million to the defined benefit plans in fiscal 2023 and expects to contribute approximately \$24 million in cash in fiscal 2024. None of contributions made by the Company were voluntary.

Projected benefit payments from the plans as of September 30, 2023 are estimated as follows (in millions):

2024	\$ 277
2025	235
2026	235
2027	233
2028	172
2029 - 2033	1,160

Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees and their dependents primarily in the U.S. and Canada. Most non-U.S. employees are covered by government sponsored programs. The cost to the Company is not significant.

Eligibility for coverage is based on meeting certain years of service and retirement age qualifications. These benefits may be subject to deductibles, co-payment provisions and other limitations. The Company has reserved the right to modify these benefits.

The health care cost trend assumption does not have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

The following table includes information for postretirement plans with accumulated postretirement benefit obligations ("APBO") in excess of plan assets (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 58	\$ 68
Fair value of plan assets	24	28

The Company contributed \$2 million to the postretirement benefit plans in fiscal 2023 and expects to contribute approximately \$2 million in cash in fiscal 2024.

Projected benefit payments from the plans as of September 30, 2023 are estimated as follows (in millions):

2024	\$ 10
2025	10
2026	9
2027	9
2028	7
2029 - 2033	27

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors various defined contribution savings plans that allow employees to contribute a portion of their pre-tax and/or after-tax income in accordance with plan specified guidelines. Under specified conditions, the Company will contribute to certain savings plans based on predetermined percentages of compensation earned by the employee and/or will match a percentage of the employee contributions up to certain limits. Defined contribution plan contributions charged to expense amounted to \$209 million, \$196 million and \$118 million during the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company temporarily suspended certain contributions in fiscal 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Multiemployer Benefit Plans

The Company contributes to multiemployer benefit plans based on obligations arising from collective bargaining agreements related to certain of its hourly employees in the U.S. These plans provide retirement benefits to participants based on their service to contributing employers. The benefits are paid from assets held in trust for that purpose. The trustees typically are responsible for determining the level of benefits to be provided to participants as well as for such matters as the investment of the assets and the administration of the plans.

The risks of participating in these multiemployer benefit plans are different from single-employer benefit plans in the following aspects:

- Assets contributed to the multiemployer benefit plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- If a participating employer stops contributing to the multiemployer benefit plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
- If the Company stops participating in some of its multiemployer benefit plans, it may be required to pay those plans an amount based on its allocable share of the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

The Company participates in approximately 260 multiemployer benefit plans, none of which are individually significant to the Company. The number of employees covered by the Company's multiemployer benefit plans has remained consistent over the past three years, and there have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of fiscal 2023, 2022 and 2021 contributions. The Company recognizes expense for the contractually-required contribution for each period. The Company contributed \$67 million, \$71 million and \$67 million to multiemployer benefit plans during the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Based on the most recent information available, the Company believes that the present value of actuarial accrued liabilities in certain of these multiemployer benefit plans may exceed the value of the assets held in trust to pay benefits. Currently, the Company is not aware of any significant multiemployer benefit plans for which it is probable or reasonably possible that the Company will be obligated to make up any shortfall in funds. Moreover, if the Company were to exit certain markets or otherwise cease making contributions to these funds, the Company could trigger a withdrawal liability. Currently, the Company is not aware of any multiemployer benefit plans for which it is probable or reasonably possible that the Company will have a significant withdrawal liability. Any accrual for a shortfall or withdrawal liability will be recorded when it is probable that a liability exists and it can be reasonably estimated.

Plan Assets

The Company's investment policies employ an approach whereby a mix of equities, fixed income and alternative investments are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. The investment portfolio primarily contains a diversified blend of equity and fixed income investments. Equity investments are diversified across U.S. and non-U.S. stocks, as well as growth, value and small to large capitalization. Fixed income investments include corporate and government issues, with short-, mid- and long-term maturities, with a focus on investment grade when purchased and a target duration close to that of the plan liability. Investment and market risks are measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through regular investment portfolio reviews, annual liability measurements and periodic asset/liability studies. The majority of the real estate component of the portfolio is invested in a diversified portfolio of high-quality, operating properties with cash yields greater than the targeted appreciation. Investments in other alternative asset classes, including hedge funds, diversify the expected investment returns relative to the equity and fixed income investments. As a result of the Company's diversification strategies, there are no significant concentrations of risk within the portfolio of investments.

The Company's actual asset allocations are in line with target allocations. The Company rebalances asset allocations as appropriate, in order to stay within a range of allocation for each asset category.

The expected return on plan assets is based on the Company's expectation of the long-term average rate of return of the capital markets in which the plans invest. The average market returns are adjusted, where appropriate, for active asset management returns. The expected return reflects the investment policy target asset mix and considers the historical returns earned for each asset category.

The Company's plan assets at September 30, 2023 and 2022, by asset category, are as follows (in millions):

Asset Category	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
	Total as of September 30, 2023	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Pension				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 61	\$ —	\$ 61	\$ —
Equity Securities				
Large-Cap	60	60	—	—
Small-Cap	65	65	—	—
International - Developed	108	108	—	—
International - Emerging	20	20	—	—
Fixed Income Securities				
Government	225	225	—	—
Corporate/Other	583	583	—	—
Alternative	211	—	211	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	1,333	\$ 1,061	\$ 272	\$ —
Real Estate Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	295			
Due to Broker	(129)			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 1,499			
Non-U.S. Pension				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ —	\$ —
Equity Securities				
Large-Cap	52	9	43	—
International - Developed	52	12	40	—
International - Emerging	2	—	2	—
Fixed Income Securities				
Government	701	40	661	—
Corporate/Other	415	271	144	—
Hedge Fund	15	—	15	—
Real Estate	9	9	—	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	1,298	\$ 393	\$ 905	\$ —
Real Estate Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	90			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 1,388			
Postretirement				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ —
Equity Securities - Global				
	71	—	71	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	79	\$ 8	\$ 71	\$ —
Multi-Credit Strategy Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	65			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 144			

Asset Category	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
	Total as of September 30, 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Pension				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 40	\$ —	\$ 40	\$ —
Equity Securities				
Large-Cap	160	160	—	—
Small-Cap	175	175	—	—
International - Developed	139	139	—	—
International - Emerging	39	39	—	—
Fixed Income Securities				
Government	217	216	1	—
Corporate/Other	804	804	—	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	1,574	\$ 1,533	\$ 41	\$ —
Real Estate Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	322			
Due to Broker	(166)			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 1,730			
Non-U.S. Pension				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ —	\$ —
Large-Cap	45	8	37	—
International - Developed	43	12	31	—
International - Emerging	3	—	3	—
Fixed Income Securities				
Government	650	50	600	—
Corporate/Other	418	277	141	—
Hedge Fund	18	—	18	—
Real Estate	9	9	—	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	1,336	\$ 506	\$ 830	\$ —
Real Estate Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	97			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 1,433			
Postretirement				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —
Equity Securities				
Global	66	—	66	—
Total Investments in the Fair Value Hierarchy	79	13	66	—
Multi-Credit Strategy Investments Measured at Net Asset Value⁽¹⁾	65			
Total Plan Assets	\$ 144			

⁽¹⁾The fair value of certain real estate and multi-credit strategy investments do not have a readily determinable fair value and require the fund managers to independently arrive at fair value by calculating net asset value ("NAV") per share. In order to calculate NAV per share, the fund managers value the investments using any one, or a combination of, the following methods: independent third party appraisals, discounted cash flow analysis of net cash flows projected to be generated by the investment and recent sales of comparable investments. Assumptions used to revalue the investments are updated every quarter. Due to the fact that the fund managers calculate NAV per share, the Company utilizes a practical expedient for measuring the fair value of its real estate and multi-credit strategy investments, as provided for under ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement." In applying the

practical expedient, the Company is not required to further adjust the NAV provided by the fund manager in order to determine the fair value of its investments as the NAV per share is calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement principles of ASC 946, "Financial Services - Investment Companies," and as of the Company's measurement date. The Company believes this is an appropriate methodology to obtain the fair value of these assets. For the component of the real estate portfolio under development, the investments are carried at cost until they are completed and valued by a third party appraiser. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-07, "Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)," investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient are disclosed separate from the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in these tables are intended to permit reconciliation of total plan assets to the amounts presented in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. Certain assets are held within commingled funds which are valued at the unitized NAV or percentage of the net asset value as determined by the manager of the fund. These values are based on the fair value of the underlying net assets owned by the fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is valued at cost.

Equity Securities: The fair value of equity securities is determined by direct quoted market prices. The underlying holdings are direct quoted market prices on regulated financial exchanges.

Fixed Income Securities: The fair value of fixed income securities is determined by direct or indirect quoted market prices. If indirect quoted market prices are utilized, the value of assets held in separate accounts is not published, but the investment managers report daily the underlying holdings. The underlying holdings are direct quoted market prices on regulated financial exchanges.

Hedge Funds: The fair value of hedge funds is accounted for by the custodian. The custodian obtains valuations from underlying managers based on market quotes for the most liquid assets and alternative methods for assets that do not have sufficient trading activity to derive prices. The Company and custodian review the methods used by the underlying managers to value the assets. The Company believes this is an appropriate methodology to obtain the fair value of these assets.

Real Estate: The fair value of real estate is determined by quoted market prices of the underlying Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), which are securities traded on an open exchange.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Funded Status

The following table contains the ABO and reconciliations of the changes in the PBO, the changes in plan assets and the funded status (in millions):

September 30,	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Benefits	
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,822	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,417	\$ 76	\$ 89
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 1,822	\$ 2,629	\$ 1,471	\$ 2,625	\$ 89	\$ 123
Service cost	—	—	16	20	—	1
Interest cost	78	56	68	39	4	2
Plan participant contributions	—	—	3	2	3	3
Actuarial gain	(37)	(587)	(62)	(651)	(7)	(25)
Benefits and settlements paid	(299)	(276)	(126)	(166)	(12)	(14)
Other	—	—	(3)	(3)	—	—
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	106	(395)	—	(1)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 1,564</u>	<u>\$ 1,822</u>	<u>\$ 1,473</u>	<u>\$ 1,471</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 89</u>
Change in Plan Assets						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 1,730	\$ 2,459	\$ 1,433	\$ 2,344	\$ 144	\$ 172
Actual return on plan assets	66	(454)	(77)	(459)	7	(20)
Employer and employee contributions	3	1	55	94	5	6
Benefits paid	(85)	(85)	(61)	(74)	(12)	(14)
Settlement payments	(215)	(191)	(65)	(92)	—	—
Other	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	—
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	105	(378)	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 1,499</u>	<u>\$ 1,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,388</u>	<u>\$ 1,433</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>
Funded status	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$ (85)</u>	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consist of:						
Prepaid benefit cost	\$ 1	\$ 37	\$ 97	\$ 151	\$ 101	\$ 95
Accrued benefit liability	(66)	(129)	(182)	(189)	(34)	(40)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$ (85)</u>	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>
Weighted Average Assumptions⁽¹⁾						
Discount rate ⁽²⁾	5.48 %	5.08 %	4.72 %	4.36 %	5.42 %	4.92 %
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	2.90 %	3.00 %	N/A	N/A
Interest crediting rate	N/A	N/A	1.63 %	1.69 %	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾Plan assets and obligations are determined based on a September 30 measurement date at September 30, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ The Company considers the expected benefit payments on a plan-by-plan basis when setting assumed discount rates. As a result, the Company uses different discount rates for each plan depending on the plan jurisdiction, the demographics of participants and the expected timing of benefit payments. For the U.S. pension and postretirement plans, the Company uses a discount rate provided by an independent third party calculated based on an appropriate mix of high quality bonds. For the non-U.S. pension and postretirement plans, the Company consistently uses the relevant country specific benchmark indices for determining the various discount rates. The Company has elected to utilize a full yield curve approach in the estimation of service and interest components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) for pension and other postretirement for plans that utilize a

yield curve approach. The full yield curve approach applies the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to the relevant projected cash flows.

The fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 net actuarial gains related to changes in the projected benefit obligation were primarily the result of the increase in discount rates globally.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following table contains the components of net periodic benefit costs, which are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses or cost of sales consistent with the related employees' salaries in the consolidated statements of income (in millions):

Year ended September 30,	Pension Benefits						Postretirement Benefits		
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans			2023	2022	2021
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021			
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit):									
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	78	56	47	68	39	32	4	2	2
Expected return on plan assets	(131)	(150)	(171)	(77)	(81)	(112)	(9)	(9)	(8)
Net actuarial (gain) loss	28	16	(214)	86	(116)	(115)	(5)	4	(35)
Settlement (gain) loss	1	1	—	6	5	(1)	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	—	—	—	—	—	1	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (credit) included in continuing operations	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ (77)</u>	<u>\$(338)</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$(133)</u>	<u>\$(169)</u>	<u>\$ (14)</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (44)</u>

Expense Assumptions:

Discount rate	5.08 %	2.52 %	2.25 %	4.36 %	1.79 %	1.35 %	4.92 %	2.30 %	1.90 %
Expected return on plan assets	8.25 %	7.00 %	6.90 %	5.02 %	3.70 %	4.90 %	6.64 %	5.29 %	5.30 %
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.00 %	2.85 %	2.75 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest crediting rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.69 %	1.44 %	1.50 %	N/A	N/A	N/A

17. RESTRUCTURING AND RELATED COSTS

To better align its resources with its growth strategies and reduce the cost structure of its global operations in certain underlying markets, the Company commits to restructuring plans as necessary. Restructuring activities generally result in charges for workforce reductions, plant closures, asset impairments and other related costs which are reported as restructuring and impairment costs in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The Company expects the restructuring actions to reduce cost of sales and SG&A due to reduced employee-related costs, depreciation and amortization expense.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2023, the Company began developing a restructuring plan with certain actions focused on continued scaling of SG&A expenses to its planned growth. The scope of the plan was substantially finalized in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023 and certain actions related to this plan were committed and executed during the fourth quarter, primarily related to workforce reductions, and were recorded to restructuring and impairment costs in the consolidated statements of income. Additional restructuring charges are expected in subsequent quarters. Restructuring charges incurred during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2023 were the result of other segment and Corporate-level restructuring plans.

Refer to Note 3, "Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations," Note 7, "Property, Plant and Equipment," and Note 8, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for disclosure of other impairment costs.

The following table summarizes restructuring and related costs (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30, 2023
Building Solutions North America	\$ 43
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	97
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	18
Global Products	69
Corporate	49
Total	<u>\$ 276</u>

The following table summarizes changes in the restructuring reserve, which is included within other current liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position, for new restructuring actions taken in the year ended September 30, 2023 (in millions):

	Employee Severance and Termination Benefits	Long-Lived Asset Impairments	Other	Total
Restructuring and related costs	204	38	34	276
Utilized—cash	(111)	—	(19)	(130)
Utilized—noncash	—	(38)	(3)	(41)
Balance at September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>

18. INCOME TAXES

The more significant components of the Company's income tax provision from continuing operations are as follows (in millions):

	2023	2022	2021
Tax expense at Ireland statutory rate of 12.5%	\$ 214	\$ 214	\$ 327
U.S. state income tax, net of federal benefit	39	(23)	34
Income subject to the U.S. federal tax rate	56	(95)	3
Income subject to rates different than the statutory rate	92	125	30
Reserve and valuation allowance adjustments	(559)	(274)	66
Intellectual property transactions and adjustments	(176)	—	417
Restructuring and impairment costs	11	40	(9)
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>\$ (323)</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>
Effective tax rate	(19)%	(1)%	33%

For fiscal 2023, the effective tax rate for continuing operations was (19)% and was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the favorable tax impacts of intellectual property tax adjustments, tax reserve adjustments as the result of tax audit resolutions and remeasurements, valuation allowance adjustments and the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of impairment and restructuring charges.

For fiscal 2022, the effective tax rate for continuing operations was (1)% and was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily due to favorable impact of tax reserve adjustments as the result of expired statute of limitations for certain tax years and the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of impairment and restructuring charges, valuation allowance adjustments, and the establishment of a deferred tax liability on the outside basis difference of the Company's investment in certain subsidiaries as a result of the planned divestitures and tax rate differentials.

For fiscal 2021, the effective tax rate for continuing operations was 33% and was higher than the statutory tax rate primarily due to the unfavorable impact of tax impacts of an intercompany transfer of certain of the Company's intellectual property rights, valuation allowance adjustments, the income tax effects of mark-to-market adjustments and tax rate differentials, partially offset by the benefits of continuing global tax planning initiatives.

Valuation Allowances

The Company reviews the realizability of its deferred tax assets and related valuation allowances on a quarterly basis, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a review is required. In determining the requirement for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial results of the legal entity or consolidated group recording the net deferred tax asset are considered, along with any other positive or negative evidence. Since future financial results may differ from previous estimates, periodic adjustments to the Company's valuation allowances may be necessary.

In fiscal 2023, due to changes in forecasted taxable income, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that certain deferred tax assets of Canada, Mexico, and Spain would be realized. The valuation allowance adjustment resulted in a tax benefit of \$121 million.

In fiscal 2022, due to changes in forecasted taxable income, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that certain deferred tax assets of Japan would not be realized. The valuation allowance adjustment resulted in a tax charge of \$27 million.

In fiscal 2021, as a result of an intercompany transfer of certain of the Company's intellectual property rights, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that certain deferred tax assets of Switzerland would be realized and certain deferred tax assets of Canada would not be realized. The valuation allowance adjustments resulted in a \$39 million net benefit to income tax expense. Due to changes in forecasted taxable income, the Company also recorded a discrete tax charge of \$105 million related to valuation allowances on certain Mexico deferred tax assets which were considered unrealizable.

The following table summarizes changes in the valuation allowance (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,973	\$ 5,853	\$ 5,518
Allowance provision for new operating and other loss carryforwards	573	325	505
Allowance benefits	(168)	(205)	(170)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 6,378</u>	<u>\$ 5,973</u>	<u>\$ 5,853</u>

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions. Judgment is required in determining its worldwide provision for income taxes and recording the related assets and liabilities. In the ordinary course of the Company's business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company is regularly under audit by tax authorities.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

	2023	2022	2021
Beginning balance, October 1	\$ 2,537	\$ 2,726	\$ 2,528
Additions for tax positions related to the current year	72	169	240
Additions for tax positions of prior years	96	31	33
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(27)	(48)	(6)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(6)	(7)	(24)
Statute closings and audit resolutions	(446)	(334)	(45)
Ending balance, September 30	<u>\$ 2,226</u>	<u>\$ 2,537</u>	<u>\$ 2,726</u>

The following table summarizes tax effected unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate and the related accrued interest, net of tax benefit (in millions):

	September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Tax effected unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,268
Net accrued interest	335	284	252

In fiscal 2023, as the result of tax audit resolutions, statute expirations, and remeasurements of ongoing controversy matters in various jurisdictions, the Company adjusted its reserve for uncertain tax positions which resulted in a \$438 million net benefit to income tax expense.

In fiscal 2022, the statute of limitations for certain tax years expired, which resulted in a \$301 million benefit to income tax expense.

In the U.S., fiscal years 2017 through 2018 are currently under appeal by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for certain legal entities. Additionally, the Company is currently under exam in the following major non-U.S. jurisdictions for continuing operations:

Tax Jurisdiction	Tax Years Covered
Belgium	2015 - 2022
Germany	2007 - 2021
Luxembourg	2017 - 2018
Mexico	2015 - 2018
United Kingdom	2014 - 2015; 2018; 2020 - 2021

It is reasonably possible that certain tax examinations and/or tax litigation will conclude within the next twelve months, which could have a material impact on tax expense. Based upon the circumstances surrounding these examinations, the impact is not currently quantifiable.

Other Tax Matters

During fiscal 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company incurred charges for restructuring and impairment costs of \$1,064 million, \$721 million and \$242 million, which generated tax benefits of \$122 million, \$50 million and \$39 million, respectively.

In fiscal 2021, the Company completed an intercompany transfer of certain of the Company’s intellectual property rights which resulted in a net tax charge of \$417 million.

Impacts of Tax Legislation and Change in Statutory Tax Rates

On September 11, 2023, the Schaffhausen parliament approved a partial revision of the cantonal act on direct taxation: Immediate Minimum Taxation Measure (“IMTM”). The IMTM increases Switzerland’s combined statutory income tax rate to approximately 15%. On November 19, 2023, IMTM was approved in a public referendum in the canton of Schaffhausen, was published in the cantonal official gazette on December 8, 2023, and is effective starting January 1, 2024. The Company is still evaluating the impact on its deferred tax assets in the canton of Schaffhausen, however the revaluation of these assets could have a noncash impact of less than \$100 million to its consolidated financial statements.

On August 16, 2022, the U.S. enacted the Inflation Reduction Act (“IRA”) which, among other things, creates a new book minimum tax of at least 15% of consolidated GAAP pre-tax income for corporations with average book income in excess of \$1 billion. The book minimum tax is first applicable in fiscal year 2024. The Company does not expect this provision to have a material impact on its effective tax rate.

During the fiscal years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021, other tax legislation was adopted in various jurisdictions. These law changes did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Selected Income Tax Data

Selected income tax data related to continuing operations were as follows (in millions):

	2023	2022	2021
Components of income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:			
U.S.	\$ (130)	\$ 67	\$ 543
Non-U.S.	1,840	1,643	2,071
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 2,614</u>
Components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes:			
Current			
U.S. federal	\$ (165)	\$ (219)	\$ 459
U.S. state	105	53	108
Non-U.S.	413	294	265
	<u>353</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>832</u>
Deferred			
U.S. federal	(267)	(175)	(7)
U.S. state	(25)	(69)	46
Non-U.S.	(384)	103	(3)
	<u>(676)</u>	<u>(141)</u>	<u>36</u>
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>\$ (323)</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 430</u>	<u>\$ 568</u>	<u>\$ 504</u>

At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded within the consolidated statements of financial position in other current assets approximately \$65 million and \$253 million, respectively, of income tax assets. At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded within the consolidated statements of financial position in other current liabilities approximately \$249 million and \$143 million, respectively, of accrued income tax liabilities.

The Company has not provided U.S. or non-U.S. income taxes on approximately \$24.4 billion of outside basis differences of consolidated subsidiaries of Johnson Controls International plc. The Company is indefinitely reinvested in these basis differences. The reduction of the outside basis differences via the sale or liquidation of these subsidiaries and/or distributions could create taxable income. The Company's intent is to reduce the outside basis differences only when it would be tax efficient. Given the numerous ways in which the basis differences may be reduced, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of unrecognized withholding taxes and deferred tax liability on the outside basis differences.

Deferred taxes were classified in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other noncurrent assets	\$ 1,499	\$ 954
Other noncurrent liabilities	(411)	(503)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 1,088</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>

Temporary differences and carryforwards which gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued expenses and reserves	\$ 507	\$ 376
Employee and retiree benefits	71	78
Property, plant and equipment	629	444
Net operating loss and other credit carryforwards	6,748	6,488
Research and development	171	52
Operating lease liabilities	348	309
Other, net	38	58
	<u>8,512</u>	<u>7,805</u>
Valuation allowances	(6,378)	(5,973)
	<u>2,134</u>	<u>1,832</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Subsidiaries, joint ventures and partnerships	446	338
Intangible assets	252	734
Operating lease right-of-use assets	348	309
	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1,381</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 1,088</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>

At September 30, 2023, the Company had available net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$24.4 billion, of which \$14.1 billion will expire at various dates between 2024 and 2043, and the remainder has an indefinite carryforward period. The Company had available U.S. foreign tax credit carryforwards at September 30, 2023 of \$35 million which will expire in 2029. The valuation allowance, generally, is for loss and credit carryforwards for which realization is uncertain because it is unlikely that the losses and/or credits will be realized given the lack of sustained profitability and/or limited carryforward periods in certain countries.

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

ASC 280, "Segment Reporting," establishes the standards for reporting information about segments in financial statements. In applying the criteria set forth in ASC 280, the Company has determined that it has four reportable segments for financial reporting purposes.

The Company conducts its business through four business segments:

- *Building Solutions North America* which operates in the United States and Canada;
- *Building Solutions EMEA/LA* which operates in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America;
- *Building Solutions Asia Pacific* which operates in Asia Pacific; and
- *Global Products* which operates worldwide and includes the Johnson Controls-Hitachi joint venture.

The Building Solutions segments:

- Design, sell, install and service HVAC, controls, building management, refrigeration, integrated electronic security and integrated fire-detection and suppression systems; and
- Provide energy-efficiency solutions and technical services, including data-driven "smart building" solutions as well as inspection, scheduled maintenance, and repair and replacement of mechanical and controls systems.

The Global Products segment designs, manufactures and sells:

- HVAC equipment, controls software and software services for residential and commercial applications;
- Refrigeration equipment and controls;
- Fire protection and suppression; and
- Security products, including intrusion security, anti-theft devices, access control, and video surveillance and management systems.

The Company's segments provide products and services to commercial, institutional, industrial, data center, governmental and residential customers.

Management evaluates the performance of its business segments primarily on segment earnings before interest, taxes and amortization ("EBITA"), which represents income from continuing operations before income taxes and noncontrolling interests, excluding general corporate expenses, intangible asset amortization, net financing charges, restructuring and impairment costs, and net mark-to-market adjustments related to pension and postretirement plans and restricted asbestos investments.

Financial information relating to the Company's reportable segments is as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Net Sales			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 10,330	\$ 9,367	\$ 8,685
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	4,096	3,845	3,884
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	2,746	2,714	2,616
Global Products	9,621	9,373	8,483
Total net sales	<u>\$ 26,793</u>	<u>\$ 25,299</u>	<u>\$ 23,668</u>

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Segment EBITA ⁽¹⁾			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,204
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	316	358	401
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	343	332	344
Global Products	1,965	1,594	1,436
Total segment EBITA	<u>4,018</u>	<u>3,406</u>	<u>3,385</u>
Amortization of intangible assets	(439)	(427)	(435)
Corporate expenses	(432)	(369)	(290)
Net financing charges	(281)	(213)	(206)
Restructuring and impairment costs	(1,064)	(721)	(242)
Net mark-to-market adjustments	(92)	34	402
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 2,614</u>

	September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Assets ⁽²⁾			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 15,603	\$ 15,226	\$ 15,317
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	5,202	4,991	5,397
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	2,645	2,474	2,728
Global Products	15,406	15,185	15,227
	<u>38,856</u>	<u>37,876</u>	<u>38,669</u>
Assets held for sale	—	66	156
Unallocated	3,386	4,216	3,065
Total	<u>\$ 42,242</u>	<u>\$ 42,158</u>	<u>\$ 41,890</u>

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Depreciation/Amortization			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 225	\$ 213	\$ 245
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	101	96	103
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	23	21	25
Global Products	454	461	432
	803	791	805
Corporate	45	39	40
Total	<u>\$ 848</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>	<u>\$ 845</u>

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Capital Expenditures			
Building Solutions North America	\$ 104	\$ 141	\$ 87
Building Solutions EMEA/LA	119	119	128
Building Solutions Asia Pacific	33	22	31
Global Products	233	257	265
	489	539	511
Corporate	50	53	41
Total	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ 552</u>

(1) For the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, segment EBITA includes \$262 million, \$240 million and \$250 million, respectively, of equity income for the Global Products segment. Equity income for other segments is immaterial.

(2) Building Solutions EMEA/LA assets as of September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 include \$130 million, \$115 million and \$111 million, respectively, of investments in partially-owned affiliates. Global Products assets as of September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 include \$905 million, \$834 million and \$945 million, respectively, of investments in partially-owned affiliates. Investments in partially-owned affiliates for other segments are immaterial.

In fiscal 2023, 2022 and 2021, no customer exceeded 10% of consolidated net sales.

Geographic Segments

Financial information relating to the Company's operations by geographic area is as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Net Sales			
United States	\$ 13,989	\$ 12,864	\$ 11,577
Europe	4,882	4,186	4,069
Asia Pacific	5,610	5,791	5,748
Other Non-U.S.	2,312	2,458	2,274
Total	<u>\$ 26,793</u>	<u>\$ 25,299</u>	<u>\$ 23,668</u>
Long-Lived Assets (Year-end)			
United States	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,638
Europe	514	462	436
Asia Pacific	630	658	727
Other Non-U.S.	398	429	427
Total	<u>\$ 3,136</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>	<u>\$ 3,228</u>

Net sales attributed to geographic locations are based on the location of where the sale originated. Long-lived assets by geographic location consist of net property, plant and equipment.

20. GUARANTEES

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries at the business segment level have guaranteed the performance of third-parties and provided financial guarantees for uncompleted work and financial commitments. The terms of these guarantees vary with end dates ranging from the current fiscal year through the completion of such transactions and would typically be triggered in the event of nonperformance. Performance under the guarantees, if required, would not have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company offers warranties to its customers depending upon the specific product and terms of the customer purchase agreement. A typical warranty program requires that the Company replace defective products within a specified time period from the date of sale.

The changes in the carrying amount of the Company's total product warranty liability were as follows (in millions).

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 180	\$ 192
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	134	119
Settlements made (in cash or in kind) during the period	(112)	(114)
Changes in estimates to pre-existing warranties	1	(6)
Accruals from acquisitions and divestitures	1	—
Currency translation	(1)	(11)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Matters

The following table presents the location and amount of reserves for environmental liabilities in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other current liabilities	\$ 31	\$ 66
Other noncurrent liabilities	211	220
Total reserves for environmental liabilities	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 286</u>

The Company periodically examines whether the contingent liabilities related to the environmental matters described below are probable and reasonably estimable based on experience and ongoing developments in those matters, including continued study and analysis of ongoing remediation obligations. The Company expects that it will pay the amounts recorded over an estimated period of up to 20 years. The Company is not able to estimate a possible loss or range of loss, if any, in excess of the established accruals for environmental liabilities at this time.

A substantial portion of the Company's environmental reserves relates to ongoing long-term remediation efforts to address contamination relating to fire-fighting foams containing perfluorooctane sulfonate ("PFOS"), perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA"), and/or other per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS") at or near the Tyco Fire Products L.P. ("Tyco Fire Products") Fire Technology Center ("FTC") located in Marinette, Wisconsin and surrounding areas in the City of Marinette and Town of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, as well as the continued remediation of PFAS, arsenic and other contaminants at the Tyco Fire Products Stanton Street manufacturing facility also located in Marinette, Wisconsin (the "Stanton Street Facility").

The use of fire-fighting foams at the FTC was primarily for training and testing purposes to ensure that such products sold by the Company's affiliates, Chemguard, Inc. ("Chemguard") and Tyco Fire Products, were effective at suppressing high intensity fires that may occur at military installations, airports or elsewhere. On July 18, 2023, Tyco Fire Products announced that it plans to discontinue the production and sale of fluorinated firefighting foams by June 2024, including AFFF products, and will transition to non-fluorinated foam alternatives.

Tyco Fire Products has been engaged in remediation activities at the Stanton Street Facility since 1990. Its corporate predecessor, Ansul Incorporated ("Ansul"), manufactured arsenic-based agricultural herbicides at the Stanton Street Facility, which resulted in significant arsenic contamination of soil and groundwater on the site and in parts of the adjoining Menominee River. In 2009, Ansul entered into an Administrative Consent Order (the "Consent Order") with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") to address the presence of arsenic at the site. Under this agreement, Tyco Fire Products' principal obligations are to contain the arsenic contamination on the site, pump and treat on-site groundwater, dredge, treat and properly dispose of contaminated sediments in the adjoining river areas, and monitor contamination levels on an ongoing basis. Activities completed under the Consent Order since 2009 include the installation of a subsurface barrier wall around the facility to contain contaminated groundwater, the installation and ongoing operation and monitoring of a groundwater extraction and treatment system and the dredging and offsite disposal of treated river sediment. In addition to ongoing remediation activities, the Company is also working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ("WDNR") to investigate and remediate the presence of PFAS at or near the Stanton Street Facility as part of the evaluation and remediation of PFAS in the Marinette region.

Tyco Fire Products is operating and monitoring the recently constructed Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System ("GETS"), a permanent groundwater remediation system that extracts groundwater containing PFAS, treats it using advanced filtration systems, and returns the treated water to the environment. Tyco Fire Products has also completed the removal and disposal of PFAS-affected soil from the FTC. The Company's reserves for continued remediation of the FTC, the Stanton Street Facility and surrounding areas in Marinette and Peshtigo are based on estimates of costs associated with the long-term remediation actions, including the continued operation of the GETS, the implementation of long-term drinking water solutions, continued monitoring and testing of the wells, the operation and wind-down of other legacy remediation and treatment systems and the completion of ongoing investigation obligations.

PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS compounds are being studied by EPA and other environmental and health agencies and researchers. In March 2021, EPA published its final determination to regulate PFOS and PFOA in drinking water. In March

2023, EPA announced a proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (“NPDWR”) for six PFAS compounds including PFOA and PFOS. The NPDWR proposes establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels, of 4.0 parts per trillion for each of PFOA and PFOS. EPA indicated that it anticipates finalizing the regulation by the end of 2023.

In August 2022, EPA published a proposed rule that would designate PFOA and PFOS as “hazardous substances” under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”). In April 2023, EPA issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“ANPR”) seeking input on whether it should expand the proposed rule to designate as “hazardous substances” under CERCLA: (1) seven additional PFAS; (2) the precursors to PFOA, PFOS, and the seven additional PFAS; or (3) entire categories of PFAS.

It is difficult to estimate the Company’s ultimate level of liability at many remediation sites due to the large number of other parties that may be involved, the complexity of determining the relative liability among those parties, the financial viability of other potentially responsible parties and third-party indemnitors, the uncertainty as to the nature and scope of the investigations and remediation to be conducted, changes in environmental regulations, changes in permissible levels of specific compounds in drinking water sources, or changes in enforcement theories and policies, including efforts to recover natural resource damages, the uncertainty in the application of law and risk assessment, the various choices and costs associated with diverse technologies that may be used in corrective actions at the sites, and the often quite lengthy periods over which eventual remediation may occur. It is possible that technological, regulatory or enforcement developments, the results of additional environmental studies or other factors could change the Company's expectations with respect to future charges and cash outlays, and such changes could be material to the Company's future results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Nevertheless, the Company does not currently believe that any claims, penalties or costs in addition to the amounts accrued will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, the Company has identified asset retirement obligations for environmental matters that are expected to be addressed at the retirement, disposal, removal or abandonment of existing owned facilities. Conditional asset retirement obligations were \$13 million and \$17 million at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

FTC-Related Remediation and Litigation

On June 21, 2019, the WDNR announced that it had received from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (“WDHS”) a recommendation for groundwater quality standards as to, among other compounds, PFOA and PFOS. The WDHS recommended a groundwater enforcement standard for PFOA and PFOS of 20 parts per trillion. Although Wisconsin approved final regulatory standards for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water and surface water in February 2022, the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board did not approve WDNR's proposed standards for PFOA and PFOS in groundwater. The WDNR has initiated a rulemaking proceeding for a rule that would establish groundwater quality standards for PFOA, PFOS, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and its potassium salt (“PFBS”) and hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid and its ammonium salt (“HFPO-DA”). WDNR indicates that the rule could be finalized by the winter of 2023-2024.

In July 2019, the Company received a letter from the WDNR directing the expansion of the evaluation of PFAS in the Marinette region to include (1) biosolids sludge produced by the City of Marinette Waste Water Treatment Plant and spread on certain fields in the area and (2) the Menominee and Peshtigo Rivers. On October 16, 2019, the WDNR issued a “Notice of Noncompliance” to Tyco Fire Products and Johnson Controls, Inc. regarding the WDNR’s July 2019 letter. The WDNR issued a further letter regarding the issue on November 4, 2019. In February 2020, the WDNR sent a letter to Tyco Fire Products and Johnson Controls, Inc. further directing the expansion of the evaluation of PFAS in the Marinette region to include investigation activities south and west of the previously defined FTC study area. In September 2021, the WDNR sent an additional “Notice of Noncompliance” to Tyco Fire Products and Johnson Controls, Inc. concerning land-applied biosolids, which reviewed and responded to the Company’s biosolids investigation conducted to that date. On April 10, 2023, the WDNR issued a third “Notice of Noncompliance” to Tyco Fire Products and Johnson Controls, Inc. concerning land-applied biosolids in the Marinette region. Tyco Fire Products and Johnson Controls, Inc. believe that they have complied with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. The Company cannot predict what regulatory or enforcement actions, if any, might result from the WDNR’s actions, or the consequences of any such actions.

In March 2022, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (“WDOJ”) filed a civil enforcement action against Johnson Controls Inc. and Tyco Fire Products in Wisconsin state court relating to environmental matters at the FTC (*State of Wisconsin v. Tyco Fire Products, LP and Johnson Controls, Inc.*, Case No. 22-CX-1 (filed March 14, 2022 in Circuit Court in Marinette County, Wisconsin)). The WDOJ alleges that the Company failed to timely report the presence of PFAS chemicals at the FTC, and that the Company has not sufficiently investigated or remediated PFAS at or near the FTC. The WDOJ seeks monetary penalties and an injunction ordering these two subsidiaries to complete a site investigation and cleanup of PFAS contamination in

accordance with the WDNR's requests. The parties are proceeding with fact discovery and the court has set a trial date of December 3, 2024. The Company is vigorously defending this civil enforcement action and believes that it has meritorious defenses, but the Company is presently unable to predict the duration, scope, or outcome of this action.

In October 2022, the Town of Peshtigo filed a tort action in Wisconsin state court against Tyco Fire Products, Johnson Controls Inc., Chemguard, Inc., and ChemDesign, Inc. relating to environmental matters at the FTC (*Town of Peshtigo v. Tyco Fire Products L.P. et al.*, Case No. 2022CV000234 (filed October 18, 2022 in Circuit Court in Marinette County, Wisconsin)). The Town alleges that use of AFFF products at the FTC caused contamination of water supplies in Peshtigo. The Town seeks monetary penalties and an injunction ordering abatement of PFAS contamination in Peshtigo. The case has been removed to federal court and transferred to a multi-district litigation ("MDL") before the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina. The Company plans to vigorously defend against this case and believes that it has meritorious defenses, but the Company is presently unable to predict the duration, scope, or outcome of this action.

In November 2022, individuals filed six actions in Dane County, Wisconsin alleging personal injury and/or property damage against Tyco Fire Products, Johnson Controls Inc., Chemguard, Inc., and other unaffiliated defendants related to environmental matters at the FTC. Plaintiffs allege that use of AFFF products at the FTC and activities by third parties unrelated to the Company contaminated nearby drinking water sources, surface waters, and other natural resources and properties, including their personal properties. The individuals seek monetary damages for their personal injury and/or property damage. These lawsuits have been transferred to the MDL. Subsequently, several additional plaintiffs have direct-filed in the MDL complaints with similar allegations. These lawsuits are presently at the beginning stages of litigation. The Company is vigorously defending these cases and believes that it has meritorious defenses, but the Company is presently unable to predict the duration, scope, or outcome of this action.

Aqueous Film-Forming Foam ("AFFF") Litigation

Two of the Company's subsidiaries, Chemguard and Tyco Fire Products, have been named, along with other defendant manufacturers, suppliers and distributors, and, in some cases, certain subsidiaries of the Company affiliated with Chemguard and Tyco Fire Products, in a number of class action and other lawsuits relating to the use of fire-fighting foam products by the U.S. Department of Defense (the "DOD") and others for fire suppression purposes and related training exercises. Plaintiffs generally allege that the firefighting foam products contain or break down into the chemicals PFOS and PFOA and/or other PFAS compounds and that the use of these products by others at various airbases, airports and other sites resulted in the release of these chemicals into the environment and ultimately into communities' drinking water supplies neighboring those airports, airbases and other sites. Plaintiffs generally seek compensatory damages, including damages for alleged personal injuries, medical monitoring, diminution in property values, investigation and remediation costs, and natural resources damages, and also seek punitive damages and injunctive relief to address remediation of the alleged contamination.

In September 2018, Tyco Fire Products and Chemguard filed a Petition for Multidistrict Litigation with the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") seeking to consolidate all existing and future federal cases into one jurisdiction. On December 7, 2018, the JPML issued an order transferring various AFFF cases to the MDL. Additional cases have been identified for transfer to or are being directly filed in the MDL.

AFFF Putative Class Actions

Chemguard and Tyco Fire Products are named in 43 pending putative class actions in federal courts originating from 16 states and territories. All of these cases have been direct-filed in or transferred to the MDL.

AFFF Individual or Mass Actions

There are more than 5,400 individual or "mass" actions pending that were filed in state or federal courts originating from 52 states and territories against Chemguard and Tyco Fire Products and other defendants in which the plaintiffs generally seek compensatory damages, including damages for alleged personal injuries, medical monitoring, and alleged diminution in property values. The cases involve plaintiffs from various states including approximately 7,000 plaintiffs in Colorado and more than 5,400 other plaintiffs. The vast majority of these matters have been tagged for transfer to, transferred to, or directly-filed in the MDL, and it is anticipated that several newly-filed state court actions will be similarly tagged and transferred. There are several matters that are proceeding in state courts, including actions in Arizona, Illinois and Virginia.

Tyco and Chemguard are also periodically notified by other individuals that they may assert claims regarding PFOS and/or PFOA contamination allegedly resulting from the use of AFFF.

AFFF Municipal and Water Provider Cases

Chemguard and Tyco Fire Products have been named as defendants in more than 720 cases in federal and state courts involving municipal or water provider plaintiffs that were filed in state or federal courts originating from 35 states and territories. The vast majority of these cases have been transferred to or were directly filed in the MDL, and it is anticipated that the remaining cases will be transferred to the MDL. These municipal and water provider plaintiffs generally allege that the use of the defendants' fire-fighting foam products at fire training academies, municipal airports, Air National Guard bases, or Navy or Air Force bases released PFOS and PFOA into public water supply wells and/or other public property, allegedly requiring remediation. The MDL court set the first case for trial on June 5, 2023 (*City of Stuart (Florida) v. 3M Co. et al.*). On April 26, 2023, the parties entered a stipulation dismissing Chemguard with prejudice from the City of Stuart case, and on May 4, 2023 the parties entered into a stipulation dismissing Tyco with prejudice from the City of Stuart case. On June 5, 2023, the MDL court continued the trial date for the City of Stuart case, and the parties remaining in that case later reached settlement. The parties in the MDL have designated four additional plaintiffs as water provider bellwether cases and are conducting initial discovery into those cases. The parties are also working to identify potential personal injury cases for an additional bellwether phase.

Tyco and Chemguard are also periodically notified by other municipal entities that those entities may assert claims regarding PFOS and/or PFOA contamination allegedly resulting from the use of AFFF.

State or U.S. Territory Attorneys General Litigation related to AFFF

In June 2018, the State of New York filed a lawsuit in New York state court (*State of New York v. The 3M Company et al* No. 904029-18 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Albany County)) against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to alleged PFOS and PFOA contamination purportedly resulting from firefighting foams used at locations across New York, including Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh and Gabreski Air National Guard Base in Southampton, Plattsburgh Air Force Base in Plattsburgh, Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, and unspecified "other" sites throughout the State. The lawsuit seeks to recover costs and natural resource damages associated with contamination at these sites. This suit has been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York and transferred to the MDL.

In February 2019, the State of New York filed a second lawsuit in New York state court (*State of New York v. The 3M Company et al* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Albany County)), against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to alleged PFOS and PFOA contamination purportedly resulting from firefighting foams used at additional locations across New York. This suit has been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York and transferred to the MDL. In July 2019, the State of New York filed a third lawsuit in New York state court (*State of New York v. The 3M Company et al* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Albany County)), against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to alleged PFOS and PFOA contamination purportedly resulting from firefighting foams used at further additional locations across New York. This suit has been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York and transferred to the MDL. In November 2019, the State of New York filed a fourth lawsuit in New York state court (*State of New York v. The 3M Company et al* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Albany County)), against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to alleged PFOS and PFOA contamination purportedly resulting from firefighting foams used at further additional locations across New York. This suit has been removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL.

In April 2021, the State of Alaska filed a lawsuit in the superior court of the State of Alaska against a number of manufacturers and other defendants, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to PFOS and PFOA damage of the State's land and natural resources allegedly resulting from the use of firefighting foams at various locations throughout the State. The State's case has been removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL. The State of Alaska has also named a number of manufacturers and other defendants, including affiliates of the Company, as third-party defendants in two cases brought by individuals against the State. These two cases have also been transferred to the MDL.

In early November 2021, the Attorney General of the State of North Carolina filed four individual lawsuits in the superior courts of the State of North Carolina against a number of manufacturers and other defendants, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to PFOS and PFOA damage of the State's land, natural resources, and property allegedly resulting from the use of firefighting foams at four separate locations throughout the State. These four cases have been removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL. In October 2022, the Attorney General filed two similar lawsuits in the superior courts of the State of North Carolina regarding alleged PFAS damages at two additional locations. These two cases have also been removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL.

In addition, 29 other states and territories have filed 31 lawsuits against a number of manufacturers and other defendants, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to PFAS damage of each of those State's environmental and natural resources

allegedly resulting from the manufacture, storage, sale, distribution, marketing, and use of PFAS-containing AFFF within each respective State. The states and territories are: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico. All of these complaints, other than Delaware and South Carolina, have been removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL. It is anticipated that the Delaware and South Carolina complaints will be removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL.

Other AFFF Related Matters

In March 2020, the Kalispel Tribe of Indians (a federally recognized Tribe) and two tribal corporations filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, and the United States with respect to PFAS contamination allegedly resulting from the use and disposal of AFFF by the United States Air Force at and around Fairchild Air Force Base in eastern Washington. This case has been transferred to the MDL.

In October 2022, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (a federally recognized tribe) filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to PFAS contamination allegedly resulting from the use and disposal of AFFF at Duluth Air National Guard Base in Duluth, Minnesota. This complaint has been transferred to the MDL.

In July 2023, the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (a federally recognized tribe) direct-filed a lawsuit in the MDL against a number of manufacturers, including affiliates of the Company, with respect to PFAS contamination allegedly resulting from the use and disposal of AFFF at Duluth Air National Guard Base in Duluth, Minnesota.

The Company is vigorously defending all of the above AFFF matters and believes that it has meritorious defenses to class certification and the claims asserted, including statutes of limitations, the government contractor defense, various medical and scientific defenses, and other factual and legal defenses. The government contractor defense is a form of immunity available to government contractors that produced products for the United States government pursuant to the government's specifications. In September 2022, the AFFF MDL Court declined to grant summary judgment on the government contractor defense, ruling that various factual issues relevant to the defense must be decided by a jury rather than the Court. The Company has a historical general liability insurance program and is pursuing coverage under the program from various insurers through insurance claims discussions and litigation pending in a state court in Wisconsin and a federal district court in South Carolina. The insurance litigation involves numerous factual and legal issues and remains at a relatively early stage. However, there are numerous factual and legal issues to be resolved in connection with these claims, and it is extremely difficult to predict the outcome or ultimate financial exposure, if any, represented by these matters, and there can be no assurance that any such exposure will not be material.

Asbestos Matters

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries, along with numerous other third parties, are named as defendants in personal injury lawsuits based on alleged exposure to asbestos containing materials. These cases have typically involved product liability claims based primarily on allegations of manufacture, sale or distribution of industrial products that either contained asbestos or were used with asbestos containing components.

The following table presents the location and amount of asbestos-related assets and liabilities in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other current liabilities	\$ 58	\$ 58
Other noncurrent liabilities	364	380
Total asbestos-related liabilities	<u>422</u>	<u>438</u>
Other current assets	28	37
Other noncurrent assets	273	263
Total asbestos-related assets	<u>301</u>	<u>300</u>
Net asbestos-related liabilities	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

The following table presents the components of asbestos-related assets (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Restricted		
Cash	\$ 20	\$ 6
Investments	231	239
Total restricted assets	<u>251</u>	<u>245</u>
Insurance receivables for asbestos-related liabilities	50	55
Total asbestos-related assets	<u>\$ 301</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>

The amounts recorded by the Company for asbestos-related liabilities and insurance-related assets are based on the Company's strategies for resolving its asbestos claims, currently available information, and a number of estimates and assumptions. Key variables and assumptions include the number and type of new claims that are filed each year, the average cost of resolution of claims, the identity of defendants, the resolution of coverage issues with insurance carriers, amount of insurance, and the solvency risk with respect to the Company's insurance carriers. Many of these factors are closely linked, such that a change in one variable or assumption may impact one or more of the others, and no single variable or assumption predominately influences the determination of the Company's asbestos-related liabilities and insurance-related assets. Furthermore, predictions with respect to these variables are subject to greater uncertainty in the later portion of the projection period. Other factors that may affect the Company's liability and cash payments for asbestos-related matters include uncertainties surrounding the litigation process from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from case to case, reforms of state or federal tort legislation and the applicability of insurance policies among subsidiaries. As a result, actual liabilities or insurance recoveries could be significantly higher or lower than those recorded if assumptions used in the Company's calculations vary significantly from actual results.

Self-Insured Liabilities

The Company records liabilities for its workers' compensation, product, general and auto liabilities. The determination of these liabilities and related expenses is dependent on claims experience. For most of these liabilities, claims incurred but not yet reported are estimated by utilizing actuarial valuations based upon historical claims experience. The Company maintains captive insurance companies to manage its insurable liabilities.

The following table presents the location and amount of insurable liabilities in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other current liabilities	\$ 86	\$ 89
Accrued compensation and benefits	21	22
Other noncurrent liabilities	226	230
Total self-insured liabilities	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 341</u>

The following table presents the location and amount of insurable receivables in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position (in millions):

	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Other current assets	\$ 6	\$ 10
Other noncurrent assets	14	20
Total insurance receivables	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

Other Matters

The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings incident to the operation of its businesses, including those pertaining to product liability, environmental, safety and health, intellectual property, employment, commercial and contractual matters, and various other casualty matters. Although the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty and some lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be disposed of unfavorably to us, it is management's opinion that none of these will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Costs related to such matters were not material to the periods presented.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the weekend of September 23, 2023, the Company experienced a cybersecurity incident impacting its internal information technology ("IT") infrastructure and applications. The incident was detected shortly after receiving reports of outages to certain of the Company's systems. Promptly after detecting the issue, the Company implemented its incident management and response plan and business continuity plans, including implementing remediation measures to mitigate the impact of the incident and restore affected systems and functions. The Company also engaged leading cybersecurity experts and other specialized consultants to assist in its investigation and remediation of the incident, as well as the restoration of impacted applications and systems. The cybersecurity incident consisted of unauthorized access, data exfiltration and deployment of ransomware by a third party to a portion of the Company's internal IT infrastructure. The incident caused disruptions and limitation of access to portions of the Company's business applications supporting aspects of the Company's operations and corporate functions.

Lost and deferred revenues and expenses related to the cybersecurity incident had an immaterial impact on fiscal 2023 net income. During the first quarter of fiscal 2024, expenses have been and will continue to be incurred, primarily related to third-party expenditures, including IT recovery and forensic experts and others performing professional services to investigate and remediate the incident, as well as incremental operating expenses incurred from the resulting disruption to the Company's business operations. The overall impact in fiscal 2024 is not expected to be material to net income, net of insurance recoveries, or cash flows from continuing operations; however, the timing of recognizing the insurance recoveries may differ from the timing of recognizing the associated expenses.

ITEM 9 CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of September 30, 2023. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commissions' rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on such evaluations, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of September 30, 2023, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting described below.

Notwithstanding the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below, management believes and has concluded that the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly present, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, due to the material weakness described below, the Company's management has concluded that, as of September 30, 2023, the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of its financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company did not maintain sufficient information technology controls to prevent or detect, on a timely basis, unauthorized access to certain of its financial reporting systems. Specifically, the Company did not design and maintain effective controls related to access monitoring, intrusion detection and response capability, patch management and backup and recovery such that recovery from a cybersecurity incident could be performed in a timely manner. This material weakness could result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. However, this material weakness did not result in a misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements previously filed or included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has excluded FM:Systems, which the Company acquired in July 2023, from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2023. FM:Systems is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company whose total assets and total revenues excluded from management's assessment represented less than 1% each of the related consolidated financial statement amounts for the Company as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2023 as stated in its report which is included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Remediation Plan for Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company is committed to remediating the above noted material weakness and has actively implemented measures designed to help ensure the material weakness is remediated as soon as possible. Although some remediation measures have been completed, other actions with respect to the Company's remediation plan are ongoing and include, among other things, the following:

- engaging security specialists to assist in the review, assessment and remediation of the Company's IT controls;
- additional strengthening of access requirements and unauthorized access detection to the Company's financial reporting systems; and
- implementing additional procedures to facilitate more effective backup and recovery of the Company's financial reporting systems.

Though the remediation plan is subject to continual review and revision, the Company expects the remediation plan described above will address the identified material weakness. The remediation plan is subject to oversight by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the identified material weakness will not be considered remediated until the remediation plan has been fully implemented, the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time, and the Company has concluded that newly implemented controls are operating effectively.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

Officer Rule 10b5-1 Plans

During the three months ended September 30, 2023, the following officers adopted, amended or terminated a contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of securities of the Company intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) (a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement"):

On August 8, 2023, Marc Vandiepenbeek, the Company's Vice President and President, Building Solutions, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Latin America, entered into a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (the "Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan") during the Company's third quarter open trading window. The Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan contemplates the sale in regular intervals of up to 12,974 ordinary shares of Company stock issued upon the vesting of restricted stock units and performance stock units. The restricted stock units and performance stock units are scheduled to vest in December 2023. The number of shares to be sold under the Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan represents the maximum actual number of shares issuable under the applicable restricted stock unit and performance stock unit awards. The actual number of shares to be sold under the Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan will depend on the achievement of applicable performance conditions under the performance share units and the number of shares withheld to satisfy tax obligations upon the vesting of the applicable awards. The Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan is expected to become effective on or about December 20, 2023 and is scheduled to terminate upon the earlier of the sale of all shares contemplated under the Vandiepenbeek 10b5-1 Plan or December 26, 2024.

Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement; Creation of a Direct Financial Obligation or an Obligation under an Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement of a Registrant

On December 11, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement (the "New 5-Year Credit Agreement") among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries party thereto from time to time (together with the Company, the "Borrowers"), the lenders party thereto from time to time, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. Under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement, which will mature on December 11, 2028, the Borrowers may obtain revolving loans in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2.5 billion outstanding from time to time, including a \$300 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit. The New 5-Year Credit Agreement replaces the Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement (as defined below).

Borrowings under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement will bear interest at the Adjusted Term SOFR Rate (as defined in the New 5-Year Credit Agreement) determined for the interest period or, at the Company's election, the Base Rate (as defined in the New 5-Year Credit Agreement), plus, in each case, an applicable margin based on the credit rating of the Company's senior unsecured long-term debt. The New 5-Year Credit Agreement will also require the Company to pay a facility fee on the

aggregate amount of the lenders' commitments, whether or not drawn, at a rate determined by reference to the credit rating of the Company's senior unsecured long-term debt. Under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement, the interest rate and facility fee rate are subject to upward or downward adjustments if the Company achieves, or fails to achieve, certain specified sustainability targets with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, diverse supplier spend, and water withdrawals in water-stressed locations. Such upward or downward sustainability adjustments may be up to 4.25 basis points per annum in the case of the interest rate and up to 0.75 basis points per annum in the case of the facility fee rate.

The borrowings under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement will be used for general business purposes and will not be secured with liens on any of the Company's or its subsidiaries' assets. The Company will guarantee all borrowings by the subsidiary Borrowers under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement.

The New 5-Year Credit Agreement contains various restrictions and covenants applicable to the Company and, with certain exceptions, its subsidiaries. Among other requirements, the Company must maintain consolidated shareholders' equity of at least \$3.5 billion.

The New 5-Year Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default. If an event of default under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement occurs and is continuing, then the administrative agent may terminate the lender commitments under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement and declare any outstanding obligations thereunder to be immediately due and payable. In addition, if the Company or any of its significant subsidiaries becomes the subject of voluntary or involuntary proceedings under any bankruptcy, insolvency or similar law, then any outstanding obligations under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement will automatically become immediately due and payable.

The foregoing description of the New 5-Year Credit Agreement does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the New 5-Year Credit Agreement filed herewith as Exhibit 10.1 and incorporated herein by reference. In the ordinary course of business, certain of the lenders under the New 5-Year Credit Agreement and their affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, investment banking, commercial banking, cash management, foreign exchange or other financial services to the Company and/or one or more of its subsidiaries for which they have received, and may in the future receive, compensation.

On December 11, 2023, the Company also entered into a 364-day credit agreement (the "364-Day Credit Agreement") among the Company, the other Borrowers party thereto from time to time, the lenders party thereto from time to time, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. The 364-Day Credit Agreement is being entered into simultaneously with the New 5-Year Credit Agreement, with a collection of parties substantively similar to those party to the New 5-Year Credit Agreement, and on terms substantively similar to those set forth in the New 5-Year Credit Agreement. Accordingly, while the Company does not consider the 364-Day Credit Agreement to be a material agreement, a description of the 364-Day Credit Agreement is being included in this filing as information supplemental to disclosure of the New 5-Year Credit Agreement.

Under the 364-Day Credit Agreement, the Borrowers may obtain revolving loans in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$500 million outstanding from time to time prior to December 9, 2024 (the "Commitment Termination Date"). Prior to the Commitment Termination Date, by notice to the administrative agent and subject to certain other conditions set forth in the 364-Day Credit Agreement including the absence of any default thereunder, the Company may elect to convert all or a ratable portion of the outstanding revolving loans under the 364-Day Credit Agreement into term loans (the "Term-Out Option") that will mature on the first anniversary of the Commitment Termination Date. The Borrowers will pay a fee to the lenders under the 364-Day Credit Agreement equal to 1.00% of the aggregate principal amount of any outstanding revolving loans converted into term loans pursuant to the Term-Out Option.

Termination of a Material Definitive Agreement

On December 11, 2023, the credit agreement, dated as of December 5, 2019, among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries party thereto, the lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the "Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement"), was terminated and replaced by the New 5-Year Credit Agreement. Under the Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement, the borrowers thereunder were able to obtain revolving loans in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2.5 billion outstanding from time to time, including a \$300 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit. Borrowings under the Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement were not secured with liens on any of the Company's or its subsidiaries' assets, and the Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement contained customary events of default and financial and other covenants. On December 11, 2023, there were no loans outstanding under the Prior 5-Year Credit Agreement.

ITEM 9C **DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS**

None.

PART III

In response to Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, parts of the Company's definitive proxy statement (to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after Registrant's fiscal year-end of September 30, 2023) for its annual meeting to be held on March 13, 2024, are incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K.

ITEM 10 **DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The information relating to directors and nominees of Johnson Controls is set forth under the caption "Proposal Number One" in Johnson Controls' proxy statement for its annual meeting of shareholders to be held on March 13, 2024 (the "Johnson Controls Proxy Statement") and is incorporated by reference herein. Information about executive officers is included in Part I, Item 4 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The information required by Items 405, 407(c)(3), (d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K is contained under the captions "Governance of the Company - Nomination of Directors and Board Diversity," "Governance of the Company - Board Committees", and "Committees of the Board - Audit Committee" of the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement and such information is incorporated by reference herein.

Code of Ethics

Johnson Controls has adopted a code of ethics for directors, officers (including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer) and employees, known as Values First, The Johnson Controls Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics is available on the Company's website at www.valuesfirst.johnsoncontrols.com. The Company posts any amendments to or waivers of its Code of Ethics (to the extent applicable to the Company's directors or executive officers) at the same location on the Company's website. In addition, copies of the Code of Ethics may be obtained in print without charge upon written request by any stockholder to the office of the Company at One Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland.

ITEM 11 **EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The information required by Item 402 of Regulation S-K is contained under the captions "Compensation Discussion & Analysis" (excluding the information under the caption "Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation"), "Executive Compensation Tables" "Compensation of Non-Employee Directors" and "CEO Pay Ratio" of the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated by reference.

The information required by Items 407(e)(4) and (e)(5) of Regulation S-K is contained under the captions "Committees of the Board - Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Discussion & Analysis - Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation" of the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement. Such information (other than the Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation, which shall not be deemed to be "filed") is incorporated by reference.

ITEM 12 **SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

The information in the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement set forth under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" is incorporated herein by reference.

The Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan authorizes stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted (non-vested) stock/units, performance shares, performance units and other stock-based awards. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee of the Company's Board of Directors determines the types of awards to be granted to individual participants and the terms and conditions of the awards. Annual awards are typically granted in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

The following table provides information about the Company's equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2023:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
<u>Plan Category</u>	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	4,919,916	\$ 45.44	41,213,340
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	<u>4,919,916</u>	<u>\$ 45.44</u>	<u>41,213,340</u>

ITEM 13 **CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE**

The information in the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement set forth under the captions “Committees of the Board,” “Governance of the Company - Director Independence,” and “Governance of the Company - Other Directorships, Conflicts and Related Party Transactions,” is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 **PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES**

The information in the Johnson Controls Proxy Statement set forth under “Proposal Number Two” related to the appointment of auditors is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15 **EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

Page in
Form 10-K

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Form 10-K:

(1) Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	48
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021	51
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021	52
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at September 30, 2023 and 2022	53
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021	54
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021	55
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	56

(3) Exhibits

Reference is made to the separate exhibit index contained on page 113 filed herewith.

All Financial Statement Schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Financial statements of 50% or less-owned companies have been omitted because the proportionate share of their revenue or profit before income taxes is individually less than 20% of the respective consolidated amounts and investments in such companies are less than 20% of consolidated total assets.

ITEM 16 **FORM 10-K SUMMARY**

Not applicable.

Johnson Controls International plc
Index to Exhibits

- (a) (1) and (2) Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - See Item 8
(b) Exhibit Index:

Exhibit	Title
2.1	<u>Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2016, by and between Johnson Controls International plc and Adient Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 9, 2016)</u>
3.1	<u>Memorandum and Articles of Association of Johnson Controls International plc, as amended by special resolutions dated September 8, 2014, August 17, 2016 and March 7, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 3, 2018)</u>
4.1	<u>Indenture, dated December 28, 2016, between Johnson Controls International plc and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on December 28, 2016)</u>
4.2	<u>First Supplemental Indenture, dated December 28, 2016, between Johnson Controls International plc, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, and Elavon Financial Services DAC, UK Branch, as paying agent for the New Euro Notes attaching forms of 2.355% Senior Notes due 2017 (retired; no longer outstanding), 7.125% Senior Notes due 2017 (retired; no longer outstanding), 1.400% Senior Notes due 2017 (retired, no longer outstanding), 3.750% Notes due 2018 (retired; no longer outstanding), 5.000% Senior Notes due 2020 (retired; no longer outstanding), 4.25% Senior Notes due 2021 (retired; no longer outstanding), 3.750% Senior Notes due 2021 (retired; no longer outstanding), 3.625% Senior Notes due 2024, 6.000% Notes due 2036, 5.70% Senior Notes due 2041, 5.250% Senior Notes due 2041, 4.625% Senior Notes due 2044, 6.950% Debentures due December 1, 2045, 4.950% Senior Notes due 2064, 4.625% Notes due 2023, 1.375% Notes due 2025, 3.900% Notes due 2026, and 5.125% Notes due 2045 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on December 28, 2016)</u>
4.3	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture, dated February 7, 2017, between Johnson Controls International plc and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, attaching form of 4.500% Senior Notes due 2047 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2017)</u>
4.4	<u>Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated September 11, 2020, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, attaching form of the 1.750% Senior Notes due 2030 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 11, 2020)</u>
4.5	<u>Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated September 15, 2020, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A., U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, and Elavon Financial Services DAC, as paying agent, attaching forms of the 0.375% Senior Notes due 2027 and the 1.000% Senior Notes due 2032 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 15, 2020)</u>
4.6	<u>Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated September 16, 2021, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, attaching form of the 2.000% Sustainability-Linked Senior Notes due 2031 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2021)</u>
4.7	<u>Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 7, 2022, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A., U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee and Elavon Financial Services DAC, as paying agent attaching form of the 3.000% Senior Notes due 2028 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 7, 2022)</u>
4.8	<u>Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 14, 2022, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee (attaching form of the 4.900% Senior Notes due 2032). (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 14, 2022)</u>

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Exhibit	Title
4.9	<u>Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 23, 2023, among Johnson Controls International plc, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A., U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee and Elavon Financial Services DAC, as paying agent (attaching form of the 4.250% Senior Notes due 2035), (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2023)</u>
4.10	<u>Description of the Ordinary Shares of Johnson Controls International plc (filed herewith)</u>
4.11	<u>Description of the Johnson Controls International plc Notes (filed herewith)</u>
4.12	<u>Description of the Johnson Controls International plc and Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. Notes (filed herewith)</u>
4.13	Miscellaneous long-term debt agreements and financing leases with banks and other creditors and debenture indentures.*
4.14	Miscellaneous industrial development bond long-term debt issues and related loan agreements and leases.*
10.1	<u>Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2023, among Johnson Controls International plc, certain of its subsidiaries party thereto from time to time, the lenders party thereto from time to time, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (filed herewith)</u>
10.2	<u>Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2016, by and between Johnson Controls International plc and Adient Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 9, 2016)</u>
10.3	<u>Employee Matters Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2016, by and between Johnson Controls International plc and Adient Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 9, 2016)</u>
10.4	<u>Tax Sharing Agreement, dated September 28, 2012 by and among Pentair Ltd., Johnson Controls International plc (formerly Tyco International Ltd.), Tyco International Finance S.A. and The ADT Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2012) (Commission File No. 1-13836)</u>
10.5	<u>Non-Income Tax Sharing Agreement dated September 28, 2012 by and among Johnson Controls International plc (formerly Tyco International Ltd.), Tyco International Finance S.A. and The ADT Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2012) (Commission File No. 1-13836)</u>
10.6	<u>Trademark Agreement, dated as of September 25, 2012, by and among ADT Services GmbH, ADT US Holdings, Inc., Johnson Controls International plc (formerly Tyco International Ltd.) and The ADT Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2012) (Commission File No. 1-13836)</u>
10.7	<u>Form of Deed of Indemnification between Johnson Controls International plc and certain of its directors and officers (filed herewith)</u>
10.8	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement between Tyco Fire & Security (US) Management, LLC and certain directors and officers of Johnson Controls International plc (filed herewith)</u>

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Exhibit	Title
10.9	<u>Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan, amended and restated as of March 8, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 4, 2017)**</u>
10.10	<u>Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 6, 2016)**</u>
10.11	<u>Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Annex B to the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on January 22, 2021) **</u>
10.12	<u>Johnson Controls International plc Severance and Change in Control Policy for Officers, amended and restated March 11, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2021)**</u>
10.13	<u>Johnson Controls International plc Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated March 11, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2021)**</u>
10.14	<u>Johnson Controls International plc Retirement Restoration Plan, as amended and restated March 11, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2021)**</u>
10.15	<u>Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan as amended and restated effective January 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 19, 2017) **</u>
10.16	<u>Letter Agreement between Johnson Controls International plc and George R. Oliver dated December 8, 2017 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 11, 2017)**</u>
10.17	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for periods commencing December 6, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed February 1, 2019)**</u>
10.18	<u>Form of Option/SAR Award for Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 filed on November 21, 2019)**</u>
10.19	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 2, 2018)**</u>
10.20	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, and Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2018 applicable to Messrs. Oliver and Stief (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 2, 2018)**</u>
10.21	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for periods commencing on September 2, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 filed on November 23, 2016)**</u>

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Exhibit	Title
10.22	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, and Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for periods commencing on September 2, 2016 applicable to Messrs. Molinaroli, Oliver and Stief (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 8, 2017)**</u>
10.23	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option Awards, Restricted Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 13, 2015)**</u>
10.24	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option Awards, Restricted Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the 2012 Stock and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 26, 2014 filed on November 14, 2014) (Commission File No. 1-13836)**</u>
10.25	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option Awards, Restricted Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the 2012 Stock and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on for the year ended September 27, 2013 filed on November 14, 2013) (Commission File No. 1-13836)**</u>
10.26	<u>Johnson Controls, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1(a) to Johnson Controls, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 28, 2013) (Commission File No. 1-5097)**</u>
10.27	<u>Form of option/stock appreciation right agreement for Johnson Controls, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1(c) to Johnson Controls, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 21, 2013) (Commission File No. 1-5097)**</u>
10.28	<u>Restrictive covenants applicable to equity award agreements beginning December 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on January 31, 2020)**</u>
10.29	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2012 Share and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on January 29, 2021)**</u>
10.30	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2021)**</u>
10.31	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Restricted Stock Units for Directors under the Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 30, 2021)**</u>
10.32	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Restricted Stock / Unit Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan applicable to Ms. Schlitz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 filed on November 15, 2022)**</u>
10.33	<u>Form of terms and conditions for Option / SAR Awards, Restricted Stock / Unit Awards, Performance Share Awards under the Johnson Controls International plc 2021 Equity and Incentive Plan for fiscal 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 1, 2023)**</u>

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Exhibit	Title
21.1	<u>Subsidiaries of Johnson Controls International plc (filed herewith)</u>
22.1	<u>Co-Issuer of Debt Securities (filed herewith)</u>
23.1	<u>Consent of Independent Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith)</u>
31.1	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
31.2	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
32.1	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
97	<u>Johnson Controls International plc Executive Compensation Recoupment Policy effective October 2, 2023 (filed herewith)**</u>
101	Financial statements from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Johnson Controls International plc for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 formatted in iXBRL (Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (filed herewith)
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the iXBRL document and contained in Exhibit 101) (filed herewith)
*	These instruments are not being filed as exhibits herewith because none of the long-term debt instruments authorizes the issuance of debt in excess of 10% of the total assets of Johnson Controls International plc and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Johnson Controls International plc agrees to furnish a copy of each agreement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
**	Management contract or compensatory plan.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PLC

By /s/ Olivier Leonetti
Olivier Leonetti
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: December 14, 2023

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below as of December 14, 2023, by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated:

/s/ George R. Oliver
George R. Oliver
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Olivier Leonetti
Olivier Leonetti
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Daniel C. McConeghy
Daniel C. McConeghy
Vice President and Chief Accounting and Tax Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ Jean Blackwell
Jean Blackwell
Director

/s/ Pierre Cohade
Pierre Cohade
Director

/s/ Michael E. Daniels
Michael E. Daniels
Director

/s/ W. Roy Dunbar
W. Roy Dunbar
Director

/s/ Gretchen R. Haggerty
Gretchen R. Haggerty
Director

/s/ Ayesha Khanna
Ayesha Khanna
Director

/s/ Simone Menne
Simone Menne
Director

/s/ Jürgen Tinggren
Jürgen Tinggren
Director

/s/ Mark P. Vergnano
Mark P. Vergnano
Director

/s/ John D. Young
John D. Young
Director

