Eli Lilly & Co.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/16/2025, 11:25 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Eli Lilly and Company (Lilly) is a global healthcare company committed, since our founding in 1876, to creating high-quality medicines that meet real needs. Our purpose is to unite caring with discovery to create medicines that make life better for people around the world. We discover, develop, manufacture, and market products and related services for human pharmaceuticals. We are headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, and at the end of 2024, employed approximately 47,000 people worldwide. We manufacture and distribute our products through facilities in the United States (U.S.), including Puerto Rico, and in Europe and Asia. Our products are marketed in countries around the world. While Lilly's primary contribution to society is the discovery and development of innovative medicines to make life better for people around the world, our sustainability strategy, efforts and goals extend to how we operate our business, care for the environment and strengthen communities. We believe our core values of integrity, excellence and respect for people are key to promoting the long-term interests of our shareholders and other company stakeholders. As a global company committed to making life better for people, we acknowledge that climate change is an ever-present reality that is contributing to a reduction in human and environmental health. We recognize our role to seek to reduce our carbon footprint and manage climate-related risks and opportunities to support the transition to a low-carbon economy. We continue to evaluate how to improve our energy resiliency and expand our use of renewable electricity consistent with our goal to diversify our energy sources and decrease our GHG emissions over time. Caution: The disclosures in this questionnaire may differ in significant ways from our mandatory regulatory reporting, such as those under U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules. While information included in responses may be referred to as “significant” or “material,” that does not necessarily mean (i) that it is significant or material to our financial results or our

operations, or (ii) that it meets standards of materiality or significance used for the purposes of complying with U.S. securities laws or laws in other jurisdictions. Lilly is reviewing the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and ESRS framework (collectively, the CSRD) but does not yet report according to those standards. Any usage of similar terms within the questionnaire (such as "risks", "impacts", "opportunities", "material") should not be read as necessarily having the same meanings or meeting the requirements of the CSRD. This questionnaire also contains forward-looking statements (statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts) that generally use words like "plan", "expect", "will", "may," or similar expressions. These statements reflect management's views at the time regarding climate and sustainability objectives, targets, plans, commitments, forecasts, programs, and other initiatives. There is no assurance that any such expectations, plans, forecasts, goals, targets or beliefs will occur or be achieved or that such targets, goals or commitments will be binding on our business decisions and/or management. In addition, actual results may differ materially due to various risks and uncertainties. Many risks and uncertainties are described in Lilly's Form 10-K for the year ended 12/31/2024 and other filings with the SEC. Except where required by law, Lilly does not commit to updating forward-looking statements to reflect new developments.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

45042700000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US5324571083

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

532457108

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LLY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FRDRIPF3EKNDJ2CQJL29

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

006421325

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia

☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to collect it	*None*

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Lilly has identified and mapped its Tier 1 supplier value chain across its operation. The value chain mapping process encompasses the lifecycle of Lilly's pharmaceutical products, starting from research and development (R&D) through to manufacturing, distribution, and patient delivery. Lilly's supply chain organization is responsible for the value chain mapping which includes identification of upstream activities such as raw material sourcing and active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) manufacturing. Downstream, it covers the logistics and distribution channels that deliver our products to healthcare providers and patients, as well as the end-of-life disposal of our products. By mapping its value chain, Lilly can identify key areas where climate-related risks and opportunities may exist, such as reducing emissions in manufacturing processes, optimizing supply chain logistics, and collaborating with suppliers on sustainable practices.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Value-chain plastics has not been identified as a material issue.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

We address short-term issues in our annual business plan. In the short-term, we address business objectives including dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities to improve business outcomes and performance including energy efficiency, GHG emissions, water stewardship and waste reduction and recycling.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

We track mid-term milestones related to water, waste and climate-related goals, including major project milestones and progress toward goals such as percentage of renewable electricity, GHG emissions, and capital expenditures for sustainability projects.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Our long-term strategy focuses on transitioning key energy sources used for our operations to renewable energy and implementing new technologies to support our transition to a low carbon economy. Our long-term goals include securing 100% of purchased electricity from renewable sources, to achieve Carbon Neutrality (scope 1 and scope 2 emissions) by 2030, and to enhance our tracking and reporting of full value-chain emissions (Scope 3). Additionally, we track long term goals related to water stress and waste management.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our board, as a whole, is responsible for broad oversight of all existing and emerging enterprise risk (over the short-, mid- and long-term) and of management's development and execution of mitigation strategies designed to address those risks. The board reviews the company's prioritized enterprise risks and appropriate mitigation plans on a regular basis and as matters arise. The board has designated committees to assist in its oversight of particular key risks; matters not delegated remain the responsibility of the full board. Each committee of our board meets regularly with key management personnel and, as desired by the applicable committee, outside advisors to oversee risks associated with their respective principal areas of focus. In turn, each committee reports to the board regularly, fostering awareness and communication of significant matters among all directors, and promoting a coordinated and cohesive approach to enterprise risk oversight. Enterprise level risks are identified and prioritized by management through both top-down and bottom-up processes. Management uses robust internal processes and controls to manage risk. Our process assesses risks in our business functions and the geographies where we operate to help business leaders understand, prioritize and mitigate risks. The team annually evaluates risks based on their potential business, financial, and strategic impacts. Management frequently collaborates throughout the year to keep an open dialogue on emerging risks identified from a variety of internal and external sources. Our corporate Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) team engages in the risk profiling process for business continuity planning, third party oversight, evolving regulatory environment and disruption of supply risks (both upstream and downstream) including natural disasters and other climate-related risks. This process includes reviews of business continuity and emergency response plans for manufacturing facilities and offices, as well as investing in climate-related opportunities to enhance the robustness of Lilly's climate transition. Our processes for identifying, evaluating and prioritizing impacts, risks and opportunities are dynamic and are expected to continue to evolve as our business, regulatory and stakeholder environment evolve.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lilly has established a structured process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities specifically within our direct operations. This process informs our facility-level environmental management systems, enterprise risk oversight, and long-term sustainability targets. We utilize multiple tools and frameworks to support this process: LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) is used to systematically identify nature-related impacts and dependencies across our global sites, such as dependence on freshwater availability, stable climate conditions, and land use. WRI Aqueduct is applied to assess water stress levels across our manufacturing sites and to evaluate exposure to risks such as drought, flooding, and declining water quality. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and risk heat maps help us understand site-specific impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, wastewater discharge, stormwater runoff) and dependencies (e.g., local ecosystem services). Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) frameworks guide localized water stewardship strategies and stakeholder engagement at priority sites. Our process differentiates between environmental dependencies—such as the availability of clean water and reliable energy—and environmental impacts—such as GHG emissions, water use intensity, and effluents. These are assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, with input from site leaders, HSE experts, and corporate sustainability teams. Outputs from these assessments are used to inform local water stewardship plans, resilience actions (e.g., on-site renewables, greywater reuse systems), and environmental performance targets. The findings are regularly reviewed by Lilly's governance committee to drive continuous improvement in operational sustainability. While this process currently focuses on Lilly's direct operations, we are working to enhance our capabilities and extend relevant assessments into our value chain in future years, particularly as part of our CSRD and TNFD readiness initiatives.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lilly has established a structured process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities specifically within our direct operations. This process informs our facility-level environmental management systems, enterprise risk oversight, and long-term sustainability targets. We utilize multiple tools and frameworks to support this process: LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) is used to systematically identify nature-related impacts and dependencies across our global sites, such as dependence on freshwater availability, stable climate conditions, and land use. WRI Aqueduct is applied to assess water stress levels across our manufacturing sites and to evaluate exposure to risks such as drought, flooding, and declining water quality. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and risk heat maps help us understand site-specific impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, wastewater discharge, stormwater runoff) and dependencies (e.g., local ecosystem services). Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) frameworks guide localized water stewardship strategies and stakeholder engagement at priority sites. Our process differentiates between environmental dependencies—such as the availability of clean water and reliable energy—and environmental impacts—such as GHG emissions, water use intensity, and effluents. These are assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, with input from site leaders, HSE experts, and corporate sustainability teams. Outputs from these assessments are used to inform local water stewardship plans, resilience actions (e.g., on-site renewables, greywater reuse systems), and environmental performance targets. The findings are regularly reviewed by Lilly's governance committee to drive continuous improvement in operational sustainability. While this process currently focuses on Lilly's direct operations, we are working to enhance our capabilities and extend relevant assessments into our value chain in future years, particularly as part of our CSRD and TNFD readiness initiatives.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lilly has established a structured process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities specifically within our direct operations. This process informs our facility-level environmental management systems, enterprise risk oversight, and long-term sustainability targets. We utilize multiple tools and frameworks to support this process: LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) is used to systematically identify nature-related impacts and dependencies across our global sites, such as dependence on freshwater availability, stable climate conditions, and land use. WRI Aqueduct is applied to assess water stress levels across our manufacturing sites and to evaluate exposure to risks such as drought, flooding, and declining water quality. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and risk heat maps help us understand site-specific impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, wastewater discharge, stormwater runoff) and dependencies (e.g., local ecosystem services). Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) frameworks guide localized water stewardship strategies and stakeholder engagement at priority sites. Our process differentiates between environmental dependencies—such as the availability of clean water and reliable energy—and environmental impacts—such as GHG emissions, water use intensity, and effluents. These are assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, with input from site leaders, HSE experts, and corporate sustainability teams. Outputs from these assessments are used to inform local water stewardship plans, resilience actions (e.g., on-site renewables, greywater reuse systems), and environmental performance targets. The findings are regularly reviewed by Lilly's governance committee to drive continuous improvement in operational sustainability. While this process currently focuses on Lilly's direct operations, we are working to enhance our capabilities and extend relevant assessments into our value chain in future years, particularly as part of our CSRD and TNFD readiness initiatives.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We have utilized the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) LEAP approach to assess how they depend on and impact nature. LEAP stands for "Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare". Locate: Identify business activities and geographic areas with the highest impact on and dependence from nature. This involves overlaying business operations with spatial data on ecosystems and biomes. Evaluate: Understand the organization's dependencies and impacts on nature, and the severity of both positive and negative impacts. Assess: Identify nature-related risks and opportunities. Prepare: Develop a plan for responding to and reporting on nature-related issues.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority locations were identified based on water-stress analysis using the WRI Aqueduct tool. The tool provides information on water-related risks and assessment of exposure to water risk across multiple locations. Locations rated as high for water-stress have been prioritized.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

750000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

High: Greater than or equal to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in the last 24 months or is likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans. Medium: 10 to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in distant past or is moderately likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans. Low: Less than 10% likely to occur; not likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

High: Greater than or equal to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in the last 24 months or is likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans. Medium: 10 to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in distant past or is moderately likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans. Low: Less than 10% likely to occur; not likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

POLICIES AND PROCESSES ARE IN PLACE TO IDENTIFY AND ADDRESS THE USE OF HAZARDOUS SUSTANCES: 1. We conduct an environmental development review (EDR) for products. A EDR is a systematic, detailed analysis of product development processes to identify, understand, evaluate, prioritize, and resolve complicated and subtle environmental issues of future manufacturing processes. The goal of environmental development reviews is to assess whether a process with an acceptable environmental profile for long-term manufacturing will be delivered to the manufacturing site and that the manufacturing site will be prepared to handle wastes generated by that process. These reviews enhance the company's overall understanding of environmental issues and provide general learning points to improve process development and product manufacturing. 2. Lilly has management and chemical tracking systems that screen for and track the use of hazardous substances in our product development and manufacturing processes. We have raw material and solvent selection guides that help us transition away from sourcing/using hazardous substances in our processes and products. MEASURES/INDICATORS: The EDR process has successfully influenced raw materials substitutions, optimized processes for process efficiency and influenced environmental control operational and capital spending.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Uncontrolled releases of active pharmaceutical ingredients may cause water quality issues and negatively affect our company reputation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We are committed to understanding the potential effects of products in the environment as well as on humans. We have public goals for sites and active ingredient discharges. We support using science-based evaluations to assess and minimize the environmental risks of our products. We collaborate with partners, academia, and researchers. PROCEDURES: We have procedures to help develop safe levels for predicted, no-effect concentrations in the environment and company standards that require our sites to meet established discharge limits. Our internal notification procedures specify that senior management be notified when we have exceeded a limit or may have had a "near miss" event that could have caused an exceedance. MEASURES OF SUCCESS: We actively assessed emissions of active ingredients from our manufacturing facilities and require sites to report annually on their compliance with emissions limits. In 2024, 100% of Lilly manufacturing sites met pharmaceutical PNEC values established by the Lilly Aquatic Exposure Guideline (LAEG) program.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Excessive nutrients in surface waters can lead to undesirable eutrophication conditions (i.e., lack of dissolved oxygen, taste issues for drinking water). Increased resilience to future regulatory changes is considered strategic because our operations throughout the world are subject to various regulations. Conformance to these regulations is required to be able to maintain operations. We have proactively been developing future controls needed for discharges of nitrogen.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

PROCEDURES: We conduct Environmental Development Reviews (EDRs) which are a systematic, detailed analysis of product development processes to identify, understand, evaluate, prioritize, and resolve complicated and subtle environmental issues of future manufacturing processes. The potential for nitrogen discharge for new products and processes is addressed in EDRs. We also have collaboration-information sharing across business units that provide opportunities for sharing best practices and lessons learned on how to optimize the nutrient needs for cell culturing to influence not having excess nitrogen discharges. MEASURES OF SUCCESS: The EDR process has successfully influenced raw materials substitutions and optimized processes to reduce nitrogen emissions.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The assessment of climate related risks did not meet or exceed the requirements described in section 2 for having a substantive impact to our organization.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The assessment of water related risks did not meet or exceed the requirements described in section 2 for having a substantive impact to our organization.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The assessment of plastics related risks did not meet or exceed the requirements described in section 2 for having a substantive impact to our organization.
[Fixed row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*The organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

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

EU ETS

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

14.8

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

8372

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

11389

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

28413.15

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

None
[Fixed row]

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

The EU ETS applies to one manufacturing facility we own in Europe (Kinsale, Ireland). STRATEGY: At this facility, our overall strategy is to improve energy and GHG efficiency in line with our global energy and GHG efficiency targets, with goals of limiting our obligations under the EU ETS and being more resilient to potential price changes. To meet the specific obligations of the EU ETS, we use a global third-party organization that specializes in emissions trading to advise on trading strategy and compliance. ACTION AND TIMESCALE: Actions that have been taken to comply with EU ETS include the implementation of several energy efficiency projects. Additionally, we are evaluating the feasibility of implementing biomass boilers as a low carbon technology to help reduce site emissions.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

The assessment of climate related opportunities did not meet or exceed the requirements described in section 2 for having a substantive impact to our organization.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

The assessment of water related opportunities did not meet or exceed the requirements described in section 2 for having a substantive impact to our organization. [Fixed row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The board selects director candidates who represent a mix of backgrounds and experiences that will enhance the quality of the board's deliberations and decisions. Such candidates shall have substantial experience with one or more publicly traded national or multinational companies or shall have achieved a high level of distinction in their chosen field. Board membership should reflect diversity in its broadest sense, including persons diverse in geography, gender, and ethnicity. [Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Directors and Corporate Governance Committee (DCGC) of the Board is responsible for identifying and bringing to the attention of the Board, as appropriate, current and emerging social, environmental, political and governance trends and public policy issues that may affect the business operations, performance or reputation of the company. The Board is engaged in strategic sustainability oversight, receiving regular updates (at least annually) on sustainability matters at Board meetings, reviewing the company's long-term environmental goals, business strategy and significant strategic investments.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Directors and Corporate Governance Committee (DCGC) of the Board is responsible for identifying and bringing to the attention of the Board, as appropriate, current and emerging social, environmental, political and governance trends and public policy issues that may affect the business operations, performance or reputation of the company. The Board is engaged in strategic sustainability oversight, receiving regular updates (at least annually) on sustainability matters at Board meetings, reviewing the company's long-term environmental goals, business strategy and significant strategic investments.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Directors and Corporate Governance Committee (DCGC) of the Board is responsible for identifying and bringing to the attention of the Board, as appropriate, current and emerging social, environmental, political and governance trends and public policy issues that may affect the business operations, performance or reputation of the company. The Board is engaged in strategic sustainability oversight, receiving regular updates (at least annually) on sustainability matters at Board meetings, reviewing the company's long-term environmental goals, business strategy and significant strategic investments.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing Operations, who is a member of the company's Executive Committee and reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The President of Manufacturing chairs our Global Health, Safety and Environment Committee which meets quarterly and oversees performance related to compliance with environmental regulations, policies, procedures and standards globally, as well as assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, assessing performance against our climate-related goals and driving improvement on environmental performance throughout the organization. The Global Health, Safety and Environmental Committee membership also includes executives and senior leadership from business functions across the company to drive cross-functional alignment and action.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

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

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

Select from:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing Operations, who is a member of the company's Executive Committee and reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities. The President of Manufacturing chairs our Global Health, Safety and Environment Committee which meets quarterly and oversees performance related to compliance with environmental regulations, policies, procedures and standards globally, as well as assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities, assessing performance against our water-related goals and driving improvement on environmental performance throughout the organization. The Global Health, Safety and Environmental Committee membership also includes executives and senior leadership from business functions across the company to drive cross-functional alignment and action.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing Operations, who is a member of the company's Executive Committee and reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities. The President of Manufacturing chairs our Global Health, Safety and Environment Committee which meets quarterly and oversees performance related to compliance with environmental regulations, policies, procedures and standards globally, as well as assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities, assessing performance against relevant goals and driving improvement on environmental performance throughout the organization. The Global Health, Safety and Environmental Committee membership also includes executives and senior leadership from business functions across the company to drive cross-functional alignment and action.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Improvement in certain environmental performance areas, including climate- and water-related issues (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable electricity, increasing supplier engagement on climate-related issues, improving energy efficiency, and enhancing water use efficiency and stewardship practices), are included in the performance expectations for the company's Chairman, President, and CEO, as well as relevant members of the executive team such as the Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing. Performance against these goals and expectations is considered among other factors when evaluating overall executive performance and determining future compensation awards.

Water

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Improvement in certain environmental performance areas, including climate- and water-related issues (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable electricity, increasing supplier engagement on climate-related issues, improving energy efficiency, and enhancing water use efficiency and stewardship practices), are included in the performance expectations for the company's Chairman, President, and CEO, as well as relevant members of the executive team such as the Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing. Performance against these goals and expectations is considered among other factors when evaluating overall executive performance and determining future compensation awards.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ President

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company's Chairman, President, and CEO, along with relevant members of the executive team—such as the Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing—have performance expectations that include improvements in key environmental areas. These include climate-related issues (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable electricity, increasing supplier engagement on climate-related issues, and improving energy efficiency) as well as water-related issues (e.g., improving water use efficiency, advancing water stewardship initiatives, and reducing water withdrawals in high-stress regions). These expectations are considered among other factors when evaluating overall executive performance and determining future compensation awards, including annual performance bonuses and long-term incentive plans. This structure reinforces senior leadership accountability for advancing the company's environmental goals across both climate and water domains.

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

By providing monetary incentives to key members of the executive team, it helps drive engagement and alignment on priorities. These priorities are typically cascaded from the top-down in the organization and can help provide support (prioritization, resources or budget) for the organization in implementing environmental commitments, climate transition activities and contribute to achieving environmental-related (climate, waste, water, etc) targets and goals. Monetary rewards and

incentives provide motivation for them to proactively identify and implement innovative solutions, establish robust sustainability strategies, and exceed established goals. By aligning financial rewards with performance indicators related to environmental sustainability, we ensure a dedicated focus on achieving tangible and measurable outcomes.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ President

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company's Chairman, President, and CEO, along with relevant members of the executive team—such as the Executive Vice President and President of Manufacturing—have performance expectations that include improvements in key environmental areas. These include climate-related issues (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable electricity, increasing supplier engagement on climate-related issues, and improving energy efficiency) as well as water-related issues (e.g., improving water use efficiency, advancing water stewardship initiatives, and reducing water withdrawals in high-stress regions). These expectations are considered among other factors when evaluating overall executive performance and determining future compensation awards, including annual performance bonuses and long-term incentive plans. This structure reinforces senior leadership accountability for advancing the company's environmental goals across both climate and water domains.

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

By providing monetary incentives to key members of the executive team, it helps drive engagement and alignment on priorities. These priorities are typically cascaded from the top-down in the organization and can help provide support (prioritization, resources or budget) for the organization in implementing environmental commitments, climate transition activities and contribute to achieving environmental-related (climate, waste, water, etc) targets and goals. Monetary rewards and incentives provide motivation for them to proactively identify and implement innovative solutions, establish robust sustainability strategies, and exceed established goals. By aligning financial rewards with performance indicators related to environmental sustainability, we ensure a dedicated focus on achieving tangible and measurable outcomes.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our policy is applicable to all employees in all geographies and business areas.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024_SustainabilityReport-Final.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Our company has an ongoing commitment to support and advance the United Nations Global Compact's ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption, in addition to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2024_SustainabilityReport-Final.pdf

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply
☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

European Transparency Register, ID number: 04657143399-39

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

The Lilly Board of Directors exercises governance oversight of our political expenditures and lobbying activities to ensure that we fulfill our commitment to stewardship of corporate funds and risk minimization with respect to such activities, as well as other environmental, social and governance matters. The Directors and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board is responsible for identifying current and emerging social, environmental, political and governance trends and public policy issues that may affect the business operations, performance, or reputation of the company.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

General Pharmaceutical Legislation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental protection requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Support environmental risk assessments, as long as done so without creating barriers to marketing authorizations.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We continue to strive to meet environmental objectives without hindering our objectives to improve human health through production of medicines that make lives better for people around the world. This has informed our engagement as we strive to balance these priorities. The measurement of success is if we are able to minimize environmental risks while speeding patient access to medicines.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Support responsible management of micropollutants based on the polluter pays principle. However, the proposal puts disproportionate allocations of costs onto the pharmaceutical and cosmetic sectors, and ignores other categories of polluters which could be considered discriminatory. This also offers no driver for other polluters to address the issue.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Support responsible management of micropollutants based on the polluter pays principle. However, the proposal puts disproportionate allocations of costs onto the pharmaceutical and cosmetic sectors, and ignores other categories of polluters which could be considered discriminatory. This also offers no driver for other polluters to address the issue.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

An example of a trade associations our organization is a member of is the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA). EFPIA has drafted a white paper on climate change. It noted EFPIA's commitment to the following principles: policies and strategies based on materiality; actions that support science-based CO2e reduction targets; increased energy efficiency; and harmonized, public reporting on recognized calculation methodologies. These actions are consistent with our position on climate change, therefore, we are not attempting to influence their position.

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

800000

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

Funding attributable to the Transparency Register for lobbying. This funding represents the overall spend on policy representation to the EU Institutions as disclosed in the EU the Transparency Register for all engagements. Total funding is within the band of 800,000 to 899,999 EUR.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ First time carrying out analysis
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: - Physical risk scenarios are based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5), representing low-, intermediate-, and high-emissions pathways. - Global warming projections (~1.6°C, ~2.7°C, ~4.4°C by 2100) are assumed to capture a plausible range of physical outcomes. - Site-level exposure is assessed using available internal facility data and external hazard datasets. Uncertainties: - Regional and local variations in climate models may not fully capture site-specific exposure. - Frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, wildfires, floods) vary significantly across models. - Timing of climate impacts on assets and supply chains remains uncertain. Constraints: - Limited availability of high-resolution, site-specific hazard data globally. - Some acute and chronic risks (e.g., compound events, cascading impacts) are not fully represented in current models. - Financial quantification of physical risks is directional and not yet asset-level precise. This particular identification and assessment of climate-related risks was done at the company level in the five-to-ten-year timeframe. This time horizon is relevant to our organization because it is aligned with our strategic planning process. Inputs to this process include a formal, annual processes for identifying climate change issues and related risks and opportunities. Our organization defines substantive financial or strategic impact using low/medium/high ratings for both "likelihood" and "impact". This results in risks identified on a 3x3 matrix that is used to identify the highest risks to the enterprise and inform which scenarios to analyze. The areas of our organization that have been considered as part of the scenario analysis include Lilly's owned or leased facilities, third party suppliers, and product supply/distribution. The results of the scenario analysis have been used to inform our company's strategic decisions such as technology investments, capital/facility investments, and supply chain design decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lilly selected IPCC-aligned Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to assess acute and chronic physical risks across its operations and supply chain: SSP1-2.6 (low-emissions): ~1.6°C warming by 2100, aligned with a Paris Agreement pathway. SSP2-4.5 (intermediate): ~2.7°C warming by 2100. SSP5-8.5 (high-emissions): ~4.4°C warming by 2100, representing a worst-case trajectory. Rationale for physical risk scenario choice: - IPCC SSPs are widely recognized and provide robust projections of future physical climate conditions. - The inclusion of a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) supports ESRS and TCFD requirements to test resilience under severe warming conditions. - Using three SSPs allows Lilly to assess the upper and lower bounds of acute (storms, floods, wildfires) and chronic (sea-level rise, heat stress) physical risks to operations and supply chains. - Physical risk exposure is considered over short-term (0–5 years), medium-term (5–10 years), and long-term (10–25 years) horizons.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We evaluate statistical long-term low flow data for rivers and streams that either directly or indirectly receive wastewater from one active ingredient and drug product manufacturing sites. This helps protect water quality under more extreme drought conditions. We also apply mixing zone restrictions for specific substances that further protect water quality. This also helps to protect biodiversity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

These scenarios and tools help us understand and respond to water risks – such as water stress, variability from season-to-season, pollution, and water access.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: - Physical risk scenarios are based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5), representing low-, intermediate-, and high-emissions pathways. - Global warming projections (~1.6°C, ~2.7°C, ~4.4°C by 2100) are assumed to capture a plausible range of physical outcomes. - Site-level exposure is assessed using available internal facility data and external hazard datasets. Uncertainties: - Regional and local variations in climate models may not fully capture site-specific exposure. - Frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, wildfires, floods) vary significantly across models. - Timing of climate impacts on assets and supply chains remains uncertain. Constraints: - Limited availability of high-resolution, site-specific hazard data globally. - Some acute and chronic risks (e.g., compound events, cascading impacts) are not fully represented in current models. - Financial quantification of physical risks is directional and not yet asset-level precise. This particular identification and assessment of climate-related risks was done at the company level in the five-to-ten-year timeframe. This time horizon is relevant to our organization because it is aligned with our strategic planning process. Inputs to this process include a formal, annual processes for identifying climate change issues and related risks and opportunities. Our organization defines substantive financial or strategic impact using low/medium/high ratings for both "likelihood" and "impact". This results in risks identified on a 3x3 matrix that is used to identify the highest risks to the enterprise and inform which scenarios to analyze. The areas of our organization that have been considered as part of the scenario analysis include Lilly's owned or leased facilities, third party suppliers, and product supply/distribution. The results of the scenario analysis have been used to inform our company's strategic decisions such as technology investments, capital/facility investments, and supply chain design decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lilly selected IPCC-aligned Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to assess acute and chronic physical risks across its operations and supply chain: SSP1-2.6 (low-emissions): ~1.6°C warming by 2100, aligned with a Paris Agreement pathway. SSP2-4.5 (intermediate): ~2.7°C warming by 2100. SSP5-8.5 (high-emissions): ~4.4°C warming by 2100, representing a worst-case trajectory. Rationale for physical risk scenario choice: - IPCC SSPs are widely recognized and provide robust projections of future physical climate conditions. - The inclusion of a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) supports ESRS and TCFD requirements to test resilience under severe warming conditions. - Using three SSPs allows Lilly to assess the upper and lower bounds of acute (storms, floods, wildfires) and chronic (sea-level rise, heat stress) physical risks to operations and supply chains. - Physical risk exposure is considered over short-term (0–5 years), medium-term (5–10 years), and long-term (10–25 years) horizons.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: - Physical risk scenarios are based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5), representing low-, intermediate-, and high-emissions pathways. - Global warming projections (~1.6°C, ~2.7°C, ~4.4°C by 2100) are assumed to capture a plausible range of physical outcomes. - Site-level exposure is assessed using available internal facility data and external hazard datasets. Uncertainties: - Regional and local variations in climate models may not fully capture site-specific exposure. - Frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, wildfires, floods) vary significantly across models. - Timing of climate impacts on assets and supply chains remains uncertain. Constraints: - Limited availability of high-resolution, site-specific hazard data globally. - Some acute

and chronic risks (e.g., compound events, cascading impacts) are not fully represented in current models. - Financial quantification of physical risks is directional and not yet asset-level precise. This particular identification and assessment of climate-related risks was done at the company level in the five-to-ten-year timeframe. This time horizon is relevant to our organization because it is aligned with our strategic planning process. Inputs to this process include a formal, annual processes for identifying climate change issues and related risks and opportunities. Our organization defines substantive financial or strategic impact using low/medium/high ratings for both "likelihood" and "impact". This results in risks identified on a 3x3 matrix that is used to identify the highest risks to the enterprise and inform which scenarios to analyze. The areas of our organization that have been considered as part of the scenario analysis include Lilly's owned or leased facilities, third party suppliers, and product supply/distribution. The results of the scenario analysis have been used to inform our company's strategic decisions such as technology investments, capital/facility investments, and supply chain design decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lilly selected IPCC-aligned Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to assess acute and chronic physical risks across its operations and supply chain: SSP1-2.6 (low-emissions): ~1.6°C warming by 2100, aligned with a Paris Agreement pathway. SSP2-4.5 (intermediate): ~2.7°C warming by 2100. SSP5-8.5 (high-emissions): ~4.4°C warming by 2100, representing a worst-case trajectory. Rationale for physical risk scenario choice: - IPCC SSPs are widely recognized and provide robust projections of future physical climate conditions. - The inclusion of a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) supports ESRS and TCFD requirements to test resilience under severe warming conditions. - Using three SSPs allows Lilly to assess the upper and lower bounds of acute (storms, floods, wildfires) and chronic (sea-level rise, heat stress) physical risks to operations and supply chains. - Physical risk exposure is considered over short-term (0–5 years), medium-term (5–10 years), and long-term (10–25 years) horizons.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: - Transition risks are modeled using IEA Net Zero by 2050 (NZE2050), Announced Pledges (APS), and Stated Policies (STEPS). - Policy, technology, and market responses are assumed to follow the pathways set out in these IEA scenarios. - Transition risk assessments consider carbon pricing, energy system shifts, and changing market demand. Uncertainties: - Policy adoption and enforcement may accelerate or lag relative to scenario projections. - Technology development and scaling (e.g., renewables, low-carbon fuels) may occur faster or slower than modeled. - Market responses, including consumer demand shifts, are difficult to predict with precision. Constraints: - Current analysis does not capture all country-specific policies or regulatory pathways. - Financial modeling of transition risks relies on sector-level assumptions, not site-level granularity. - Scenarios are bounded by existing IEA publications and do not reflect all possible outcomes.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For transition risks and opportunities, Lilly selected International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: IEA Net Zero by 2050 (NZE2050): 1.5°C-aligned pathway, used for transition planning. IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS): medium-emissions, business-as-usual case reflecting current government pledges. IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): high-emissions case reflecting current policy settings only. Rationale for transition risk scenario choice: - IEA scenarios are authoritative benchmarks for energy system transformation, carbon pricing, and market shifts. - The use of a 1.5°C pathway (NZE2050) satisfies ESRS and TCFD requirements for testing alignment with Paris Agreement goals. - The three scenarios capture a spectrum of potential policy and market outcomes, from ambitious global decarbonization to limited action, allowing Lilly to assess risks such as carbon pricing, regulatory change, technology deployment, and evolving market demand. - Transition risks are evaluated over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons to reflect both near-term regulatory changes and long-term structural shifts.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Eli Lilly conducted a climate scenario analysis using TCFD-aligned methodologies, evaluating physical and transition risks across multiple emissions pathways and time horizons. The analysis revealed that facilities in certain regions—particularly those exposed to extreme weather and water stress—face increased operational and supply chain risks. It also highlighted financial and regulatory risks, such as rising carbon prices and compliance costs, especially in regions like the EU. These insights reinforced our strategic goals to source 100% of purchased electricity from renewables and achieve carbon neutrality in Scope 1 and 2 operations by 2030. The analysis also emphasized the importance of expanding our emissions reporting to include Scope 3, helping us better understand our full carbon footprint and mitigate reputational risks associated with limited disclosure. Beyond climate, the scenario analysis has implications for broader environmental issues such as water resource management, sustainable procurement, and waste reduction. These findings are being integrated into our long-term planning to enhance environmental resilience and stakeholder trust.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Outcomes of our analysis led to establishing and implementing water management plans for Lilly sites in water-stressed areas, as well as efforts to prevent our internal and external manufacturing operations from adversely impacting the waterways as a result of discharges of pharmaceuticals.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Viable alternatives do not exist at scale.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We regularly meet with investors and potential investors to discuss our sustainability strategy, goals and progress, including those related to climate change. In these discussions, we obtain feedback on our plans and how our plans compare with other companies in our industry. We use this feedback to inform our prospective actions in the near and long-term.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Lilly has undertaken an analysis to understand potential pathways for decarbonizing operations and the broader value chain. Insights from this transition plan analysis are intended to guide strategic planning and risk management as circumstances evolve over time. This analysis considers assumptions and dependencies such as continued evolution of climate-related policies and regulations, ongoing decarbonization of the energy grid, expanded access to renewable energy, and reductions in fossil fuel use. It also reflects dependencies on supplier engagement and the expectation of ongoing investment in activities that support a lower-carbon future.

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

Lilly continues to advance initiatives that align with the elements identified in our transition plan analysis. Progress includes actions supporting our publicly stated target of carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, such as renewable energy procurement, site-level efficiency improvements, and supplier engagement on emissions reductions. We report annually on these activities in relation to our climate goals and assess our approach taking into account evolving policies, regulations, and market conditions. These steps demonstrate directional alignment with long-term transition pathways, while maintaining flexibility to adjust as circumstances change.

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered
[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

The CAPEX value is estimated based on the annual amount of corporate capital projects tracked for water related investments. It does not reflect costs for licensing or permitting. Water-related CAPEX has increased year-over-year as we invest in new facilities, which includes water-related infrastructure and equipment, and we anticipate CAPEX will increase going forward as these multi-year projects continue. The OPEX value was estimated based on the annual water intake and wastewater discharge volumes and expenses. Water-related OPEX has increased year-over-year as we have increased production rates and brought new facilities online. For future OPEX, we are expecting continued increase as additional new facilities are brought online to support production growth. CAPEX and OPEX changes indicated represent estimates based on production and footprint growth.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Projects that have multiple environmental benefits are given greater flexibility on the threshold price per ton CO2e saved. By assigning a cost to carbon emissions, the internal carbon price has created an economic incentive for Lilly to reduce its emissions. It helps in assessing the external costs of greenhouse gas emissions/ carbon offsets, contributing to making it financially advantageous for us to invest in emission reduction measures and adopt cleaner technologies. This internal carbon price encourages decision-making in prioritizing low-carbon investments and operational improvements. Relying on financial ROI alone would have led to many of the projects not being supported. The extended ROI for projects saving sufficient emissions/energy is supporting the business in taking a longer-term outlook to resource efficiency, and by valuing the GHG saving it drives an efficiency focus in the most GHG intensive locations, that may otherwise not have been prioritized.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:
☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:
☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

5

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply
☑ Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:
☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

1

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We monitor market pricing for renewable energy credits, carbon offset pricing, and industry standard pricing approach taken by peers and other benchmarking where available. We also evaluate if application of the shadow price influenced the project viability or investment decision. Projects that have multiple environmental benefits are given greater flexibility on the threshold price per tons CO2e saved. By assigning a cost to carbon emissions, the internal carbon price has created an economic incentive for Lilly to reduce its emissions. It helps in assessing the external costs of greenhouse gas emissions/ carbon offsets, contributing to making it financially advantageous for us to invest in emission reduction measures and adopt cleaner technologies. This internal carbon price encourages decision-making in prioritizing low-carbon investments and operational improvements. Relying on financial ROI alone would have led to many of the projects not being supported. The extended ROI for projects saving sufficient emissions/energy is supporting the business in taking a longer-term outlook to resource efficiency, and by valuing the GHG saving it drives an efficiency focus in the most GHG intensive locations, which may otherwise not have been prioritized.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Plastics

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Other stakeholders engagements are ad-hoc.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Substantive is defined by the likelihood and impact: Greater than or equal to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in the last 24 months or is likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans, and greater than or equal to $750,000,000 of impact.

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

Select from:

☑ None

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Substantive is defined by the likelihood and impact: Greater than or equal to 50% likely to occur; event has occurred in the last 24 months or is likely to occur in the time period associated with the company's strategic plans, and greater than or equal to $750,000,000 of impact.

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

Select from:

☑ None

Plastics

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For climate, we focus on the suppliers representing higher proportions of our business relative to procurement spend, and suppliers that are of highest strategic impact. This is done because spend it typically correlated to scope 3 emissions, and suppliers of more strategic importance are typically more willing to work with us to achieve common goals and implement enhancements to their climate-related efforts.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For water-related issues, we focus on the suppliers representing higher risk to business continuity and reputation. This is done because water-related dependencies are linked to potential impacts to ensuring continuity of supply of medicines, and because of the importance of responsibly managing water discharges such as preventing potentially harmful discharges of active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For plastics, we focus on the suppliers representing higher proportions of our business relative to procurement spend, and suppliers that are of highest strategic impact. This is done because spend it typically correlated to our reliance on that supplier for materials needed to support our manufacturing processes, and suppliers of more strategic importance are typically more willing to work with us to achieve common goals and implement enhancements to their plastic-related efforts.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have communicated climate-related expectations to suppliers, but these are not used as a requirement to do business with that supplier.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are required to comply with discharge permit limits and have controls in place to minimize risk of potentially harmful discharges of active pharmaceutical ingredients to wastewater.
[Fixed row]

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring water pollution-related targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We assess the pharmaceuticals in our medicines for potential environmental impacts before introducing a medicine to market. To do this we use environmental risk assessment procedures that are aligned with several global regulatory agencies. We also assess the environmental risk posed by manufacturing of our medicines as part of our internal Lilly Aquatic Exposure Guideline (LAEG) program. The results drive appropriate treatment and containment strategies at our manufacturing sites to protect aquatic species in downstream surface waters and the communities and wildlife using these waters. The LAEG program has been in place for more than three decades at Lilly facilities, and we are now fully implementing LAEG assessments at contract manufacturers across our supply chain. Lilly has committed to compliance with LAEG requirements at our manufacturing facilities and to ensure controls are in place at our contract manufacturers to prevent harmful discharge of our active pharmaceutical ingredients.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Engaging suppliers is an important element of Lilly's decarbonization strategy, recognizing that meaningful Scope 3 reductions require collaboration across the value chain. We have categorized suppliers based on ease of decarbonization, relative contribution to our Scope 3 emissions, and maturity of the supplier's decarbonization efforts and launched a phased Supplier Engagement Program. In Phase 1, we began collecting supplier emissions data (via CDP Supply Chain and desktop research) and developed a Scope 3 emissions baseline. Phase 2 focuses on active engagement—working with our most relevant suppliers to identify potential carbon reduction opportunities and share best practices for energy and emissions reductions. Phase 3 is anticipated to include establishing more specific climate-related targets or expectations for suppliers within our value-chain and monitoring progress. While we are in the early stages, our intent is to support key suppliers in moving toward lower-carbon pathways and driving shared climate impact over time.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders represent a substantial population of stakeholders in the company. Engagement can help us understand various perspectives, build trust, and provide early signals to potential evolving expectations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We regularly meet with investors and potential investors to discuss our sustainability strategy, goals and progress, including those related to climate change. In these discussions, we obtain feedback on our plans and how our plans compare with other companies in our industry which helps us assess if we are successfully meeting investor/shareholder expectations. We use this feedback to inform our prospective actions in the near and long-term.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders represent a substantial population of stakeholders in the company. Engagement can help us understand various perspectives, build trust, and provide early signals to potential evolving expectations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We regularly meet with investors and potential investors to discuss our sustainability strategy, goals and progress, including those related to climate change. In these discussions, we obtain feedback on our plans and how our plans compare with other companies in our industry which helps us assess if we are successfully meeting investor/shareholder expectations. We use this feedback to inform our prospective actions in the near and long-term.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action
☑ Other collective action, please specify :Accurate data collection efforts from suppliers as part of CDP supply chain membership

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We apply the operational control approach for consolidating environmental performance data across climate, water, waste, plastics, and biodiversity. This means we include all facilities and operations over which we have full authority to introduce and implement operating policies, health and safety measures, and environmental management practices. We chose this approach because it best reflects our ability to manage and influence the environmental aspects of our operations — including greenhouse gas emissions, water withdrawals, waste generation, and other material impacts. Facilities not under our operational control are excluded from our reported figures. This approach aligns with our internal governance and accountability structures and is consistently applied across all environmental indicators.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We apply the operational control approach for consolidating environmental performance data across climate, water, waste, plastics, and biodiversity. This means we include all facilities and operations over which we have full authority to introduce and implement operating policies, health and safety measures, and environmental management practices. We chose this approach because it best reflects our ability to manage and influence the environmental aspects of our operations — including greenhouse gas emissions, water withdrawals, waste generation, and other material impacts. Facilities not under our operational control are excluded from our reported figures. This approach aligns with our internal governance and accountability structures and is consistently applied across all environmental indicators.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We apply the operational control approach for consolidating environmental performance data across climate, water, waste, plastics, and biodiversity. This means we include all facilities and operations over which we have full authority to introduce and implement operating policies, health and safety measures, and environmental management practices. We chose this approach because it best reflects our ability to manage and influence the environmental aspects of our operations — including greenhouse gas emissions, water withdrawals, waste generation, and other material impacts. Facilities not under our operational control are excluded from our reported figures. This approach aligns with our internal governance and accountability structures and is consistently applied across all environmental indicators.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We apply the operational control approach for consolidating environmental performance data across climate, water, waste, plastics, and biodiversity. This means we include all facilities and operations over which we have full authority to introduce and implement operating policies, health and safety measures, and environmental management practices. We chose this approach because it best reflects our ability to manage and influence the environmental aspects of our operations — including greenhouse gas emissions, water withdrawals, waste generation, and other material impacts. Facilities not under our operational control are excluded from our reported figures. This approach aligns with our internal governance and accountability structures and is consistently applied across all environmental indicators. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

1) NexPharm (Lilly Kenosha County) 2) Akouos 3) Mablink 4) Beam 5) DICE 6) Versanis 7) Emergence 8) BioMarin

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

1) NexPharm (Lilly Kenosha County) - Parenteral Mfg site (not fully operational as Lilly is converting it to our platform). This is included in our footprint in the 'estimated' sites list. (2024) 2) Akouos - Lab in Boston. This is included in our footprint in the 'estimated' sites list. (2024) 3) Mablink - Lab in France.This is included in our footprint in the 'major sites list. (2024) 4) Beam - Sublicensing of rights to certain therapeutic targets / technology. No physical assets. (2024) 5) DICE - Lab in San Francisco. This is included in our footprint in the 'estimated' sites list. (2024) 6) Versanis - Office in Boston.This is included in our footprint in the 'estimated' sites list. (2024) 7) Emergence - This was a Virtual Company (no physical assets). Not relevant. (2024) 8) BioMarin - This was a Priority Review Voucher purchase, not the company or physical assets. Not relevant. (2024)
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

For 2024 reporting, Eli Lilly implemented a structured and consistent methodology to estimate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for quarter 4 (Q4) to ensure timely completion of the annual GHG inventory in alignment with anticipated future Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requirements. This estimation approach is applicable only to owned and operated sites where direct utility or fuel usage data is collected and does not include miscellaneous sites, which follow a separate method. Because actual Q4 data may not be available within the required reporting timelines, Lilly uses five defined estimation approaches based on the availability and granularity of current and historical data. These include: - Trend-based extrapolation using prior-year Q4 and current year Q1–Q3 ratios (when monthly/quarterly data exists). - Averaging method where Q4 is set as the average of Q1–Q3 (when only partial annual data is available). - Prior-year proxy with SME input (when current-year data is unavailable). - Partial-year monthly extrapolation (when anomalies or only part-year data exist). - Modeled estimates using building size, climate zone, and facility type (when no data exists). After actual Q4 data becomes available, we will assess the estimation accuracy. A restatement would be considered if the difference exceeds 5% for Q4 or full-year emissions. This ensures high-quality, complete Scope 1 and 2 data in line with our GHG Inventory Management Plan.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Lilly follows GHGP guidance in making base year adjustments. Base year energy usage, area and/or GHG emissions will be adjusted for significant mergers, acquisitions and divestitures that occur during the goal period. If the acquisition is of significant change to Lilly's environmental performance, accounting for more than 5% change to either its emissions, water or waste footprint (priority being on the emissions footprint), the site's base-year emissions will be added to Lilly's baseline/base year quantity and a restatement will be issued during the next routine reporting cycle in any relevant internal and public disclosures. If it accounts for less than 5% change, no adjustments to the baseline/base year will be made. If the facility did not exist in the base year, no adjustment to Lilly's baseline/base year will be made.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Lilly calculates and reports both location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures in accordance with existing GHG Protocol corporate standards.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192075.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Methodology: The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly activity data are multiplied with secondary emission factors for Scope 1 emissions. Activity data: Fuel, refrigerant, wastewater and combustion data sourced from Lilly reports are primary data and are considered to be of good quality. Emission factors: Emission factors were extracted from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol GHG Emissions Calculation Tool and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Methodology: The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly activity data are multiplied with secondary emission factors for Scope 2 emissions. Activity data: Energy consumption data sourced from Lilly reports are primary data and are considered to be of good quality. Emission Factors: Emission factors were extracted from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol GHG Emissions Calculation Tool and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Methodology: The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly activity data are multiplied with secondary emission factors for Scope 2 emissions. Activity data: Energy consumption data sourced from Lilly reports are primary data and are considered to be of good quality. Emission Factors: Emission factors were extracted from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol GHG Emissions Calculation Tool and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2434210.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For suppliers whose services are categorized as 'purchased goods and services', a composite approach was applied. Activity data for which mass and material information are available are multiplied with material emission factors to calculate GHG emissions. Cardboard packaging was assumed based on 10% of the product mass. Activity data for which mass and material information are unavailable are multiplied with EEIO data to calculate GHG emissions. Activity data: Spend and quantity data sourced from Lilly procurement reports are primary data and are considered to be of good quality. Product specification information was sourced based on the specific product in question and is considered to be of good quality. Emission factors: Material and process emission factors are sourced from a reputable secondary database (ecoinvent) are considered to be of good quality. USEEIO (2020) factors are updated to take inflation into account. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive EEIO database and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 2 is combined with Category 1 as line items cannot be distinguished. For those suppliers whose services are categorized as 'capital goods', the spend based method is used. Lilly spend data are multiplied with EEIO data to calculate absolute emissions from all capital goods. Activity data: Spend and quantity data sourced from Lilly procurement reports are primary data and are considered to be of good quality. Emission factors: USEEIO (2020) factors are updated to take inflation into account. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive EEIO database and are considered to be of good quality.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116387.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly consumption data (eg kWh) are multiplied with secondary emission factors for well-to-tank upstream emissions. Emission factors: IEA and DEFRA emission factors are used. The factors include well-to-tank emissions. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive IEA and DEFRA databases and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141255.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly transportation data, including transport mode, origin, destination and shipped weight are multiplied with secondary emission factors for transport emissions. Emission factors: DEFRA emission factors are used. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive DEFRA database and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18387.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly waste treatment data are multiplied with secondary emission factors for waste disposal emissions. Emission factors: DEFRA and ecoinvent emission factors are used. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive ecoinvent and DEFRA databases and are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8581.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated using the ‘average-data’ method', using distances travelled. Incorporated under this category are air travel, road travel (cars not company owned) and rail travel. Emission factors: Transport emission factors are sourced from a reputable secondary database (ecoinvent) are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25108.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly full time equivalent commuting employee numbers are combined with commuting data and secondary emission factors for commuting by transport mode. Emission factors: Transport emission factors are sourced from a reputable secondary database (ecoinvent) are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Excluded as emissions from leased assets are included within Scope 1 and 2 reporting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173777.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated using the ‘average-data’ method', tonnages of sold product. Lilly sold product tonnages are multiplied with secondary emission factors for downstream transport and storage emissions. Emission factors: DEFRA emission factors are used for transportation. They are sourced from the most recent and most comprehensive DEFRA database and are considered to be of good quality. Electricity emission factors are sourced from a reputable secondary database (ecoinvent) are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Excluded as there is no further processing of Lilly's sold products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Excluded as there are no impacts associated with the use of the products.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69606.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The ‘average-data method’ is used and all waste assumed to be sent for hazardous incineration. Emission factors: Waste treatment emission factors are sourced from a reputable secondary database (ecoinvent) are considered to be of good quality.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Excluded as emissions from leased assets are included within Scope 1 and 2 reporting.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lilly does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This was not calculated for base year but has been calculated from 2021 onwards

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported as CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). To calculate these values accurately, CH_4 (methane) and N_2O (nitrous oxide) emissions are estimated separately from CO_2 using source-appropriate emission factors (EFs), and then converted to CO_2e using global warming potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The formula applied is: $CO_2e = CO_2 + (CH_4 \times GWP\_CH_4) + (N_2O \times GWP\_N_2O)$ GWP values used: $CH_4 = 28$, $N_2O = 265$ (based on AR5, 100-year time horizon). Emission Factors (EFs) and Units: EFs are updated annually in line with published reference sources such as U.S. EPA, DEFRA, IEA, or country-specific datasets. CO_2 emissions are calculated in kg per unit (e.g., kg CO_2 per MMBtu or kWh). CH_4 and N_2O emissions are initially calculated in grams per unit, then converted to kilograms before applying GWP values. All final emissions are reported in metric tonnes CO_2e. Source-Specific Calculation Methods: Stationary Combustion: Based on fuel volume or energy use (e.g., MMBtu), using combustion-specific EFs. Mobile Combustion: Preferred methodology is fuel-based (volume consumed), considering fuel type, vehicle class, and engine technology. Process Emissions: Calculated from material throughput, production metrics, or proprietary process data, using activity-specific EFs. Fugitive Emissions: Based on refrigerant charge size and leak rates or site-reported data; where unavailable, modeling based on building use and climate zone is applied. Purchased Electricity (Scope 2): - Location-based emissions: Grid-average EFs by country/region. - Market-based emissions: Calculated from utility-provided emission factors or supplier-specific residual mix data, where available. This methodological framework is outlined in detail in Eli Lilly's GHG Inventory Management Plan.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

396000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions at Eli Lilly result from the purchase of electricity, steam, and chilled water to support manufacturing, R&D (Lilly Research Laboratories), and office operations globally. We quantify Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based methods, in accordance with the GHG Protocol and Lilly's GHG Inventory Management Plan. Location-Based Method: Location-based emissions reflect the average emissions intensity of the regional or national grid that supplies electricity. Emission factors used include: U.S. sites: EPA eGRID subregion factors International sites: Country-level factors from IEA or national inventories These factors include CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O and are converted to CO_2e using IPCC AR5 100-year Global Warming Potentials. CO_2 is calculated in kilograms, and CH_4 and N_2O in grams per activity unit. Market-Based Method: This method reflects contractual arrangements and instruments such as: Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) (e.g., RECs, GOs, I-RECs) - Green tariffs from utility providers - Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) When 100% of a site's electricity use is covered by eligible renewable energy instruments, we report zero market-based emissions for that site. Where renewable coverage is partial or unavailable: We apply residual mix emission factors, such as those from Green-e (CO_2 only). If no residual mix is available, the location-based grid-average factor is used as a proxy. Note: Residual mix factors often include only CO_2. In such cases, CH_4 and N_2O are not included in the market-based Scope 2 calculation. All emission factors and GWPs are updated annually during the data compilation cycle, consistent with our GHG Inventory Management Plan. If actual data for Q4 is unavailable, estimation techniques such as extrapolation or prior-year proxy may be applied temporarily and replaced when actuals become available.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4344673

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

47

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'Hybrid method' is used. For some suppliers supplier Scope 1, 2 & 3 supply chain data are used to develop emission factors. These supplier GHG emissions are attributed to Lilly, based on the proportion of the supplier's total revenue attributed to Lilly. Where this method was not used, Lilly's spend data are multiplied with EEIO category with margins emission factors to calculate absolute emissions from purchased goods and services data.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

779079

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

21

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'spend-based method' is used. For those suppliers whose services are categorized as 'capital goods', Lilly spend data are multiplied with EEIO category with margins emission factors to calculate absolute emissions from all capital goods.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

109162

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly consumption data (e.g. kWh) are multiplied by secondary emission factors for well-to-tank upstream emissions for the fuel or energy source concerned. A transmission and distribution emission factor are also applied to arrive at total emissions for electricity consumption.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

708097

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'average-data method' and 'spend-data method' are used. A portion of the emissions are calculated using the ‘average-data’ method', according to tonnages of sold product. Lilly sold product tonnages are multiplied by DEFRA emission factors for downstream transport emissions. For the ‘spend-based method’, Lilly transportation spend was multiplied by a EEIO category with margins emission factors to calculate emissions. The refrigeration associated with this shipping is also included in the emissions for this category. Refrigeration is calculated by applying an uplift % for refrigerated shipping, from GLEC, to the emission factors used to calculate shipping emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38782

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly waste treatment data are multiplied by secondary emission factors for waste disposal emissions for the management route concerned.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46799

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using the ‘average-data’ method', using distances travelled. Incorporated under this category are air travel, road travel (cars not company owned) and rail travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50905

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The 'average-data method' is used. Lilly full time equivalent commuting employee numbers are combined with commuting data and secondary emission factors for commuting by each transport mode concerned. Emissions associated with WFH are included in this category, using calculation methodology from the EcoAct Whitepaper.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been determined not to be applicable. It is excluded as emissions from leased assets are included within Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

“Last mile” emissions are estimated to account for shipping from distribution warehouses to customers.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been determined not to be applicable. It is excluded as Lilly's sold products require no further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been determined not to be applicable. It is excluded as there are no impacts associated with the use of Lilly's products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86334

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The ‘average-data method’ is used, and all waste products are assumed to be sent for hazardous waste incineration.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been determined not to be applicable. It is excluded as emissions from leased assets are included within Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been determined not to be applicable. It is excluded as Lilly does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9805

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using the average-data method as referenced in the GHG Protocol. Specifically, investee company revenue is multiplied by the EEIO category with margins emission factors and then by the % of Lilly's investments in the company.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other (upstream) sources are relevant to Lilly

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other (downstream) sources are relevant to Lilly
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

EY_Independent_Accountants-_Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EY_Independent_Accountants-_Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EY_Independent_Accountants-_Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Assurance Report_Eli Lilly_V2.0_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, 58% of Lilly's purchased electricity came from renewable sources (up from 28% in 2023), significantly reducing market-based Scope 2 emissions. Multiple sites transitioned to 100% renewable electricity, reporting zero market-based emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Energy efficiency improvements, process optimization, HVAC and lighting upgrades decreased fuel use and purchased electricity at key manufacturing, R&D, and administrative sites.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material mergers, acquisitions or divestitures occurred in 2024 that impacted Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions boundary.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material acquisitions or divestitures occurred in 2024 that impacted Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions boundary.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material Mergers, acquisitions or divestitures occurred in 2024 that impacted Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions boundary.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Modest reductions in business activities at select sites led to lower Scope 1 combustion and electricity consumption.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Updated emissions factors were applied to both Scope 1 and Scope 2 sources based on the latest reference data (e.g., eGRID2024, IEA 2024). In some cases, regional grid decarbonization led to a decrease; in others, increases occurred due to revised upstream fuel emission factors. Overall, emissions were increased due to this change.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Lilly's operational control boundary remained consistent between 2023 and 2024. No material assets were added or removed.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

180507.68

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4.87

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1.12

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2591.34

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :R-401A, 404A, 407C, 410A, 449A, 507, 513A

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4678.01

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.51

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232.86

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.12

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93.99

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

45.59

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.99

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

254.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

254.32

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61.96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.04

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1013.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.56

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

698.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24628.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24628.67

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.28

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.18

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.36

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179.99

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

45.99

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.09

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

218.66

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.73

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.08

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6371.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2353.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46.94

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3622.53

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

226.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

326.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

460.98

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.6

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

302.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.09

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3084.33

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2053.65

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.21

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28429.26

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25559.34

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

330.39

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.07

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.07

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17429.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2303.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

862.74

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5940.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2332.85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2332.85

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.73

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.67

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.73

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.51

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

164.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

164.03

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1300.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

876.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

876.79

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.44

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.38

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.63

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.37

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

74.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.15

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.25

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50842.22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17124.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17259.87

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.88

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.06

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.06

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127.36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

138.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

138.2

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162.07

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.62

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.88

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.41

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.19

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

363.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

363.92

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107.07

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.52

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.75

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41.49

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4718.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2699.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.91

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.395

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.618

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.42

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.22

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

371.351

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.462

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.462

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.206

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.636

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.636

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.967

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.825

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.825

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

456.249

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

199.813

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

374.828

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61118.914

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

312173.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

206493.959

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.077

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.373

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.373
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Total Stationary Combustion Emissions*	*129245*
Row 2	*Total Mobile Combustion Emissions*	*52615*
Row 3	*Total Process Emissions*	*2581*
Row 4	*Total Fugitive Emissions*	*7275*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Chilled Water*	*221*	*221*
Row 2	*Electricity consumption*	*262203*	*124306*
Row 3	*Steam*	*133466*	*133466*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

396000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258000

(7.22.4) Please explain

These are Lilly's consolidated Global Corporate Emissions at Parent Entity level.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Lilly does not report emissions at separate entity or group level
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member	Allocation level
Row 1	*Select from:*	*Select from:* ☑ Company wide

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Supplier Engagement activities that will be prioritized at a later date
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Future priority
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

682545.32

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

682545.32

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

394231.77

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

284903.48

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

679135.25

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

589067.83

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

589067.83

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

531.31

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

531.31

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

399386.25

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1557047.94

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1956434.19
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

46446.61

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

636098.71

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

682545.32

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5154.49

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5154.49

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5154.49

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5154.49

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

269514

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The Indianapolis facilities purchased unbundled RECs from AES-Indiana for 2024.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4757.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Solar PV array constructed and owned by a third-party on land owned or leased by Eli Lilly and Company. The power is supplied under a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) contract.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Combination of solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21798.57

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Purchased 100% green electricity from the utility provider as part of our multi year green tariff contract.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72.05

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

125.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

125.94

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83.84

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

272.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

272.21

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.10

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2861

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2861.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

278.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

278.83

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27659

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

22374

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50033.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.30

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.13

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

85.17

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

375.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

375.23

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21.94

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39.05

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30688.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4164.54

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34853.24

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

569.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

569.93

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

937

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

937.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47.94

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

87.07

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2704.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

34.55

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2738.93

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75082.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

65.83

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75148.17

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75.47

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6844.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

59.31

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6903.79

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4857

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4857.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.81

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.57

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.10

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

249

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

249.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1812.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1812.36

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

152

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

152.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.38

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.04

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.75

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.60

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.69

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24387.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24387.84

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.12

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

273.64

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.19

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.60

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.52

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

712.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

712.12

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.25

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.35

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.18

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13467.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

832

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14299.88

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57.31

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

93.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

213.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

213.38

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.55

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.48

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

82.45

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

964

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

964.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

481943.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

567225.61

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1049168.87

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.79
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001

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

450000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

45000000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

33.33

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

Lilly is committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, and prioritizing energy efficiency to become a more climate-resilient organization. We have set climate goals for 2030 as we work toward contributing to a low-carbon economy: Through the end of 2024, 58% of our electricity demand – 399,000 MWh – came from renewable sources. We established on-site solar arrays at our sites in the United States, France, Ireland, India, Italy, Spain, China and Puerto Rico. We are actively purchasing renewable energy from our utility providers across numerous sites globally. We also purchase renewable energy certificates (RECs) that support clean energy generation in certain regions where we operate. From 2023 to 2024, we achieved a 15% year-on-year reduction. This reduction was driven by energy efficiency improvements and increased use of our renewable electricity, which was partially offset by business growth at existing sites and the start-up of new manufacturing facilities.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

	Please explain
Row 1	*N/A*

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

192075

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

616431

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

0.000

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

808506.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

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

192000

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

258000

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

450000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers Scope 1 and 2 of Lilly's company-wide operational emissions and excludes Scope 3 emissions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Lilly's climate target objective, as outlined in our 2024 Sustainability Report, is to achieve carbon neutrality in our Scope 1 and 2 operations by 2030. We are actively working to decarbonize our global manufacturing and research footprint by transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and reducing direct emissions. In addition, Lilly is advancing its climate strategy by engaging suppliers and partners to address emissions across the value chain. These actions are part of our broader commitment to sustainable innovation and long-term environmental stewardship.

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

Lilly strives to be carbon neutral in our own operations by 2030, and we are working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout our operations. Our strategy is to first reduce emissions internally before we consider offsets to cover the remaining emissions. From 2020 to 2024, we achieved a 37% absolute emissions reduction in our own operations and 15% year-on-year reduction from 2023 to 2024. This reduction was driven by energy efficiency improvements and increased use of our renewable electricity, which was partially offset by business growth at existing sites and the start-up of new manufacturing facilities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*10*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*2*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*26.5*
Implemented	*3*	*380.06*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

115.03

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

193000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Alcobendas, Spain. Expand Solar PV arrays to bldgs 50, 75, 405 and car ports

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

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

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

118390

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

125537

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. Removal of pressure relief doors on air handler and supply ductwork. The doors are no longer needed since variable speed drives have been installed to control fan speed and static pressure.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

264.03

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

217000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Kinsale, Ireland. Jocky Chiller/Heat Pump Installation
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are aware of and compliant with energy efficiency codes and regulatory requirements as they apply to our facility locations around the world, such as the EU Energy Efficiency Directive and local energy codes. Compliance to these requirements is routinely monitored.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We established the Energy and Waste Reduction Fund in 2006 to encourage projects that reduce our overall environmental impacts. We allocate up to $4 million annually to the fund to support projects that demonstrate opportunities for reductions in emissions and energy use, but which are not covered by local capital budgets. Since 2006, Lilly has invested more than $50 million in this fund, enabling the implementation of more than 190 projects. These projects collectively save more than one trillion BTUs of energy annually, avoiding more than 132,000 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) of GHG emissions each year.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We support local sustainability teams, events (e.g., global "Energy Day"), and HSEDirections (an energy awareness program for sales and marketing teams) to encourage employees to participate directly in energy-efficient practices and to identify improvement opportunities. Further, Lilly utilizes an assessment process call "treasure hunts," which are multi-day intensive energy and water assessments focused on finding low-cost and no-cost opportunities. These hunts are led by engineering resources from our central engineering group, multiple cross-functional site teams, and site management.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy savings/GHG reduction objectives and targets are written into appropriate individual performance plans on an annual basis. Results are reviewed annually and are factored into the individual's performance rating and compensation. In addition, we grant annual Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Excellence Awards

to project teams that demonstrate significant accomplishments - with priority given to accomplishments related to our corporate goals. This includes our corporate energy and GHG emissions reduction goals. Teams, supervisors, or other internal stakeholders apply for the award. Criteria used to select award recipients include quantity of energy and greenhouse gas reduction, return on investment when capital is required, and replication potential. In addition to criteria such as a project's energy and GHG reductions, we consider the potential to replicate the approach in other locations.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we rely on meters to measure the volume of wastewater discharge. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local water bills, or we estimate withdrawals using employee headcount and use estimates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, we tracked all 29 sites or business areas reporting on the volumes of water withdrawal on a QUARTERLY frequency in a centralized data system. At our larger sites, we rely on calibrated meters to measure the volume of water intake. For these devices, measurements are taken continuously. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we estimate water intake volumes based on the number of days of operation, average number of employees at the site, and a standard local per employee water use rate.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sites provide measured or estimated water intake volumes into a centralized data collection system on a QUARTERLY basis. At large sites, we rely on meters to measure the volume of water intake. We also rely on pump times/pump curve data to calculate water intake. For small offices, we estimate water intake volumes based on days of operation, number of employees and an employee water use rate.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, all 29 of our sites or business areas provided measured or estimated water intake data by source into a centralized corporate data collection system on a QUARTERLY BASIS. Sites may monitor intake or use available data from sources on a frequency ranging from daily to annually depending on the site. At our larger sites, we rely on calibrated meters to measure the volume of water intake. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and pump curve data to calculate water intake volumes or water bills. For some very small office type operations, we estimate water intake volumes based on the number of days of operation, average number of employees at the site, and a standard local per employee water use rate. Water volumes by source are important BECAUSE the quality can vary from different sources. The volume withdrawn from these sources can impact our approach to selection of which incoming water source to use within the manufacturing processes and supporting operations.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

More general chemistry parameters, such as pH, conductivity, COD and TOC, may be monitored continuously, daily, or weekly. Several of our sites test for bacteriological quality on a daily or weekly basis. For many of our sites that rely on indirect suppliers, we obtain water quality reports from those operations to ensure we are receiving water of adequate quality. In most cases, they monitor water quality as frequently or more frequently than our sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, all 29 sites or business areas had water quality data monitored or available to us from source suppliers. The MONITORING FREQUENCY ranges from DAILY, WEEKLY, QUARTERLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY to ANNUALLY depending on the site and parameter. More general chemistry parameters, such as pH, conductivity, COD and TOC, may be monitored continuously, daily, or weekly. Several of our sites test for bacteriological quality on a daily or weekly basis. For many of our sites that rely on indirect suppliers, we obtain water quality reports from those operations to ensure we are receiving water of adequate quality. In most cases, they monitor water quality as frequently or more frequently than our sites. Water withdrawals quality is important BECAUSE the quality can vary from dissimilar sources. The water quality from these sources can impact our approach to selection of which incoming water source to use within the manufacturing processes and supporting operations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we rely on calibrated meters to measure the volume of wastewater discharge. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local sewer bills, or we estimate wastewater discharge volumes based on water intake volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, we tracked all 29 sites or business areas reporting on the volumes of wastewater discharged by destination on an ANNUAL frequency in a centralized data system. At our larger sites, we rely on calibrated meters to measure the volume of water intake. These meters may also be associated with primary flow measurement devices (i.e., flumes) or may measure volumes directly in pipes (i.e., mag meters). For these devices, measurements are taken continuously. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local sewer bills, or we estimate wastewater discharge volumes based on water intake volumes. The volume of water discharged by destination is important BECAUSE the destination of discharges can greatly impact the cost of treatment. Additionally, we are committed to protecting the waterways in the communities in which we operate.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we rely on meters to measure the volume of wastewater discharge. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local sewer bills, or we estimate wastewater discharge volumes based on water intake volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, we tracked all 29 sites or business areas reporting on the volumes of wastewater discharged by destination on an ANNUAL frequency in a centralized data system. At our larger sites, we rely on calibrated meters to measure the volume of water intake. These meters may also be associated with primary flow

measurement devices (i.e., flumes) or may measure volumes directly in pipes (i.e., mag meters). For these devices, measurements are taken continuously. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local sewer bills, or we estimate wastewater discharge volumes based on water intake volumes. The volume of water discharged by destination is important BECAUSE the destination of discharges can greatly impact the cost of treatment. Additionally, we are committed to protecting the waterways in the communities in which we operate.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we rely on meters to measure the volume of wastewater discharge. At other sites, we rely on pumping times and knowing the set points in sumps to calculate water intake volumes. For some very small office type operations, we rely on local sewer bills, or we estimate wastewater discharge volumes based on water intake volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, we tracked all 29 sites or business areas reporting on the volumes of wastewater by treatment method on an ANNUAL frequency. For on-site treatment systems, we measure treatment method performance through various chemical and physical parameters. Some treatment methods (for pH and temperature) are monitored continuously. The volume of water discharged by treatment method is important BECAUSE this information allows us to predict where future capital spending and increased operational expenses may occur due to local regulatory and permitting situations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we may have daily or weekly COD measurements to characterize water discharge quality. At smaller or less complex sites where COD variability may be low, we may rely quarterly COD measurements or estimates to characterize water quality. For some very small office type operations, we rely on estimates of COD composition for municipal wastewater from recognized engineering handbooks to estimate the annual discharge of COD loads.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, all 29 sites or business areas monitored for COD or calculated COD values using engineering estimates. Our largest manufacturing sites report on COD emissions to wastewater based on samples that are taken on either a WEEKLY or MONTHLY frequency. The quantity of COD is important BECAUSE it ensures that biological treatment systems are removing oxygen demanding substances and allow us to estimate CO2 emissions.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our larger sites, we may have daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual measurements or estimates to characterize water discharge quality. 100% of our manufacturing sites either measure or perform mass balance estimates of active pharmaceutical emissions to wastewater. Eight of our largest manufacturing sites report on phosphorus emissions to wastewater. For phosphorus, discharges of phosphorus are calculated or samples are taken on either a WEEKLY or MONTHLY basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, 15 of 29 sites or business areas monitored for phosphorus or active pharmaceutical ingredients. 100% of our manufacturing sites either measure or perform mass balance estimates of active pharmaceutical emissions into wastewater. Eight of our largest manufacturing sites report on phosphorus emissions to wastewater. For phosphorus, mass balance estimates of phosphorus in raw materials are calculated or samples are taken on either a WEEKLY or MONTHLY frequency. Discharge of active pharmaceutical ingredients are assessed through either analytical measurement or through DAILY batch records. The quantity of phosphorus and active pharmaceutical ingredients is important BECAUSE they impact aquatic system biodiversity and can affect water system infrastructure.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct sample measurement using a calibrated temperature measurement device.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Many of our sites have been determined by regulators do not need temperature monitoring. We do have several large sites that do MONITOR CONTINUOUSLY for temperature. Most other sites take grab samples on either a DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY frequency. Small office type operations and warehouses typically do not directly measure temperature in their wastewater. The temperature of water discharged is important BECAUSE temperature can impact aquatic life and wastewater treatment system performance.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Individual site and total company water consumption rates are calculated by subtracting the "Water discharges – total volumes" (as described above) from "Water withdrawals – total volumes" (as described above).

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, all 29 sites or business areas reported on measured or estimated water data that allows us to calculate our water consumption rate. We take our "Water withdrawals – total volumes" as described above and subtract the "Water discharges – total volumes" as described above to determine individual site and total company water consumption rates. Water withdrawal values are reported on a QUARTERLY basis for corporate metrics analysis in our centralized data collection system. High use sites measure incoming water using meters while smaller facilities rely on monthly or bimonthly water bills from utilities. Water discharged values are reported on an ANNUAL basis for corporate metrics analysis in our centralized data collection system. Water consumption is a water performance indicator checked by sites and the company BECAUSE it can help us reconcile water balance issues which may impact local fees and helps to monitor our impact in water stressed regions.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We calculate or measure the volumes of recycled or reused water. For example, we calculate or measure the volume of water recycled in cooling towers, used in recirculated cooling systems, reused within a process (recycled rinse waters) and reused column washes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, all 29 sites or business areas reported on the volumes of water recycled on an annual frequency. Recycled water values are reported on an ANNUAL basis for corporate metrics analysis in our centralized data collection system. The annual volume of water recycled/reused by a site is the volume of water that is reused or recycled after its initial use at a site. Examples of recycled or reused water include, but are not limited to, the volume of water recycled in cooling towers, the volume of water that is used in recirculated cooling systems, water that is reused within a process (recycled rinse waters) and reused column washes. This volume can be calculated as the total annual volume of water needed to run a site or business area minus its annual water intake. Water recycle values are a water performance indicator checked by sites and the company BECAUSE it can help us improve operation of cooling systems and aids us in water minimization efforts.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other, please specify Potable water systems are REVIEWED AT THEIR TIME OF INSTALLATION OR CHANGE to assure that adequate WASH services are provided before they become operational or modified.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Lilly determines the need for WASH services during the design of a capital project using Lilly Engineering Standards and local codes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Potable water is provided in our permanent places of employment for drinking, personal washing, food washing, cooking, washing of cooking or eating utensils, washing of food preparation or processing premises, and in personal service rooms. New or modified materials or equipment that come in contact with finished potable water at Lilly-owned facilities must meet local code specifications for potable use. Lilly determines the need for WASH services during the design of a capital project using Lilly Engineering Standards and local codes. Potable water systems are REVIEWED AT THEIR TIME OF INSTALLATION OR CHANGE to assure that adequate WASH services are provided before they become operational or modified. Potable water being provided to employees at work is important BECAUSE it helps us keep our employees healthy.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7603.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawals were ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 2.9% increase in total water withdrawal. Most of this increase was due to new and increased production at facilities and increased staffing that do not routinely work at sites. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total water withdrawal to increase as we are in the process of constructing and/or starting up four new manufacturing plants and purchasing other operations.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5486.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharges were ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 4.6% decrease in total water discharge. Most of this decrease was due to production at two large manufacturing facilities. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total water discharges to increase as we are in the process of constructing and/or starting up four new manufacturing plants and purchasing other operations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2117.2

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total consumption was MUCH HIGHER (i.e., greater than a 10% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 29.3% increase in total water consumption. Most of this increase was due to new sites and increased production at facilities that required shipment of wastewater off-site for incineration and increases in the amount of cooling tower evaporative losses. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total consumption to increase as we are in the process of constructing and/or starting up four new manufacturing plants and purchasing other operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

568.25

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

7.47

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The data supplied is not based the location of withdrawal sources. The data is based on our facilities. We are only able to supply data based on the location of our facilities. For all off-site sources of water, these manufacturing sites have identified the stakeholders, their reason for being a stakeholder regarding water stress issues and a categorization of each stakeholder (inform, consult, involve, partner, and reciprocate) based on the degree of power to influence and their interest in water stewardship. Each site has established internals team to undertake stakeholder engagement, with responsibilities, tasks, and a timetable of action(s) to address local water stress factors.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.34

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The surface water intake is dependent on rainfall. Total surface water intake was MUCH LOWER (i.e., more than 10% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 12.8% decrease in water intake from surface water. Most of this decrease was due to less rainfall at one site. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total surface water intake to be about the same. The volume of water is calculated from measured data.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We are not planning for any water intake to our sites coming from brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1269.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Total renewable groundwater water intake was LOWER (i.e., more than a 5% -10% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 5.5% decrease in water intake from renewable groundwater. Reductions in groundwater intake were driven by three manufacturing sites needing less water for operations. We have four sites that measure the volume of groundwater extracted. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total renewable groundwater intake to increase due to potential geothermal heating projects.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We are not planning for any water intake to sites coming from non-renewable sources of groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We are not planning for any water intake to sites coming from produced /entrained sources of water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6322.41

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Total water intake from third parties was ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 4.8% increase in water intake from third parties. Three existing manufacturing sites and an increase in staff across other functions drove the majority of the increased demand in water intake from municipal sources. We also added three new small sites in 2024. 36% of sites report the volume from third-party sources based on employee headcount and building occupancy. 64% of sites report the volume from third-party sources based on site meters or metered water bills. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total water intake from third party sources to increase due to site expansions, production increases and new site additions.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our current sites do not discharge wastewater to surface waters. IN THE FUTURE, we are planning on having at least one new facility that may discharge to a fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

583.98

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Total discharges to brackish surface water/seawater was MUCH LOWER (i.e., more than 10% less) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 12.0% decrease in wastewater discharged to brackish surface water/seawater. Discharge volume was down due to production needs associated with one large manufacturing facility. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total discharge to brackish surface water/seawater to be about the same.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

568.72

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Less water was needed for geothermal cooling.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Total discharge to groundwater was LOWER (i.e., 5-10% less) in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024 we experienced a 5.4% decrease in wastewater discharged to groundwater. Discharge volume was down due to less water needed for geothermal heating and cooling associated with one large manufacturing facility. IN THE FUTURE, we expect total discharge to groundwater to be about the same.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4333.56

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Wastewater discharges to third parties were ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) for 2024 compared to 2023. Wastewater discharges to third parties were down 3.4% from 2023 to 2024. This was largely driven by reduced water demand at one large manufacturing site and one large research campus.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

110.76

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge of tertiary treated wastewater is RELEVANT BECAUSE two manufacturing facilities provide tertiary wastewater treatment systems to meet local technology-based and water quality-based requirements. One plant utilizes biological treatment with nitrification and effluent filtration, and another site uses a membrane bioreactor followed by filtration and granular activated carbon. We discharged a MUCH LOWER (i.e., more than a 10% change) volume of tertiary treated wastewater in 2024. From 2023 to 2024, we had a 12.0% decrease in discharge from these sites. We are anticipating production volume growth going forward which may result in some increased "Tertiary" treatment. "Tertiary" treatment is expected to grow at a slower rate than production IN THE FUTURE.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

964.12

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge of secondary treated wastewater is RELEVANT BECAUSE we have an on-site system that provide secondary treatment at one site. We discharged ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) volume of secondary treated wastewater in 2024. From 2023 to 2024, we had a 3.4% increase in discharge of secondary treated wastewater from these sites. We have one plant that has on-site biological treatment. We are anticipating production volume growth going forward which may result in some increased "Secondary" treatment at this site. We anticipate future "Secondary" treatment will grow at a higher rate for all wastewater that will be managed IN THE FUTURE.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any sites/business areas that provide on-site primary only wastewater treatment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have sites/business areas that discharge any untreated sanitary or process wastewater directly to the environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1526.24

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge of untreated wastewater treatment is RELEVANT BECAUSE 77% of our facilities discharge untreated wastewater (after application of pH neutralization and aggressive wastewater segregation practices) to external parties for treatment. We discharged ABOUT THE SAME (i.e., less than a 5% change) volume of untreated wastewater discharged to third parties for treatment in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024, we had a 1.1% increase in discharge of untreated treated wastewater to third parties from these sites. These facilities rely on municipal treatment plants that provide secondary or tertiary treatment, and these plants publicly report on their regulatory compliance. We are anticipating production volume growth going forward which may result in some increased "Untreated water to third parties" treatment, at sites. We anticipate future "Untreated wastewater to external parties" treatment will grow at a higher rate for all wastewater that will be managed IN THE FUTURE.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2885.14

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge of wastewater treatment using "other" treatment is RELEVANT BECAUSE we have several facilities that rely on other technologies to treat and manage wastewater (i.e., alkaline/acid hydrolysis, reverse osmosis, chemical precipitation, segregation for on-site or off-site treatment using thermal oxidation, etc.). We discharged a LOWER (i.e., greater than a 5-10% change) volume of "other" treated wastewater discharged in 2024 compared to 2023. From 2023 to 2024, we had a 9.7% decrease in discharge of other treated wastewater. We are anticipating production volume growth going forward which may result in increased use of "other" wastewater technologies. We anticipate that the future of these other technologies will grow at a slower higher rate than that for all wastewater that will be managed IN THE FUTURE.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

5.09

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium (WFD priority substance); Mercury (WFD priority substance); Lead (WFD priority substance); Nickel (WFD priority substance); Octylphenols (WFD priority substance); Total Phosphorus; Total Nitrogen

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

BUSINESS OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EMISSIONS: Our manufacturing operations use phosphorus cleaners and buffer solutions. We do not utilize the four metals listed in our manufacturing processes. The four metals listed are associated with the wastewater discharge from an air pollution system associated with an on-site waste incinerator which handles solid waste that includes packaging. The reported values are based on laboratory measurements for total phosphorus as P, Total Nitrogen (instead of nitrates) and total recoverable metals (not acid soluble metals) because we have technology-based limits at one site that is directly discharged to a surface water. The measured values are based on analytical measurements combined with calibrated flow measurement. The mass emissions of ALL PRIORITY SUBSTANCES reported were less than 0.9% of the of the 5.17 metric tons total reported. LOCAL IMPACT: The emissions to water were NOT nearby any vulnerable communities or within water stressed areas and meet local water quality requirements. IN THE FUTURE: We are anticipating the amount of phosphorus directly discharged to surface waters to decrease due to a new treatment installation based on new technology-based limits.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. We assessed water stress at Lilly facilities using the WRI Aqueduct tool and using internal risk assessment knowledge. Only 4 manufacturing sites out of 29 total sites were identified being in a water stressed area. Three Lilly facilities/business areas associated with manufacturing were located in areas that were medium-high risk or greater according to the WRI Aqueduct tool or based on company knowledge. We also self-classified a fourth manufacturing site as being in water stressed area based on local historical issues. One of these sites is a multi-product bulk drug and drug product plant. The three other sites are drug product only (i.e. only filling, formulating and finishing final medicine products) manufacturing sites. Our facilities have developed business continuity plans (BCPs) for specific critical processes and services (which may include water and wastewater aspects). The frequency for required updates and approval of these plans is dependent on the nature and complexity of the facility. Comprehensive risk assessments of identified plausible unplanned events are included in the BCP process. Risk assessments conducted for our most recent facility BCPs did not lead us to conclude that we will have water risks that would generate a substantive impact. In addition to BCP plans, the 4 manufacturing sites have been required to develop WATER STRESS MANAGEMENT Plans using the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard as a model. METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING IMPACT: The risk was analyzed as part of our corporate sustainability team and other relevant stakeholders with regard to likelihood of occurrences impacting Lilly. EFFECT ON LILLY: As the impact could not be evaluated financially, it was evaluated qualitatively and found to be low impact.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(9.3.4) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. We identified 7 supplier facilities manufacturing active bulk drug substances and making finished drug product that were company priorities to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk Discussions with our External Partners and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on monitoring/measuring/accounting/administrative control practices. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. We also have an active supplier engagement program aligned with the principles of the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI) for high-risk or high-value third party manufacturers to address environmental risk on an ongoing basis. The program includes self-assessment and on-site audits. Whenever water risks are identified and deemed material significant to our company, they are integrated into Lilly's enterprise risk management processes. The risk owners decide on a targeted risk level based on cost-benefit analysis and define risk management strategies as well as risk management measures. These include risk avoidance, risk reduction, risk transfer and risk acceptance. We address site-level risks, e.g., flooding, through local internal and external crisis organizations. We have implemented early warning systems, continuous reporting and carry out regular crisis simulation exercises. Assessment of risks from these exercises are defined and appropriate measures are assigned to responsible business units.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lilly1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify :Middle Valdarno

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.82352

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

11.218503

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

191.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

172.64

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

18.37

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

105.05

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

105.05

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

84.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

From 2023 to 2024 this site experienced a 5.6% increase in water intake and a 16.7% increase in water consumption due to production changes. The site has a Water Stress Management developed using the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard as a model. The site was installed a new well in a deeper aquifer that is not under the demand pressures of the upper aquifer. The site has been working on ways to more efficiently use water in its injectable product manufacturing operations and has set a 2030 goal on water use for this operation.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lilly2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Grande de Loiza

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.372729

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-65.936653

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1139.73

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

138.99

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1000.74

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

964.12

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

964.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

175.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

From 2023 to 2024, water intake increased 3.3% while water consumption increased 3.1%. These changes were the result of production changes. Water evaporation is the primary route for water consumption at this site. The site has a Water Stress Management developed using the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard as a model and is working on 11 projects to reduce water use, increase efficiency and improve resiliency and have them all implemented by 2030.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lilly3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Taihu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.319614

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.770586

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

275.45

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

275.45

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

257.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

277.45

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17.71

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

From 2023 to 2024 this site experienced a 2.0% decrease in water intake and a 13.4% increase in water consumption due to production changes. The site has a Water Stress Management Plan developed using the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard as a model. The site has been working on ways to more efficiently use water in its injectable product manufacturing operations and discharge less phosphorus. The site has set 2030 goals on the more efficient use of use and decreasing phosphorus discharge related to production.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lilly4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :Tagus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.535334

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.648024

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

75.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7.91

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

75.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

46.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

51.13

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

28.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

From 2023 to 2024, water intake decreased 14.9% while water consumption decreased 37.0%. These changes were the result of production changes and activities to more efficiently use water. The site has a Water Stress Management developed using the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard as a model. The site installed 11 additional water meters to complement a water consumption measurement system that existed at the site. The site installed rain sensors in the existing irrigation controllers in order to eliminate the irrigation cycle on the day that as a result of high rainfall it is not necessary to irrigate. The site replaced grass in the parking lot areas with alternative drought resistant plant species and limestone gravel to reduce water consumption for irrigation.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures three active bulk drug substances and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures two drug products and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures one bulk active ingredient and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures one drug product and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures one drug product and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures one drug product and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/ ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

External Partner7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe
☑ Other, please specify :Confidential

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

RISKS EXIST, BUT NO SUBSTANTIVE IMPACTS ARE ANTICIPATED. This supplier manufactures one drug product and was determined to be a company priority to assess and ensure that their operations do not create a water quality risk. Discussions with this External Partner and Lilly Global Supply Chain groups lead us to conclude that appropriate mitigations are in place based on MONITORING/ MEASURING/ ACCOUNTING/ TREATMENT SYSTEMS/ ACCOUNTING/

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL PRACTICES. Assessments have concluded that wastewater discharges associated with our products do not have water-related risks that would generate a substantive impact to our business. Because of legally binding contract obligations, we cannot disclose on water basin identity, latitude/longitude, water withdrawal and wastewater discharge data for this site. Because of the limitations in the reporting tool, we report "0" values in columns requiring volumes of water and wastewater reported and used "This is our first year of measurement" in evaluating trends to comply with our contractual agreements. [Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We had retained a verification service provider to perform an annual review of our water data, and this aspect was not in scope.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We had retained a verification service provider to perform an annual review of our water data, and this aspect was not in scope.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We had retained a verification service provider to perform an annual review of our water data, and this aspect was not in scope.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

45042700000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

5924020.83

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

IN THE FUTURE we anticipate water withdrawal volumes to grow at a similar rate to revenue growth for 2025 compared to 2024, therefore, we anticipate our water withdrawal efficiency (megaliters per revenue) to remain roughly flat (less than 5% change).
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Injectable product

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

3734.2

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

1000 cartridges produced

(9.12.5) Comment

The use of 3734.2 Liters of water used to manufacture 1000 cartridges is ahead of the site goal on water efficiency. This is a 21.8% reduction from the 2022 baseline year

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Injectable product

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

13.57

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Grams P discharged per 10000000 cartridges produced

(9.12.4) Denominator

1000000 cartridges produced

(9.12.5) Comment

The discharge of 13.57 grams of P to manufacture 1000000 cartridges is ahead of the site goal on water efficiency. The ratio of P discharge (grams) to 1000000 cartridges produced is 0.00001357. This is a 60.9% reduction from the 2022 baseline year.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Injectable product

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

82

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Liters of Purified Water Use

(9.12.4) Denominator

1000000 cartridges produced

(9.12.5) Comment

The site goal is to have no increase in the use of purified water used to manufacture 1000000 cartridges. The site 2024 value of 82 Liters of purified water per 1000000 cartridges is currently 20.3% above the target goal of 69 Liters and we are continuing to work on improvements to reduce water use.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

None of our active pharmaceutical ingredients in our medicines are substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority. TRACING AND ELIMINATING THE USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: LILLY has management and chemical tracking systems that screen for and track the use of hazardous substances. We have raw material and solvent selection guides that help us transition away from sourcing/using hazardous substances in our processes and products.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Water quality and availability to manufacture high-quality medicines are currently of primary importance. Classifying specific products relative to water impact has not yet become a priority internally and there is not currently evidence of the importance to external stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All direct operations Sites must meet predicted no-effect concentration (PNEC) discharge limits for Pharmaceuticals in the Environment through analytical measurement or mass-balance calculations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Sites must report annually on their performance. Additionally, sites must complete an Environmental Capability Assessment, a statistical analysis of their control capability, to meet discharge limits every three years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All internal bulk API and finished drug product manufacturing sites must be capable of meeting predicted no-effect concentration (PNEC) discharge limits for Pharmaceuticals in the Environment through analytical measurement or mass-balance calculations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Suppler sites supply data that is utilized in calculation tools to assess their performance and capability. The results from these tools are shared supplier sites.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5026

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4775

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3734.2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Fair Water Footprints

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Improve water efficiency by 5% indexed to unit production by 2030, with base year being 2022.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The site replaced high water usage fixtures. The site is looking at ways to further standardize the use of low-flow fixtures.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

42.88

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

34.3

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

13.57

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reduce the annual mass of Total Phosphorus discharged in wastewater by 20% indexed to production by 2030, with base year being 2022.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The site has been optimizing the control performance of its wastewater phosphorus removal system. They will continue to evaluate this system as production demands change.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services
☑ Other WASH, please specify :100% of Lilly facilities continue to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services to its employees.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Fair Water Footprints

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Potable water is provided in our permanent places of employment for drinking, personal washing, food washing, cooking, washing of cooking or eating utensils, washing of food preparation or processing premises, and in personal service rooms. New or modified materials or equipment that come in contact with finished potable water at Lilly-owned facilities must meet local code specifications for potable use. Lilly determines the need for WASH services during the design of a capital project using Lilly Engineering Standards and local codes. Potable water systems are REVIEWED AT THEIR TIME OF INSTALLATION OR CHANGE to ensure that adequate WASH services are provided before they become operational or modified. Potable water being provided to employees at work is important BECAUSE it helps us keep our employees healthy.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

New or modified materials or equipment that come in contact with finished potable water at Lilly-owned facilities must meet local code specifications for potable use. Lilly determines the need for WASH services during the design of a capital project using Lilly Engineering Standards and local codes. Potable water systems are REVIEWED AT THEIR TIME OF INSTALLATION OR CHANGE to ensure that adequate WASH services are provided before they become operational or modified. Potable water being provided to all employees at work is important BECAUSE it helps us keep our employees healthy.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

18

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Fair Water Footprints

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The site has 11 projects/activities to reduce water, reuse water, increase water efficiency and build resiliency.

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

This site has eleven projects identified to complete by 2030. Examples of these projects include construction rain gardens, construction of rainfall harvesting systems, reuse of air handling condensate, membrane bioreactor permeate reuse, changing how we pump backwash waters, repairing and overhauling a water reuse system, installation of an automated system to improve effective well water extraction, completing studies to increase well extraction efficiencies, and upgrading a site water treatment system to reduce municipal water intake.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 7

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.14

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.15

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.14

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Fair Water Footprints

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total volume of purified water (PW)/ millions of cartridges produced remains flat out to 2030 while increasing production with using a 2022 baseline.

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

This site is working with a consultant identify, evaluate and implement water use reduction and water reuse projects.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 8

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 8

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Increase in water capacity from an alternate aquifer to support resilience.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Fair Water Footprints

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Installation and operation of a fourth well from an alternate aquifer with simultaneous implementation of advanced control, recording and analysis systems of data relating to piezometric levels as well as to the volumes withdrawn by 2027.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

New well was sited, permitted, installed and commissioned.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.

Row 9

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 9

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All external partner bulk API and finished drug product manufacturing sites must be capable of meeting predicted no-effect concentration (PNEC) discharge limits for Pharmaceuticals in the Environment through analytical measurement or mass-balance calculations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Sites are evaluated every three years on their control capability to meet discharge limits every three years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No additional information needed.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Lilly's 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 data received limited assurance by Ernst & Young, LLP (EY).- Please see attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

EY_Independent_Accountants-_Report.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Bureau Veritas was engaged by Eli Lilly and Company to provide limited assurance over the specified 2024 environmental performance data (Water) - Please see attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance_Report_Eli_Lilly_V1.0_9May_2025.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Bureau Veritas was engaged by Eli Lilly and Company to provide limited assurance over Lilly's 2024 Scope 3 emissions data. - Please see attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Report_Eli Lilly_V2.0_Final.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	None

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice President and President, Manufacturing Operations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ President
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No