

Lonza

**Lonza participates voluntarily in different sustainability questionnaires, such as those offered by [CDP](#).
The document below is an export of the questionnaire filled out in 2025, pertaining to 2024 data.**

Lonza Group AG



2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

CHF

(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

Lonza is one of the world's largest contract development and manufacturing organizations (CDMOs) dedicated to serving the healthcare industry. Working across five continents, our global team of around 18,500 colleagues works alongside pharma and biotech companies to turn their breakthrough innovations into viable therapies. We support our customers in bringing life-saving and life-enhancing treatments to patients worldwide with a combination of cutting-edge science, smart technology and lean manufacturing. Our company generated sales of CHF 6.6 billion with a CORE EBITDA of CHF 1.9 billion in Full-Year 2024. Find out more at www.lonza.com.

[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
	12/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

6574000000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Canada
- France
- Israel
- Mexico

- Spain
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Singapore
- Costa Rica
- Netherlands

- Belgium
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(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

Our Tier 1 mapping involves identifying and documenting all Tier 1 suppliers that provide goods or services to Lonza, with whom we have a direct commercial relationship. Through our Procurement SpendCube we track the names and locations of our Tier 1 suppliers, categorizing the specific products or services each

supplier provides. Regarding ESG risk assessment, we have covered over 80% of our relevant spend from suppliers that have been evaluated in Sustainability through EcoVadis or on-site audits. As a CDMO we have a limited number of customers, with the major customers being managed by dedicated Key Account Managers.

[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy
- Incineration
- Landfill

[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

Short-term definition is aligned with the timeframe in the EU CSRD

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

Medium-term definition is aligned with the timeframe in the EU CSRD and with our current near-term climate, water, energy and waste targets

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Aligned with the timeframe in the EU CSRD, and with the company's long-term vision goals

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- 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
- Impacts
- 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 and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(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

- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :Munich Re, Location Risk Intelligence Platform

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tornado | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsidence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avalanche | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold wave/frost |

- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Solifluction
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Changing wind patterns
- Temperature variability
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased pricing of water

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

- Glacial lake outburst
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

- Coastal erosion
- Saline intrusion
- Soil degradation
- Permafrost thawing
- Ocean acidification
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, Lonza performed its first double materiality assessment, to identify the most material ESG topics for future non-financial reporting. It was conducted using a dual approach: • Financial materiality is the “outside-in” view, which considers the opportunities and risks that ESG topics have on our company value, our financial performance, and our overall capacity to create value for shareholders • Impact materiality is the “inside-out” view, which considers actual and potential impacts of our business activities on people or the environment Our assessment was based on the respective impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) assessment of each topic and included stakeholder consultation, C-suite insights, an analysis of ESG trends, industry initiatives, reputational aspects, and a review of the strategic focus areas and best practices of our peers. Topics evaluated included climate change, water and biodiversity. For climate risk assessment, scenario modelling helps us, and our stakeholders, analyze potential medium- and long-term climate related hazards, potential impacts on the business and operations and possible mitigation mechanisms. It is also a legislative requirement for information on these topics to be disclosed under Swiss and European regulations. Swiss public companies are obliged to start assessing and evaluating potential effects, following the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which provides a reference framework for assessing and disclosing climate-related effects, risks and opportunities. The related governance resides with our Sustainability and Risk Committee, with process integrated as a sub-stream into Global Sustainability and ERM. The climate risk management process results in a separate risk repository and applies

specific timeframes for extended climate risks: short-term until 2040, medium-term (until 2060) and long-term (until 2100). We conducted a physical climate change risk assessment with the ten major sites covering most of our commercial manufacturing for the 28 hazards defined in the EU Taxonomy. Regarding transition risks and opportunities, we identified two relevant risks (carbon and energy costs) and one opportunity (water intensity reduction). We centered the modelling on climate and temperature change consequences of two Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG increase scenarios: Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 and RCP 8.5. In principle these reflect ~1°C and >4°C global mean temperature increases. In addition, each major site assesses local water risks and opportunities every three to five years, by sharing information related to water availability, legal requirements, infrastructure capability and costs. For biodiversity, among the factors impacting it in our value chain, we consider climate change and water use to be the most relevant to our manufacturing activities. This perspective was further supported by our latest double materiality assessment, which identified these two topics as among the most material. To assess our dependencies and impacts on nature in general, we use frameworks provided by the Science-Based Targets for Nature and the Taskforce on Nature Financial Disclosure. Due to our activities, our potential impacts are limited to water use, water and soil pollutants, solid waste and biologic alteration.

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

- Impacts
- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(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

(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

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- EcoVadis

Other

- Desk-based research
- Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- 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

Supplier Sustainability Initiative for Incumbent Suppliers: This program aims to identify, measure and mitigate the ESG risks of our existing suppliers, including conflict minerals and child labor. All applied evaluation methodologies generally include environmental criteria (including climate and energy), social standards (including child labor), ethics, and health and safety, among others. Strategic or critical suppliers are evaluated based on our Supplier Sustainability Risk Evaluation Framework considering criteria such as purchasing volume and actual or potential sustainability risks. We use EcoVadis online questionnaires and TfS or PSCI on-site audits to evaluate suppliers within this framework. For other suppliers, alternative types of sustainability evaluations are accepted, such as the Integrity Next self-assessments that we piloted in 2023. Based on the risk evaluation results, we work with selected suppliers to devise a corrective action plan (CAP) in EcoVadis, support with CAP implementation and monitor progress until a re-evaluation takes place. In 2023, more than 60% of re-evaluated suppliers improved their sustainability scores

compared to their last evaluation. This year, we also completed several key supplier site audits, and communicated where compliance gaps were found. We continue to track their resulting remediation plans. To determine a risk level for non-evaluated suppliers, and thus prioritize further follow-up, we conduct a desktop supplier ESG risk classification using a methodology developed by Integrity Next. It is based on online indices of ESG risks, related to countries (e.g., UNICEF's Children's Rights in the Workplace Index) and industries. The most frequently identified negative environmental and social impacts are gaps in suppliers' sustainability management systems, such as lack of policies, reporting or actions on human rights issues, as well as insufficient measures related to working conditions or employee health and safety, mostly for suppliers located in North America and APAC. In line with our Sustainability Risk Evaluation Framework, we collaborate with suppliers on closing the gaps through CAPs. In 2023, no business relationship with suppliers was terminated as a result of the environmental and social assessment. Regarding water, there is no specific evaluation although through our supply chain due diligence process, however via EcoVadis and audits we also include a section on water, namely on presence and maturity of water management systems.

[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 assess impacts, risks and opportunities related to physical climate change effects at site level. For our climate / water risk assessment, we reviewed insurance reports that outline risk of e.g. extreme weather events at our sites. We integrated the most relevant risks into the site business continuity planning process.

[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 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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Via our TCFD analysis, using tools such as the WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Tool, as well as insurance reports on climate risk.

(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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our annual enterprise risk assessment process includes a qualitative assessment of risks and opportunities (with a medium-term view), unless quantitative data is available. We evaluate risks and opportunities based on their potential impact on relevant financial KPIs (e.g., assets, revenues, earnings, cash flow, etc.), potential impact at operational and reputational levels and probability of occurrence. Any environmental risk qualifying above a defined threshold is deemed as substantive.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our annual enterprise risk assessment process includes a qualitative assessment of risks and opportunities (with a medium-term view), unless quantitative data is available. We evaluate risks and opportunities based on their potential impact on relevant financial KPIs (e.g., assets, revenues, earnings, cash flow, etc.), potential impact at operational and reputational levels and probability of occurrence. Any environmental opportunity qualifying above a defined threshold is deemed as substantive.

[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

As a CDMO for the pharma and biotech industry, we produce mainly Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs). Some APIs might have an adverse effect on the environment, in case of release to the environment.

[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

Some APIs at concentrations above certain thresholds might have a potential for harm to organisms in the (aquatic) environment.

(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
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Other, please specify :PEC to PNEC assessment

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Reduction of quantity of API sent to wastewater treatment (treatment of first rinse), enhancement of wastewater treatment plant capabilities, PEC to PNEC assessment.

[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:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

Lonza correlates impact of a risk to loss of sales and loss of profitability. Whenever the impact is over a defined threshold the impact is rated high and mitigation actions are required. We conducted a physical climate change risk assessment with the ten major sites covering most of our commercial manufacturing for the 28 hazards defined in the EU Taxonomy. Regarding transition risks and opportunities, we identified two relevant risks (carbon and energy costs) and one opportunity (water intensity reduction). If we take into account existing mitigation measures, the gross risks are significantly reduced

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

Lonza correlates impact of a risk to loss of sales and loss of profitability. Whenever the impact is over a defined threshold the impact is rated high and mitigation actions are required. Water quality and quantity risks are assessed at site level. Of the 10 sites we assessed, five are in areas of heightened risk of water conflicts (scoring above a 4 on a 5 point scale), eight are in areas of heightened risk of media scrutiny and four are located in areas of international interest. Whilst the cost avoidance opportunity is relatively low, these findings indicate that some sites operate in areas where poor water stewardship could result in criticism, loss of trust, and generally negative reputational impacts especially among stakeholders prioritizing environmental stewardship. As such, we consider our water stewardship program as mitigating exposure to these risk factors, alongside delivering minor cost benefits.

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:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

*We are a CDMO for the pharma and biotech industry. Plastics are used as part of R&D and manufacturing equipment. Plastic packaging is a component of our products required by our customers
[Fixed row]*

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified 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

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, droughts and fires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

China

Switzerland

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, droughts and fires, can seriously affect the company's operations, suppliers and supply chain processes. However, the additional contribution of adverse effects induced by climate change is uncertain, but we expect an increase in frequency, intensity or both under certain conditions. We have been specifically evaluating the risks of tropical cyclones, extratropical storms, hail, tornados, lightning, river floods, flash floods, storm surges and wildfires. Our manufacturing sites engage in contingency planning and have established backup systems and alternatives in place. These measures enable sites

to make informed decisions on the acceptable level of risk and the physical investments needed to address such risks as part of our BCP. Lonza sites require freshwater for manufacturing and also use water for cooling. Increased temperatures can reduce cooling capacity or quantitative limits on water intake (physically or by permitted levels). Water risks are local, and therefore must be addressed by sites as part of their BCP and sustainability roadmaps. This can include recirculating cooling water and re-using reject water from quality water systems. Exposure to flooding risk at our Visp manufacturing complex in Switzerland, for example, has been drastically reduced with the completion of the correction of the Rhone river. The river bed now provides for almost full high water capacity. The multi-year regional project was financed

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial costs depend on the severity of the event and the damage, therefore it is difficult to estimate.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

-

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Inadequate water-related infrastructure

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Po
- Rhine
- Rhone
- Balsas
- Thames
- Potomac River
- Columbia River
- Mississippi River
- Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of municipal water infrastructure (supply and treatment) may be insufficient to provide for the needs of growing operations

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Constrain growth

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Lonza sites require freshwater for manufacturing and also use water for cooling. Increased temperatures can reduce cooling capacity or quantitative limits on water intake (physically or by permitted levels). Water risks are local, and therefore must be addressed by sites as part of their BCP and sustainability roadmaps. This can include recirculating cooling water and re-using reject water from quality water systems. Our sites have not experienced water shortage impacting operations. Nonetheless, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Heat day increases can impair production and storage in biopharma operations. Longer-term shifts in climate patterns (like rising sea levels or temperature changes) may cause gradual shifts in business operations. In one of our piloted sites, a mid-term risk was identified in having sufficient cooling potential to reject heat and maintain production during periods of prolonged higher ambient temperatures, like in the RCP 8.5 scenario. The site is now reviewing its cooling and building insulation set-up to prevent shortfalls. As illustrated, use of IPCC scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 in planning and strategy development helps sites prepare for and adapt to these long-term changes. Specifically, we reviewed the risks of river flooding, sea level rise, precipitation, heat, drought stress, annual maximum temperature, fire season duration, and maximum five days precipitation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not estimated

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Review cooling and building insulation set-up to prevent shortfalls

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- India
- Japan
- Spain
- Canada
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- France
- Mexico
- Belgium
- Germany
- Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The main regulatory risks identified concern the potential revision of existing law and uncertainty of developing laws regarding carbon tax and other instruments, such as new or changing cap and trade systems. In the European Union and Switzerland, changes could increase the price of carbon certificates and decrease the amount of free allowances granted. In other geographies, new carbon pricing policies are planned or are being implemented in the near future. These changes could affect Lonza's operations directly or indirectly, leading to an increase in operating costs and additional management focus and efforts including monitoring, reporting and verification. In addition, due to the different timing at which regional legislation is put in place, policy asymmetry is expected in the short and medium term. A further increase in fuel and energy costs is expected and recognized by our business strategies, and we consider the risks as part of our annual ERM program. The risks of an energy price increase apply worldwide to a varying degree, with more exposed operations in Europe. It is expected that energy efficiency regulations will become

more stringent and increasingly be integrated into environmental legislation. At the same time, planning will remain challenging as the volatility in political decision-making may increase.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It is difficult to project the financial implications of carbon taxes. Fuel and energy taxes, as well as regulations, could have a financial impact. The expansion of schemes into other legislations will require additional management focus, and efforts to align with suppliers will also take time and resources.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

focus on reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- France
- Belgium
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our customer relations and market capitalization are also increasingly influenced by our sustainability performance. Failure to achieve expectations could harm the company's reputation and impact customer trust. To provide transparency and accountability to our stakeholders, we report on sustainability according to GRI standards, we have established comprehensive ESG targets and we are in regular contact with customers, investors, and advisors.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact cannot be accurately estimated

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Other engagement, please specify :Increase transparency and reporting, and increase in engagement with stakeholders

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To provide transparency and accountability to our stakeholders, we report on sustainability according to GRI standards, we have established comprehensive ESG targets and we are in regular contact with customers, investors, and advisors.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We conducted a physical climate change risk assessment with the ten major sites covering most of our commercial manufacturing for the 28 hazards defined in the EU Taxonomy. This information describes the gross risk without any mitigation, i.e. revenue located in a geographic area with high exposure scores. It does not reflect the site sensitivity or value at risk. Transition risks may arise from technology, reputation and market or changes to policy and law. We continue to mature the assessment of transition risks and opportunities.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We conducted a physical climate change risk assessment with the ten major sites covering most of our commercial manufacturing for the 28 hazards defined in the EU Taxonomy. This information describes the gross risk without any mitigation, i.e. revenue located in a geographic area with high exposure scores. It does not reflect the site sensitivity or value at risk. Transition risks may arise from technology, reputation and market or changes to policy and law. We continue to mature the assessment of transition risks and opportunities.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Switzerland

Rhone

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based on the gross risk exposure scores, the value of assets and revenue is highest in our site in Visp (CH). However, if we take into account existing mitigation measures, the gross risk of river flooding is significantly reduced with the completion of the Rhone River correction and additional protection installed by Lonza, resulting in a minor net risk. The riverbed now provides for high water capacity of a maximum flood event. While there remains a low probability of a flood occurring in the area and at the site, such an event could still cause temporary business issues; the risk is known and evaluated, and the necessary contingency plans exist and are ready to be activated.

[Add 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>There were minor wastewater permit exceedances at some of our sites which did not elicit fines nor penalties</i>

[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

Switzerland ETS

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

Switzerland ETS

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

45

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

143950

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

42860

(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

*The numbers reported refer only to Visp Lonza
[Fixed row]*

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

Our strategy is to reduce emissions and to work towards the decarbonization of our existing and new assets. Lonza continues their year-long effort in raising the energy efficiency of its processes to reduce cost, and control emissions of GHG. Sites are developing three-year rolling safety and sustainability roadmaps for our manufacturing sites. The site management teams are each developing a plan to drive the site towards compliance, efficiency and safety, including carbon efficiency, to align with Lonza's long term targets and with any local regulation/requirements.

(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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified 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

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- France
- Mexico
- Belgium
- Germany
- Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We also assessed opportunities from climate change, such as resource efficiency and energy sourcing, increased resilience and response to market expectations. We unlock innovation potential through the introduction of water and energy efficient technologies, alternative technologies and cooperation with external companies. For instance, we are using excess steam from external waste incinerators to substitute fossil fuels at our production complexes in Visp (CH) and Colmar (FR). The installation of solar panels in various sites has been completed. We are contracting with renewable power companies to add capacity to the supply and co-operate with partners in alternative fuels such as biomass heat production. Energy efficiency also decreases costs and emissions, and our exposure to future carbon pricing schemes. For some years, we have been working with a partner to analyze data for energy consumption, power contracting and supply and demand harmonization. This has given us a better understanding of improving energy efficiency and managing costs, and it also serves as a starting point for converting our electricity demand into renewable sources. We measure our energy use on a regular basis. Energy use is reported quarterly into a centralized global data tool, and the data is analyzed by our global Environment, Health, Safety and Sustainability teams. This vital information forms the basis for updated reduction goals and investment projects planning to achieve major improvements

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Future increases in both energy prices and the implementation of carbon costs may have an impact of up to 30% of energy cost in the long-term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We measure our energy use on a regular basis. Energy use is reported quarterly into a centralized global data tool, and the data is analyzed by our global Environment, Health, Safety and Sustainability teams. This vital information forms the basis for updated reduction goals and investment projects planning to achieve major improvements in energy efficiency and other areas. Some sites have adopted an energy management system according to the ISO 50000 framework, which includes an energy team, policy, targets and a rolling action plan. This engagement also aims for reduced exposure to future fossil fuel price increases and carbon costs. The opportunities are mostly managed on a local basis, so the cost savings have not yet been consolidated.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- India
- Japan
- Spain
- France
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Mexico
- Belgium
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Ganges - Brahmaputra
- Rhine
- Rhone
- San Juan
- Thames

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reduction in water consumption, increase in water recycling, changes in operational processes (e.g. optimization of cleaning in place), upgrading internal wastewater treatment plant capacity and efficiency

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Very low, as price of water is low

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Access to clean, plentiful and potable water is critical to ensuring the quality of our products. Our sites have not experienced water shortage impacting operations. Nonetheless, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

Switzerland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In our Small Molecules division, organic solvents play an important role in the manufacturing process. We continue to improve the efficient use, reuse and recycling of solvents. This reduces our environmental footprint by minimizing the consumption of fresh solvents and the amount of waste that is generated and treated. We also worked with some of our major customers to establish this practice, which benefits our company, our customers and the environment. We aim to show our partners that using recycled solvents is feasible from a technical and quality perspective and explain how it is key to achieve our common decarbonization plans. In parallel,

these projects reduce production downtime through de-bottlenecking and simplified logistics. In 2023, a new project was started to install a pervaporation unit to increase solvent recovery capabilities in Visp. The solvent recycling projects implemented in Small Molecules processes in Switzerland and China avoided more than 2,000 tons of wastewater being incinerated by treating it with other technologies, saving more than 400 tons of fuel-related CO₂-eq. In addition, we currently recycle over 10,000 tons of solvents, reducing incineration and consumption of fresh solvents, avoiding approximately more than 40,000 tons of CO₂-eq per year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact cannot be accurately estimated

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023, a new project was started to install a pervaporation unit to increase solvent recovery capabilities in Visp. The solvent recycling projects implemented in Small Molecules processes in Switzerland and China avoided more than 2,000 tons of wastewater being incinerated by treating it with other technologies, saving more than 400 tons of fuel-related CO₂-eq. In addition, we currently recycle over 10,000 tons of solvents, reducing incineration and consumption of fresh solvents, avoiding approximately more than 40,000 tons of CO₂-eq per year.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

Switzerland

Italy

France

Belgium

Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have signed an industry-first PPA for renewable electricity used by our sites located in China in partnership with four other pharmaceutical companies. This delivered an effective reduction of 60,000 ton CO2eq (versus location-based value) for 2024. Following a virtual PPA (VPPA) signed in 2023 with Ignis on solar production in Spain to cover our European electricity consumption, we received the first Guarantees of Origin (GO) in June 2024, verifying the generation of renewable electricity. Due to a good solar production in the remaining months of the year, we received sufficient GOs to cover most of the electricity purchased by our sites in the EU and in Switzerland, with an effective reduction of over 9,000 ton CO2eq versus location-based value for 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify :No primary financial effect

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

Medium-term

The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

No effect on financial performance

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No effect on financial performance

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Marginal additional cost of electricity and legal fees

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have signed an industry-first PPA for renewable electricity used by our sites located in China in partnership with four other pharmaceutical companies. This delivered an effective reduction of 60,000 ton CO₂eq (versus location-based value) for 2024. Following a virtual PPA (VPPA) signed in 2023 with Ignis on solar production in Spain to cover our European electricity consumption, we received the first Guarantees of Origin (GO) in June 2024, verifying the generation of renewable electricity. Due to a good solar production in the remaining months of the year, we received sufficient GOs to cover most of the electricity purchased by our sites in the EU and in Switzerland, with an effective reduction of over 9,000 ton CO₂eq versus location-based value for 2024.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Most of the effects are not directly financial.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6574000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The opportunity was evaluated for 2030, focused on achieving immediate cost savings and meeting our intensity targets, and for 2040, including projections for business growth while maintaining our sustained water intensity and pricing trends. Our water intensity target aims for a 50% intensity reduction by 2030. After 2030,

a flat water consumption baseline is assumed of 325 m3 per million CHF in sales. This combined with a low single-digit yearly sales growth to project savings from reduced water use.

[Add 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

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	We are currently evaluating the materiality and implications of biodiversity for our operations.

[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 chair
- General Counsel
- Other C-Suite Officer
- Board-level committee
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(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

Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Governance and oversight of sustainability and ESG is the responsibility of the Board, headed by the Chair of the Board, with specific aspects covered by the Board's committees. The Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC) and its chair oversee the reporting and assurance process for ESG, as well as risk oversight, including Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), and Ethics and Compliance. The Remuneration Committee (RemCo) sets the ESG targets within the Lonza compensation system and oversees the achievements of such targets and respective incentive payouts on an annual basis. The Nomination and Governance Committee (NGC) is responsible for overseeing governance, talent development and succession planning for the Board and Executive Committee. The Innovation and Technology Committee (ITC) reviews innovation and technology, including related and relevant ESG developments. While the Board acts as sponsor and overall owner of the ESG program, implementation is the responsibility of the EC. The Board and its Committees review and endorse Lonza's sustainability program and reporting, including a regular update on status and key performance indicators, such as climate-related risks. The Board also receives regular updates on regulatory and other developments relating to ESG which are of importance to our business and stakeholders. Lonza's climate-related targets and results are discussed several times during the year and at year-end in the context of sustainability reporting. The Board also has oversight of enterprise risks that are identified through the company's Enterprise Risk Management program, which are reviewed annually. Senior management, and particularly the EC, is responsible for continually monitoring the evolution of risks and opportunities and the risk mitigation progress in the organization. For risks to be managed at the appropriate level, the heads of business units, operational units, corporate functions and business services provide adequate and timely reporting to the EC. The EC escalates information about significant risks to

the Board as appropriate. In addition to this governance structure and under the leadership of the CEO, the EC is responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability program and agenda, including climate, water and energy targets. The EC and Board both receive quarterly updates on the status of environmental target achievements. The Sustainability and Risk Committee (SRC), led by the Lonza Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, manages identified material topics and oversees sustainability reporting. Reporting to Lonza's Group General Counsel, the Head of Global Sustainability and the Head of Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) teams are responsible for proposing the corporate sustainability strategy and for implementing the Safety and Sustainability Policy.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- General Counsel
- Other C-Suite Officer
- Board-level committee
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Governance and oversight of sustainability and ESG is the responsibility of the Board, headed by the Chair of the Board, with specific aspects covered by the Board's committees. The Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC) and its chair oversee the reporting and assurance process for ESG, as well as risk oversight, including Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), and Ethics and Compliance. The Remuneration Committee (RemCo) sets the ESG targets within the Lonza compensation system and oversees the achievements of such targets and respective incentive payouts on an annual basis. The Nomination and Governance Committee (NGC) is responsible for overseeing governance, talent development and succession planning for the Board and Executive Committee. The Innovation and Technology Committee (ITC) reviews innovation and technology, including related and relevant ESG developments. While the Board acts as sponsor and overall owner of the ESG program, implementation is the responsibility of the EC. The Board and its Committees review and endorse Lonza's sustainability program and reporting, including a regular update on status and key performance indicators, such as climate-related risks. The Board also receives regular updates on regulatory and other developments relating to ESG which are of importance to our business and stakeholders. Lonza's climate-related targets and results are discussed several times during the year and at year-end in the context of sustainability reporting. The Board also has oversight of enterprise risks that are identified through the company's Enterprise Risk Management program, which are reviewed annually. Senior management, and particularly the EC, is responsible for continually monitoring the evolution of risks and opportunities and the risk mitigation progress in the organization. For risks to be managed at the appropriate level, the heads of business units, operational units, corporate functions and business services provide adequate and timely reporting to the EC. The EC escalates information about significant risks to the Board as appropriate. In addition to this governance structure and under the leadership of the CEO, the EC is responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability program and agenda, including climate, water and energy targets. The EC and Board both receive quarterly updates on the status of environmental target achievements. The Sustainability and Risk Committee (SRC), led by the Lonza Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, manages identified material topics and oversees sustainability reporting. Reporting to Lonza's Group General Counsel, the Head of Global Sustainability and the Head of Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) teams are responsible for proposing the corporate sustainability strategy and for implementing the Safety and Sustainability Policy.

[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
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Senior management, and particularly the Executive Committee (EC), is responsible for continually monitoring the evolution of risks and opportunities and the risk mitigation progress in the organization. For risks to be managed at the appropriate level, the heads of business units, operational units, corporate functions and business services provide adequate and timely reporting to the EC. The EC escalates information about significant risks to the Board as appropriate. In addition to this governance structure and under the leadership of the CEO, the EC is responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability program and agenda, including climate, water and energy targets. The EC and Board both receive quarterly updates on the status of environmental target achievements.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Senior management, and particularly the Executive Committee (EC), is responsible for continually monitoring the evolution of risks and opportunities and the risk mitigation progress in the organization. For risks to be managed at the appropriate level, the heads of business units, operational units, corporate functions and business services provide adequate and timely reporting to the EC. The EC escalates information about significant risks to the Board as appropriate. In addition to this governance structure and under the leadership of the CEO, the EC is responsible for reviewing and approving the company's sustainability program and agenda, including climate, water and energy targets. The EC and Board both receive quarterly updates on the status of environmental target achievements.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee (SRC), led by the Lonza Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, manages identified material topics and oversees sustainability reporting. Reporting to Lonza's Group General Counsel, the Head of Global Sustainability and the Head of Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) teams are responsible for proposing the corporate sustainability strategy and for implementing the Safety and Sustainability Policy. At a divisional level, sustainability representatives report to each Division Operations Head to support the implementation of ESG initiatives and divisional programs. Sustainability governance at corporate level is assured by the SRC and the Safety and Sustainability Steering Board (SSSB). The SRC meets monthly and includes members from

Global Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance, EHS, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management. Its responsibilities include the following:

- *Defining Lonza's sustainability strategy implementation and alignment with global functions*
- *Providing leadership, driving awareness and engagement in sustainability, including changes in the regulatory and reporting landscape*
- *Overseeing the design and execution of programs aligned with the seven SDGs*
- *Serving as a link and source of dialogue between internal networks and external stakeholders*
- *Encouraging sharing of best practice across divisions and functions*

The SSSB deals with the operational aspects of safety and sustainability and meets quarterly. It includes global leaders from EHS, Sustainability, Operations, Engineering, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management, as well as the Head of Group Operations (an EC member). The SRC continues to drive our ESG agenda by working with the Board and EC on the SDG-aligned targets integrated in our compensation framework. The Board and the RemCo conduct an independent evaluation of the ESG program annually, with a direct impact on compensation.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee (SRC), led by the Lonza Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, manages identified material topics and oversees sustainability reporting. Reporting to Lonza's Group General Counsel, the Head of Global Sustainability and the Head of Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) teams are responsible for proposing the corporate sustainability strategy and for implementing the Safety and Sustainability Policy. At a divisional level, sustainability representatives report to each Division Operations Head to support the implementation of ESG initiatives and divisional programs. Sustainability governance at corporate level is assured by the SRC and the Safety and Sustainability Steering Board (SSSB). The SRC meets monthly and includes members from Global Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance, EHS, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management. Its responsibilities include the following:

- Defining Lonza's sustainability strategy implementation and alignment with global functions*
 - Providing leadership, driving awareness and engagement in sustainability, including changes in the regulatory and reporting landscape*
 - Overseeing the design and execution of programs aligned with the seven SDGs*
 - Serving as a link and source of dialogue between internal networks and external stakeholders*
 - Encouraging sharing of best practice across divisions and functions*
- The SSSB deals with the operational aspects of safety and sustainability and meets quarterly. It includes global leaders from EHS, Sustainability, Operations, Engineering, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management, as well as the Head of Group Operations (an EC member). The SRC continues to drive our ESG agenda by working with the Board and EC on the SDG-aligned targets integrated in our compensation framework. The Board and the RemCo conduct an independent evaluation of the ESG program annually, with a direct impact on compensation.*

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee (SRC), led by the Lonza Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, manages identified material topics and oversees sustainability reporting. Reporting to Lonza's Group General Counsel, the Head of Global Sustainability and the Head of Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) teams are responsible for proposing the corporate sustainability strategy and for implementing the Safety and Sustainability Policy. At a divisional level, sustainability representatives report to each Division Operations Head to support the implementation of ESG initiatives and divisional programs. Sustainability governance at corporate level is assured by the SRC and the Safety and Sustainability Steering Board (SSSB). The SRC meets monthly and includes members from Global Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance, EHS, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management. Its responsibilities include the following: •

Defining Lonza's sustainability strategy implementation and alignment with global functions • Providing leadership, driving awareness and engagement

in sustainability, including changes in the regulatory and reporting landscape • Overseeing the design and execution of programs aligned with the seven SDGs • Serving as a link and source of dialogue between internal networks and external stakeholders • Encouraging sharing of best practice across divisions and functions The SSSB deals with the operational aspects of safety and sustainability and meets quarterly. It includes global leaders from EHS, Sustainability, Operations, Engineering, Corporate Responsibility and Enterprise Risk Management, as well as the Head of Group Operations (an EC member). The SRC continues to drive our ESG agenda by working with the Board and EC on the SDG-aligned targets integrated in our compensation framework. The Board and the RemCo conduct an independent evaluation of the ESG program annually, with a direct impact on compensation.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(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:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We grouped sustainability initiatives around our material topics and selected key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have selected seven SDGs around which to build our initiatives and matched each to our material topics. This Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) framework will enable us to prioritize sustainability initiatives and create a meaningful program that is relevant to our business. It supports and guides us on our journey to develop a robust action roadmap for the mid- and long-term, while taking our existing targets and achievements into account. The success of our ESG program depends on individual and collective effort and is a pre-requisite to our overall success. Each of the seven SDGs is directly assigned to an Executive Committee member, who, in turn, has nominated a Program Manager to develop an effective program around each goal, including SDG 13 Climate Action.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Business Division President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(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:

As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We grouped sustainability initiatives around our material topics and selected key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have selected seven SDGs around which to build our initiatives and matched each to our material topics. This Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) framework will enable us to prioritize sustainability initiatives and create a meaningful program that is relevant to our business. It supports and guides us on our journey to develop a robust action roadmap for the mid- and long-term, while taking our existing targets and achievements into account. The success of our ESG program depends on individual and collective effort and is a pre-requisite to our overall success. Each of the seven SDGs is directly assigned to an Executive Committee member, who, in turn, has nominated a Program Manager to develop an effective program around each goal, including SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation.

[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

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Each of the seven sustainable development goals (SDGs) is directly assigned to an Executive Committee (EC) member. Since 2022, 25% of the company performance metric (short-term incentive) used to calculate bonuses for the global employee community and the EC is determined by progress against our ESG targets (linked to the 7 relevant SDGs). This ensures that sustainability will remain an integral part of every employee's daily work and that sustainability achievements are recognized and rewarded as a core strategic pillar of Lonza's long-term success. Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year

ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

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

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Each of the seven sustainable development goals (SDGs) is directly assigned to an Executive Committee (EC) member. Since 2022, 25% of the company performance metric (short-term incentive) used to calculate bonuses for the global employee community and the EC is determined by progress against our ESG targets (linked to the 7 relevant SDGs). This ensures that sustainability will remain an integral part of every employee's daily work and that sustainability achievements are recognized and rewarded as a core strategic pillar of Lonza's long-term success. Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

[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

Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

- Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

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

Each of the seven sustainable development goals (SDGs) is directly assigned to an Executive Committee (EC) member. Since 2022, 25% of the company performance metric (short-term incentive) used to calculate bonuses for the global employee community and the EC is determined by progress against our ESG targets (linked to the 7 relevant SDGs). This ensures that sustainability will remain an integral part of every employee's daily work and that sustainability achievements are recognized and rewarded as a core strategic pillar of Lonza's long-term success. Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

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- New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :All employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

- Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

- Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

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

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Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :All employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
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- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
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Policies and commitments

- Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
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Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Bonus performance conditions are defined for each financial year ahead of the relevant annual bonus cycle based on the company's short-term objectives, and include a mix of financial, ESG and individual measures. The Company performance factor made up of four weighted components resulting in a company factor (Sales, EBITDA, ESG and free cash flow). More information can be found in our Remuneration report, in our latest Annual Report

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[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

(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
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In our Sustainability Policy, we focus on key areas, to drive significant progress on our sustainability agenda, making the medicines of tomorrow and a more sustainable future: Compliance and Integrity, Environment, People and Value for Society. We also set forth a Water Policy stating our commitment to water stewardship principles and emphasizing our commitment to reducing our impact on water. Then, to underline Our Commitment to Sustainability, we have developed a binding Supplier Code of Conduct. This Code sets forth key ethical, social, environmental and governance standards and principles that Lonza requires its suppliers, business partners and their contractors to adhere to, both globally and locally. Moreover, we expect our suppliers to ensure these standards and principles are upheld throughout their supply chain. In 2023, our Supplier Code of Conduct was fully revised to reflect our expectations of suppliers, based on our latest sustainability and decarbonization requirements.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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 the Paris Agreement
- 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

Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_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

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify :Together for Sustainability, PSCI, BioPhorum

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

UNGC: Lonza joined the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in 2009 and is an ambassador of the program for Switzerland and Liechtenstein. We are committed to aligning our business and operations with its universally accepted principles of sustainable development. This encompasses the areas of human and labor rights, anti-corruption and environmental sustainability. We are committed to implementing the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles, in order to uphold our responsibilities to people and planet and set the stage for long-term success. SBTi: In 2023 we committed to setting reduction goal the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), and our current near-term climate targets have been validated by the SBTi in 2024. BioPhorum: BioPhorum is a unique industry collaboration established in 2008 that aims to advance the biopharmaceutical sector by bringing together leading companies to discuss common challenges and opportunities. It is a trusted forum for knowledge sharing and collaboration, with over 110 initiatives and 7,500 subject matter experts across the biopharmaceutical value chain, such as license holders, manufacturers, CDMOs and suppliers. Members can participate in working groups and forums to share best practices, leading to increased efficiency, reduced costs, and improved quality. Lonza has joined the BioPhorum Scope 3 Workstream, which aims to defining a common industry approach across License holders, CDMOs and Suppliers on tackling the challenges of quantifying and reducing Scope 3. Also, by participating in the PCF working group, we actively contribute to develop a harmonized PCF framework defining a common industry approach with our expertise and insights to develop industry-specific solutions and share best practices, which ultimately leads to an aligned and up-to-date guidance to suppliers. Together for Sustainability Initiative (TfS): Lonza is an active participant in the TfS initiative since the end of 2022, a collaborative effort aimed at promoting sustainability and responsible practices in the supply chain. By joining forces with other leading companies, we enhance transparency, share knowledge, and work collectively to address sustainability challenges. Through TfS, we drive continuous improvement, evaluate and mitigate risks, and foster innovation across our supply chain operations. This collaboration enables us to enhance environmental performance, improve social standards, and promote sustainable procurement practices. We are also involved in enhancing the TfS Academy by incorporating additional training materials focused on climate change and decarbonization. Moreover, our team is actively engaged in promoting and aligning the PCF guideline within the Pharmaceutical industry, supporting our suppliers and the supply chain to expand their knowledge on the topic. Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI): In 2024, we joined the newly launched supplier partnership of the non-profit business membership organization Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI). PSCI brings together the pharmaceutical industry to define, implement and champion responsible supply chain practice. We have embedded its principles into our Supplier Code of Conduct.

[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 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

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

Select from:

No

(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

Our commitment to the SBTi and the SDGs (including SDG 6) and to reduce our carbon and water footprint is a pillar in our strategy. External engagement with media, NGO are coordinated by Corporate Communications and the Legal functions. Any engagement is consistent with the Lonza Code of Conduct, which applies to all our employees and all receive yearly training, and also our Safety and Sustainability Policy. These underline our commitment to act with integrity in every interaction we have and strive for continually reduce our environmental footprint. In 2023, our Supplier Code of Conduct was fully revised to reflect our expectations of suppliers, based on our latest sustainability and decarbonization requirements. It covers areas of ethics (including ABAC and conflict minerals), labor and human rights (including child labor), health, safety, environment (including science-based climate action), governance and management systems. It is now integrated into electronic ordering systems and contractual terms throughout the Group. We also developed and implemented a Responsible Sourcing contract clause globally. In addition, category strategies are being regularly updated with Responsible Sourcing principles and an associated engagement roadmap to support the achievement of our targets. We are involved in industry-led initiatives to collectively drive positive change within the value chain, including the UN Global Compact Network Switzerland & Liechtenstein, the Scope 3 Peer Group, the BioPhorum Sustainability PCF Working Group and the Together for Sustainability initiative. These associations aim to establish and harmonize supply chain oversight regarding governance and sustainability, enhancing supplier performance for pharmaceutical and chemical value chains. Through our membership in the Together for Sustainability initiative, our suppliers have access to the TfS Academy, a free learning and capability platform focused on sustainability topics, including environment, health and safety, labor and human rights, governance and sustainable procurement. In 2024, Lonza closely collaborated with the Together for Sustainability initiative to develop an extensive decarbonization training program through the TfS Academy. [Fixed 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 :Economiesuisse, scienceindustries

(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:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

economiesuisse is the federation of Swiss business, and it is actively supporting a zero-carbon economy. Lonza is supporting this position. Climate protection concerns us all and Swiss business is pointing the way. Based on voluntary measures it has successfully charted a path of CO2 reduction and continues to stay the course. Innovation in this sector is doubly advantageous: resource-friendly processes help cut costs and may evolve into business ideas. Regardless of any decision for or against certain technologies we promote a reliable, affordable, and environmentally friendly energy supply. This includes making sure that Switzerland stays integrated in the European electricity market. The Swiss economy has already achieved a great deal on the path to net zero in 2050. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go and the challenges are great. Transparency is an important tool to enable Swiss companies to bring their expertise, initiative and innovative strength to bear on the path to decarbonisation. A representative of Lonza is a member of the Board of Economiesuisse.

<https://www.economiesuisse.ch/de/schwerpunkte/nachhaltige-entwicklung> scienceindustries is the Swiss Business Association Chemistry Pharma Life Sciences. scienceindustries supports innovation and sustainability strategies of its member companies by consistently dedicating itself to obtaining internationally exceptional regulatory framework conditions for science-based companies, including commitment to proactive and effective climate action <https://www.scienceindustries.ch/en/article/11553/overview-and-position-on-climate-and-energy-policies>

(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:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Water accounting figures
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance section, Environmental Information section and Supply Chain Responsibility section

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf, Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Sustainability Report includes information on all the material environmental topics, as well as in other environmental topics.
[Add row]

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:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

[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:

- Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Emissions trajectories: 2.6. assumes a trajectory where net-zero is reached after 2050. 8.5 assumes emissions continue to rise through the 21st century. Technology: 2.6 assumes varying advancements in renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, and energy efficiency. 8.5 assumes slower and less widespread adoption of these advances. Policy and Regulatory: 2.6 assumes aggressive implementation of climate policies, increasing expectations and penalties for non-conformance. 8.5 assumes a business-as-usual scenario with limited to minimal policy interventions. Socioeconomic factors: 2.6. assumes greater scrutiny and social activism with regards to climate change, it assumes different pathways of population growth, economic development and land-use changes. Influencing emissions and climate impacts. 8.5. assumes social apathy with regards to climate change, limited to no changes, continuous population growth and higher energy consumption from non-renewable sources. Uncertainties: Climate change models are imprecise. Especially with regard to how our climate responds to GHG concentrations in real terms regarding feedback mechanisms and tipping points. Social and governmental trends within democracies and their ability to consistently maintain a stance for the full duration of a time horizon. Uncertainties in the spatial and temporal distribution of climate impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our rationale is guided by compliance with the TCFD recommendations. Both RCPS are widely recognized and used in climate impact assessments. Using both a low and high emissions scenario covers a range of possible futures which aligned with our aims for a balanced assessment considering both optimistic and pessimistic outlooks. RCP 2.6 represents an optimistic scenario, where extreme mitigation measures are implemented. RCP 8.5 represents a high emission scenario, where no significant climate policies are implemented. This was our preliminary window into the worst-case impacts of physical risks. By focusing on the two extremes – we cover the range of possibilities that lay in between

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(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

- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Water quality indices

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

WaterRiskFilter_Methodology.pdf (kettufy.io). As we leveraged the WWF risk filter to inform our assessments, the assumptions, uncertainties and constraints implicit to the tool apply.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The WWF Water Risk filter is a known industry standard leveraged globally. Its three-level hierarchy: 3 risk types: physical, regulatory and reputation risk types. 12 risk categories: each risk type is informed by four risk categories. 32 indicators: multiple indicators inform the different risk categories. And the associated indicators are reviewed and updated (either with new data or with a new indicator) annually, drawing upon the latest research and best available data. Their use of RCP 2.6 / SSP1 for Optimistic projections and RCP 8.5 & SSP3 for Pessimistic projections naturally complemented our climate change risk assessment process. Using both a moderate and high emissions scenario covers a range of possible futures which aligned with our aims for a balanced assessment considering both optimistic and pessimistic outlooks.

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:

- Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Emissions trajectories: 2.6. assumes a trajectory where net-zero is reached after 2050. 8.5 assumes emissions continue to rise through the 21st century. Technology: 2.6 assumes varying advancements in renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, and energy efficiency. 8.5 assumes slower and less widespread adoption of these advances. Policy and Regulatory: 2.6 assumes aggressive implementation of climate policies, increasing expectations and penalties for non-conformance. 8.5 assumes a business-as-usual scenario with limited to minimal policy interventions. Socioeconomic factors: 2.6. assumes greater scrutiny and social activism with regards to climate change, it assumes different pathways of population growth, economic development and land-use changes. Influencing emissions and climate impacts. 8.5. assumes social apathy with regards to climate change, limited to no changes, continuous population growth and higher energy consumption from non-renewable sources. Uncertainties: Climate change models are imprecise. Especially with regard to how our climate responds to GHG concentrations in real terms regarding feedback mechanisms and tipping points. Social and governmental trends within democracies and their ability to consistently maintain a stance for the full duration of a time horizon. Uncertainties in the spatial and temporal distribution of climate impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our rationale is guided by compliance with the TCFD recommendations. Both RCPS are widely recognized and used in climate impact assessments. Using both a low and high emissions scenario covers a range of possible futures which aligned with our aims for a balanced assessment considering both optimistic and pessimistic outlooks. RCP 2.6 represents an optimistic scenario, where extreme mitigation measures are implemented. RCP 8.5 represents a high emission scenario, where no significant climate policies are implemented. This was our preliminary window into the worst-case impacts of physical risks. By focusing on the two extremes – we cover the range of possibilities that lay in between

[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
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Facility

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

Risks were evaluated and ranked. The outputs were used to develop a master list of most prominent risks and opportunities, which were reviewed and evaluated across our top 10 sites to identify and evaluate the most common and meaningful risk and opportunities to our business. In a next step, we then quantified the climate-change effects along those projections for 5 topics 1, carbon taxation and 2, energy price volatility, 3 Pluvial Flooding, 4, Drought / Water Stress 5, water savings opportunities and positive reputational protection. Longer-term implications of climate change are relevant for site development plans, such as limitations to water availability, storm frequencies, wastewater disposal limitations, and flooding. Through the TCFD guided analysis program, we continue to include long-term climate risk scenario planning within our risk management and business continuity management frameworks. We have also assessed opportunities from climate change and we specifically highlight resource efficiency and energy sourcing, increased resilience and response to market expectations as drivers.

Water

(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

- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Facility

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

Lonza sites require freshwater for manufacturing and also use water for cooling. Increased temperatures can reduce cooling capacity or quantitative limits on water intake (physically or by permitted levels). Water risks are local, and therefore must be addressed by sites as part of their BCP and sustainability roadmaps. This can include recirculating cooling water and re-using reject water from quality water systems. In a mid-term and long-term RCP 8.5 scenario, we identified a potential reputational risk arising from competition for water resources with local communities in times of scarcity, in areas that may suffer from periods of water scarcity exacerbated by climate change. Water efficiency projects are integral to achieving of our 2030 sustainability goals and are being factored into site master plans accordingly to mitigate this risk.

[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:

- Yes

(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, but we 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

Lonza is a CDMO for the pharma and biotech industry. We do use fossil fuels and fossil fuel-based materials in our operations, however we do not consider that our activities contribute to fossil fuel expansion. As part of our decarbonization strategy, we have a target to source 100% renewable electricity by 2025, as well as to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels

(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

The Sustainability section in our corporate website and our annual Sustainability Report provide stakeholders with relevant GHG emissions data and information on progress toward our GHG targets (intensity and absolute) and on our climate transition plan. We also host our annual general meeting with our shareholder, providing interested parties an opportunity to ask questions or provide feedback on, among other matters, our annual disclosures, including a vote on our non-financial report. Throughout the year, we also hold multiple engagement sessions with proxies, customers and investors on ESG matters, as well as responding to multiple surveys and questionnaires.

(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

For our transition plan, our major steps are • Use renewable electricity for all our operations worldwide, where available. This will be achieved mainly through various instruments like Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), and virtual PPA, which fulfil RE100 criteria • Ensure that all new assets have the smallest operative GHG

footprint possible, by integrating Sustainable Design Standards and minimizing locked-in emissions • Capture opportunities to upgrade end-of-life assets to new, efficient technology to reduce footprint, accelerate energy efficiency projects, pursue an electrification strategy where possible and switch to biogenic fuels where available • Change or redesign our manufacturing processes to reduce energy and material • Engage with our suppliers to set science-based targets One major assumption is for example, the availability of renewable electricity and biofuels in key locations

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

We have diligently worked towards achieving those targets, including on our program to switch to 100% renewable electricity, where available, by 2025. As an example, we have executed several Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) for renewable electricity for our sites in China in partnership with four other pharmaceutical companies. Our virtual PPA in place for all our European Union and Swiss sites began to produce the first MWh of renewable electricity in 2024. We also signed a long-term Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) agreement linked to a newly constructed solar field in Texas (US), which will begin to offset our US Scope 2 emissions from the end of 2025. In 2024, 52% of the electricity we consumed was procured and sourced from renewable sources. In terms of lessons learned, the partnership with other pharmaceutical companies for our renewable electricity coverage in China has proven transformative. The partnership enabled the project to be completed in a limited amount of time, surpassing all optimistic projections. Following this success story, we are looking at replicating the same strategy for other markets in which access to renewable electricity is not obvious or challenging due to specific conditions. Our Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) decreased by 15% vs the 2021 base year

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

[Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf](#)

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Due to the improvement in our sustainability performance, e.g. renewable electricity coverage, we can offer products with a lower carbon footprint

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our responsible sourcing approach focuses on embedding ESG principles and compliance with applicable regulations within our procurement management processes. Dialogue and intensive collaboration with our suppliers are both essential for achieving responsible consumption and production. an ongoing basis to ensure their alignment with new ESG regulations and best practices. The Responsible Sourcing team, within the Procurement Excellence function, is responsible for Lonza's Responsible Sourcing Program and coordinating supplier sustainability and decarbonization initiatives globally. We derive annual targets from our Responsible Sourcing Roadmap, including the performance of suppliers with sustainability evaluations coverage, and the number of suppliers engaged as part of our decarbonization initiative. These targets are cascaded within the organization, resulting in a target per procurement division, as well as individual sustainability targets for buyers. Performance is reviewed on a monthly basis through live digital dashboards. Data is consistently gathered, consolidated and reported in a unified format, leading to standardized results within the digital dashboards. From 2023, we have standardized contract clauses and category strategy templates embedding Responsible Sourcing requirements. Our science-based targets include a supplier engagement target that by 2028 79% of our suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, will have science-based targets. We engage with selected suppliers to further understand their current decarbonization maturity and plans, drive improvement measures and share best practices. By implementing various engagement activities, we aim to support these suppliers in setting science-based climate targets.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Due to diversification of energy sources and security of supply, we have reduced the dependency on dedicated energy supply. As part of our decarbonization strategy, we also aim to:

- *Use renewable electricity for all our operations worldwide, where available. This will be achieved mainly through various instruments like Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), and virtual PPA, which fulfil RE100 criteria*
- *Ensure that all new assets have the smallest operative GHG footprint*

possible, by integrating Sustainable Design Standards and minimizing locked-in emissions • Capture opportunities to upgrade end-of-life assets to new, efficient technology to reduce footprint, accelerate energy efficiency projects, pursue an electrification strategy where possible and switch to biogenic fuels where available • Change or redesign our manufacturing processes to reduce energy and material
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Long-term view and planning on energy/RECs costs, due to ramp-up of PPA/vPPA agreements and also contracts for RECs purchases. In addition, following relevant risks identified in the climate risk assessment, our sites are required to consider mitigation measures in their site business continuity plans, as well as GHG reduction projects.

[Add 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>We are estimating the carbon footprint of every new capital project, so that this supports strategic decisions and investments.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[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:

100%

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

To classify suppliers with significant environmental impacts, we set a threshold based on 67% of our Total Scope 3 emissions, aligned with SBTi criteria. This means suppliers contributing to the top 67% of these emissions are prioritized. This approach ensures we focus on those with the greatest impact, driving significant reductions in our carbon footprint and enhancing our sustainability efforts effectively.

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

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

300

[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
- Regulatory compliance
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize suppliers contributing to the top 67% of our Scope 3 emissions, aligned with SBTi criteria, to effectively target those with the most significant environmental impact. Additionally, we focus on strategic suppliers with high spend, those with low decarbonization maturity needing support, and suppliers required to comply with CBAM regulations. This ensures our engagement drives substantial reductions in our overall carbon footprint and supports suppliers in meeting our expectations. Our prioritization covers all business divisions globally. It encompasses suppliers across various product lines and activities, and is confirmed by each Procurement Division Head. This comprehensive approach ensures that our environmental engagement is integrated throughout our entire supply chain and business operations.

[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:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

We have implemented a Responsible Sourcing contract clause requiring our suppliers to set science-based targets (SBTs) in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). To ensure compliance, we have established robust monitoring mechanisms. These include regular checks of the SBTi website to verify the status of supplier commitments, utilizing EcoVadis assessment scorecards to evaluate overall sustainability performance, and deploying an internally developed SBT checklist to ensure alignment with SBTi criteria. This multi-faceted approach enables us to effectively track and support our suppliers' progress towards meeting these critical environmental targets.

[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.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based

targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also

provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Non-compliant suppliers are those that have not yet set their science-based targets (SBTs). These suppliers can be classified into different maturity levels: (1) Insufficient: Suppliers with no information on climate policies, actions, targets, or GHG reporting. For these suppliers, we offer support to calculate their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventories by partnering with an external service provider, aiming to move them to the next maturity level. (2) Partial: Suppliers with no science based targets, nor a formal commitment to establish them. We ask these suppliers to commit to the SBTi. (3) Committed: Suppliers that have committed to the SBTi. For these suppliers, we provide SBTi-related training and support where possible. (4) Advanced: This is our minimum requirement for suppliers, where we ask them to have approved targets by the SBTi or at least Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned with the SBTi. (5) Leading: Suppliers at this level should be “Advanced” and should also provide product carbon footprints for at least 80% of business spend. This structured approach allows us to support and encourage suppliers at various stages of their climate action journey, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with our environmental goals.

[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

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

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:

- 1-25%

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

Engagement Description and Rationale: In 2024, we launched an engagement program in collaboration with an external service provider to assist our suppliers in understanding and managing their GHG emissions, as well as set science-based climate targets. This program aims to enable suppliers to measure their Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emission reductions effectively, and build their capacity to address climate change. By partnering with this external service provider, we leverage their

expertise in decarbonization and their platform to offer free and comprehensive support to our suppliers. The rationale for this engagement is rooted in the recognition that a significant portion of our carbon footprint is embedded within our supply chain. Thus, empowering suppliers to reduce their emissions directly contributes to our overall climate goals. *Effect on Environmental Action:* The primary environmental action targeted through this engagement is climate change mitigation. By assisting suppliers in understanding their emissions and setting science-based climate targets, we are driving substantial GHG reductions across our supply chain. *Supporting Vulnerable Suppliers:* Our program is particularly beneficial for low maturity suppliers who may lack the resources or expertise to tackle GHG emissions independently. We provide tailored support, including access to the external service provider platform, which offers tools for emissions calculation, and science-based climate target setting. Additionally, we shared training materials to enhance their capabilities in climate change mitigation. This support helps ensure that all suppliers, regardless of size or resource availability, can improve their environmental practices. *Positive Outcomes:* The engagement has led to several positive outcomes. Suppliers with lower maturity on decarbonization have reported improved understanding and management of their GHG emissions, leading to more accurate emissions tracking and effective reduction strategies. Anticipated outcomes include substantial emission reductions, enhanced supplier resilience to climate impacts, and strengthened relationships within our supply chain. *Criteria for Measuring Success:* Success is measured using several metrics, including the number of suppliers actively participating in the program, the accuracy and comprehensiveness of emissions data reported, and if science-based climate targets are set.

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

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We have implemented a Responsible Sourcing contract clause requiring our suppliers to set science-based targets (SBTs) in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

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

Select from:

Unknown

Water

(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

[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:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Peers in the pharma and chemical sectors via Together for Sustainability (TfS) and direct exchange

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Other education/information sharing, please specify :(1) Together for Sustainability: as part of our TfS membership, we collaborated to develop and launch an extensive decarbonization training program through the TfS Academy. This learning series aimed to enhance the capability building of procurement

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

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

(1) Working with Together for Sustainability (TfS) is advantageous for companies aiming to achieve their decarbonization goals for several key reasons: (a) Collaborative Expertise: TfS unites leading chemical and pharmaceutical companies, pooling collective knowledge and resources to develop and share best practices for sustainability and decarbonization. This collaborative approach helps companies leverage the latest insights and innovations in reducing emissions. (b) Standardized Assessments: TfS provides standardized tools and frameworks for evaluating the sustainability performance of suppliers. Consistent criteria ensure

reliable data and facilitate targeted actions to reduce GHG emissions. (c) *Supply Chain Engagement*: Through TfS, companies can engage their entire supply chain in sustainability and decarbonization initiatives, driving broad-based improvements in environmental performance. This holistic approach extends decarbonization efforts beyond direct operations to include suppliers, maximizing impact. (d) *Capacity Building*: TfS offers training and capacity-building programs to help suppliers understand and implement effective GHG reduction strategies. Enhancing supplier capabilities leads to significant and lasting emission reductions across supply chains. (e) *Innovation and Best Practices*: TfS fosters continuous improvement and innovation. Companies benefit from shared experiences and can adopt proven strategies and technologies successful within the TfS network, accelerating their own decarbonization efforts. (2) *Working and exchanging with our peers and customers to achieve decarbonization goals and sharing best practices is crucial for fostering transparency, facilitating comparison between products, driving innovation, and collectively addressing climate change challenges on a global scale.*

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Developing decarbonization training materials in the TfS Academy has led to several positive outcomes, both expected and already realized. (a) Enhanced Supplier Knowledge: Suppliers now better understand decarbonization concepts, including GHG emissions, reduction strategies, and best practices, through clear and comprehensive resources. (b) *Improved Emission Tracking*: The materials offer practical guidance on measuring and reporting emissions, enabling suppliers to collect more reliable data and set measurable reduction targets. (c) *Accelerated Reductions*: Equipped with new tools and insights, suppliers are implementing emission reduction strategies more efficiently. (d) *Capacity Building*: The training is empowering suppliers to independently manage and sustain decarbonization efforts, boosting their long-term capabilities. (e) *Best Practice Sharing*: TfS Academy fosters collaboration by facilitating the exchange of successful approaches among suppliers and member companies. (f) *Future Readiness*: The training equips suppliers to meet upcoming regulations and market demands on carbon emissions, helping them stay ahead and remain competitive.

[Add 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

As a CDMO, we use the operational control approach, so that we account for the impacts of the operations where we have full authority to introduce and implement policies and account for our environmental impacts

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

As a CDMO, we use the operational control approach, so that we account for the impacts of the operations where we have full authority to introduce and implement policies and account for our environmental impacts

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

As a CDMO, we use the operational control approach, so that we account for the impacts of the operations where we have full authority to introduce and implement policies and account for our environmental impacts

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

As a CDMO, we use the operational control approach, so that we account for the impacts of the operations where we have full authority to introduce and implement policies and account for our environmental impacts

[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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: Scope 2 Guidance
- US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases
- Other, please specify :**IEA electricity factors**

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We report both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions. Market-based factors are specific to the site and local energy market and any certified renewable power purchases by a site, or using the local residual energy mix (when available). Location-based factors are the emission factor from the country/ region grid average where a site is in.

[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

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

330000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In Q1 2024 the SBTi validated our near-term targets submitted in mid 2023: Lonza commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Lonza also commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, will have science-based targets by 2028. *The target boundary includes biogenic land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. GHG reporting includes all owned sites and leased facilities where Lonza has operational control, following the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are based on e.g. DEFRA, IEA or supplier specific.*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In Q1 2024 the SBTi validated our near-term targets submitted in mid 2023: Lonza commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Lonza also commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, will have science-based targets by 2028. *The target boundary includes biogenic land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. GHG reporting includes all owned sites and leased facilities where Lonza has operational control, following the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are based on e.g. DEFRA, IEA or supplier specific.*

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In Q1 2024 the SBTi validated our near-term targets submitted in mid 2023: Lonza commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Lonza also commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, will have science-based targets by 2028. *The target boundary includes biogenic land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. GHG reporting includes all owned sites and leased facilities where Lonza has operational control, following the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are based on e.g. DEFRA, IEA or supplier specific.*

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1262000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations for the purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation categories are based on spend data (or activity data, when captured in the spend information) covering Q4 2022 to Q3 2021. All other data refers to Full-Year 2021. The spend (or activity) data is multiplied by emission factors specific to each spend category.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations for the purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation categories are based on spend data (or activity data, when captured in the spend information) covering Q4 2022 to Q3 2021. All other data refers to Full-Year 2021. The spend (or activity) data is multiplied by emission factors specific to each spend category.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99999

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations are based on the energy consumption and waste reported by the sites, multiplied by corresponding emission factors. For electricity, data is multiplied by upstream emissions by country, and by a factor accounting for the transmission and distribution losses from electricity.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations for the purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation categories are based on spend data (or activity data, when captured in the spend information) covering Q4 2022 to Q3 2021. All other data refers to Full-Year 2021. The spend (or activity) data is multiplied by emission factors specific to each spend category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25999

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations are based on the energy consumption and waste reported by the sites, multiplied by corresponding emission factors. For electricity, data is multiplied by upstream emissions by country, and by a factor accounting for the transmission and distribution losses from electricity.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data refers to business travel in 2024 for all Lonza employees booked with our corporate travel agency, and rail travel extracted from our booking tool. We are using emission factors for each type of travel mode (plane, rail and car), including well-to-tank emissions from fuels and distance travelled.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimations are based on the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) employees by country at the end of the year, and commuting scenarios per country, multiplied by emission factors for each type of transport (car, bus, rail, tram or metro). Emissions for remote workers are not included.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

An estimation of distance, based on site of origin and customer location and mass transported, is multiplied by emission factors for the type of transport (truck, plane or ship). This excludes transportation paid by Lonza covered in the upstream transportation category. As a conservative approach, all transport is considered "Refrigerated Transportation".

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on lifecycle assessment data of a drug product, we determined that in the case of a classical monoclonal antibody, the API manufacturing footprint was ten times higher than the final drug product manufacturing step. We therefore assume that the further processing of the API required to manufacture a final drug product represents 10% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3998

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of our products – including APIs, capsules and cells – do not entail energy consumption or other direct GHG emissions during their use. Some products, such as our Cocoon® Platform for cell therapy manufacturing, do directly consume energy during use, but the impact of these remains modest. GHG emissions estimation has been made based on power consumption and assuming intensive use during a decade or more.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For this category, we estimate the end of life of the packaging of our products (based on spend data), of electronic instruments (e.g. Nucleofector® Technology) and estimated final products from our customers containing active ingredients manufactured by Lonza which are discarded. These values are multiplied by emission factors for each type of waste material and waste treatment type.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

[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)

319000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from fuels or other sources that we either own or control. Specific factors are used for calculating emissions from fuel combustion (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), including from company-owned vehicles. CO₂ and N₂O emissions from other on-site processes, such as chemical reactions or waste incineration, are directly measured, calculated or estimated by each site. Parts of our Scope 1 emissions originate from on-site waste and waste gas incineration, to treat final waste streams and produce heat. We perform infrastructure services for neighboring industry-park companies such as waste incineration, steam generation and delivery, which form a large part of our Scope 1 balance. Our 2024 Scope 1 emissions have been assured by a third-party [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)

218000

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

137000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 encompasses GHG emissions from purchased electricity and steam. At Lonza-owned sites, purchased electricity and steam is measured directly on our own metering devices. In rented multi-occupant facilities, consumption is derived from the total facility consumption to reflect our proportionate consumption. We report Scope 2 GHG values using two quantification methods: location-based and market-based GHG emissions. The location-based method reflects the total electricity consumption of the site, multiplied by local electricity grid average emission factors. The market-based method reflects calculated emissions from electricity contracts

we have selectively purchased, including renewable certificates or green tariffs. Location-based values are used to track energy efficiency gains against our GHG targets. Efficiency in this context means producing higher output or achieving higher sales with the same amount of energy input and related emissions. Market-based values will be used for our science-based target setting and also to measure our continuing efforts to replace fossil fuel generated electricity with renewable electricity. Our 2024 Scope 2 emissions have been assured by a third-party
[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)

1278000

(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

We aim to use average emission factors wherever possible to calculate our Scope 3 emissions. When average emission factors are not available, we rely on spend-based emission factors. Additionally, we have begun collecting supplier-specific emission factors to enhance accuracy

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

239000

(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

We aim to use average emission factors wherever possible to calculate our Scope 3 emissions. When average emission factors are not available, we rely on spend-based emission factors. Additionally, we have begun collecting supplier-specific emission factors to enhance accuracy

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)

107000

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations for this category uses LCA datasets or specific T&D data for each type of energy sourced. Data refers to energy consumption in FY 2024

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

120000

(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

We aim to use average emission factors wherever possible to calculate our Scope 3 emissions. When average emission factors are not available, we rely on spend-based emission factors. Additionally, we have begun collecting supplier-specific emission factors to enhance accuracy

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

26000

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations for this category uses LCA datasets for each type of waste disposal. Data refers to waste generated and disposed by a third party in FY 2024. Note that a relevant portion of our waste is incinerated on site, therefore those emissions are accounted for under Lonza's Scope 1

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

16000

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations for this category uses DEFRA data (including well to tank impacts) for each type of travel mode (plane and cabin class, rail and car) and distance travelled. Hotel stay impacts are based on proprietary data. Travel data refers to business travel in FY 2023, booked in our corporate travel agency

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

29000

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation using average daily distance scenario by mode for each country, based on the published statistics, multiplied by the specific FTE figures at Lonza sites. Each transport mode impact is calculated using a corresponding LCA dataset

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets (category 8) are included in Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

13000

(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 distance and volume (t.km) obtained from the shipping to customer information per transport mode (plane, sea, air, truck) is multiplied with a respective LCA dataset. As a conservative approach, all transport was considered to be done in "Cold". The majority of the shipping is paid by Lonza and thus already considered under Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

45000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :based on API LCA data extrapolation

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on lifecycle assessment data of a drug product, we determined that in the case of a classical monoclonal antibody, the API manufacturing footprint was ten times higher than the final drug product manufacturing step. We therefore assume that the further processing of the API required to manufacture a final drug product represents 10% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

2000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :estimate energy consumption for equipment

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The majority of our products – including APIs, capsules and cells – do not entail energy consumption or other direct GHG emissions during their use. Some products, such as our Cocoon® Platform for cell therapy manufacturing, do directly consume energy during use, but the impact of these remains modest. GHG emissions estimation has been made based on power consumption and assuming intensive use during a decade or more.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

1000

(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

For this category, we estimate the end of life of the packaging of our products (based on spend data), of electronic instruments (e.g. Nucleofector® Technology) and estimated final products from our customers containing active ingredients manufactured by Lonza which are discarded. These values are multiplied by emission factors for each type of waste material and waste treatment type.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No material leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lonza does not have franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activities from joint ventures within our sites are currently included in our Scope 1 and 2. Other activities concern R&D and are considered to have negligible impact

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are currently no other categories of upstream emissions for Lonza

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are currently no other categories of downstream emissions for Lonza
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

71, 76-78

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(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

Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

71, 76-78

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

71, 76-78

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(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: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- 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

(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

Lonza_SR_2024_FULL_SCREEN_final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

71, 76-78

(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)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase in the purchase of renewable energy certificates and power purchase agreements. Total percentage of renewable power incl onsite increased to 52% vs 38% in previous year. This translated in approximately 60,000 tons CO2 eq saved vs PY levels (saving 12%, when divided by 2023 Scope 1 and 2, 523k tCO2-eq)

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1500

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Following emissions reductions projects, mostly linked with energy efficiency measures (1,500 divided by 2023 Scope 1 and 2, 523k tCO2-eq)

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 divestments occurred during the reporting period

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 acquisitions (note: tracking of the Vacaville site acquisition will start in 2025)

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 mergers occurred during the reporting period

Change in output

(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

Revenue increase year on year, indicates an increase in business activity/production, but it is not a visible impact on the overall footprint

Change in methodology

(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

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

No change

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
[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)

307350

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

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

225

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

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

6300

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

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

3900

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add 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 CO ₂ e)
Row 1	Onsite fuel use	158500
Row 2	Emissions from onsite waste incineration	149000
Row 3	Emissions from chemical processes	7900

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 4	<i>Refrigerant leakages</i>	3900

[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	<i>Electricity purchased</i>	185500	104600
Row 2	<i>Steam purchased</i>	32000	32000

[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)

319000

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

218000

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

137000

(7.22.4) Please explain

The scope of our reporting largely matches the group of entities for which information is included within our annual financial statements. The only caveat is including some activities of joint ventures which happen within our sites, but those values are not separated from the consolidated GHG footprint, therefore we cannot extract them from the totals.

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

The scope of our reporting largely matches the group of entities for which information is included within our annual financial statements. The only caveat is including some activities of joint ventures which happen within our sites, but those values are not separated from the consolidated GHG footprint, therefore we cannot extract them from the totals.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

19000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

850000

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

869000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

317000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

338000

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

655000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

498000

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

498000.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4000

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

4000.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

340000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1686000

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

2026000.00

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No certificates for Biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19000

(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

19000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biomass boilers fed with wood chips, coming from production waste and crushed mustard briquette, cashew nut shell. Fuel for the generation of heat and steam is reported as a combined value.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. 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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No coal consumption

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15700

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

15700

(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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Liquid fuels included here (diesel, gasoline, fuel oils), often used in back-up power generators and also for owned vehicles, breakdown per use is not available, thus electricity field was taken as the most relevant

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

838000

(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

838000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas consumption. Breakdown per use is not available, thus steam field was taken as the most relevant

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

872700

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

15700

(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

856999

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*breakdown per use is not available
[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)

19700

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

19700

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4000

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

4000

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)

1443000

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

676000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

19000

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

19000

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:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(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)

171300

(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:

Spain

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

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(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)

7560

(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:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2024

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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:

Wind

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

12580

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

91440

(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:

China

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

Select from:

No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(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)

42170

(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:

Mexico

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

6000

(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:

Netherlands

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

Select from:

No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(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)

17200

(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:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2024

[Add 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

0.000069

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

451000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6534000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

(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 output

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 2024 revenue decreased by 8% (not including the sales from the Vacaville site, since the footprint is not yet in the reporting scope). The footprint decreased due to more renewable electricity, energy efficiency measures and some smaller sites were closing, thus resulting in a net decrease.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Intensity 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:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/26/2023

(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

12/30/2021

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

330000

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

204000

(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)

534000.000

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

309720.000

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

319000

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

137000

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

456000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

34.78

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Our near-term target for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions is company-wide, covering all owned sites and leased sites where we have operational control, and includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target was set to align with the SBTi and 1.5 °C trajectory, demonstrating our commitment to scientifically validated climate action. Our mission is to make the medicines of tomorrow and contribute to a more sustainable value chain in the pharma and biotech industry. As a first step, we have set near-term GHG emission reduction targets that were validated by the SBTi in February 2024. We are now focusing on delivering those committed reductions. Once the near-term reduction process has been established and we are on the path to achieve these targets, we will focus on devising long-term targets and defining the next steps to achieve net-zero operations.

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

By 2030, we aim to:

- *Use renewable electricity for all our operations worldwide, where available. This will be achieved mainly through various instruments like Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), and virtual PPA, which fulfil RE100 criteria*
- *Ensure that all new assets have the smallest operative GHG footprint possible, by integrating Sustainable Design Standards and minimizing locked-in emissions*
- *Capture opportunities to upgrade end-of-life assets to new, efficient technology to reduce footprint, accelerate energy efficiency projects, pursue an electrification strategy where possible and switch to biogenic fuels where available*
- *Change or redesign our manufacturing processes to reduce energy and material*
- *Engage with our suppliers to set science-based targets*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Other, please specify :N/A

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/26/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Suppliers

(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 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2024

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

1262000

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

195000

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

120000

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

1577000.000

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

1577000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

85

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

66

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1577000.000

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

1278000

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

239000

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

120000

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

1637000.000

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

1637000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Lonza commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, will have science-based targets by 2028.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target supports our climate ambition by driving Scope 3 emissions reductions through supplier engagement. We focus on enabling key suppliers to calculate and report their carbon footprints and set Science-Based Targets (SBTs). With the vast majority of our emissions linked to purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, this is critical to embedding decarbonization into our procurement strategy, strengthening supply chain resilience, mitigating regulatory and reputational risks, and meeting stakeholder expectations for climate action.

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

(1) Approach & Mitigation Initiatives: Lonza's supplier engagement target (validated by SBTi) aims to have 79% of our suppliers (by emissions across purchased goods & services, capital goods, and upstream transport) set science based targets by 2028. To achieve this, we've engaged hundreds of suppliers and helped them calculate and report their GHG emissions, to set their own science-based targets. In 2024, we launched a Supplier Decarbonization Initiative in partnership an external provider: a pilot that enabled >40% of participants to complete a GHG inventory and support target-setting. Other indirect mitigation efforts include: Responsible Supplier Toolkit offering clear GHG expectations and decarbonization best practices; A decarbonization learning series and our first Responsible Supplier Event, attended by 1,100+ suppliers. (2) Milestones & Monitoring: 2024 shows a progress of 33% (from 5% in 2022, 20% in 2023) toward our 2028 target to achieve 79% of our suppliers (by emissions across purchased goods & services, capital goods, and upstream transport) set science based targets. (3) International Climate Context: Our target aligns directly with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 °C pathway and SBTi criteria. It reflects global and jurisdictional commitments, including enhanced EU Scope 3 disclosure requirements and supply-chain decarbonization pressures, reinforcing regulatory and market alignment. (4) Review & Governance: Oversight is provided by the Executive Committee (each SDG is executive led), with KPI integration into compensation. In 2024 we had a supplier engagement target based on their maturity improvement, participation into our Supplier Day event, integration of supplier decarbonization aspects into contract clause, and more.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/01/2018

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.000088

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.000057

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0001450000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000725000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.000048

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.000033

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000810000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

88.28

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target covers 100% of Lonza's tracked Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions, using operational control as a boundary. Refrigerants and fleet emissions are excluded. The targets are intensity targets based on million CHF sales to factor in Lonza's continuous growth. They also reflect our diverse and evolving product portfolio, which includes manufacturing of pharmaceutical ingredients, medical capsules, food supplements, gene therapy and cell media production, and the licensing of technology and systems. Such diversity can be integrated with a financial denominator, and using intensity targets also allows us to carry forward this metric in the event of major acquisitions or divestments. Following our 2030 energy and GHG intensity targets, we have established annualized milestones which we have been achieving year on year. Several of our sites are investing in energy efficient equipment, implementing projects to capture waste energy and have also

been installing onsite renewable energy equipment, like photovoltaic panels and biomass boilers. As part of our strategy to decrease the footprint of our infrastructure, we are implementing “sustainability by design” standards specifically for energy and water efficiency, to build growth projects with best-in-class technologies for a low carbon and low resource infrastructure. We are also participating in research projects aiming to evaluate carbon capture technologies.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Decouple our growth from our GHG footprint

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

Several of our sites are investing in energy efficient equipment, implementing projects to capture waste energy and have also been installing onsite renewable energy equipment, like photovoltaic panels and biomass boilers. As part of our strategy to decrease the footprint of our infrastructure, we are implementing “sustainability by design” standards specifically for energy and water efficiency, to build growth projects with best-in-class technologies for a low carbon and low resource infrastructure. We are also participating in research projects aiming to evaluate carbon capture technologies and collaborating with customers to improve the processes for increased efficiency.

(7.53.2.88) 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

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/11/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

06/11/2021

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

600000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

19

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

52

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.74

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, our commitment to 100% renewable electricity is a component of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all our facilities in scope.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The sourcing of renewable electricity is a key component of our decarbonization strategy and to achieve our near-term targets.

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

We have diligently worked towards achieving those targets, including on our program to switch to 100% renewable electricity, where available, by 2025. As an example, we have executed several Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) for renewable electricity for our sites in China in partnership with four other pharmaceutical companies. Our virtual PPA in place for all our European Union and Swiss sites began to produce the first MWh of renewable electricity in 2024. We also signed a long-term Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) agreement linked to a newly constructed solar field in Texas (US), which will begin to offset our US Scope 2 emissions from the end of 2025. In 2024, 52% of the electricity we consumed was procured and sourced from renewable sources.

[Add row]

(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
To be implemented	15	50000
Implementation commenced	25	35000
Implemented	70	60000

[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

Waste reduction and material circularity

- Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2491

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

- Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1600

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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)

1014

(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

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5637

(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

[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

Environmental compliance is a foundation of our Sustainability program and we are committed to make investments when regulations enjoin. Sites maintain a compliance calendar.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Lonza Business Management System recognizes site's efforts to improve the sustainability performance of the site. In addition, since 2022, 25% of the company performance metric used to calculate bonuses for the global employee community and the Executive Committee is determined by progress against our ESG targets (including GHG reduction). This ensures that sustainability will remain an integral part of every employee's daily work and that sustainability achievements are recognized and rewarded as a core strategic pillar of Lonza's long-term success.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Some employee engagement initiatives exist within the company related to how they can contribute to improve our sustainability performance. This includes internal communications on good examples from sites and awards for best practices.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

There is a budget for capital investments that – after proposal, analysis and study – prove they will decrease energy (electricity, steam, natural gas) consumption in our sites.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Some of our sites, e.g. Visp (CH) have a local Green Team, and plans, budget and roadmaps to reduce their air and water emissions, depending on the materiality of those emissions for the site.

[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:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Withdrawals and discharges of water from small office buildings not associated with manufacturing activities

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

In such facilities, water is used for sanitary purposes and in non-material amounts (at location level and at company level)

[Add row]

(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

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measured at our sites via direct monitoring and metering (or estimations). While our sites and functions monitor and report withdrawals to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

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

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measured at our sites via direct monitoring and metering (or estimations). While our sites and functions monitor and report withdrawals to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytics

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring and treatment is used at site level to ensure water used and discharged meets quality parameters according to Lonza's standards and to regulatory requirements

Water discharges – 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

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measured at our sites via direct monitoring and metering (or estimations). While our sites and functions monitor and report discharges to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(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

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measured at our sites via direct monitoring and metering (or estimations). While our sites and functions monitor and report discharges to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored at site level to comply with water discharge permits, but data is not aggregated at group level.

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:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytics

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring and treatment is used at site level to ensure water used and discharged meets quality parameters according to Lonza's standards and to regulatory requirements

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytics

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring and treatment is used at site level to ensure water used and discharged meets quality parameters according to Lonza's standards and to regulatory requirements

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytics

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored at site level to comply with water discharge permits, but data is not aggregated at group level.

Water consumption – total volume

(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

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measured at our sites via direct monitoring and metering (or estimations). While our sites and functions monitor and report water consumption to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

Water recycled/reused

(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

Estimated

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reported by our sites based on monitoring or estimations. While our sites and functions monitor and report water KPIs to their management using various methods internally, we compile and report data from our central system on a quarterly basis

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per our Safety and Sustainability Policy and Manual, all sites must comply with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and other related standards. WASH services are a given.

[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)

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In spite of business growth, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values

Total discharges**(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)**

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In spite of business growth, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2935

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In spite of business growth, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values. The reduction of water consumption is also part of our 2030 targets, and the performance on this area is one of the KPIs in the bonus of our employees

[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)

1241

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(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:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

4.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As per the GRI Standard, water stress in an area was assessed using the baseline water stress above 40% from the tool Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, consulted in 2023. Some sites in the following locations were identified as per the above definition, most being low-water consumers: Mexico, India, Indonesia, China, The Netherlands, Belgium, UK, and US. In some of these locations, there was less manufacturing activity, and it is foreseen to continue so.

[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)

21148

(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 efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our use of fresh surface water is primarily for non-contact cooling purposes and includes mainly water sourced from rivers. Our use of fresh surface water decreased 4% compared to 2023. We estimate this is due to water efficiency projects. We are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater

include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use brackish surface water or seawater in our operations

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2825

(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 efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our use of groundwater water is for manufacturing and for non-contact cooling purposes. Our use of groundwater remained the same (decreased 1% compared to 2023). We estimate this is due to to water efficiency projects. We are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our groundwater use is limited to renewable water from wells

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use produced water in our operations

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3854

(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 efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is used for a variety of purposes across our businesses, including heat transfer, cooling, steam generation, washing and cleaning, sanitization, and is also used as a product ingredient. Our use of water from public supply decreased by 4% compared to 2023. We estimate this is due to water efficiency projects and expect to maintain in spite of expansion of activities. We are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

29264

(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 efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In spite of increase in operations, the amount of non-contact cooling water decreased and all in all contributed to a stable discharge to surface water vs 2023. According to our Water and Wastewater Standard, we work to reduce effluents by controlling and reducing water inputs, optimizing effluent pre-treatments, setting water recycling targets and selecting appropriate terminal treatments.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have relevant discharges to brackish surface water or seawater

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have relevant discharges to groundwater

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2849

(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:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The amount of wastewater heading for treatment decreased by 8% vs 2023. Several wastewater reduction projects were put in place in 2024. According to our Water and Wastewater Standard, we work to reduce effluents by controlling and reducing water inputs, optimizing effluent pre-treatments, setting water recycling targets and selecting appropriate terminal treatments.

[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)

64

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Nitrates and phosphates are monitored across our network of sites where required by local regulatory requirements and site discharge permits, and then reported and consolidated centrally

[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:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

For any potential impacts, risks, opportunities we have mitigation measures in place. Each major site assesses local water risks and opportunities every three to five years, by sharing information related to water availability, legal requirements, infrastructure capability and costs. Risks can include periodic water scarcity, droughts or other supply limitations, discharge restrictions, emerging regulations and risks associated with a direct discharge to natural water bodies or to publicly owned wastewater treatment plants. Opportunities can include ways to improve internal recycling of industrial water, water conservation and resource efficiency, ground and surface water protection and better discharge quality. Our sites are required to identify stakeholders to address water needs in their local water basin and downstream, as well as availability and quality. In countries such as India and Mexico where freshwater is periodically scarce, we may be exposed to water shortages or restrictions, water price volatility and a decline in water quality. To mitigate water-related risks, sites in these locations track their water balance and derive water management programs to meet agreed reduction targets. Sites in water-stressed regions and geographies incorporate measures to optimize water consumption and management into their sustainability roadmaps. Discussions and onsite water assessments did not identify near-term substantial financial or strategic impact.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We engage with our supply chain partners on ESG matters, including water risk via the EcoVadis platform. This assessment includes questions on policy, actions and results related to water and measures. The EcoVadis responses serve as a screen to identify potential risks.

[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:

No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6574000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

233975.16

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We expect withdrawals from our material water footprint to be relatively stable in the coming years, in spite of our organic growth and acquisitions. We continue to identify water efficiency projects and exchange best practices in our site network, also working on site water efficiency measures. Revenue is expected to increase thus we expect our water withdrawal efficiency to increase

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our products are falling under health authority regulations (e.g. FDA, Swissmedic), thus not classified as hazardous</i>

[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:

Other, please specify :Not applicable for our activity

(9.14.4) Please explain

We focus on increasing water efficiency for all our operations, and not on a specific product level. Access to clean, plentiful and potable water is critical to ensuring the quality of our products. Our sites have not experienced water shortage impacting operations. Nonetheless, we are taking various measures to reduce water consumption and minimize downstream effects through effluents, balancing water withdrawal impacts with communities and the local environment. Internal standards on water and wastewater include a requirement for sites to have a water balance to understand and optimize water use, recycle water and eliminate losses. We require sites to reduce water usage through asset optimization and process changes, to promote water recycling and reuse, and to treat effluents according to permits and internal limit values.

[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.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

According to our Water and Wastewater Standard, we work to reduce effluents by controlling and reducing water inputs, optimizing effluent pre-treatments, setting water recycling targets and selecting appropriate terminal treatments. The Standard does not set quantitative limits for the wastewater discharge; final effluents are managed and controlled according to the parameters permitted by local authorities' wastewater permits. Any deviations are reported within the environmental incident reporting system. Sites hold local permits and follow all local requirements related to water treatment and relevant wastewater discharge parameters, including quantity and chemical limit values. In locations where such requirements have not been formalized by the authorities, sites work in accordance with the Standard to

minimize the quantity of materials discharged and make sure that no potentially hazardous compounds are discharged in such quantity that the risk to the water body is material.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

A WASH target is not relevant for our organization, also given our type of operations. Our sites are required to identify stakeholders to address water needs in their local water basin and downstream, as well as availability and quality.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

*Our EHS requirements and water consumption target are deemed sufficient
[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 withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

657

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

328

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

449

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

63

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Globally, in line with our commitment to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), we continue to build on the risk and opportunity assessment with a mid-term action plan to reach our ambition of reducing industrial water intensity by 2030 by approximately 50%. This corresponds to an intensity reduction ambition of 10% per annum. Minor sales offices are not included in the target (not in the water reporting scope, due to non-material consumption amounts)

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

Each site is responsible for keeping the water balance updated, which serves as the basis to define areas of focus for projects to reduce water consumption and/or increase water recycling. The effectiveness of these measures has delivered a continuous improvement of our industrial water intensity, as shown in the chart below. Each site is also working to improve its understanding of water consumption by asset or building, where additional metering may be required. Our site representatives conduct water risk and opportunity assessments, analyze consumption and discharge quantity and quality, and share best practices for continuous improvement. Several water efficiency projects were implemented in 2024, leading to an absolute reduction of 5% in the water consumption

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target focuses on industrial water, which is the water consumed by our operations. It also is part of the ESG targets in the company's bonus.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

We are evaluating use of recycled plastic or packaging with plastics suppliers. Also evaluating single packaging instead of double layers in collaboration with suppliers. We are also active in evaluating reuse of single use plastic for non-GMP purposes.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Lonza manufactures drug substances, molecules, cell and gene technologies, etc for the Pharma & Biotech industry. We do not engage in the production of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Lonza manufactures drug substances, molecules, cell and gene technologies, etc for the Pharma & Biotech industry. We do not engage in the production of plastic goods/components.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Lonza manufactures drug substances, molecules, cell and gene technologies, etc for the Pharma & Biotech industry. Using of durable plastic goods and packaging may be part of our activities but are not a core part of our products and services.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not engage in the production/commercialization of plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Most of our products are shipped in bulk, therefore packaging material is minimal.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Plastic packaging may be part of our activities but are not a core part of our products and services to the pharma & biotech industry.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Lonza manufactures drug substances, molecules, cell and gene technologies, etc for the Pharma & Biotech industry.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Lonza manufactures drug substances, molecules, cell and gene technologies, etc for the Pharma & Biotech industry.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

-

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) Please explain

At local level, our sites may track quantities of plastic packaging and components where required by regulation. However this information is not collected/consolidated at corporate level.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.5.7) Please explain

At local level, our sites may track quantities of plastic packaging used where required by regulation. However this information is not collected/consolidated at corporate level.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

At local level, our sites may track quantities of plastic packaging used and their circularity potential where required by regulation. However this information is not collected/consolidated at corporate level.

[Fixed 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 protection

Land/water management

[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?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Ten sites with the highest environmental impact (evaluated based on the number of employees, carbon intensity, and water usage) were selected for assessment. Three of these sites (in Europe and US) are located within 1 km of legally protected areas. Another four sites (in EU, Mexico and US) are situated 1.5 to 5.5 km from protected areas. The sites in Singapore and one in the US are 14 km and 22 km away from such areas, respectively. Finally, a site in China is 63 km from the nearest protected area.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Ten sites with the highest environmental impact (evaluated based on the number of employees, carbon intensity, and water usage) were selected for assessment. Only one site, in Mexico, is located within 5 km of the nearest World Heritage Site, which is the historical center of the city. The sites in Europe and Singapore are 14 - 19 km away from the closest UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which include mostly castles and a botanical garden in Singapore. The site in China is 45 km away from the nearest World Heritage Site. All the other sites assessed are more than 50 km away from UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Ten sites with the highest environmental impact (evaluated based on the number of employees, carbon intensity, and water usage) were selected for assessment. Only one site, in Visp, is closer than 100 km to the nearest UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve. It is 70 km away from the Entlebuch Biosphere Reserve.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

-

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

All of Lonza's 39 current and planned sites were evaluated in terms of their proximity to the nearest Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Eighteen sites are located within 10 km of the closest KBA. Eight sites are situated between 11 and 21 km away from KBAs. Another eight sites are 29 to 68 km away from KBAs. The remaining five sites are located more than 100 km away from the nearest KBA.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

-

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ried de Colmar à Sélestat, France Zones agricoles de la Hardt, France

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Capsule design, manufacturing and encapsulation technology

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Durme en Middenloop van de Schelde, Belgium, Malchamps

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Costa Rica

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

El Rodeo, Cerros de Escazú and La Carpintera, Costa Rica

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Offices

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Brunssum – Kerkrade, Netherlands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our Geleen site provides significant expertise in cell and gene therapy manufacturing, in the heart of Europe. We support a number of commercial autologous cell therapy products and also implement mRNA / LNP as a technology on site, to serve our customers.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Central Valais between Siere and Visp, Switzerland Valley of Zermatt, Switzerland Jura mountains of Baselland – Solothurn, Switzerland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Offices, research, development and manufacturing. Products manufactured in our Visp site include mammalian and microbial biopharmaceuticals, small molecules, highly potent APIs, peptides and bioconjugates including antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Lonza's Stein site has a state-of-the-art facility dedicated to filling of vials (liquid and lyophilized) and prefilled syringes

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Great Bay, USA, Lower C & O Canal

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Custom production of mammalian biopharmaceuticals and cell therapies

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

South-west London Waterbodies, United Kingdom

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Slough is a multi-product cGMP manufacturing and development facility for Mammalian Biopharmaceuticals. The site supports manufacture for early clinical supply (Phase 1 & 2) as well as niche commercial manufacture.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Upper Tama River, Japan

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Capsule design, manufacturing and encapsulation technology

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Capsule design, manufacturing and encapsulation technology

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Basai wetlands, India

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Capsule design, manufacturing and encapsulation technology

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

[Add 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume
- Water discharges– total volumes
- Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

- Water withdrawals– total volumes
- Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- Water discharges – volumes by destination

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]