



-7.23H. Lundbeck A/S

# 2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

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

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

▪

# Contents

<b>C1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? .....	1
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. ....	1
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.....	1
(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.....	1
(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? .....	1
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. ....	1
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? .....	1
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.....	1
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?.....	1
(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities. ....	1
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? .....	1
(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
<b>C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.....</b>	<b>1</b>
(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?.....	1
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? .....	1
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?.....	1
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	1
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?.....	1
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? .....	1
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?.....	1
(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? .....	1
(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. ....	1
<b>C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities .....</b>	<b>1</b>

(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? .....	1
(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. ....	1
(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. ....	1
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? .....	1
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?.....	1
(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations. ....	1
(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.....	1
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? .....	1
(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?.....	1
(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. ....	1
(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. ....	1

## **C4. Governance..... 1**

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? .....	1
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? .....	1
(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. ....	1
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? .....	1
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? .....	1
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). ....	1
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? .....	1
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). ....	1
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? .....	1
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. ....	1
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?.....	1
(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?.....	1

(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. ....	1
(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? .....	1
(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. ....	1

## **C5. Business strategy ..... 1**

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?.....	1
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis. ....	1
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis. ....	1
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan? .....	1
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? .....	1
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. ....	1
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ....	1
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition? .....	1
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition. ....	1
(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year. ....	1
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.....	1
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year? .....	1
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? .....	1
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?.....	1
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?.....	1
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? .....	1
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?.....	1
(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. ....	1
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues. ....	1
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ....	1
(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members. ....	1

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?.....	1
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## **C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach ..... 1**

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. ....	1
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## **C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change ..... 1**

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? .....	1
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(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? .....	1
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(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? .....	1
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(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?.....	1
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(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. ....	1
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(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. ....	1
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(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? .....	1
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(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. ....	1
--	---

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e? .....	1
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(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e? .....	1
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(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. ....	1
--	---

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. ....	1
--	---

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.....	1
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(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ....	1
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(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ....	1
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(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? .....	1
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(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. ....	1
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(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? .....	1
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(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization? .....	1
---	---

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> . ....	1
---	---

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? .....	1
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(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).	1
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	1
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	1
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.	1
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.	1
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	1
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.	1
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.	1
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	1
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?	1
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.	1
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?	1
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	1
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	1
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	1
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	1
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	1
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	1
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	1
(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.	1
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	1
(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.	1
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	1
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	1
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	1
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?	1
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).	1

(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. ....	1
(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. ....	1
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. ....	1
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? ....	1
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? ....	1
(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products. ....	1
(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data. ....	1
(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services. ....	1
(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product. ....	1
(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members? ....	1
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? ....	1
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. ....	1
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? ....	1

## **C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 1**

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? ....	1
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? ....	1
(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? ....	1
(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. ....	1
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source. ....	1
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination. ....	1
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year. ....	1
(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? ....	1
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year. ....	1
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified? ....	1
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member? ....	1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.....	1
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.....	1
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?.....	1
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? .....	1
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact? .....	1
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?.....	1
(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future? .....	1
<b>C10. Environmental performance - Plastics .....</b>	<b>1</b>
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?.....	1
<b>C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity .....</b>	<b>1</b>
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? .....	1
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? .....	1
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? .....	1
<b>C13. Further information &amp; sign off.....</b>	<b>1</b>
(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?.....	1
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? .....	1
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.....	1
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.....	1
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.....	1



## C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ DKK

### (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

*Lundbeck is a global pharmaceutical company highly committed to improving the quality of life of people living with brain diseases. For this purpose, Lundbeck is engaged in the research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceuticals across the world. The company's products are targeted at the disease areas within psychiatry and neurology. Focus on R&D is the most important pillar in Lundbeck's ambition to improve treatment for people living with brain diseases. We are specialists in our area and have a state-of-the-art research facility in Denmark. We cooperate closely with strategic partners all over the world, ensuring the best possible foundation for innovation and the development of new treatment solutions. Lundbeck employs approximately 5,700 people worldwide. We have employees in more than 50 countries, and our products are registered in more than 80 countries. We have production facilities in Denmark, France and Italy and our research centers are based in Denmark, Italy and USA. Lundbeck generated revenue of DKK 20 billion in 2024. In early 2020, Lundbeck launched a new sustainability strategy. The sustainability strategy aims to ensure that our business activities are conducted in a way that supports seven Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mitigates significant risks and adverse impacts. Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being is closely linked to our corporate purpose and dedication to restore brain health, so every person can be their best. Goal 13 Climate Action will drive our efforts to prepare for a zero emissions future. And then we will use our influence and act to promote Goals 5, 8, 10, 12 and 16. Climate strategy: In 2007 Lundbeck developed our first Climate strategy, making a firm commitment to minimizing CO2 emissions, and confirming our ambition to be among the leaders within the pharmaceutical industry. By the end of 2019 we decided to accelerate our actions and joined the global movement "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" of leading companies aligning their business actions with the most ambitious aim of the Paris*

Agreement. By doing so we committed to carbon neutrality no later than 2050. In 2020 we developed a Science based target that was approved according to the 1,5C scenario and by end of 2022 we submitted a Net-zero target for approval by SBTi. This target includes a reduction of carbon emissions from production and fleet drastically by 42% and reduce our carbon footprint outside our premises by 25% in the period 2019-2029. The target was approved by SBTi primo 2024. Production and fleet take up app. 20% of our entire footprint and our scope 3 target include 2/3 of our scope 3 emissions in the categories: Purchased goods and services (66% of total footprint), Upstream transportation and distribution (5% of total footprint) and Business travel (9% of total footprint). To support our Net zero ambition in 2050 we developed a Transition plan in 2022, which was published in beginning of 2023 along with our Annual Sustainability report.

[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?

22004000000

(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:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

XS2243299463

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

DK0061804697

**CUSIP number**

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

### Ticker symbol

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

### SEDOL code

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

### LEI number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5493006R4KC2OI5D3470

### D-U-N-S number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

## Other unique identifier

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Panama   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukraine   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |  |

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all facilities

### (1.8.2) Comment

*Yes, geolocation is decided based on the specific addresses where our sites are located. The tool used is locating the address on Google Maps and copying the geolocation from the information provided by Google Maps.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

### Row 1

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Site Valby

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.658035

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.516765

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Headquarter site and Pharmaceutical production*

### Row 2

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Site Lumsås, Denmark*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.94317

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.512057

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Chemical site*

### Row 3

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Site Padova, Italy*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.410201

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.926138

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Chemical site*

### Row 4

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Site Elaiapharm, France*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.628082

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.051954

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Pharmaceutical site*

### Row 5

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Affiliate - La Jolla, USA*



#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.902291

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-117.236373

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*R&D Affiliate*

### Row 6

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Affiliate - Seattle, USA*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.763859

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.181455

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*R&D affiliate*

### Row 7

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Affiliate - Deerfield, USA*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.165547

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.879638

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Sales affiliate*

### Row 8

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

*Affiliate - Krakow, Poland*

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.087748

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

19.976176

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

*Admin office*

*[Add row]*

### (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

#### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

### (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*Climate change mapping: we have a comprehensive procurement system that registers all company-wide expenditures. We have mapped all supplier categories and calculated the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for all Tier 1 suppliers. In 2022, we sent a survey to 260 of our largest suppliers (Category 1: Purchased goods and services), inquiring about their climate strategy, use of renewable electricity, and electricity consumption. The survey aimed to gather information about our suppliers' maturity in climate action before developing contractual requirements for all our suppliers. In 2023 we started to send contractual commitments to top suppliers and new suppliers requesting them to use renewable electricity, establish science based targets and to report emissions to us annually through a survey. By end of 2024 more than 100 suppliers had signed our contractual commitment on climate. Lundbeck has categorized all Tier 1 suppliers and mapped their potential environmental impact using tools like the WATER IMPACT INDEX by CDP, Encore, SBTN materiality tool, and WWF risk filter suite. This reveals the impact, dependencies, and risks of Lundbeck's sites and value chain on climate, water, and biodiversity. Water mapping: Lundbeck categorizes its production-related suppliers by industry to assess environmental impacts. The company utilizes the WATER IMPACT INDEX to determine the water intensity dependence of different industries. For a detailed assessment of water withdrawal risks, Lundbeck employs the World Resources Institute's Water Risk Atlas. This tool evaluates the risks at the country level, offering insights into the potential impact of Lundbeck's value chain on water resources. Biodiversity mapping: Lundbeck uses the Scape Physical Risk indicator from the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This indicator helps the company understand how its value chain could influence and rely on biodiversity. Lundbeck examines the biodiversity risk levels in the countries of its production suppliers. The Scape Physical Risk indicator includes five risk categories and reviews the condition of ecosystem services necessary for companies and their suppliers. Notably, 84% of suppliers were found in areas with high to very high risk according to the overall indicator. However, focusing on the "Pressure on Biodiversity" sub-factor, the percentage decreases to 43%, which Lundbeck then prioritizes for its assessments.*

[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*

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Other, please specify :Re-use internally of plastic drums and plastic trays in production area.

*[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)**

2

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

*The local business plans for the individual business units uses typically 0 - 2 year for short-term financial and strategic planning and definition of annual goals. Since 2006 we have also had annual climate targets.*

### **Medium-term**

**(2.1.1) From (years)**

2

**(2.1.3) To (years)**

5

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

Lundbeck use the term “medium” in our financial planning looking at 2 – 5 years ahead. Due to the long perspective for climate risks and the existence of climate scenarios and the same goes for water and biodiversity, we are using 2 – 10 years as medium. This matches our climate strategy and identification of risks and opportunities. For the climate targets our medium horizon runs from 2 - 10 years which corresponds to our Science based net zero target running for 10 years from 2019 - 2029.

## Long-term

### (2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☒ No

### (2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Our long-term horizon for financial planning is 5 – 10 years. Due to the long perspective for climate risks and the existence of climate scenarios and the same goes for water and biodiversity, we are using 10 – 30 years for long term strategic planning. This is reflected in our climate strategy and identification of risks and opportunities running from 10 - 30 years. This is also reflected in our long-term Net Zero target running from 2019 – 2050 and our related transition plan.  
[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

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts

#### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

#### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Full

#### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annually



### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :UNEP\_Encore

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*To assess the impacts and dependencies in both its own operations and value chain, Lundbeck developed a new methodology in 2023 to comply with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The methodology considers various factors: Scale: The assessment of scale is based on our target trajectory for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and for scope 3 emissions. Even emissions that align with the target trajectory are considered high. In 2023, Lundbeck's scope 1 and 2 emissions were below the target trajectory, thus assessed as medium in scale. However, our scope 3 emissions were above the target trajectory, thus assessed as absolute (the highest possible score). Scope: The scope of the impact is considered high as CO2 emissions are widespread. Irremediable Character: The irremediability of the impact is analyzed by considering factors such as available technology for remediation, political or infrastructure barriers, the time horizon for remediation, and associated costs. The methodology applied by Lundbeck to assess the impacts and dependencies related to climate reflects a balanced approach, taking into account the severity, scale, scope, and irremediable nature of the impact. The same method has been used but updated with full year emissions for 2024. There were no changes from 2023.*

### Row 2

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risks

### **(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

### **(2.2.2.4) Coverage**

*Select from:*

☒ Full

### **(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

### **(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment**

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### **(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment**

*Select from:*

☒ Annually

### **(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

#### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

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

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

☒ Site-specific

☒ Local

☒ National

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Aquaduct risk atlas

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☒ External consultants

☒ Scenario analysis

#### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### Acute physical

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

#### Chronic physical

- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Water stress

#### Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation

#### Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

#### Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

#### Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

#### Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The methodology used for defining and assessing risks involves a structured approach that aligns with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The process for identifying and assessing physical and transitional climate risks is: Physical risks (acute and chronic) in both our own operations and value chain are identified in our scenario analysis, strongly supported by our annually updated Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Report. The BIA report is the result of a process that integrates insurance inspections, risk management workshops, risk-mitigating actions, supply continuity planning, and supply chain management into one uniform process, considering risks at both the company (including suppliers and partners) and asset levels. Several internal stakeholders from engineering departments, supply chain, logistics, and the Corporate Health, Safety, and Environmental department participate in this process. An important external stakeholder is our insurance company, which also participates. The primary focus of the report is to identify business interruption impacts and mitigate risks, securing a resilient supply chain over short, medium, and long-term time horizons. The main results from the BIA report are presented to the Executive Management once a year and included in the risk register. The risk register is processed by the risk management organization and evaluated by our central Risk Office. The Risk Office assesses the overall risk exposure and discusses it with the Executive Management. Finally, a key risk overview is reviewed by the audit committee and shared with the Board of Directors. Transitional risks, such as reputational or regulatory risks and opportunities at both the company and asset levels, are identified in the scenario analysis but supported by an annual process performed by the Corporate Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) department and the Compliance & Sustainability department. The process includes a quarterly assessment of current and emerging legislation (looking 1-3 years ahead) and an annual evaluation of social/reputational trends (looking 1-10 years ahead). The manager of the HSE department reports the results of the assessments quarterly to the HSE Council, which decides if actions are needed. If considered significant, the Chairman of the HSE Council reports to the Executive Management group and into the risk management system semi-annually. Significant risks and opportunities are also reported to the Climate SteerCo. Our scenario analysis covers the entire company. We use a top-down approach and evaluate several parameters: carbon pricing, fuel availability, policy regulation, technology, reputation, production and supply chain disruptions, physical damage to*

assets, and changes in demand for our products. Based on the TCFD and CDP Guidance documents, we have chosen the IEA NZE 2050 and the RCP 8.5 in our scenario analysis because they represent pathways to achieving the ambitious net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 and limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C (IEA NZE) and a probably more realistic future with warming of approximately 2.7°C (RCP 8.5). By using the IEA NZE, we are also looking at a scenario that corresponds to our own 1.5°C aligned climate targets. For the physical scenarios, we have mainly used the forward-looking scenarios from WRI's Aqueduct atlas and the regional fact sheets from IPCC's sixth assessment report.

### Row 3

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### (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

☒ Opportunities

#### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

#### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

#### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annually

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard



Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*OPPORTUNITIES are identified and managed by the decentralized business units as they have the most extensive knowledge. Evaluation of opportunities is assessed continuously several times a year, and decisions and prioritization are made within the business units. This covers both opportunities in our own operations, such as energy-reducing initiatives, and opportunities developed in cooperation with suppliers, like our collaboration with a supplier on recycling palladium. Additionally, the Corporate Health, Safety, and Environment department identifies opportunities based on regulatory inspections, third-party audits, and knowledge sharing with peers. Strategic opportunities are reported up the line organization following defined procedures for decision-making and are decided based on the priorities in our business strategy. Time horizons for identified opportunities typically range from 1-5 years, but for climate-related opportunities, the time horizon can be longer. This is also reflected in our climate transition plan, which includes milestones on the way to zero emissions by 2050. An example of a long-term opportunity is a new recycling unit that will be able to recycle app. 800,000 l solvents a year and reduce scope 3 emissions by app. 1300 tons. This initiative has a payback time of more than 10 years but is expected to be in operation for even more years. Installation of this unit started in 2024. To align with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), we developed a new methodology in 2023 for materiality assessment that supports and strengthens the above-described process. The methodology comprises the following steps: 1. Understanding the context and mapping the value chain: This initial step involves comprehending Lundbeck's operations, corporate structure, including the value chain and the business model. It sets the foundation and the scope for the materiality assessment. 2. Identification of R&Os: This step requires identifying actual and potential risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters. It involves gathering data from various sources and stakeholders to understand the full spectrum of ESG factors that could affect the company. 3. Assessment of materiality: The identified R&Os are then assessed for their materiality from a financial perspective. This involves determining the affected stakeholders and their positions within the value chain, analyzing the external triggers or factors behind these risks or opportunities to enhance understanding, and finally categorizing the risk or opportunity based on: 1. Its likelihood in the short,*

medium, and long term, 2. The impact on capital triggers such as workers, company reputation, compliance, and the environment, and 3. The financial impact in the short, medium, and long term.

## Row 4

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Direct operations

☒ 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 and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annually

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Site-specific

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :UNEP\_Encore

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :WATER IMPACT INDEX by CDP

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ 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

*To assess the impacts and dependencies of water withdrawal in its operations, Lundbeck employs a methodology aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The methodology is applied to the company's four production sites: two located in Denmark, one in France, and one in Italy. Scale: The assessment of scale is based on two primary factors: the level of water consumption by the company and adherence to legal limits. Lundbeck's annual water withdrawal falls between 100,000 and 1,000,000 cubic meters, with the 2024 figure recorded at 220,769 cubic meters. This consumption is within the legal limits set by local authorities where the company operates. Scope: The scope of the impact is understood through a water risk analysis conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. This analysis encompasses various physical aspects such as water availability, quality, quantity, accessibility, and regulatory or reputational issues. These include the shared use of water with communities and the affordability of water. Irremediable Character: The irremediability of the impact is analyzed by considering factors like available technology for remediation, political or infrastructure barriers, the time horizon for remediation, and associated costs. Lundbeck assesses the impact of water withdrawal in its upstream value chain using the same methodology but focused on suppliers in the chemical industry, the most water-intensive sector among its suppliers. Scale: Evaluated using the WATER IMPACT INDEX from CDP, which categorizes industries by water consumption levels. Scope: Determined by country-specific water risks associated with chemical suppliers, using the WRI Water Risk Atlas tool, Aqueduct. Irremediable Character: Assessed by considering the availability of remediation technology, political or infrastructure barriers, the anticipated time frame for remediation, and associated costs. To align with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), we developed a new methodology in 2023 for materiality assessment that supports and strengthens the above-described process. Water is not required for the distribution, commercialization, or end-use of our products. Similarly, in the partial assessment of our upstream supply chain, only our chemical suppliers are considered (based on sources like CDP) as part of a water-intensive industry. These chemical suppliers are also identified as the most critical suppliers, often located in high-risk countries where the management of water resources may be less diligent.*

## Row 5

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

#### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

#### (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 and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annually

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

#### **(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process**

*Select from:*

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

#### **(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local

#### **(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used**

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment

#### **(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered**

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought

Chronic physical

- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Water stress

#### Policy

☒ Increased pricing of water

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

#### Technology

☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Local communities

☒ Regulators

☒ Suppliers

☒ Water utilities at a local level

☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The methodology that Lundbeck uses for defining and assessing risks and opportunities (R&Os) involves a structured approach that aligns with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The methodology comprises the following steps: 1. Understanding the context and mapping the value chain: This initial step involves comprehending Lundbeck's operations, corporate structure, including the value chain and the business model. It sets the foundation and the scope for the materiality assessment. 2. Identification of R&Os: This step requires identifying actual and potential risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters. It involves gathering data from various sources and stakeholders to understand the full spectrum of ESG factors that could affect the company. 3.*

*Assessment of materiality: The identified R&Os are then assessed for their materiality from a financial perspective. This involves determining the affected stakeholders and their positions within the value chain, analyzing the external triggers or factors behind these risks or opportunities to enhance understanding, and finally categorizing the risk or opportunity based on: 1. Its likelihood in the short, medium, and long term, 2. The impact on capital triggers such as workers, company reputation, compliance, and the environment, and 3. The financial impact in the short, medium, and long term. Regarding the environmental topic of water, during 2024 the following risks and opportunities were identified and evaluated at Lundbeck: Risks: • Risk of cap and higher cost for water discharge/wastewater • Risk of production interruption and higher cost due to water scarcity Opportunities: • Opportunity of reducing water usage and consumption to save costs The process of identifying and assessing water risks and opportunities is monitored and reviewed annually by three key management bodies: the Steering Committee established for compliance with the CSRD, the company's Executive Management, and the Audit Committee. Water is not required for the distribution, commercialization, or end-use of our products. Similarly, in the partial assessment of our upstream supply chain, only our chemical suppliers are considered (based on sources like CDP) as part of a water-intensive industry. These chemical suppliers are also identified as the most critical suppliers, often located in high-risk countries where the management of water resources may be less diligent.*

## Row 6

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

☒ Biodiversity

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Direct operations

☒ 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 and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

☒ Annually

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

☒ Site-specific

☒ Local

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Other

☒ Materiality assessment

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Local communities

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

#### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The methodology applied by Lundbeck to assess the impacts and dependencies related to biodiversity reflects a balanced approach, taking into account the severity, scale, scope, and irremediable nature of the impact. Own operations: Scale: The assessment of how grave the harm is or would be is based on the subfactor "Pressure on Biodiversity" in the physical risk category of the WWF Risk Filter Suite tool. The score is based on the location in areas with a very low to very high "Pressure on Biodiversity" risk score. Scope: How widespread the harm of the impact is or would be is understood by the global location of our own operations and the level of the subfactor "Pressure on Biodiversity." It considers whether the impact spans one, two, or more continents. Irremediable Character: How hard it is to rectify the harm of the impact is analyzed by considering factors like available technology for remediation, political or infrastructure barriers, the time horizon for remediation, and associated costs. Lundbeck assesses the impacts on biodiversity in its upstream value chain using the same methodology but focused on production-related suppliers. This approach is designed to cover the extent of impact and the dependencies that arise from pressure on biodiversity among our most relevant supplier's production wise. Scale: The evaluation of scale is based on the percentage of suppliers located in countries with a high and very high Pressure on Biodiversity (as defined by WWF – 3.4-5.0). Scope: The scope of the analysis is determined by assigning region, country, and continent-specific biodiversity impacts associated with our suppliers. This is accomplished using the WWF Risk Filter Suite tool. Irremediable Character: The irremediability of the impact is scrutinized by considering the availability of remediation technology, political or infrastructure barriers, the anticipated time frame for remediation, and the costs involved. When it comes to the end of life phase or our downstream value chain, Lundbeck products, when consumed by patients, contribute to the global issue of pharmaceuticals in the environment, and we are actively participating in various regulatory discussions to address this challenge. Additionally, the other downstream phases in our value chain, distribution and commercialization of our products do not directly impact biodiversity. Regarding the partial coverage of our biodiversity impact assessments, this is primarily focused on our chemical suppliers due to their business criticality and their potential pollution cases, which could lead to negative impacts on biodiversity.*

Row 7

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

☒ Biodiversity

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ Direct operations

☒ 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 and quantitative

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

☒ Annually

#### **(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

#### **(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process**

*Select from:*

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

#### **(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Site-specific

☒ Local

#### **(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used**

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Other

☒ Materiality assessment

#### **(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered**

Chronic physical

☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

#### Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The methodology that Lundbeck uses for defining and assessing risks and opportunities (R&Os) involves a structured approach that aligns with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The methodology comprises the following steps: 1. Understanding the context and mapping the value chain: This initial step involves comprehending Lundbeck's operations, corporate structure, including the value chain and the business model. It sets the foundation and the scope for the materiality assessment. 2. Identification of R&Os: This step requires identifying actual and potential risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters. It involves gathering data from various sources and stakeholders to understand the full spectrum of ESG factors that could affect the company. 3. Assessment of materiality: The identified R&Os are then assessed for their materiality from a financial perspective. This involves determining the affected stakeholders and their positions within the value chain, analyzing the external triggers or factors behind these risks or opportunities to enhance understanding, and finally categorizing the risk or opportunity based on: 1. Its likelihood in the short, medium, and long term, 2. The impact on capital triggers such as workers, company reputation, compliance, and the environment, and 3. The financial impact in the short, medium, and long term. Regarding the environmental topic of biodiversity, during 2024 the following risks and opportunities were identified and evaluated at Lundbeck: Risks: • Risk of bad press for using potentially endangered species can negatively affect Lundbeck's image. The process of identifying and assessing biodiversity risks and opportunities is monitored and reviewed annually by three key management bodies: the Steering Committee established for compliance with the CSRD, the company's Executive Management, and the Audit Committee When it comes to the end of life phase or our downstream value chain, Lundbeck products, when consumed by patients, contribute to the global issue of pharmaceuticals in the environment, and we are actively participating in various regulatory discussions to address this challenge. Additionally, the other downstream phases in our value chain, distribution and commercialization of our products do not directly impact biodiversity. Regarding the partial coverage of our biodiversity impact assessments,*

*this is primarily focused on our chemical suppliers due to their business criticality and their potential pollution cases, which could lead to negative impacts on biodiversity.*

*[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**

*Lundbeck conducts two interconnection exercises annually to assess the interplay between impacts, risks, and opportunities. 1) The first exercise is part of the double materiality analysis's annual review. The conclusions from the impact assessment support the understanding of how Lundbeck impacts people and the environment, and how the identified sustainability topics might potentially result in risks or opportunities for Lundbeck and its value chain. Identifying dependencies means recognizing the positive and/or negative likely external effects (i.e., risks and opportunities) of the sustainability topic from two perspectives: To what extent can we continue to use our current resources? To what extent can we maintain our existing relationships? The second exercise utilizes the ENCORE tool from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), which maps the company's primary Impact Drivers against Drivers of Natural Change—those affecting natural capital assets and their capacity to provide goods and services—and links them to Natural Capital assets and Ecosystem Services. This mapping creates a visual representation of the company's main impacts and their effects on various ecosystem services, classifying both categories from very low to very high, enriching the overall understanding of the business's environmental footprint.*

*[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
- ☑ Upstream value chain

### (2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☑ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

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

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

*Lundbeck employs a systematic approach to identify priority locations within its operations and value chain. Annually, the company utilizes the WWF Risk Filter tool to evaluate nature-related priority locations. This tool incorporates a specific indicator, the Scape Physical Risk, which assesses various risk categories including provisioning, regulating, supporting, cultural services, and pressures on biodiversity. For instance, Lundbeck's production site in Valbonne, France, has been identified as a high-risk area with a Physical Risk score of 3.5, indicating significant vulnerability to ecosystem service provision. This score, which exceeds the WWF's high-risk threshold of 3.4, is primarily due to potential hazards such as wildfires and extreme heat. In the broader scope of its value chain, Lundbeck applies the Scape Physical Risk to determine biodiversity risks, with 30% of suppliers located in areas of high to very high risk. To refine its focus, the company utilizes a sub-indicator, "Pressure on Biodiversity," which reveals that 46% of suppliers are situated in areas where business activities could adversely affect biodiversity. In relation to biodiversity, the main countries where Lundbeck presents priority suppliers are the USA, India, Singapore, Belgium, Italy and France. Additionally, Lundbeck leverages the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool to pinpoint water-related priority locations both in its own operations and value chain. This tool evaluates aspects like water availability, quality, and regulatory issues. The Padova site, in Italy being the most water-intensive production center and located in a medium-high water risk area, is a particular focus for water-related strategies. Within the value chain, the focus of water-related risk assessment is on chemical suppliers, given that this sector is the most water-intensive within Lundbeck's supply chain. Approximately 35% of our chemical suppliers are in countries categorized as having "High" or "Extremely high" water risk scores by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. These countries include India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Italy and South Africa. Consequently, our assessment and water-risk mitigation strategies are concentrated on the suppliers in these countries. Looking ahead, Lundbeck is committed to enhancing its processes for identifying priority locations, ensuring that its strategies are effectively tailored to mitigate environmental risks and capitalize on opportunities.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

### (2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

*Priority locations - Water and Biodiversity.xlsx*

[Fixed row]

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

### Risks

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Revenue, Total assets, EBIT, EBITDA

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

#### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition



Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :The thresholds is set based on the financial magnitude.

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*Financial risk is assessed from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. Risks are evaluated based on their likelihood and potential financial impact to determine which risk are material for reporting. This assessment ensures that Lundbeck report information that is significant to the affected stakeholders and the users of the report.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Financially: Revenue, Total assets, EBIT, EBITDA. Also, substantive due strategic impact

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0

### (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

*Opportunities are considered from both a financial and strategic perspective. Financially, we evaluate the likelihood and potential financial impact to determine which opportunities are material for reporting. This assessment ensures that Lundbeck report information that is significant to the affected stakeholders and the users of the report. Strategically, Lundbeck assess opportunities to determine their relevance to the strategy, as they represent key actions within the strategic framework. While these opportunities are crucial from an internal strategic standpoint, they may not meet the threshold for external reporting.*

[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

*Lundbeck, has a system for identifying and managing potential water pollutants. Their governance framework, which includes the HSE policy, HSE management system, and an action plan, ensures rigorous regulatory compliance and continuous improvement in health, safety, and environmental matters. Insights from regulatory compliance activities at our production sites in Denmark, Italy, and France have led to the creation of pollutant databases, which aid in refining action plans. Lundbeck's system is shaped by key regulations, including local and national environmental permits, EU BREF documents, and the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR). Lundbeck also defines Substances of Concern (SoCs) and Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) based on the EU Chemical Strategy for Sustainability. We use the ChemGes system to track potential SoCs and SVHC used at our sites. Metrics derived from their understanding of pollution regulation and the management of SoCs and SVHC are used to refine our action plan. These metrics include substances that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), disrupt endocrine function (EDCs), have certain hazard classifications, and total organic carbon related to the use of solvents.*

[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, please specify :Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)

#### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Following are some examples of APIs closely monitored at Lundbeck and their associated environmental hazards include: • Aripiprazole: exhibits low acute aquatic toxicity. However, it is persistent and toxic. It is not readily biodegradable, indicating a potential long-term environmental impact. • Amitriptyline: shows moderate to high acute aquatic toxicity. • Brexpiprazole: demonstrates low to moderate acute aquatic toxicity. It is not readily biodegradable and has a very high potential for bioaccumulation. • Vortioxetine: very low acute aquatic toxicity. It is persistent and toxic, and there is a potential for it to bioaccumulate. Like Aripiprazole, it is not readily biodegradable, suggesting a potential for long-term environmental presence.

#### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations  
☒ Upstream value chain  
☒ Downstream value chain

#### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements  
☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems  
☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Lundbeck has implemented measures to manage the APIs residue from our production processes. These measures aim to reduce the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in our wastewater. At the Lumsås site, wastewater with low organic solvent content from certain production processes is treated externally at a chemical-biological plant with carbon filtration. We conduct Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) tests biannually using an external reference sample from the external company Eurofins, following the ISO 6060-1989 method. At the Valbonne site, initial on-site measurements of temperature, COD, and pH are conducted in a dedicated tank. If COD levels are excessively high, the water is diverted to a separate tank and transported to a specialized treatment facility. High COD water may be mixed with low COD water for discharge into public systems. If COD remains too high after mixing, the water undergoes special treatment. At the Valby site, wastewater with very high COD is stored in chemical tanks and sent externally for incineration. Wastewater with low COD is diverted to the municipal wastewater treatment facility. Water streams with high Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) content are treated on-site through a carbon filter. At the Padova site, high COD wastewater is sent for incineration. Wastewater with low COD is treated at an on-site biological wastewater treatment plant. After treatment, the water is diverted to the municipal wastewater treatment facility.*

## Row 2

### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Total organic carbon (TOC)

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*In relation to the Total Organic Carbon content, the main element of Lundbeck's production processes behind this source of contamination is solvents. These substances are used in the manufacture of our medicines to dissolve active ingredients and excipients and create solutions, suspensions, or emulsions. High levels of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in wastewater streams can significantly impact the environment and human health. Environmentally, it can lead to water quality deterioration, eutrophication, and soil acidification. These changes can harm aquatic life and alter the chemical balance of the soil. On the human health front, high TOC levels can increase the risk of waterborne diseases and exposure to harmful substances.*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

#### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Efforts to improve the recovery and recycling of chemicals and organic solvents are ongoing at Lundbeck's chemical sites and annual targets are set. In 2023, Lundbeck received internal approval to establish a new Solvent Recovery Unit at the Lumsås site, thus expanding the recovery process to include three additional solvents. With the project starting in 2024 and with expected completion in 2025, this unit is expected to facilitate the additional recovery of over 600 m3 of solvent annually. In 2024, these efforts resulted in the recycling of 62% of selected organic solvents used in chemical production. Regarding discharge systems, each of our four production sites has specific measures. At Lumsås, TOC water pollution is mitigated by treating wastewater externally. Biannual COD tests are conducted following ISO 6060-1989. Valbonne treats industrial raw water on-site. If COD levels are high, the water is treated separately or mixed with low COD water for discharge. At Valby, wastewater with high COD is incinerated externally, while low COD water is treated municipally. High API water is treated on-site. Padova incinerates high COD wastewater and treats low COD water on-site before diverting it to a municipal facility.*

[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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

### Water

#### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

#### (3.1.3) Please explain

*In the company's environmental risk analysis, the following two risks are analyzed in relation to the issue of water: Risk of production interruptions and higher costs due to water scarcity & Risk of cap and higher cost for water discharge / waste water. For the following reasons, neither of the two risks is considered material by Lundbeck today. Lundbeck's risk of production interruptions and higher cost due to water scarcity is deemed non-material due to the company's limited high water intensity sites, efforts towards efficient water management, and the low likelihood of significant impacts from water scarcity. The company's value chain management and regulatory compliance also contribute to this assessment. Despite potential price increases due to water scarcity, the financial impact is expected to be minimal due to Lundbeck's limited water usage in production processes. The financial risk of increased water discharge costs is considered also non-material for several*

reasons. The company's circularity efforts and European production centers result in moderate impact from water discharges. Lundbeck's tier 1 suppliers emit limited wastewater and are regulated locally. The low likelihood scores (1 for short- and medium-term, 2 for long-term) suggest that financial effects from additional wastewater treatment are unlikely. Current regulations limit wastewater discharge, and Lundbeck pre-treats its wastewater before release. If new legislation affects suppliers, Lundbeck can source materials from unaffected suppliers. These factors collectively render this risk non-material financially.

## Plastics

### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

### (3.1.3) Please explain

Lundbeck uses plastics both in the packaging of its products and in some of its products in the form of a microplastic called Crospovidone which is used as an excipient. None of the risks analysed in relation to the use of these plastics have been considered significant for the company. These risks are: - Risk of increased taxation on all packaging materials placed on the market: The upcoming regulation for extended producer responsibility will require companies that place large amounts of complex packaging materials on the market to pay higher taxes. Although the exact amount is currently unknown, it will be clarified in the near future. Lundbeck estimates the cost to be approximately 8 million DKK, based on current taxation in the Swedish market (see ref. "Estimated EPR cost"). This amount is not considered a material financial effect for the company. - Risk of microplastic pollution affecting the environment or the human health: considered as not material due to only having one substance considered a microplastic used as an excipient in just one product of the company, SELINCRO. In addition, the microplastic, called CROSPVIDONE, does not present a high risk to the environment according to the European Chemical Agency (ECHA).  
[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

☒ Wildfires

### (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

☒ France

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Lundbeck has production site located in a high risk area in France. The site in France is packaging app. 2/3 of our internal produced products. It is located in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region of France where the general temperature during summer month's is known to be high in the area, and forest areas can thus be extremely dry. Also, forest/wildfires are known to occur frequently in the south of France. According to statistics 2,500 fires have been reported each year in the period 1994 to 2016 and the number of wildfires is expected to rise. The Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region was hit by wildfire as late as August 2021, but it did not reach our site. The combination of "elevated" forest close to the site (less than 12 meters on the north and east side of the site) situated above roof level, the roof construction consist of a bitumen felt with polystyrene underneath and that the site is one big common construction a roof fire is likely to involve the entire building complex with complete destruction of the site as a consequence. Thus affecting 100% of stock at the time of the fire. A fire gap analysis prepared by a third party in 2021 shows that existing sprinklers and fire alarms will not be able to limit the damage of a massive roof fire and well-trained personnel will not be able to do anything significant to inhibit the fire until the local fire brigade arrives at the site.*

### (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

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ 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

*A wildfire can in worst case course a complete destruction of the site. Thus affecting 100% of stock at the time of the fire. Every year we prepare a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) report where the biggest supply chain risks are described incl. climate related risks. This report is based on thorough analysis and insurance inspections at our sites and in 2021 we also had our insurance broker to complete a Fire Gap Analysis for our French site due to the likelihood of a wildfire to happen. In this report the present estimated loss expectancy is calculated to be 1,537 MDKK split between app. 590 MDKK for business interruptions in the period until all production is transferred and reestablished at partly our DK site and partly at an external contract manufacturing organization) and app. 887 MDKK for property loss and 60 MDKK for inventory loss. We expect that this loss will be the same in short-, medium- and long-term. Tending towards lower loss on long-term as mitigating actions are currently being implemented. Specific calculations of a slightly lower loss on long-term has not been estimated. The reason for using the same loss for short-, medium- and long-term is that after a complete burn down the entire situation will be evaluated and if rebuilding the site fire risks will be limited or removed from a potential new construction.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1537000000

#### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The financial impact is calculated as part of our business impact analysis where several departments from line of business and our insurance company assess and evaluate the risk. The financial impact is estimated to loss of 1,537 MDKK split between app. 590 MDKK for business interruptions in the period until all production is transferred and reestablished at partly our DK site and partly at an external contract manufacturing organization) and app. 887 MDKK for property loss and 60 MDKK for inventory loss. We expect that this loss will be the same in short-, medium- and long-term. Tending towards lower loss on long-term as mitigating actions are currently being implemented. Specific calculations of a slightly lower loss on long-term has not been estimated. The reason for using the same loss for short-, medium- and long-term is that after a complete burn down the entire situation will be evaluated and if rebuilding the site fire risks will be limited or removed from a potential new construction.*

#### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

12000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost of response to the risk can therefore be summed up by the cost for: Share of property and Business interruption insurance costs 3-5 MDKK annually (4 MDKK is used for calculating total cost for response to risk). Already performed and future Fire protection initiatives at our French site: 8 MDKK. In total this is app: 12 MDKK*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*The corrective action in case of a wildfire is to transfer our production partly to Lundbeck's headquarter site where we have similar manufacturing facilities and partly to external contract manufacturing organizations. Our preventive actions constitute of a thorough risk identification process where we have insurance inspections and annual risk assessment workshops covering all production areas, warehouses, contract manufacturers (CMO) and suppliers. The result from these inspections and assessments are gathered in our annual Business Impact Analysis (BIA) that present business interruption impact and mitigation of risks securing a resilient supply chain. The report includes property and inventory losses and determines the size of our property and business interruption insurances that are set to 4 MDKK per year. Additional Fire Gap analysis for our French site prepared in 2021 by our insurance broker point at a devastating wildfire to be the climate related risk with largest impact. The analysis point at two main weaknesses: Lack of heavy fire separation and a thick layer of polystyrene isolation on the entire roof. During the last 3 years we have been implementing mitigating actions like: 2022: Every year 50 meters clearing at the north and east side of the site is performed to increase factory distance to trees and bushes (mandatory by local urbanism law) 75.000 DKK/year 2021 (Q2): Trees have been cut in the east side to limit wildfire hazards. Total cost: 0.372 MDKK Daily controls on fire permit during works on the roof by HS&E team has been implemented to reduce risk of fire triggering in 2023. Planned mitigating actions the next 2-3 years including: 2024-2027: Roof material replacement by mineral wool. Also mandatory for an onsite solar panel project initiated in 2022 included in the business plan at app. 7.5 MDKK. Works of roof material replacement will start in 2025 with Warehouse high bay area and will continue in 2026-2026 with other critical buildings.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

#### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

#### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

#### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Acute physical risks like exposure to flooding can affect Lundbeck's partners and suppliers. Lundbeck have suppliers and partners all over the world and some of them are situated at locations that are considered to have a high or medium risk for acute physical risks like flooding and/or chronic physical risks like drought and temperature rise. This can lead to damaged products or missing or delayed deliveries. For the most critical suppliers and partners we do have second sources in place securing the financial impact in case of a break down at a low level. But we do have a service provider located in Tennessee, USA close to a river, where our insurance company have considered this location to have severe risk for river flooding. This service provider is running a warehouse for our medicine and in case the supplier experiences a serious flooding, large part of our medicine can be damaged, and our stock inventory seriously decreased.*

#### (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

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

### (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 service provider is running a warehouse for our medicine and in case the supplier experiences a serious flooding, large part of our medicine can be damaged, and our stock inventory seriously decreased. The situation has been assessed in our Business Impact Analysis process and considered to have moderate financial impact, but unlikely to happen because we have established a dual warehouse solution resulting in an overall medium-low impact. The financial figure is calculated based on our most critical climate related risk a flooding at our service provider running a warehouse in Tennessee. The risk is considered on short-, medium- and long-term as we expect that a flooding can occur several times on short-, medium- and long-term. The potential financial risk in case of a flooding is estimated to 176 MDKK each time it happens.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

176000000

### (3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

176000000

### (3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

352000000

### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

352000000

### (3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

352000000

### (3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

352000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The financial impact on short-term is constituted by the financial impact from: Inventory loss: 128 MDKK Business interruption due to loss of stock and time for moving to another warehouse (2 weeks): 48 MDKK In all: 176 MDKK. On medium- and long-term the financial figure is multiplied by 2 to cover that the financial risk can happen twice. If our warehouse supplier experiences a flooding two times, we will evaluate further cooperation with the supplier on this specific location. Therefore, the financial risk is only estimated to happen maximum two times on medium- and long-term.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*It is difficult to separate activities that mitigates supply chain interruptions solely caused by physical climate risks. Most activities are performed due to a mix of different risks all causing loss of inventory or business interruption. To indicate a size of cost of response we can use the cost for: The Business Impact Analysis (BIA) process app: 1 MDKK and a share of the Property and Business Interruption insurance: 3-5 MDKK (4 MDKK will be used in the total calculation) In all: 5 MDKK.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*To reduce risks from supply chain interruptions Lundbeck has a risk management process in place. The risk management process includes insurance inspections carried out by the insurance companies together with Lundbeck. As a part of this process our insurance company prepare a climate related risk assessment of our own sites and most critical suppliers ranking the risk for e.g. tsunamis, flooding, storms etc. The process also includes that all our partners prepare factory risk assessments that describes factory risks, including climate risks and how they are mitigated. Annually risk assessment workshops covering all production areas, warehouses, contract manufacturers, suppliers and supporting functions are performed. The primary focus of this process is to get an overview of business interruption impact and mitigation of risks securing a resilient supply chain e.g. by establishing dual sourcing and increasing our production flexibility. The most critical risks are gathered in a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) report. This report is also used to define the necessary coverage of our Property and Business Interruption insurance. The most substantial mitigating action to reduce business interruption caused by flooding at our warehouse service provider in Tennessee, USA, is that we have implemented dual-warehousing in Nevada, USA to secure continued supply. In the event of a flooding incident at the warehouse in Tennessee all products will be moved to the warehouse in Nevada lasting app. 2 weeks. To further reduce the period of time for resupplying lost inventory, Lundbeck will engage with manufacturers to expedite the resupply.*

*[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:

☒ Assets

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

0

##### **(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)

1075000000

#### (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

*Assets at risk of wildfire at Valbonne site and flooding at our warehouse supplier (Inventory loss at Valbonne and Warehouse supplier and property loss at Valbonne) divided by total asset value as per our statement of financial position. No transition risk.*

### 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)

0

#### (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)



**(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**

Revenue at risk of wildfire at Valbonne site and flooding at our warehouse supplier (Business interruption for both locations) divided by total revenue as per our statement of profit or loss. No transition risk.

[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	N/A

[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

☒ Denmark carbon tax

☒ France carbon tax

**(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.**

#### **Denmark carbon tax**

##### **(3.5.3.1) Period start date**

12/31/2023

##### **(3.5.3.2) Period end date**

12/30/2024

##### **(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax**

10

##### **(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid**

17550383

##### **(3.5.3.5) Comment**

*In Denmark we pay tax for City gas (scope 1): 3,200,595 DKK, electricity and district heating (Scope 2): 14,349,788 DKK. But we do get reimbursement on all 3 taxes at a total of 14,934,367 DKK. This means our ACTUAL COST for energy taxes in total is only 2,616,016 DKK.*

#### **France carbon tax**

##### **(3.5.3.1) Period start date**

12/31/2023

##### **(3.5.3.2) Period end date**

**(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax**

3

**(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid**

1409869

**(3.5.3.5) Comment**

Gas: The gas tax is "TICGN or "Taxe Intérieure sur Consommation de Gaz Naturel" It costs 16.37€/MWh. In 2024 we have consumed 3131,325 MWh equals to 51260 € for the year (382,432 DKK). Electricity: For Electricity the tax is named "Contribution to Public Market of Electricity" and its cost is 20.5€/MWh. In 2024 we have consumed 6718,348 MWh so for Supply Contribution 137726 € for the year (1,027,437 DKK). In total 1,409,869 DKK.  
[Fixed row]

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

Lundbeck wants to be a responsible company and comply with existing and future legislation. As a part of our corporate Health Safety and Environment (HSE) system, that are certified according to the international ISO 14001 standard, we have implemented a firm monitoring and compliance strategy to assure compliance with new and upcoming legislation. The strategy is described in the manual for the system and implemented locally in the HSE departments at our sites in Denmark, Italy and France. The strategy requires that all sites have a set procedure to monitor national legislation on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Corporate HSE department is also required to monitor EU legislation. Lundbeck's energy consumption is too small to be covered by EU's ETS scheme, but we are covered by national legislations on carbon taxes. CASE STUDY: Carbon tax is currently a part of the legislation in Denmark and France. The Danish carbon tax is included in our energy invoices and paid automatically together with these invoices. In Denmark where our headquarter site and one of our chemical sites are located the government will introduce a new taxation system coming into force gradually from 2025. This suggestion will increase the CO<sub>2</sub> tax by a factor 4 meaning an increase for our Danish sites with app. 3.7 MDKK/year thus promoting the use of renewable energy. Hence, we are looking into a future with increasing cost for use of fossil-based fuels. In France we are covered by two carbon tax systems based on the "polluter pays" principle. The tax is levied directly on the purchase of energy (gas, petrol, electricity, etc.). Basically, all energy buyers pay this tax. The name for the gas tax is "TICGN or "Taxe Intérieure sur Consommation de Gaz Naturel" and for electricity: Contribution au Service Public d'Electricité. Several scenarios like IEA NZE 2050 predict that carbon taxes will increase and will be introduced in more countries. Our strategy to minimize the impact from increasing carbon price schemes is included in our climate strategy and transition plan and our 1.5C and Net zero aligned climate targets. We have several milestones in our transition plan for moving towards renewable electricity and renewable fuels beginning in DK and expanding to our sites worldwide. 12 years ago, we replaced a large boiler using fuel oil with a new boiler using biooil at our chemical site in DK. This reduced our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by app. 2000 ton/year. At our pharmaceutical site in Denmark our gas supplier will convert to biogas from 2025 thus 100% of the gas supply to the site will be biogas. On our production sites in France and Italy we are exploring possibilities for converting our existing fossil fuel boiler to electrical boilers. Unfortunately, the payback time is currently very long. We will continue to follow these opportunities as conversion to electrical boilers will eliminate our use of fossil

*fuels and enable us to use renewable electricity, thus avoid carbon taxes. Additionally, we are moving away from fossil-based electricity to electricity based on renewables. We signed a Power Purchase Agreement that started supplying our two Danish sites with electricity from a new solar park by January 2022 and 7 years ahead. This has reduced our scope 2 emissions by 3,615 tons. In 2023 and 2024 we have investigated possibilities for another PPA covering the rest of our European sites incl. sales offices. Due to other strategic business decisions and our small consumption and subsidized nuclear energy in France it has been challenging to find a solution that involved a PPA. Instead, we will purchase guaranties of origin covering all our European sites incl. sales affiliates with renewable electricity from Jan 2025. Additionally, we have installed on-site solar panels at our Italian site. We believe this transition make us resilient towards new and increasing carbon pricing schemes.*

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

## Water

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

### (3.6.3) Please explain

*In the company's environmental risk analysis, the following opportunity is analyzed in relation to the issue of water: Opportunity of reducing water usage and consumption and save cost. The opportunity for Lundbeck to reduce water usage and consumption is considered non-material due to its limited impact, with only one site in a medium to high water risk area. The company has a strategy for efficient water use which should lessen this impact. The likelihood of this reduction is*

possible with planned measures and initiatives. However, the financial impact is minimal due to Lundbeck's low water usage in production, with a cost-saving range of 1-5 million DKK/year based on a 5-30% reduction. Therefore, the risk is not deemed material due to the low financial impact and likelihood.  
[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

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

☒ Denmark

☒ France

☒ Italy

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Converting to renewable electricity at our sites is a strong and important contribution to Lundbeck's net zero climate targets. We have several milestones for gradually converting to 100% renewable electricity in our transition plan. In 2020 we signed a PPA with a solar panel park covering the entire electricity consumption of our two Danish sites from January 2022. Rapid adoption of a long-term PPA with renewable energy is a good opportunity to become more resilient to increased energy prices and carbon taxes/pricing schemes. Our Italian site installed on-site solar panels in 2023 that will produce 500 MWh/year corresponding to 168 tons of reduced CO2 emissions. In 2023 and 2024 we explored our possibilities for entering PPA's in Europe. Due to our small consumption and subsidized nuclear energy in France it has been challenging to enter a PPA. Instead we will purchase guaranties of origin for all our sites in Europe incl. sales affiliates in Europe. From beginning of 2025 we will receive 100% renewable electricity at all sites and offices in Europe. These initiatives are important activities towards meeting the milestone in our climate transition plan: 100% renewable electricity in EU in 2025. This opportunity is not related to any of the reported risks.

#### **(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity**

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

- ☒ 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:

- ☒ Low

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

*The financial effect is constituted of reduced electricity costs due to that we have been able to enter a PPA agreement with a favorable fixed low electricity price. In 2024 we received renewable electricity via our Danish power purchase agreement (PPA) at our two Danish sites. The PPA include a fixed price for the electricity and comparing with average spot price in 2024 we saved app. 7.1 MDKK/year by having the PPA agreement. The solar panels at our Italian site is also saving electricity cost due to a fixed price. Almost 0.5MDKK/year savings.*

#### **(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 will increase from current year to short term and further to medium- and long-term due to that we have been able to enter PPA agreements with a favorable fixed low electricity price. In 2024 we received renewable electricity via our Danish power purchase agreement (PPA) at our two Danish sites. The PPA include a fixed price for the electricity and comparing with average spot price in 2024 we saved app 7.1 MDKK/year by having the PPA agreement. On short-term we can add the cost savings (450,000 DKK/year) related to the electricity from the solar panels that was installed at our Italian site in 2023. The reduced cost from the Danish PPA will last until 2029 covering both short and medium time horizon.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)**

7135878

#### **(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)**

7135878

#### **(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)**

7135878

#### **(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)**

28543512

#### **(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)**

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial impact will increase from current year to short term and further to medium-term due to that we have been able to enter PPA agreements with a favorable fixed low electricity price. In 2024 we received renewable electricity via our Danish power purchase agreement (PPA) at our two Danish sites. The PPA include a fixed price for the electricity and comparing with average spot price in 2024 we saved 7.1 MDKK in 2024 by having the PPA agreement. In the current year we can add the cost savings (450,000 DKK/year) related to the electricity from the solar panels that was installed at our Italian site. The savings depend on the average spot price the current year which fluctuates, but is difficult to predict. Future savings are calculated based recent year savings. Accumulative for medium-term the total savings are multiplied by 4 to cover the timeframe 2-5 years.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Internal resources (app. 1200 hours, 600 hours for the first PPA, 300 hours for exploring possibilities for another PPA for rest of Europe and 300 hours for preparing installation of solar panels) for meetings with developers, evaluation of RFP's and management meetings). Constituting app. 1 MDKK.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Our strategy to exploit this opportunity is an integral part of our climate strategy. We have validated net zero near-term targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions and a long-term target of zero emissions in 2050. To achieve these targets a climate transition plan has been developed including several milestones for going 100% renewable within electricity and energy. First milestone is to receive 100% renewable electricity at all EU locations by 2025. In 2020 we signed our first PPA supplying our Danish sites with renewable electricity from January 2022. This agreement turned out to be beneficial both from an environmental and a financial point of view. Continuing exploiting similar possibilities have therefore been an obvious path to include in our transition plan. Governance around our climate strategy has been in place since 2020 including owners that are responsible for achieving emissions and drivers responsible for initiating and managing emission reduction initiatives. On top of that a climate steering committee has been established to track progress on targets and transition plan. Signing power purchase agreements have also been included in incentives for executive management. The solar panels at our Italian site have been governed by the engineering department at the sites and exploring possibilities for an additional PPA and the alternative we ended up deciding with guaranties of origin has been governed by the Corporate procurement department in close cooperation with the project manager for the Climate strategy and the engineering departments on the Italian and the French site.*

## 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

☒ Denmark

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Lundbeck's medicine is based on chemical synthesis and production of Lundbeck's active pharmaceutical ingredients requires a large volume of organic solvents. A large portion of these solvents are today recovered and recycled internally on our Danish chemical site. There is still a huge unrealized potential for recovery of more solvents: Ethanol, Methanol, Acetone and Tetrahydrofurane. Waste streams containing these four solvents and eligible for recovery accounts for approximately 800.000 liters/year correspondant to app. 1300 tons of CO2 in scope 3. Today these solvents are sent for incineration at external waste management plant as chemical waste. The current solvent recovery goal in our Chemical Production is 65% for 2023 and 85% in 2030. With installation of this unit, it is estimated that the overall recovery ratio will increase with at least 5% points. The unit is a substantial corner stone in meeting the ambition of Lundbeck's climate strategy and climate transition plan. The reduction of approximately 1300 tons CO2 /year will be in Scope 3 caused by reduced raw material consumption. It is not expected that the operation of the solvent recovery unit will increase the CO2 emissions in scope 1 & 2. Installation of the recycling unit started in 2024 and is expected to be up running in 2026.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) 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
- ☒ Long-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:

- ☒ 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

*The investment covering the Solvent recovery Unit itself is app. 26 MDKK as well as ancillary equipment and engineering expenses at app. 13 MDKK – in total 39.3 MDKK. Savings on sourcing of raw material is expected to be in the range of app. 7 MDKK. The effect on operational expenses from 2026 will be app. 4 MDKK/year in depreciations and app 2 MDKK/year in other capacity cost (utilities, manpower and reduced waste cost). This leaves a slightly positive EBIT of 0.934 MDKK/year. The unit will be installed during 2024 & 2025 and expected to be up running from 2026, meaning that savings will be effective in medium- and long-term. A standard NPV calculation (7% discount rate) shows a ROI of 14 years. There is no noteworthy financial gain to be harvested, but it is an important contribution on reducing Lundbeck's carbon footprint and thus supporting the climate net zero target.*

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

### (3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2790000

#### (3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2790000

#### (3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

4650000

#### (3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

4650000

#### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*It is expected that approximately 800.000 liters/year of organic solvent will be sent for recovery in the unit. The solvent recovery will save approximately 1300 MT CO2/year (CO2 emissions related to manufacturing of new solvents). Based on the new EU legislation that will come into force from 2025 the CO2 tax is estimated to be 100 EUR/MT. Anticipating that this extra cost will be attributed to the end-user - in this case probably as increased solvent prices - the solvent recovery will save app. 0.93 MDKK/year. The unit will be up running from 2026 meaning it will create savings in 3 years in the medium-term. In total: 2.79 MDKK. On the long-term 5 – 10 years we have 5 years to accumulate cost savings summing up to  $5 \times 0.93$ : 4.65 MDKK.*

#### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

39000000

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of the project is constituted by: Turnkey Distillation unit, Related utility adaptations, Civil works, Engineering & project management and unforeseen expenses summing up to 39 MDKK. All estimates are based on a Basic Design and should be considered as +/- 20%.*

#### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*The business objective is to install a Solvent Recovery Unit (SRU) in order to increase the internal recovery of organic solvents. This will reduce Lundbeck's carbon footprint through CO2e reductions and will upcycle raw materials that today is regarded as waste and sent for incineration. It is expected that approximately 800.000 liters/year of organic solvent will be sent for recovery in the unit. There are currently no authority requirements demanding the increased solvent recovery, but the unit will be a corner stone in Lundbeck's ambition to achieve our net zero target by 2050. The existing solvent recovery activities in Chemical Production (Lumsås and Padova) has for the past years been part of Lundbeck's external communication package on climate action. In addition, the milestone in our climate transition plan*

*including a recovery ratio of 85% will not be met without investing in further solvent recovery capabilities. The initiative is governed and managed by the Vice president and a project manager in our chemical production.*  
[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:

☒ OPEX

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

7135878

##### **(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 financial metric aligned with this opportunity is the financial savings we have had due to our PPA agreement covering our Danish sites and the installation of solar panels at our Italian site. We have fixed electricity prices for both the PPA and the electricity from the solar panels thus the savings is calculated by comparing with the average electricity spot price in the reporting year.*

#### **Climate change**

##### **(3.6.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

10445499

### (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 financial metric is the investment made in the reporting year to realize the opportunity of increasing our recycling of solvents which will reduce cost of virgin solvents from 2026.*

[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

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

#### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*Lundbeck's diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) policy guides our actions within DE&I and makes our intentions transparent. Our dedication to restoring brain health, so every person can be their best, is only possible if our workforce is diverse, our people processes and policies are equitable, and our culture is inclusive to all. To guide and demonstrate our DE&I commitment, we have the following global aspirational targets followed by actions:*

- Strengthen an inclusive culture where all employees have a sense of belonging and equitable opportunities to realize their potential.
- Support a neurodiverse workplace with the best possible work conditions for our employees who have variations in their cognitive profile.
- Ensure a balanced gender representation across all managerial levels and a minimum of 40%

women and a minimum of 40% men in upper management\* by end of 2026. Specifically for the board: Lundbeck promotes and encourages equal opportunities and diversity. In terms of the 2024 Board composition and gender, the Board of Directors consists of seven male representatives and four females: two female Board members elected by the shareholders and two elected by Lundbeck's employees. By 2026 Lundbeck is committed to achieve representation of ~40% of each gender in Board of Directors, elected at the Annual General Meeting.

#### (4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

*Diversity Equity Inclusion Policy.pdf*

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

##### (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### Water

##### (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

##### (4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

##### (4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Until now, Lundbeck has measured, managed, and reported its levels of water consumption and discharge diligently across its four operational sites. In addition, the company has evaluated, among other factors, water-related issues in critical chemical suppliers for the company. The conclusion of this water resource diligent

management procedure is that Lundbeck's impacts and dependency on water resources are not critical nowadays. It is a necessary resource for our production, both directly and upstream, but it is well managed. Despite this, Lundbeck is fully aware of the importance, scarcity, and pressures on this resource globally due to climate change and other environmental and social factors. Therefore, even though it is not a strategic priority in the short term, Lundbeck conducts thorough monitoring of the impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to this resource throughout our value chain.

## Biodiversity

### (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

### (4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

### (4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Until now, Lundbeck has assessed of our impacts, Risks and Opportunities relating to Biodiversity. The company has evaluated, among other factors, direct drivers of biodiversity loss, impact on the state of species, impacts on the extend and condition of ecosystems and impacts and dependencies on eco system services. The conclusion of this biodiversity diligent management process is that Lundbeck's impacts and dependency on biodiversity is not material. Lundbeck is fully aware of the importance and pressures on biodiversity globally due to climate change, pollution and other environmental and social factors. Therefore, even though it is not a strategic priority in the short term, Lundbeck conducts thorough monitoring of the impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to this resource throughout our value chain.

[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



- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Other, please specify :Senior director for Health, safety and environment

#### **(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 Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability strategy, HSE policy and Position on Climate change

#### **(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*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy       |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures      |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |  |

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*At Lundbeck, we have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Board of Directors and Executive Management. The Board of Directors has set up an Audit Committee that advises the Board. The audit committee is among other things responsible for reviewing and approving the sustainability strategy where climate action is included as one of the top priorities. The CEO has the highest responsibility of the sustainability strategy and presents major decisions to the board and committees when relevant. The Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply (C-suite officer) supported by the Senior director for Health, Safety and Environment which also is board member is responsible for preparing suggestions for decision. The CEO has appointed the Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply (PDS) to have the highest responsibility on the climate strategy, climate performance and management and to chair the Climate steering committee. The Climate Steering committee has the highest level of responsibility for climate change and approves our climate targets and strategy before consolidation in the Executive management group. The Steering committee has the responsibility for overseeing progress against targets, initiatives and milestones in our climate transition plan and taking necessary decisions regarding e.g. developing targets, governance structure and employee incentives for implementing climate initiatives, budgets for climate initiatives, supplier engagement model and development of our climate transition plan. In 2024 it was approved that the Steering committee for climate change also should approve identified climate related impacts, risks and opportunities before inclusion in the risk management process and in the newly developed double materiality assessment. Examples of major decisions that has been approved by Executive management and informed to the Board are our decisions in Dec 2019 to join the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" of leading companies aligning their business actions with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement, our SBTi targets (latest our net zero target) and our climate transition plan. Additionally, we include status on scope 1 and 2 climate targets in our quarterly financial release. These announcements are carefully reviewed at Board meetings every quarter. The annual report that includes thorough reporting on climate according to the ESRS standards is thoroughly reviewed by the audit committee and finally approved by the Board of Directors.*  
[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
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

### **(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member**

Additional training

- ☒ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Copenhagen Business School and Danish Industry

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

## **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
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

### **(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member**

#### Additional training

☒ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :Bureau Veritas Certification, Copenhagen Business School and Danish Industry

#### Experience

☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☒ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[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
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

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

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
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Our CEO has appointed our C-Suite Officer, the Executive Vice President (EVP) of Global Product Development & Supply (PDS) to have the highest responsibility on climate issues (Ambition, targets, performance and reporting of risks and opportunities) and to report to Executive management and the board. The EVP of PDS: - Participate at Board meetings and is responsible for reporting progress on scope 1 and 2 targets as part of the Quarterly release, presenting significant decisions within climate change like the “Business Ambition for 1.5°C”, Science Based Targets and the transition plan. - Is member of the Executive management group and responsible for reporting on progress on scope 1, 2 and 3 targets on a quarterly basis and for presenting significant decisions within environment and climate change like Science Based Targets, Power purchase agreements, Transition plan, Value chain engagement. - Is chairing the Climate SteerCo which has the responsibility for developing targets, transition plan, strategy, initiatives and follow progress against targets and take necessary decisions to achieve the targets including prioritizing initiatives. The climate SteerCo has 3 meetings a year. - Employee incentives within climate action is also governed by the Climate SteerCo. – Is member of the CSRD SteerCo that oversee and approve the annual double materiality assessment assessing all ESG related impacts, risks and opportunities. - Is chairing the Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) council which has the highest responsibility within HSE issues and define environmental policies, strategies and targets. - Has the overall responsibility for all production and facility management including Lundbeck's energy costs and management large investments e.g. installation of a large recycling unit for solvents at one of our chemical sites. - Reporting in the Corporate risk register - Communicate corporate decisions to managers and employees at all sites.*

### Water

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply

#### (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
- ☒ Managing 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
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ 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

*Our CEO has appointed our C-Suite Officer, the Executive Vice President (EVP) of Global Product Development & Supply (PDS) to have the highest responsibility on environmental issues (Ambition, targets, performance and reporting of risks and opportunities) and to report to Executive management. The EVP of PDS: – Is member of the CSRD SteerCo that oversee and approve the annual double materiality assessment assessing all ESG related impacts, risks, and opportunities. - Is chairing the Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) council which has the highest responsibility within HSE issues and define environmental policies, strategies, and*

targets. - Has the overall responsibility for all production and facility environmental management including Lundbeck's water-related costs and management of large investments e.g. installation of a large recycling unit for solvents at one of our chemical sites. - Reporting in the Corporate risk register. - Communicate corporate environmental decisions to managers and employees at all sites.

## Biodiversity

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply

### (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
- ☒ Managing 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
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ 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

*Our CEO has appointed our C-Suite Officer, the Executive Vice President (EVP) of Global Product Development & Supply (PDS) to have the highest responsibility on environmental issues (Ambition, targets, performance and reporting of risks and opportunities) and to report to Executive management. The EVP of PDS: – Is member of the CSRD SteerCo that oversee and approve the annual double materiality assessment assessing all ESG related impacts, risks, and opportunities. - Is chairing the Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) council which has the highest responsibility within HSE issues and define environmental policies, strategies, and targets. - Has the overall responsibility for all production and facility environmental management including Lundbeck's biodiversity and pollution related costs and management of large investments. - Reporting in the Corporate risk register. - Communicate corporate environmental decisions to managers and employees at all sites.*

[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

6

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*A 10% share of the Executive Management group's short-term incentive (STI) program is linked to Lundbeck's performance on our Sustainability Strategy. The STI payout is contingent on the achievement of five shared sustainability targets related to Lundbeck's Sustainability Strategy across environment, social and governance objectives. For 2024, these included the number of suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites, the share of the*

underrepresented gender in management, inclusion scores in Lundbeck's 'Our voice' survey, and CSRD reporting; each making up a 2% share respectively. The suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites and CSRD reporting are linked to our climate targets and performance making up 6% of the STI.

## 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

2

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*A 10% share of the Executive Management group's short-term incentive (STI) program is linked to Lundbeck's performance on our Sustainability Strategy. The STI payout is contingent on the achievement of five shared sustainability targets related to Lundbeck's Sustainability Strategy across environment, social and governance objectives. For 2024, these included CSRD reporting which encompass performing double materiality assessments (DMA) on water related issues. The CSRD reporting incl. the DMA make up a 2% share of the 10%. Until now, Lundbeck has measured, managed, and reported its levels of water consumption and discharge across its four operational centers. In addition, water-related issues in critical chemical suppliers for the company is evaluated. The results are included in our DMA and the conclusion is that water resources are not critical. Despite this, Lundbeck is aware of the importance, scarcity, and pressures on water globally and will continue performing thorough DMA.*

[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

☒ Board/Executive board

### (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
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

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

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ 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

*Each of the registered Executive Management members participates in a short-term incentive program that provides an annual cash bonus based on the achievement of predetermined targets for the preceding financial year. The short-term incentive payment levels will be determined by the Board of Directors from year to year. The CEO has a target of up to 100% and a maximum of up to 117% of the fixed annual base salary. The other registered Executive Management members have a target of up to 33.33% and a maximum of up to 50% of the fixed annual base salary. All registered Executive Management members may receive payment below target and potentially no payment in case of performance below target. A 10% share of the Executive Management group's short-term incentive (STI) program is linked to Lundbeck's performance on our Sustainability Strategy. The STI payout is contingent on the achievement of five shared sustainability targets related to Lundbeck's Sustainability Strategy across environment, social and governance objectives. For 2024, these included the number of suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites, the share of the underrepresented gender in management, inclusion scores in Lundbeck's 'Our voice' survey, and CSRD reporting; each making up a 2% share respectively. The suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites and CSRD reporting are linked to our climate targets and performance making up 6% of the STI. The total remuneration of Management in 2024 including tax indemnification amounted to DKK 59.7 million and the total remuneration of Management in 2024 excluding tax indemnification amounted to DKK 62.4 million. The total remuneration split for the Management was 51% fixed and 49% variable remuneration including the tax indemnification.*

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

*The incentives contribute to achievement of our climate targets and directly to achieving two of the milestones in our climate transition plan. The targets are: 1. Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% from 2019 to 2029 2. Reduce 2/3 of scope 3 emissions by 25% from 2019 to 2029. These activities are directly linked to milestones in our transition plan listed in the same order: 1. By 2025 all European sites are covered with renewable electricity. 2. By 2025 have top 50 suppliers to sign our contractual climate commitments requiring suppliers to use renewable electricity or have climate targets aligned with the Paris agreement and to deliver data annually. The third incentive about preparation of annual report in accordance with CSRD guidance support our climate target indirectly by communicating performance and initiatives within our climate strategy and strengthen the quality of our GHG data. All three incentives were achieved.*

### Water

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

#### (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

*Each of the registered Executive Management members participates in a short-term incentive program that provides an annual cash bonus based on the achievement of predetermined targets for the preceding financial year. The short-term incentive payment levels will be determined by the Board of Directors from year to year. The CEO has a target of up to 100% and a maximum of up to 117% of the fixed annual base salary. The other registered Executive Management members have a target of up to 33.33% and a maximum of up to 50% of the fixed annual base salary. All registered Executive Management members may receive payment below target and potentially no payment in case of performance below target. A 10% share of the Executive Management group's short-term incentive (STI) program is linked to Lundbeck's performance on our Sustainability Strategy. The STI payout is contingent on the achievement of five shared sustainability targets related to Lundbeck's Sustainability Strategy across environment, social and governance objectives. For 2024, these included the number of suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites, the share of the underrepresented gender in management, inclusion scores in Lundbeck's 'Our voice' survey, and CSRD reporting; each making up a 2% share respectively. Our water management performance is linked to the CSRD reporting target, to making up, together with the other ESG topics in CSRD, 2% of the STI. The total remuneration of Management in 2024 including tax indemnification amounted to DKK 59.7 million and the total remuneration of Management in 2024 excluding tax indemnification amounted to DKK 62.4 million. The total remuneration split for the Management was 51% fixed and 49% variable remuneration including the tax indemnification.*

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

*Compliance with the CSRD, integrated into the STI for sustainability, has elevated water resource management to the highest executive level at Lundbeck. We closely monitor water consumption in our operations to ensure efficiency and conduct HSE audits in our upstream supply chain, focusing, among other topics, on water management by key chemical suppliers. In 2024, Executive Management evaluated and endorsed the impacts, risks, and opportunities assessments of water management, deeming it non-material compared to other priorities. However, the assessment highlighted its relevance, leading to a decision to continue monitoring it rigorously, as business growth and changes may shift its materiality. The CSRD has been instrumental in setting short- and medium-term priorities for water management at Lundbeck.*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Facilities manager

### (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

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

#### (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

*Incentives description: Climate: 1. Develop and execute a 2024 plan with impactful initiatives to significantly reduce CO2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by end of 2024: Decision on new energy management system, Optimization of central heating system, recommendation for new gas agreement as existing expires Q4 2025 2. Develop 3-year plan (2025-2027) with initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions. Quantitative details and the performance indicator: 5% of salary Regional, sectoral and/or operational context: Site level, operational context.*

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

*The incentive contributes to achievement of: - Annual and long term Scope 1 and 2 absolute targets - Annual target on share of renewable energy and a similar KPI in our Sustainability linked loan - Achievement of milestones in Climate transition plan*

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Procurement manager

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

## Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

## Emission reduction

☒ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify :Emission reduction in scope 3

## 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:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Our Senior vice president of Corp. Procurement has following target as part of the bonus goals: Execute on a 2023 plan with impactful initiatives to significantly reduce CO2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by end of 2024. - Appoint resources to implement initiatives in the plan for 2024. - Develop a 3 year plan (2025 – 2027) with impactful initiatives to significantly reduce CO2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by end August 2024. The developed 2024 plan includes e.g.: Continue efforts on having emission amendments agreed and signed, additional 50 suppliers in 2024, All RfP templates updated to include relevant emission data requirements and obligations, Received emission data from 100 suppliers, Establish contracts for renewable electricity for all European sites, Develop and promote a climate conscious travel policy including decision on new travel management company.*

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

*Emissions from purchased goods and services (cat 1) constitute app. 80% of our scope 3 target boundary in 2024. Supplier engagement and emission reductions at our suppliers is therefore key to achieve our 25% emissions reduction target. Additionally we have following milestones in our Transition plan towards zero emissions: By end of 2025: Renewable electricity must be used by top 50 suppliers, By end of 2030: Renewable electricity must be used by top 300 suppliers, By end of 2040: Renewable electricity must be used by all suppliers. Additionally, we have following milestones in our Transition plan that the targets in Corp. Procurement contributes to: - Business travel: By 2025: 25% reduction of emissions from business travel, By 2040: 40 % emission reduction - Use of renewable electricity: By end of 2025:*



100% use of renewable electricity in EU, By end of 2030: 100% renewable electricity in USA, by end of 2040: 100% Renewable electricity worldwide at all sales affiliates.

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☒ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Senior project manager for the climate strategy

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

☒ Increased alignment of capex with transition plan and/or sustainable finance taxonomy

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☒ Other policies and commitments-related metrics, please specify :Implementation of the CSRD directive

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

The project manager of the climate project had following included in the performance targets.: 1. Develop a 2030 Target - Q2 2. Develop method for calculating Opex and Capex and formalize method - Q4 3. Design internal control framework to ensure validation of transition plan (Reductions, opex, capex) - Q3 4. Develop procedure about governance for climate transition plan, targets and Impact, Risk and opportunities (IRO) - Q3 5. Contribute to formalize a process for identification of IRO's and incorporation of those in the Enterprise risk management (ERM) Process and Lundbeck's risk register - Q4 6. Improve the scenario analysis and formalize the process - Q3 7. Update Climate position in accordance with CSRD - Q4 8. Align Opex and Capex calculation with relevant parts of EU taxonomy - Q4 Concerning: 9. Identify top 50 by emissions and aim at having them to sign addendum. 10. Contribute to establish infrastructure for gathering data from affiliates (fleet/business travel). Quantitative details and the performance indicator: 50% of salary Regional, sectoral and/or operational context

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

All these targets are key to develop Lundbeck's climate short and long term targets, strategy and future planning towards zero emissions and to retain progress towards targets and achievement of milestones in the transition plan. It also support the annual target about: Inclusion in the global environmental benchmark, CDP A list in 2024 and the reporting requirements in CSRD.

[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

#### (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
- ☒ Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Our position on climate change which is considered a policy and covers company wide as it addresses own operations and entire value chain including end of life of our products. The position document must be seen in connection with our Health safety and environment policy and strategy.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :To be among the leaders on climate change within the pharmaceutical industry

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Climate\_Change\_Position\_2025.pdf*

### Row 2

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Our HSE policy applies to our own operations but also emphasizes the importance of engaging with our suppliers to improve their HSE performance and maintaining open and honest dialogue with stakeholders to strengthen collaboration. Our HSE policy is supported by five position documents covering Climate Change, Environmental Footprint, Water, Biodiversity, and Health and Safety at Work. These position documents include specific commitments related to each topic.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Other social commitment, please specify :Lundbeck's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) policy supports our commitment to act responsibly and is an integral part of our Code of Conduct and sustainability framework

#### (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

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*HSE\_Policy\_2025.pdf*

### Row 3

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ 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

☒ Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Our position on Water which is considered a policy and covers company wide as it addresses own operations and entire value chain including end of life of our products. The position document must be seen in connection with our Health, Safety and Environment policy and strategy.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

#### Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

#### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Water\_Position\_2024.pdf*

## Row 4

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Biodiversity

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*Our position on Biodiversity which is considered a policy and covers company wide as it addresses own operations and entire value chain including end of life of our products. The position document must be seen in connection with our Health, Safety and Environment policy and strategy.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years



#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Biodiversity\_Position\_2024.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

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

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

*In relation to Race to zero we have signed the Business ambition for 1,5 pledge and developed science based climate targets in accordance with the requirements. In Science based targets we have developed net zero targets and got them validated by Science based targets. Lundbeck became a signatory of the UN Global Compact in 2009. We continue to promote initiatives that demonstrate our commitment to the 10 principles on human and labor rights, environmental protection and anti-corruption.*

[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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD)

**(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*EFPIA\_white-paper-on-climate-change.pdf*

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

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☑ Mandatory government register
- ☑ Voluntary government register
- ☑ Non-government register

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

*EU Transparency Register: Lundbeck's ID - 118500617129-29 European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA): Lundbeck's ID - EFPIA ID: 978. Dansk Industri (DI): Lundbeck's ID - DI ID: 284927. The Danish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Lif): Lundbeck's ID - Lif ID: 011.*

#### **(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**

*It is described in Lundbeck's HSE management system how internal and external communication is coordinated in the company. Lundbeck's HSE management system is certified according to ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 and in compliance with Art. 8 in DIRECTIVE 2012/27/EU. All communication with policy makers, authorities, trade associations and participation in other networks is coordinated and agreed between the Executive Vice President (EVP) of Product Development & Supply (C-Suite Officer and chairing the Climate steering committee), the Corporate HSE department (subject matter experts), Corporate Compliance & Sustainability and the Corporate Communication department. When needed our CEO is involved, typically when we decide to sign new ambitions or statements. Only the Corporate Communication department can prepare press releases, plan interviews with journalists, prepare corporate news at our homepage or other social media announcements, but the content is always confirmed with Corporate Compliance & Sustainability, the Corporate HSE department and our Executive Vice President of Product Development & Supply. Preparation of input to upcoming legislation, participation in trade associations and networks or climate seminars is performed by managers and subject matter experts from the Corporate HSE department. An example is the participation in development of EFPIA's white paper on climate action where the project manager for Lundbeck's climate strategy participated. Lundbeck's Corporate HSE department is responsible for developing and managing Lundbeck's Climate strategy and for the follow up on all Lundbeck's climate initiatives and targets. The same goes for other environmental topics as water and biodiversity. This means that it is the same managers and employees (subject matter experts) that are responsible for the strategies, that participate in preparing input to new legislation, trade associations and network activities. This ensures consistent communication about our climate strategy and other environmental strategies. The internal communication concerning climate issues is coordinated and performed by the Corporate Communication department I cooperation with Corporate Compliance & Sustainability and the Corporate HSE department. Besides, Lundbeck is an active member of the EFPIA UWWTD group and Danish LIF working group for national implementation (direct contact to government/national policy makers).*

*[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 :European foundation of pharmaceutical industries association (EFPIA)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

#### (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

*Lundbeck's position on climate change and several milestones in our transition plan is consistent with the White paper of EFPIA. In EFPIA's White Paper the EFPIA companies commit to: -Establish and further develop climate policies based on materiality impact for the individual companies, whilst addressing their entire value chains. As Lundbeck is addressing all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in our targets, this is consistent with our strategy. - Set Science based targets. Lundbeck have had*

Science based targets since 2016 - Contribute to reduced energy consumption and increased energy efficiency. Energy optimization and efficiency have been corner stones in Lundbeck climate work for many years - Increase the share of renewable energy at their own sites and along the global value chain. In Lundbeck's transition plan we have milestones for using renewable energy at both our own sites and at our suppliers - Annually and publicly disclose progress towards CO2 targets using recognized methodologies and verified by third parties. Lundbeck is reporting both to CDP and in our Sustainability report about progress and our Sustainability report is being verified by third party The Pharmaceutical Industry undertakes initiatives to promote climate action by supporting: • The principles in UN Global Compact regarding climate • United Nations' Sustainability Development Goal 13, aiming for urgent action to be taken to combat climate change and its impacts • The Paris Climate Accord approved at COP21 by supporting the long-term goal to hold the increase in global average temperatures well below 2C and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5C compared to pre-industrial level • The European Union's ambition to be climate neutral by 2050 Lundbeck signed the Business ambition for 1.5C thus supporting the above initiatives. Lundbeck have been actively engaged in the update of EFPIA's white paper on climate by participating in meetings where level of ambition, content and actual wording has been discussed and commented. The White paper was last updated in September 2023. In 2024 an updated survey about pharma companies' climate performance was prepared and send out for response in 2025. Lundbeck participate actively in updating the survey and also responding to the survey. Results from the survey create the foundation for next update of the white paper. In our Sustainability report we are publicly communicating about our engagement and cooperation with EFPIA.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[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 mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

### (4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

*Select all that apply*

☒ ESRS

☒ Other, please specify :Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

### (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

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Content of environmental policies

- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

*Key figures p. 8 Strategy, targets and progress p.27 Governance p. 42-44, 86 Risk management p. 50-51 Strategy p. 62 Impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities and the DMA p. 63-70 Value chain engagement p. 72 Climate policy, strategy, governance, targets, actions, performance, value chain engagement, assessment and management of impacts, risks and opportunities and climate change adaptation p. 74 - 82*

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*Lundbeck\_Annual\_Report\_2024.pdf*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

*Our annual report follow the requirements set in the CSRD directive and ESRS's.*

### Row 2

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

*Select from:*

- ☒ In voluntary communications

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

*Select from:*

- ☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :CDP result

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Entire page.

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CDP A list announcement LinkedIn.docx

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

CDP A list announcement

### Row 3

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply



☒ Other, please specify :Concrete initiatives within climate and circularity

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

*Entire page*

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*Earth day posts.docx*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

*Communicating importance of environmental action at Earth day.*  
*[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:

☒ Annually

#### Water

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

##### (5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

##### (5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

*Lundbeck conducts an annual evaluation of impacts, risks, and opportunities related to various non-financial topics, including water management. Through this analysis, we have determined the degree of materiality of water-related issues. In 2024 we concluded that, despite diligent management and monitoring, and considering the geographical location of our production sites and main suppliers, water management is not among the company's strategic sustainability priorities.*

Consequently, we believe that, at least in the short term (over the next 2-5 years), the use of tools such as scenario analysis for the topic of water is not urgent as an input for shaping the company's environmental risk strategy. However, it's worth reiterating that water management is a topic that is diligently addressed in our day-to-day operations. We maintain close monitoring of potential external trends that could significantly alter its impact analysis, risk and opportunities, and therefore, its materiality as a theme for Lundbeck, in which case, scenario analysis for this topic would be considered.

[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**

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

#### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### **(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario**

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Requirements from Health organizations e.g. NHS

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing, Restrictions on use of fossil boilers, Rapid deployment of renewable energy, increased sales of electrical vehicles

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The NZE Scenario shows an achievable pathway to achieve Net Zero CO2 emissions by 2050. The scenario also meets key energy-related SDGs and is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C (with a 50% probability) and in line with SSP1. In IEA NZE 2050 and SSP1 following assumptions has been considered material for Lundbeck: 1. Increased use of carbon pricing: We are already experiencing an increase in carbon tax in Denmark and the NZE scenario foresee further increases by 50% in 2030 and a factor 5 in most OECD countries by 2040. 2. Limitations within fossil fuels. NZE predict an 80% decrease in use of fossil fuels in 2050 and no new sales of fossil fuel boilers already by 2025. Uncertainties about availability of renewable fuels and insufficient power in the electricity*

grid is challenging our conversion to electric boilers or biobased fuels. 3. Rapid deployment of renewable energy. In 2030 is predicted four times the scale as in 2020. 4. The NZE also predict 60% increased sales of electric vehicles (EVs) in 2030 followed by an increased need for charging stations. Uncertainty about the speed of this prediction impact in large degree Lundbeck's conversion to electric vehicles. Our Sales force in USA is heavily dependent on an expansion of the grid of charging stations as they are driving many miles a day and need good possibilities for fast charging. Other already experienced changes: 5. EU's Health organizations (our customers) and financial institutions increasing focus on climate change. Examples are NHS in UK that from 2023 started requiring suppliers of medicine to publish carbon reduction plans for contracts larger than £5M. From 2028 we expect they will require product carbon footprint as hard requirement in tenders. Similar requirements are being developed in other European countries' Health organizations making good climate performance a prerequisite for selling products. 6. The financial sector has started to offer sustainability linked loans to promote good climate performance. 7. Increasing number of sustainability regulations like CSRD and EU taxonomy that push corporates to have high climate performance and ambitious targets aligned with the Paris agreement and preferable validated by SBTi.

#### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

We have chosen the IEA NZE 2050/SSP1 and the RCP 8.5 in our scenario analysis because they are representing pathways to achieving the ambitious net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 and limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C (IEA NZE) and a business-as-usual future with warming up to app. 4°C (RCP 8.5). It is recommended by TCFD to include a 1.5°C aligned pathway and a business-as-usual scenario. By using the IEA NZE, we are also looking at a scenario that corresponds to our own 1.5°C aligned climate targets. In our scenario analysis we are using a top-down approach and evaluated several parameters: Carbon pricing, fuel availability, policy regulation, technology, reputation, production and supply chain disruptions, physical damage to assets and changes in demand for our products. Scenario analysis is used for evaluating future business risks and opportunities and to highlight likely financial and non-financial impacts in the future. Additionally, it guides the needed levers and level of ambition in our overall climate strategy.

### **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:

☒ No SSP used

#### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Supplier chain being impacted by climate changes

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The RCP 8.5 predict an average of app. 4°C temperature rise and include both transitional and physical changes. RCP 8.5 is chosen as a second scenario as it is suggested by CDP and TCFD and is considered the business-as-usual scenario. In RCP 8.5 we have focused on the physical scenarios as transitional risks already are covered by IEA NZE. The physical scenarios in RCP 8.5 across the world varies but in general it predicts increased temperature, drought, rising sea levels, changes in precipitation, increased frequency of severe weather events and river flooding. Following assumptions has been considered material for Lundbeck: 1. Increased temperature (4-degree increase) in southern part of Europe where our French site is located increasing the risk for wildfires. 2. App. 20% increased precipitation and increased frequency for river flooding in Eastern North America where our warehouse service provider is located.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*We have chosen the IEA NZE 2050 and the RCP 8.5 in our scenario analysis because they are representing pathways to achieving the ambitious net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 and limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C (IEA NZE) and a business as usual future with warming up to app. 4°C (RCP 8.5). It is recommended by TCFD to include a 1.5°C aligned pathway and a business as usual scenario. By using the RCP 8.5 we are covering the worst case scenario for future climate changes though increasing our possibilities for identifying risks related to climate changes and for securing our business towards these risks (adaptation). In our scenario analysis we are using a top down approach and evaluated several parameters: Carbon pricing, fuel availability, policy regulation, technology, reputation, production and supply chain disruptions, physical damage to assets and changes in demand for our products. Scenario analysis is used for evaluating future business risks and opportunities and to highlight likely financial and non-financial impacts in the future. Additionally, it guides the needed levers and level of ambition in our overall climate strategy.*

*[Add row]*

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

#### Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

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

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

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

We have chosen the IEA NZE 2050 and the RCP 8.5 in our scenario analysis because they are representing pathways to achieving the ambitious net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 and limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C (IEA NZE) and a business-as-usual future with warming of up to app. 4°C (RCP 8.5). It is recommended by TCFD to include a 1.5°C aligned pathway and a more realistic pathway. By using the IEA NZE, we are also looking at a scenario that corresponds to our own 1.5°C aligned climate targets. Scenario analysis is used for evaluating future business risks and opportunities and to highlight financial and non-financial impacts in the future. Additionally, it guides our climate targets and the levers in our climate transition plan. The analysis is mainly focusing on a time horizon of 1 – 10 years covering the time horizon for our SBT target running to 2029 and our financial planning horizon of 0-10 years (short- and long-term). The NZE predict: 1. Increased carbon pricing up to 5 times higher than today across the world: In DK a new carbon tax is being implemented within next 4 years increasing energy related tax with a factor 4. If copying this to the rest of our sites it would constitute less than 0.1% of our revenue. An insignificant extra cost but still guiding our climate strategy and transition plan to have milestones towards 100% renewable energy in scope 1 worldwide in 2035. 2. 80% decrease in use of fossil fuels in 2050 and no new sales of fossil fuel boilers by 2025. At 3 of our sites, we use fossil fuels in our boilers and at 1 site we use biooil. The future limitations within fossil fuel and boilers have initiated preparation of business cases for converting to electric boilers or supply with biofuels. Such a conversion is challenged by limited supply of biofuels and insufficient power in the electricity grid. 3. Rapid deployment of renewable energy. In 2030 four times the scale as in 2020. By Jan 2022 a power purchase agreement (PPA) supplied our two Danish sites with renewable electricity. In 2023 -24 solar panels were installed at our factory in Italy and in 2024 we decided to sign a contract for purchase of GOs for the rest of our European consumption. These initiatives will increase the renewable share to app. 85% an important step towards our 2040 milestone in our transition plan: 100% renewable electricity worldwide. Our PPA agreement and the solar panels are financially beneficial as they are saving cost of app. 8.9 MDKK/year. 4. 60% increased sales of electric vehicles (EVs) in 2030. Lundbeck lease app. 2,800 cars and our Car policies have been impacted by the predictions and the development we see towards EV's. In 2021 EV's were introduced in our Car policy for HQ. At our sales office in USA, that holds most of the fleet, a roadmap for converting to EV's: 50% in 2030 and 100% in 2035 has been developed. In USA the charging grid is challenging and delay the conversion to EV's. In 2024 it was decided to convert 50% of the fleet to hybrids as a first step. 5. In line with the NZE predictions about increased requirements to companies from different stakeholders we are already experiencing increased focus on climate change from Health organizations (our customers), financial institutions and regulators. Examples are NHS in UK requiring suppliers of medicine to publish carbon reduction plans for contracts larger than £5M and from 2028 introducing hard requirements for product carbon footprints in tenders. Similar requirements are being developed in other EU countries making climate performance a prerequisite for selling products. The financial sector is offering sustainability linked loans to promote good climate performance and an increasing number of sustainability regulations like CSRD, CSDDD and EU taxonomy pushes corporates to have high climate performance and ambitious targets. All these developments are guiding our climate targets and strategy. The analysis of the RCP 8.5 scenario concludes that we should continue to evaluate physical risks at our sites and suppliers. The



RCP 8.5 predict: 3–4-degree increased temperature in the south of Europe increasing the risk for wildfires at our French site. A fire gap analysis has been prepared guiding the decisions about further fire protection. The financial impact from a wildfire is estimated to 1,54 MDKK and future cost for increased fire protection is app. 8 MDKK. 6. 20% increased precipitation and increased frequency for river flooding in Eastern North America where our warehouse provider is located close to a river. This location is considered to have high risk for river flooding. If a flooding occur our stock inventory will decrease and have a financial impact at 176 MDKK. To mitigate this risk a dual warehouse solution in Nevada was established in 2021/22. The scenario analysis emphasizes the importance of considering the results in our risk management process and when deciding milestones in our transition plan.  
[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:

☒ Yes

### **(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment**

Lundbeck is not generating revenue that contributes to fossil fuel expansion, but fossil fuels are used in the production of our medicines. Fossil fuel use and phase out of fossil fuel use is related to our scope 1 and 2 emissions that constitute 13% of our total emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3). As we are transitioning fast towards renewable electricity it is primarily in scope 1 that Lundbeck is using fossil fuels for boilers and in the fleet. Phase out of fossil fuels is addressed in milestones in our climate transition plan. By 2035 we will use 100% renewable fuels at our production sites and by 2050 also at our sales affiliates. The conversion at our sites is expected to happen before 2035 as our near-term net zero target is guiding a fast speed in our scope 1 and 2 reductions and EU legislation have introduced no new

sales of fossil fuel boilers by 2025. For our fleet we are challenged by the slow implementation of a comprehensive charging grid in USA. But a roadmap has been developed including milestones for conversion to EV's: 50% in 2030 and 100% in 2035. For scope 2 we are also converting to use 100% renewable electricity. By 2025 use 100% renewable electricity at all EU locations, by 2030 100% also in USA and by 2040 100% renewable worldwide.

### (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

Our climate transition plan was published in Feb 2023 along with our Sustainability report for 2022. It was made publicly available at [www.lundbeck.com](http://www.lundbeck.com) at the same time. Additionally, it was presented at the General assemble in March 2023. It is included in our annual reporting where levers and milestones are explained. The annual report is published before the general assembly where all shareholders have the opportunity to raise questions and comments. In addition it available at our homepage and just underneath the link to the transition we have implemented a possibility to give feedback to the transition plan via a link that is open for all public. Thus, investors and all other stakeholders can give feedback to the transition plan.

### (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

The main challenge related to achieving the milestones in our transition plan are our Scope 3 value chain emissions that constitute more than 80% of total emissions. Close collaboration with suppliers and business partners is therefore key to achieve our targets. A key assumption is that fossil fuels will be phased out across the globe to enable suppliers to convert to renewable energy sources. This also include fuels for flights and ships. A general phase out of fossil fuels relates to another challenge we have in our scope 1 emissions from sites and fleet. We are dependent on increased development/production of renewable fuels and electricity, expansion of capacity in the electricity grid, and implementation of comprehensive charging grid. Lastly, we are challenged by the medical legislation that prioritizes patient safety first and upholds strict requirements to purity of raw materials, protection of medicine etc. making it difficult to get new production methods and raw materials approved. Inclusion of sustainable solutions like allowing new materials for packaging and use of biobased raw materials is key for our transition to having net zero emissions. Allowing widespread use of electronic leaflets for medicine is another example on a needed change in the legislation. When developing the transition plan challenges and key assumptions were identified. The main challenges are described in the transition plan. Progress towards the transition plan is monitored closely at all Climate Steering Committee meetings (3 times a year). At the meetings progress and challenges are discussed and needed actions and resources identified. Every year before the budget process a plan for the upcoming year and 3 years ahead is decided and included in the budget process. E.g. in 2023 it was decided to invest in a new recycling unit for recycling solvents at our Danish chemical site thus reducing emissions from purchased virgin solvents. Installation of the unit began in 2024.

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

*Milestones and progress on milestones for 2025: 1. Use 100% renewable electricity at all EU locations. Status by year end 2024: Renewable electricity share was 75%. Contract in place for guarantees of origin to secure 100% renewable electricity at all EU sites and affiliates from 2025. 2. Emissions from business travel reduced by 25% compared to 2019. Status by end 2024: Emissions reduced by 12%. Primo 2025 a new travel policy was launched. The new travel policy is expected to reduce emissions from travel by at least 2025% compared to 2019 emissions. 3. Air logistic moved to sea on longest routes. Since 2019 these emissions are reduced by -29% due to moving from air to sea. Ultimo 2024 longest routes were moved from air to sea. 2024. 4. Sustainable fuel used in 50% air logistics. Business cases for sustainable fuel were presented for the Climate SteerCo medio 2024. Due to that sustainable fuel will raise cost significantly it was decided to also explore other possibilities for reducing emissions from distribution. A plan for gradual introduction of sustainable fuel and other reduction possibilities will be presented for the climate SteerCo medio 2025. 5. Renewable electricity used at top 50 suppliers. Lundbeck's climate commitment requiring suppliers to use renewable electricity or to have Science based targets was signed by 51 top suppliers by end of 2024.*

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

*Transition plan Colors 16.9 SBTi.pdf*

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Our transition plan indirectly address biodiversity and nature as many initiatives focus on recycling materials, bio-based materials, reducing waste and other circular initiatives.

### (5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

*Our transition plan indirectly address biodiversity and nature primarily due to that climate change and biodiversity impacts are closely linked to each other meaning that reducing missions also reduces the impact on biodiversity. In addition many of our initiatives focus on recycling materials, bio-based materials, reducing and recycling waste and other circular initiatives.*

*[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
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ 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

- ☒ 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 financial planning runs up to 10 years and using this time horizon we only see that, the top concerns for our patients are effectiveness of the treatment and the cost of the medicine. Lundbeck's products are mainly based on chemicals and chemical synthesis and only a very small part is based on proteins. Neither of these raw materials are dependent on biological raw materials, that could be affected by climate changes. Additionally, our products are pharmaceutical products that must follow strict medical regulation and none of our products or the packaging materials are allowed by this regulation to change due to climate risks or opportunities. We expect that some future products will be developed based on biologics that potentially are impacted by climate changes, but development of pharmaceutical products up to market launch takes 10 -15 years and risks related to new products are continuously being evaluated via our risk management system. Another area that indirectly influences our business and climate strategy is EU's, Health organizations (our customers) and financial institutions increasing focus on climate change. Examples are NHS in UK that from 2023 has required suppliers of medicine to publish carbon reduction plans for contracts larger than £5M and from 2028 they will*

require life cycle assessments on pharma products as part of the tender process. Similar requirements are being developed in other countries Health organizations making good climate performance a prerequisite for selling products. This has primo 2025 sparked initiation of a project for developing an eco-design guideline with the aim of including environmental and climate considerations throughout the development, manufacturing, packaging and distribution of our products. Also, the financial sector has started to offer sustainability linked loans to promote good climate performance. A substantial business decision in 2022 was to exploit this opportunity and consult our banking partners and agree on a sustainability loan where we can save up to 2.8 MDKK in interests if 3 defined KPI's are achieved (2 of them climate related). This loan is running until ultimo 2025. Another substantial business decision in 2022/23 was to revise our climate target to follow SBTi' net zero guidance and by ding that continue to support the Business ambition for 1.5C pledge. Our net zero target was validated by SBTi primo 2024.

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (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

Many of our suppliers and partners are situated in Europe and USA at locations where extreme weather events rarely have a character that affect product reliability, but we do have suppliers and partners located in Japan, India and China at locations that are considered to have a high or medium risk for acute physical risks like flooding, tsunami and/or chronic physical risks like drought and temperature rise. Every year a Business Impact Analysis is prepared based on results from e.g. factory risk assessments made by our key partners. The primary focus of this process is to get an overview of the risk of business interruption, the size of the potential impact, mitigating actions and finally decide the size of our business insurance. Based on this process a continuity plan is being decided. The most critical risk with financial impact identified in 2024 was our warehouse service provider located in Tennessee, USA close to a river. A location that today is considered to have a high risk for flooding. To mitigate business interruption caused by a potential flooding the most substantial mitigating action at our warehouse service provider in Tennessee, USA, is that we have implemented dual warehousing in Nevada, USA to secure continued supply. In the event of a flooding incident at the warehouse in Tennessee, it will take app. 2 weeks to get the warehouse in Nevada up running with the same capacity. Potential financial impact is estimated to 176 MDKK. To further reduce the period of time for resupplying lost inventory, Lundbeck will engage with manufacturers to expedite the re-supply. Time horizon: 1-10 years.

## Investment in R&D

### (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

*The way our investment in Research and Development are affected is through requirements to our Contract Research Organizations (CRO's) to comply with our code of conduct and by our audits: Both activities have the purpose to ensure proper conditions at their sites. The most substantial business decision influencing our cooperation with CRO's is our decision about developing a Net zero Science Based Target. This target includes absolute reductions in our scope 3 where CRO services are constituting a significant part and therefore selected to be enrolled in our scope 3 reduction activities. To address this challenge, we started in 2022 to ask our suppliers to sign a contractual commitment on climate change. In our transition plan we have a milestone about top 50 suppliers have signed the commitment by 2025. Many of our CRO's are a in the group of top 50 suppliers, and by end of 2024 the biggest have been enrolled in this initiative. For a few of them we are also cooperating on exploring further climate related opportunities in clinical trials like using remote trials. EU's, Health organizations (our customers) are increasing their focus on climate change. Examples are NHS in UK that from 2023 has required suppliers of medicine to publish carbon reduction plans for contracts larger than £5M and from 2028 they will require life cycle assessments on pharma products as part of the tender process. Similar requirements are being developed in other countries Health organizations making good climate performance a prerequisite for selling products. This has primo 2025 sparked initiation of a project for developing an eco-design guideline with the aim of including environmental and climate considerations throughout the development, manufacturing, packaging and distribution of our products.*

### 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

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

*As an integral part of Lundbeck's sustainability strategy Lundbeck has defined a climate strategy that includes ambitious climate targets and committed to milestones for converting to renewable electricity in our climate transition plan. Entering power purchase agreements (PPA) with renewable electricity has shown to be favorable also from a financial perspective as we have been able to get a fixed price for the electricity that has been lower than spot price. Lundbeck's two Danish sites were covered by a PPA from January 2022. In 2023-24 solar panels were installed at our factory in Italy. A business case for a European PPA was explored and negotiations with a provider initiated, but due to other business strategic decisions we had to skip the PPA. Instead an agreement about purchasing guaranties of origin has been made covering all our EU sites incl. sales affiliates with renewable electricity by primo 2025. Both PPA agreements and the solar panels reduces indirect cost with app. 7.1 MDKK/year. Opportunities that are a part of Lundbeck's climate strategy is governed by the Climate steering committee but managed and implemented by the relevant business unit. Thus, the PPA agreement, solar panels and purchase of GO's have been implemented in a cooperation between the corp. procurement department and the engineering departments on the sites.*

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risks

### (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

*Lundbeck has a production site located in a high-risk area in France. The site in France is packaging app. 2/3 of our internal produced products. The risk was identified some years back and a fire gap analysis was prepared by a third party in 2021. The combination of "elevated" forest close to the site (less than 12 meters on the north and east side of the site) situated above roof level, the roof construction consist of a bitumen felt with polystyrene underneath and that the site is one big common construction a roof fire is likely to involve the entire building complex with complete destruction of the site as a consequence. Thus affecting 100% of stock at the time of the fire and impacting direct costs due to business interruptions in the period until all production is transferred and reestablished at partly our DK site and partly at an external contract manufacturer. During the last 4 years we have been implementing mitigating actions like clearing 50 meters at the north and east side of the site to increase factory distance to trees and bushes. Reinforcement of daily recorded controls on fire permit during works on the roof has been implemented to reduce risk of fire triggering since 2023. And replacement of roof material towards less flammable material is planned to be implemented in 2025-2027. Total cost of adaptation actions is estimated to 8 MDKK. The risk assessment is managed and governed as part of our annual business impact analysis and integrated in the overall risk management process.*



## 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

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

Lundbeck's medicine is based on chemical synthesis and production of Lundbeck's active pharmaceutical ingredients requires a large volume of organic solvents. As an integral part of Lundbeck's sustainability strategy Lundbeck has defined a climate strategy that includes ambitious climate targets and committed to milestones for circular solutions. Recycling of solvents reduces the need for purchasing virgin solvents and reduces indirect costs and GHG emissions in our scope 3. In 2023 it was approved to install a new recycling unit at our Danish chemical site increasing our recycling percentage of solvents by 5%. This is an important contribution for achieving the milestone in our climate transition plan aiming at 85% in 2030. Approval of the installation of a recycling unit is a big investment impacting the financial planning of app. 40 MDKK. Installation of the unit started ultimo 2024 and will continue in 2025. Opportunities that are a part of Lundbeck's climate strategy is governed by the Climate steering committee but managed and implemented by the relevant business unit. Thus, the business case for the recycling unit and the entire approval process is done by line of business and managed by the relevant site.

[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

☒ Direct costs

☒ Indirect costs

☒ Capital expenditures



### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

*In 2022 our net zero SBTi target and transition plan was approved by the Climate Steering Committee and consolidated in the Executive management group. Primo 2024 the targets were validated by SBTi. As a part of this approval process estimates on the related budgets for the largest initiatives were presented for the Climate Steering Committee. Going forward the transition plan will drive decisions on investments and costs related to achieving our climate targets. Every year as part of the budget planning initiatives for emission reductions incl. budgets for each initiative that are included in our transition plan will be presented and approved by the Climate Steering Committee and the approved initiatives will be included in the further budget process. This enables management to arbitrate between different options and to choose the most virtuous and efficient ones in order to achieve our organization's strategic goals. In 2023 the initiative about exploring a power purchase agreement (PPA) for our European sites and installation of another recycling unit at our Danish chemical site have been the most substantive decisions impacting the financial planning. Both initiatives are seen as opportunities to achieve our climate targets. Due to other strategic business decisions, the PPA agreement was cancelled, and instead solar panels have been installed and an agreement for purchasing guaranties of origin has been settled. The solar panels will create a cost reduction (indirect cost) whereas the recycling unit require capital expenditure for purchasing and installation activities. Payback time is 14 years. The guaranty of origin comes with an annual direct cost.*

## Row 2

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Revenues

☒ Direct costs

☒ Assets

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (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

*Business risks (physical and transitional) are identified via our annual business impact analysis, our risk management process internal assessments performed by subject matter experts and the recently developed double materiality assessment. In 2024 two risks were considered material. The risk for a wildfire at our pharmaceutical site in Valbonne and the risk for flooding at one of our warehouse suppliers. The pharmaceutical production site is packaging app. 2/3 of our internal produced products. Thus affecting 100% of stock at the time of the fire and impacting direct costs due to business interruptions in the period until all production is transferred and reestablished at partly our DK site and partly at an external contract manufacturer. During the last 4 years mitigating actions (fire protection activities) have been implemented and will continue to be implemented in the upcoming years estimated to a total of 8 MDKK. Direct costs for these initiatives are included in the financial planning. The warehouse supplier is running a warehouse for our medicine and in case the supplier experiences a serious flooding, large part of our medicine can be damaged, and our stock inventory seriously decreased. The most substantial mitigating action to reduce business interruption caused by flooding at our warehouse service provider in Tennessee, USA, is that we have implemented dual warehousing in Nevada, USA to secure continued supply. In the event of a flooding incident at the warehouse in Tennessee all products will be moved to the warehouse in Nevada lasting app. 2 weeks. In addition, we have an insurance that covers business interruption. It is difficult to separate activities that mitigates supply chain interruptions solely caused by physical climate risks. Most activities are performed due to a mix of different risks all causing loss of inventory or business interruption. All mitigating actions are included in our financial planning.*

[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

### (5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

#### Row 1

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

*Select from:*

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

#### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

*Select from:*

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

*Select from:*

☒ Climate change mitigation

#### (5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

#### (5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

#### (5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

5

#### (5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

95

#### (5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

*In accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy, Lundbeck is required to report on the sustainability profile of its Revenue, Capital Expenditure (CAPEX), and Operating Expenditure (OPEX). This process entails the screening of Lundbeck's business activities against the potentially sustainable activities listed in the EU Taxonomy's delegated legislation to identify our eligible share of Revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX (i.e., eligibility assessment), and the evaluation of compliance with*

technical screening criteria (Substantial contribution & Do no significant harm) and the Minimum Safeguards (i.e., alignment assessment). Lundbeck conducts its eligibility screening against the activities that contribute to Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources (WTR), Transition to a Circular Economy (CE), Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC), and Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO). In 2024, the following were deemed eligible: • Manufacture of medicinal products • Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles • Construction of new buildings • Renovation of existing buildings OPEX eligibility entails a review of the general ledger entries in our Statement of Profit or Loss. Focusing only on climate change mitigation related activities (hence excluding Manufacture of medicinal products) by this approach, Lundbeck identified OPEX related to 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' and 'Construction of new buildings'. In 2024, Lundbeck updated the methodology for its OPEX denominator resulting in 5% eligibility only for the three mentioned economic activities.

## Row 2

### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

### (5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

#### **(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)**

0

#### **(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)**

0

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

0

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

0

#### **(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)**

1

#### **(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)**

1

#### **(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition**

*In accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy, Lundbeck is required to report on the sustainability profile of its Revenue, Capital Expenditure (CAPEX), and Operating Expenditure (OPEX). This process entails the screening of Lundbeck's business activities against the potentially sustainable activities listed in the EU Taxonomy's delegated legislation to identify our eligible share of Revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX (i.e., eligibility assessment), and the evaluation of compliance with technical screening criteria (Substantial contribution & Do no significant harm) and the Minimum Safeguards (i.e., alignment assessment). Lundbeck conducts its eligibility screening against the activities that contribute to Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources (WTR), Transition to a Circular Economy (CE), Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC), and Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO). In 2024, the following were deemed eligible: • Manufacture of medicinal products • Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles' • Construction of new buildings • Renovation of existing buildings Lundbeck assesses the CAPEX eligibility by reviewing its acquisitions in the financial year and by linking them to eligible economic activities. In 2024, Lundbeck identified eligible projects under 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. The first two activities are related to our renovation projects and car fleet, respectively. The latter two are associated with the construction of our In-Vivo facility, as well as tangible assets from*

production and intangible IP rights from the acquisition of Longboard. Focusing only on climate change mitigation related activities (hence excluding Manufacture of medicinal products) by this approach, Lundbeck identified CAPEX related to 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' and 'Construction of new buildings'. In 2024, Lundbeck updated the methodology for its CAPEX denominator resulting in 1% eligibility only for the three mentioned economic activities.

### Row 3

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :TCFD and CDP guidance on transition plan

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

10445499

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

0

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

3

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

0

#### (5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

*The financial metrics that are reported are costs related to activities in our climate transition plan that is aligned with CDP and TCFD guidance's. In our transition plan we have milestones for recycling 85% of used solvents in chemical production by 2030. Currently the recycling percentage is 62%. To achieve our milestone a new recycling unit is being installed at one of our chemical sites. We expect this will increase the recycling percentage to 85% thus aligned with our transition plan. The reported financial metric reflects the investment we have made in the reporting year for the recycling unit. In 2024 the investment in the recycling unit constituted less than 1% of total Capex whereas in 2025 it is estimated to constitute 3%.*

[Add row]

## **(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.**

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.4.2.1) Economic activity**

Select from:

☒ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

#### **(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

#### **(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**



**(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

200974613

**(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

5

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

pg. 97 from the 2024 Annual Report "CAPEX Lundbeck assesses the CAPEX eligibility by reviewing its acquisitions in the financial year (Notes 7 and 8, pages 163-167) and by linking them to eligible economic activities. In 2024, Lundbeck identified eligible projects under 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. The first two activities are related to our renovation projects and car fleet, respectively. The latter two are associated with the construction of our In-Vivo facility (see page 135), as well as tangible assets from production and intangible IP rights from the acquisition of Long board1. Due to these significant additions, our 2024 eligibility is 99%, compared to 27% in 2023. OPEX OPEX eligibility entails a review of the general ledger entries in our Statement of Profit or Loss (see page 147). By this approach, Lundbeck identified OPEX related to 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. In 2024, Lundbeck updated the methodology for its OPEX denominator (see footnote 1 at page 99) resulting in 6% eligibility, compared to 7% in 2023 (restated)."

**(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ No**(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in

*the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.*

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*Lundbeck\_Annual\_Report\_2024.pdf*

**Row 2**

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Renovation of existing buildings

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

#### (5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

70366068

#### (5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

#### (5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12165146

#### (5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

pg. 97 from the 2024 Annual Report "CAPEX Lundbeck assesses the CAPEX eligibility by reviewing its acquisitions in the financial year (Notes 7 and 8, pages 163-167) and by linking them to eligible economic activities. In 2024, Lundbeck identified eligible projects under 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. The first two activities are related to our renovation projects and car fleet, respectively. The latter two are associated with the construction of our In-Vivo facility (see page 135), as well as tangible assets from production and intangible IP rights from the acquisition of Long board1. Due to these significant additions, our 2024 eligibility is 99%, compared to 27% in 2023. OPEX OPEX eligibility entails a review of the general ledger entries in our Statement of Profit or Loss (see page 147). By this approach, Lundbeck identified OPEX related to 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. In 2024, Lundbeck updated the methodology for its OPEX denominator (see footnote 1 at page 99) resulting in 6% eligibility, compared to 7% in 2023 (restated)."

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Lundbeck\_Annual\_Report\_2024.pdf

### Row 3

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction of new buildings

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

190079099

#### (5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

pg. 97 from the 2024 Annual Report "CAPEX Lundbeck assesses the CAPEX eligibility by reviewing its acquisitions in the financial year (Notes 7 and 8, pages 163-167) and by linking them to eligible economic activities. In 2024, Lundbeck identified eligible projects under 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. The first two activities are related to our renovation projects and car fleet, respectively. The latter two are associated with the construction of our In-Vivo facility (see page 135), as well as tangible assets from production and intangible IP rights from the acquisition of Long board1. Due to these significant additions, our 2024 eligibility is 99%, compared to 27% in 2023. OPEX OPEX eligibility entails a review of the general ledger entries in our Statement of Profit or Loss (see page 147). By this approach, Lundbeck identified OPEX related to 'Renovation of existing buildings', 'Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Manufacture of medicinal products'. In 2024, Lundbeck updated the methodology for its OPEX denominator (see footnote 1 at page 99) resulting in 6% eligibility, compared to 7% in 2023 (restated)."

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to

*pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

☒ No

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*To determine alignment, we assessed the technical screening criteria for our eligible 2024 activities '7.1 Construction of new buildings' (Climate change mitigation) '7.2 Renovation of existing buildings' (Climate change mitigation) and '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' (Climate change mitigation). Lundbeck was unable to gather sufficient evidence to determine alignment with the 'Substantial contribution' and the 'Do no significant harm' (DNSH) criteria. This is due to the need to consolidate and refine the available documentation and to establish more tailored processes to retrieve the applicable data points in the years ahead. That being said given Lundbeck's business model, the most material sustainability impact can be achieved by making a substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (PPC 1.2). Since most of our current product ingredients portfolio is not naturally occurring, biodegradable, or mineralized (criterion 1.1) and Lundbeck cannot currently fulfill the product substitution criteria (criterion 1.2), it is impossible to claim alignment for the 'Manufacture of medicinal products' in 2024. As part of our development of new products, Lundbeck continues applying green chemistry screening processes and conducting environmental impact assessments (pages 76 & 93). Working towards the alignment of other eligible activities irrelevant to our business model is not currently a strategic priority and is subject to data limitations.*

#### **(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

☒ No

#### **(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

*Lundbeck\_Annual\_Report\_2024.pdf*  
[Add row]

**(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.**

### (5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

*Following the outcome of the technical screening criteria assessment, Lundbeck has initiated internal stakeholder engagements and scoping of the Minimum Safeguards requirements pursuant to Article 18 of the EU taxonomy but has not performed a full-scale assessment in 2024. It should be noted that Lundbeck is committed to promoting business ethics, including human and labor rights in collaboration with business partners. Lundbeck has strong governance, management, monitoring, and disclosures in place for ensuring responsible business conduct, including maintaining an ethical culture, and prevention of corruption, unethical marketing or anti-competitive behavior. In conclusion, Lundbeck has limited Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX and OPEX for 'Climate change mitigation' and 'Climate change adaptation', none to be reported as aligned. Lundbeck has Taxonomy-eligible turnover, CAPEX and OPEX for 'Pollution prevention and control', to be assessed for alignment from financial year 2025.*

### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*For reporting period 2023, Lundbeck was required to expand the scope of its eligibility assessment to also include activities contributing to 'Climate change mitigation' and 'Climate change adaptation' (Regulation (EU) 2023/2485) and the economic activities which contribute to the other four environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of the EU Taxonomy (Environmental delegated Act (EU) 2023/2486): • 'the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources' (Water) – Annex I • 'the transition to a circular economy' (Circular economy) - Annex II • 'pollution prevention and control' (Pollution) - Annex III • 'the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems' (Biodiversity) - Annex IV Due to this being the first reporting year covering economic activities specifically relevant for the pharmaceutical industry (Pollution – Annex III), Lundbeck thoroughly evaluated the regulatory requirements and the EU Taxonomy FAQs, to design appropriate tools and methodologies to assess the eligibility of its Turnover, CAPEX and OPEX against the activities '1.1. Manufacture of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) or active substances' and '1.2 Manufacture of products. As industry best practice evolves, Lundbeck expects to incorporate new learnings into future reporting.*

### (5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

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



3827

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

157

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

32

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

-18

#### (5.9.5) Please explain

*Our material water-related CAPEX in 2024 are linked to our investment in a solvent recovery unit at our production site in Lumsås, Denmark. The project spans from 2024 to 2025, with a total investment of approximately 40 million DKK. This includes around 26 million DKK for the solvent recovery unit itself and about 13 million DKK for ancillary equipment and engineering expenses. The CAPEX addition for this reporting period increased by 3827% with a total CAPEX addition of approximately 10 million DKK compared to 0,27 million DKK in 2023. An increase in CAPEX addition is anticipated for the Solvent Recovery Unit project, corresponding to 157% for the next reporting period. Our water-related OPEX include costs associated with water purchases, treatment, drainage, and other water-related activities. In the reporting year, our water-related OPEX increased by 32%. Based on half-year figures and extrapolation, we estimate an 18% decrease in water-related OPEX in the next reporting period.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### (5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.10.2) Environmental externality priced

Select all that apply

☒ Other

#### (5.10.5) Other environmental externalities priced

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Energy reductions

#### (5.10.6) Further details of other environmental externalities priced

*In Denmark it was previously possible to sell our energy reductions to an energy supplier for a fixed price. This means that when new projects were identified, typically in the Engineering department, energy savings and carbon reductions are calculated. The benefit from selling the energy reductions was included in the final calculations for the project. The pricing system means that projects with large energy reduction potentials were favored. We considered that an internal price on carbon because this structure increases the possibility for energy activities to be favored over other activities. Today this is not an option anymore. Instead, it is possible to apply for grants when implementing energy reducing initiatives. Very similar to the possibility we have at our French site. In 2024 we have applied for grants for 3 energy projects with a potential energy saving at 547 MWh/year corresponding to a CO2 reduction at 24 tons of CO2. The grant we can apply for is calculated by multiplying the annual energy reduction (KWh) by 0.1 DKK/KWh multiplied with the expected lifetime of the project. This corresponds to 500DKK/tons CO2. We expect to receive in grants 150,000 DKK for the projects we have submitted with a saving of 24 tons CO2.*

[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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from:	Select all that apply

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

*All suppliers' emissions are calculated based on spend, activity or supplier data. Top 300 per emission is considered to have substantive impact.*

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

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

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

300

### **Water**

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Basin/landscape condition

☒ Dependence on water

☒ Impact on water availability

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

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

Lundbeck classifies its suppliers based on their dependencies on water resources using the CDP Water Impact Index and the country risk levels. The CDP Water Impact Index considers the 'Specialty Chemicals' industry as critical in terms of water dependencies. The country risk levels are determined by the water risk score from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Aqueduct tool.

#### (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

164

[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

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*Climate impacts from value chain are evaluated based on the suppliers' emissions. Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers are calculated based on either spend, volumes or data delivered by the supplier. Based on their emissions we are engaging with our top 300 suppliers. In our transition plan we have several milestones for this initiative. We also include our contract manufacturing organizations that are important for us due to strategic perspective, in our supplier engagement program. Finally, we have our partners where we also have started cooperation around climate action. By doing so we are engaging with the suppliers that has the biggest impact with the aim of improving their climate performance. To reduce risks from supply chain interruptions Lundbeck has a risk management process. The risk management process includes insurance inspections including climate related risk assessment of our most critical suppliers ranking the risk for e.g. flooding and storms. The process includes that all our partners prepare factory risk assessments that describes factory risks, including climate risks and how they are mitigated. Annually risk assessment workshops covering all production areas, warehouses, contract manufacturers, suppliers and supporting functions are performed. The aim of this process is to get an overview of business interruption impact and mitigation of risks securing a resilient supply chain e.g. by establishing dual sourcing and increasing our production flexibility.*

### Water

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*Lundbeck has a due diligence process in place for critical supplies, particularly for chemical raw materials in high risk countries. In this process, suppliers are scored, classified, and engaged according to a score that includes, among other environmental factors, criteria on water consumption levels and wastewater handling. Said due diligence process is carried out as follows: • First, the procurement department carries out periodic in-person pre-assessments of all suppliers related to*

production. In cases where these pre-assessments result in a low score, the CHSE team conducts a more thorough audit and proposes recommendations for improvement. • On the other hand, every time a new contractual relationship begins with a new chemical supplier located in countries considered high risk based on HSE factors, the CHSE team carries out an audit scoring from 1-5 based on observations made on topics such as pollution, environmental incidents and their management, water consumption and wastewater handling, business ethics issues and aspects related to health and safety. Those suppliers that obtain a final score of 4-5 are not visited again. Those who score below 4 are monitored through future audits at 3-4 years. Process that continues until said suppliers reach a score of 4-5. For suppliers that score a 1 but are critical to the company, the re-audit is carried out on a yearly basis.  
[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**

*A decision tree covering compliance and different degrees of non-compliance has been developed. This guides the category managers in deciding what action to take depending on the degree of supplier compliance. Suppliers that refuse to sign our climate commitment are always revisited after 1 year to show the importance of signing our climate commitment. So far only few suppliers have refused to sign.*

### **Water**

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*Lundbeck conducts an annual evaluation of impacts, risks, and opportunities related to various non-financial topics, including water management. Through this analysis, we have determined the degree of materiality of water-related issues in comparison to other topics. We concluded that, despite diligent management and monitoring, and considering the geographical location of our production sites and main suppliers, water management is not among the company's strategic sustainability priorities. Consequently, we believe that, at least in the short term (over the next 2-5 years), the inclusion of water related criteria in our purchasing processes is not urgent as an input for shaping the company's environmental risk strategy. However, it's worth reiterating that water management is a topic that is diligently addressed in our day-to-day operations. We maintain close monitoring of potential external trends that could significantly alter its impact analysis, risk and opportunities, and therefore, its materiality as a theme for Lundbeck, in which case, including water criteria in purchasing processes would be considered.*

[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:

☒ 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

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

Select from:

☒ 100%



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

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

#### **(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:*

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

#### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

Lundbeck has a supplier engagement program covering all suppliers except suppliers of business travel, distribution of goods and car leasing agencies. The implementation of the program started late 2022 and is gradually being rolled out starting with top 300 suppliers by emissions. Suppliers must via a contractual commitment have a science-based targets or use renewable electricity. If a supplier cannot fulfil our requirements or have suggestions for adjustments to the contract several pathways have been developed in a decision tree that must be followed. This includes evaluation of supplier's suggested changes to the commitment by the Corp. health, safety and environmental department and dialogue with the supplier about need for support and alternative possibilities. If supplier won't enter a dialogue and will not sign the case is escalated in the line of business where the contracts criticality and strategic importance is evaluated. If the result is that Lundbeck accept that the supplier denies signing, the supplier will be contacted again after 1 year and evaluated again.

## Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Purchasing of low-carbon or renewable energy

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (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:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Lundbeck has a supplier engagement program covering all suppliers except suppliers of business travel, distribution of goods and car leasing agencies. The implementation of the program started late 2022 and is gradually being rolled out starting with top 300 suppliers by emissions. Suppliers must via a contractual commitment have a science-based targets or use renewable electricity and deliver emission data annually to Lundbeck. If a supplier cannot fulfil our requirements or have suggestions for adjustments to the contract several pathways have been developed in a decision tree that must be followed. This includes evaluation of supplier's suggested changes to the commitment by the Corp. health, safety and environmental department and dialogue with the supplier about need for support and alternative possibilities. If supplier won't enter a dialogue and will not sign the case is escalated in the line of business where the contracts criticality and strategic importance is evaluated. If the result is that Lundbeck accept that the supplier denies signing, the supplier will be contacted again after 1 year and evaluated again.*

### 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

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### **(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:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Lundbeck has a supplier engagement program covering all suppliers except suppliers of business travel, distribution of goods and car leasing agencies. The implementation of the program started late 2022 and is gradually being rolled out starting with top 300 suppliers by emissions. Suppliers must via a contractual commitment accept to deliver emission data annually to Lundbeck. If a supplier cannot fulfil our requirements or have suggestions for adjustments to the contract several pathways have been developed in a decision tree that must be followed. This includes evaluation of supplier's suggested changes to the commitment by the Corp. health, safety and environmental department and dialogue with the supplier about need for support and alternative possibilities. If supplier won't enter a dialogue and will not sign the case is escalated in the line of business where the contracts criticality and strategic importance is evaluated. If the result is that Lundbeck accept that the supplier denies signing, the supplier will be contacted again after 1 year and evaluated again.*

[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

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

#### Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

#### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

### (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:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

*Lundbeck has a supplier engagement program covering all suppliers except suppliers of business travel, distribution of goods and car leasing agencies. The reason for excluding suppliers of business travels, distribution and car leasing in the general supplier engagement program is that the service from these suppliers all relate to transportation where we have other more targeted requirements to the suppliers. The implementation of the general supplier engagement program started late 2022 and is gradually being rolled out starting with top 300 suppliers by emissions. Suppliers must via a contractual commitment have a science-based target or use renewable electricity and deliver emission data annually to Lundbeck. If a supplier is challenged in complying with the contractual commitment a dialogue is initiated with the focus of identifying: 1. Where lies the challenge? Sometimes it is only a matter of understanding the requirements 2. Is the supplier interested in complying with the requirement in the future? 3. Do the supplier need help to comply with the requirements? If a supplier need help for complying appropriate help will be planned. It can be anything from help with calculation of GHG emissions to understanding SBTi guidance and what it requires to submit SBTi targets. An example is our largest contract manufacturing organization where we offered a two-day training and knowledge sharing to help them calculate GHG emissions and develop SBTi targets. By offering help and training also vulnerable suppliers with less capabilities can improve their climate performance when signing our commitment. Special focus is on the clinical research organizations (CRO's) that constitute a large part of our scope 3 emissions. Here we have a more extensive cooperation that includes regular dialogue and exploring opportunities for reducing emissions from the service they provide. A clinical trial requires severe travel activity for the CRO to monitor*

patients. Possibilities for using remote monitoring is an example on how we work with reducing emissions from the CRO's. Measure of success is monitored through how many suppliers that we engage with and that also sign our climate commitment. We have several milestones in our transition plan covering this initiative: By 2025 top 50 suppliers must have signed, by 2030 top 300 etc. Engagement is considered a success when these milestones are achieved. By ultimo 2024 51 of top 50 suppliers had signed.

#### **(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 :The engagement help the supplier to be able to comply with our climate commitment on having SBTi target or use renewable electricity and to deliver GHG emission data.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

### **Water**

#### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Lundbeck conduct on-site HSE audits at our chemical suppliers in high risk countries (majority located in India and China). A mandatory topic on the audit agenda is assessing and inspecting water related issues like the wastewater treatment.

[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 :Partners

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes  
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Align on climate ambitions

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

*Partnering with external specialists in their respective fields of brain disease is a cornerstone of Lundbeck's strategy. Our primary ambition is to find innovative projects and products that will advance neuroscience and develop novel and innovative treatments for patients. Successful partnerships, from early-stage science to commercialization, have been one of the main drivers in establishing Lundbeck's current position in brain science. Emissions from our partners contribute to our scope 3 emissions and become therefore important for us to cooperate with and align on climate action.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success



*One of our partners is by far the biggest both when it comes to spend and emissions. We have therefore had dialogue with the partner to evaluate their climate performance. The evaluation showed that our partner are having science based targets and are willing to deliver emission data to us annually. This means that they fulfill our contractual climate commitment that we use for our suppliers. In 2025 we expanded the collaboration with our partner to include development of a lifecycle assessment on one of the products Lundbeck has developed and manufacture in close collaboration with this partner. This will include sharing of detailed information about the product's manufacturing and value chain.*

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 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

*Lundbeck respond to surveys on climate and other environmental topics from our customers. We see an increasing focus from customers on requesting information on climate and for rating suppliers accordingly. An example is UK's National Health Service (NHS) that has developed an extensive questionnaire with several questions within climate which they score and evaluate as part of the evaluation of the pharmaceutical companies.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Lundbeck are generally able to respond to questionnaires from customers and by doing so still be able to be a chosen supplier. Looking ahead NHS expect to include lifecycle assessments as a hard requirement in tenders and similar development is on its way in a few other EU countries. This has initiated a project in Lundbeck including development of lifecycle assessments for two of our products and to develop an eco-design guideline with the purpose of systematically include environmental consideration in the entire value chain of our products from research to patient use. As a part of this project Lundbeck expect to gain knowledge and acquire software to be able to develop life cycle assessments internally in the company.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 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

Lundbeck is responding to different indexes like CDP and report in our annual report about our climate performance. Due to CSRD our annual report include extensive reporting on our material topics. Climate mitigation and adaptation is considered material. We do not have any specific requests from investors within this, but we do believe that being transparent on sustainability topics in general can create positive awareness and avoid negative press.

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We do not have any specific measurements of the effect of our reporting to indexes, but we do believe it secure our reputation when we perform well in the indexes.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Financial institutions

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

*Obtaining sustainability linked loan with defined climate related milestones is beneficial for Lundbeck and the financial institutions. If achieving the defined milestones Lundbeck get reduced interests and at the same time the financial institution support their sustainability agenda about motivating companies to work with sustainability.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*In the sustainability linked Loan that Lundbeck has obtained there are two climate related milestones we must achieve to receive reduced interests. One is about reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions increasing the needed percentage for reduced emissions on a yearly basis from 2021 - 2025. The other is related to the share of renewable electricity also annually increasing the percentage share. So far Lundbeck has achieved all the annual milestones for these two targets.*  
[Add row]

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

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.12.1) Requesting member**

*Select from:*

#### **(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

#### **(5.12.4) Initiative category and type**

Change to supplier operations

☒ Increase proportion of renewable energy purchased

#### **(5.12.5) Details of initiative**

*In 2024 our share of renewable sources in total energy consumption was 52%. This is a 2% increase compared to 2023. More will follow in the years to come. E.g. Lundbeck have initiated a green electricity transition plan for our own operation sites. By now our 2 sites in Denmark is covered by a PPA providing 100% green electricity from a solar park. And at our Italian site we have installed solar panels. Beginning primo 2025 we will purchase guaranties of origin to cover the rest of our electricity consumption at our European productions sites and sales affiliates with renewable electricity.*

#### **(5.12.6) Expected benefits**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
- ☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

#### (5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

#### (5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

62

#### (5.12.11) Please explain

*The lifetime savings is difficult to assess - however our share of renewable sources in total energy consumption will increase over the years. In 2025 our green electricity share for own production sites will be raised to 100%. This corresponds to almost 15.500 MWh more green electricity compared to 2024. Making this part green will save Lundbeck 3.100 tons CO2 a year. Making a very rough assumption, it takes 10 years for all electricity production in Europe to become green. The lifetime savings for Lundbeck is  $10 \times 3.100 = 31.000$  tons CO2. So Lundbeck do boost the green transition process in Europe by changing and using green electricity a lot sooner as it would be available in the grid. Products sold to CVS Health corresponds to 0,02% of Lundbeck CO2 emission. Reduction at CVS Health: 62 tons in 10 years.*

[Add row]

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

##### (5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

### (5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We already have an internal initiative that address engagement with our suppliers on climate action.

### (5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

*We have implemented the use of contractual commitment with our suppliers about renewable electricity, science based targets and gathering of emission data - but it is not due the the CDP Supply Chain Initiative. We also have other types of knowledge sharing and cooperation with selected suppliers regarding more sustainable products and services.*

*[Fixed row]*

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

#### Climate change

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*According to the GHG protocol we have to set organizational boundaries and choose between two approaches: Financial control or Operational control. Operational control approach is chosen to be the best approach due to that Lundbeck has full authority to introduce and implement policies at all our production and research sites. Lundbeck's energy and GHG-emissions for scope 1 and 2 are calculated within organizational boundaries that adhere to the principles of 'operational control'. The scope of these boundaries encompasses Lundbeck's four main production sites in Valby, Lumsås, Valbonne, and Padova, two US-based R&D sites in La Jolla and Seattle and all our administrative and sales affiliates worldwide. Additionally, all company vehicles operated by Lundbeck is also included in the organizational boundary as Lundbeck has control over what cars that are leased and how far they drive.*

#### Water

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*Water-related indicators are: Potable water consumption, unfiltered water consumption and wastewater. Operational control is the consolidation approach used. This includes the consolidation in m3 of these figures of our production sites: Valby (DK), Lumsås (DK), Valbonne (FR), and Padova (IT). As water withdrawal and disposal is not material to Lundbeck figures will not be made public in Lundbeck sustainability statements – but be available on our webpage.*

#### Plastics

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*Plastics is not applicable to Lundbeck. No data is disclosed in public reporting. Lundbeck uses plastics both in the packaging of its products and in some of its products in the form of a microplastic called Crospovidone which is used as an excipient. None of the risks and/or analyzed in relation to the use of these plastics have been considered significant for the company. These risks are: - Risk of increased taxation on all packaging materials placed on the market: The upcoming regulation for extended producer responsibility will require companies that place large amounts of complex packaging materials on the market to pay higher taxes. Although the exact amount is currently unknown, it will be clarified in the near future. Lundbeck estimates the cost to be approximately 8 million DKK, based on current taxation in the Swedish market (see ref. "Estimated EPR cost"). This amount is not considered a material financial effect for the company. - Risk of microplastic pollution affecting the environment or the human health: considered as not material due to only having one substance considered a microplastic used as an excipient in just one product of the company, SELINCRO. In addition, the microplastic, called CROSPVIDONE, does not present a high risk to the environment according to the European Chemical Agency (ECHA).*

## Biodiversity

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*Lundbeck does not disclose any biodiversity data in public reporting. We do however have internal initiatives reported on internal channels.*  
*[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?

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

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

*Due to implementation of CSRD, the boundary of scope 1 and 2 have been expanded to also cover own controlled sales affiliates, which haven't been included previously*  
[Fixed row]

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

#### **(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated**

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

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

*As part of our alignment with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) requirements, we have undertaken a recalculation of our base year emissions. This recalculation was necessary due to a change in organizational boundary definitions, specifically the inclusion of previously excluded affiliates. We apply a materiality threshold of 5% for base year recalculations. Recalculations are triggered when structural changes—such as mergers, acquisitions, divestments, or updates in reporting boundaries—are deemed to result in a variance exceeding this threshold, ensuring the consistency and comparability of emissions over time.*

#### **(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation**

Select from:

☒ Yes

[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*

- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

## **(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**

*CO2 emission from the use of district heating and electricity. Lundbeck have used the Scope 2 accounting method (GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, January 2015). Both the location based and the market based approach is used in our annual public reporting of CO2 emissions.*  
*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

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

### **Scope 1**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

290175

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Direct scope 1 emissions include greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) that occur related to and including consumption of gas, oil, and refrigerants used in production (e.g. emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles). All consumed energy is monitored by building-specific meter readings or invoices. The quantity of consumed energy sources is multiplied by relevant emission factors provided by the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Emissions data from Lundbeck's owned or controlled vehicle fleet are provided directly by the associated leasing company or calculated based on consumed fuel multiplied with relevant emission factors. Primary data from an estimated 57% of the company cars are retrieved and used to extrapolate emissions from Lundbeck's full fleet activity.*

### **Scope 2 (location-based)**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

15151

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

Scope 2 emissions includes all indirect emissions related to the generation of acquired and consumed electricity and district heating. All consumed energy is monitored by building-specific meter readings and invoices if meter readings are not available. The emissions are reported as location-based and are derived from consumed energy multiplied with relevant location-based emission factors provided by DEFRA.

## Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

14818

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes all indirect emissions related to the generation of acquired and consumed electricity and district heating. All consumed energy is monitored by building-specific meter readings or invoices. The emissions are reported primarily as market-based emissions, where consumed scope 2 energy is multiplied with market-specific emission factors provided directly from the energy supplier. Where market-specific emissions are not available, the best available location-based emission factors provided by DEFRA are used for the reporting in line with the GHG protocol hierarchy.

## Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

86636

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of raw materials purchased or acquired by Lundbeck. We have differentiated between the purchase of product-related goods that are sold to customers (1a), and non-product related goods (1b) (indirect procurement). 1a – Purchased Goods and Services, Product Related: Emissions related to the sourcing of materials used within the pharmaceutical products as well as the manufacture and transportation within the supply chain. 1b – Purchased Goods and Services, Non-Product Related: Emissions from all non-product-related purchases like CRO services, laboratory

consumables and advertising. Calculation is based on spend data and volume data/proxy. These data are obtained in our purchasing system. 1a: Are calculated based on quantity data obtained from Lundbeck which details materials purchased with their associated weight (in either tons or liters). Materials are reviewed and a pragmatic approach is undertaken to match each item to an emission factor, most of which is derived from the Ecoinvent 3.0 database. For items where the weight is deemed to be of a low value, an average emission factor has been applied. The pragmatic approach has aimed to cover at least 85% of each Lundbeck material group prior to applying an average emission factor. For finished goods purchased as part of the CMO relationships, a proxy is used. 1b: Lundbeck's spend data is broken down by supplier. Focus have been put to ensure the spend data did not include items that have been accounted for using the quantity data (1a). Each spend category/supplier spend line item was allocated a relevant EEIO emission factor.

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16169

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

All of Lundbeck's spend data was inserted in our footprint model. Capital expenditure was identified within Lundbeck's spend data. Each spend category was allocated a relevant EEIO factor. If the category fits between two EEIO categories, then the model allows a weighted EEIO factor to be allocated to the category. All the spend categories were then multiplied by the relevant EEIO factors to calculate emissions. Capital goods includes all upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods that have been purchased within the reporting period. Capital goods are those that are treated as fixed assets or as property, plant and equipment, and are typically amortized over the life of the asset. Goods expensed in the accounting year (i.e. operating expenditure or "Opex") is not included in this inventory - but in Category 1. Calculation is based on spend data only. These data are obtained in our purchasing system. No specific emission factors provided by the suppliers was used.

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7612.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel and electricity quantities by relevant upstream emission factors. For fuel consumption for company vehicles, not all Lundbeck locations had available data. Therefore calculations were performed by The Carbon Trust to pro-rate these quantities. All calculations for upstream fuel and electricity emissions are shown in the model. Key assumptions: BEIS - UK conversion factors from DEFRA database - cover the Danish and global factors. Data Sources: Consumption data (MWh) from scope 1 and scope 2 are directly used. This category includes the upstream emissions relating to the production of fuels and electricity consumed by Lundbeck, not already accounted for in scope 1 and 2. For all fuel-related consumption, as accounted for in Scope 1 and 2, there are associated emissions to extract gas/coal/oil etc., transport and process it before it is combusted (known as well to tank, WTT). There are also transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in supplying electricity – these emissions are accounted for in this category. Lundbeck input electricity and fuel consumption data on an annual basis. These data is obtained directly from the suppliers by invoice or online meter readings. The modelling approach uses known consumption data (from the scope 1 and 2 calculations) multiplied by appropriate WTT.*

### Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10541

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Inbound logistics: Due to the volume and variety of purchased goods an average approach was taken to calculate these emissions from transport of goods from Tier 1 suppliers to Lundbeck. For the majority of purchased goods the Ecoinvent 3.0 database was used as the source for emission factors (EF). Ecoinvent provides EF's both with and without transport, and this difference is used to estimate the inbound logistics. For purchased materials/goods where this was not possible, average emission factors (based on the known Ecoinvent data) were used. Purchased logistics: Lundbeck have key third party logistics suppliers. They provide emissions data on a quarterly basis. Emission data provided by main distributors has been used directly in the model. For some third party logistics providers, emissions data was not available for the well-to-wheel (WtW) phase of activity - hence calculated assumed WtW emissions is based on the data provided by Lundbeck's other third party logistics providers. For one supplier (due to the lack of primary CO2 data) the tons of goods transported has been multiplied by the assumed average distance travelled. This has been multiplied by a BEIS 2019 emission factor to determine total emissions. Where spend data was used (locally procured logistics), transport spend items were identified and EEIO factors applied against these. Ecoinvent 3.0 emission factors are used for the inbound logistics calculations. For purchased logistics, BEIS (DEFRA) conversion are used (if primary data from the supplier are not available) to provide the full Well to Wheel (WtW) emissions.*

### Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

281.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The total tonnage of waste has been provided, along the end of life treatment. Factors are applied to the different waste streams. This takes in to account the end of life treatment of the waste, as well as the waste category. The volume of waste is multiplied by the appropriate BEIS emission factor, based on disposal method and waste type (recycling, incineration, landfill, biological treatment). Key assumptions: BEIS - UK conversion factors from DEFRA database - cover the Danish and global factors. Data Sources: Annual HSE data in the HSE database providing an Excel – detailing tons of chemicals gone to waste across Lundbeck sites and the treatment method. This category is emissions from the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated by Lundbeck's owned or controlled operations. Our suppliers have provided waste totals by tonnage for chemical and non-chemical waste as well as the waste treatment method for all sites operated by Lundbeck.*

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

16580

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Business Travel includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. This includes emissions that are caused due to employees travelling by air, road, rail and boat and includes also emissions associated with hotel stays. Air travel emissions is provided by Lundbeck's travel agent CWT (covering DK, SE, NO, PL and CH) and the US travel agent. An uplift was applied to account for any missing flight data. Emissions are directly calculated for the modes of transport (distance data) and for hotels (number of nights). Hotels are rated as 4 star. Uplifts were applied to account for any missing data. Other modes of transport (taxi and rail) that did not have distance data were estimated based on the assumption of travel undertaken by Lundbeck employees. The relevant BEIS emission factors were then applied to these. Primary CO<sub>2</sub> data are provided directly by the travel agents once a year in a report. They also report number of hotel nights. Employees reimbursed for driving own vehicles is also based on primary data. Uplifts were applied to account for any missing data.*



## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Category 7 – Employee commuting refers to all emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Employee number data multiplied by the average commuting emissions per person. Commuting types cover: Automobile travel, bus travel, rail travel, air travel, subway, bicycling and walking. Average emission factors for commuting by country classification have been calculated by The Carbon Trust. These are multiplied by the total number of employees within each country. Travel for business purposes should be captured in Category 6, Business Travel. Key assumptions: Data based on UK Office of National Statistics and US statistics data as well as further assumptions. Average commuting data for different countries has been taken from the following and used within the model: <http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Transport/Commute/Distance>. Data Sources: The employee numbers are provided by Lundbeck's human resources department. BEIS emissions factors are used to calculate emissions for each method of travel.*

## Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

942.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Category 8 includes emissions associated with operation of property where we do not have operational control or assets that are leased by Lundbeck from a third-party proprietor, and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. The approach undertaken has been to use Lundbeck's spend data and to apply average environmental extended input-output (EEIO) emission factors to the items relating to upstream leased assets. Only spend data is used and converted to emission data by use of EEIO emissions factors. The complete list of spend data is used in the footprint model. Each spend category was allocated a relevant EEIO factor. If*

the category fits between two EEIO categories, then the model allows a weighted EEIO factor to be allocated to the category. All the spend categories were then multiplied by the relevant EEIO factors to calculate emissions.

## Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

721.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Downstream transportation and distribution covers the transport of sold finished goods to customers, only if paid for by a third party. All inbound and outbound logistics paid for by Lundbeck are not captured in this category. Therefore, this category captures the additional movement of Lundbeck sold products, after being sold to a third party. In Lundbeck's case, sales are made to hospitals and wholesalers. Hospitals are end customers and so no onward transport or storage accounted for under category "Downstream transportation and distribution" is applicable for these customers. The sales to wholesalers do include elements of downstream transportation and distribution and have been calculated as part of this category. Transportation: Tons of goods sold per country has been combined with country data detailing whether airfreight is used and whether delivery to an agent occurs. Estimations around average distance travelled per country and the mode of transport used have been applied. For each country, appropriate well-to-tank (WTT) and tank-to-wheel (TTW) kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne.km emission factors have been applied for each country to derive total emissions. Warehouse storage: Tons of goods sold by product type have been obtained from the Lundbeck sales data by filtering for finished goods, trading good, Sold & EPR System. Estimations around number of days in storage have been made along with kilograms of product per pallet and the number of stacked pallets. Kilograms of product per square meter of warehouse space has been determined from the data and estimations and emissions factors applied to calculate total emissions. Key Assumptions: Lundbeck has little data on downstream transport and warehousing not paid for by Lundbeck, so broad assumptions have been used. Estimations for onwards distances & travel modes were applied for the various countries Lundbeck sell to. Estimations for warehouse storage were applied including kilograms of goods per pallet, the stacking of pallets and the number of days goods are stored in the warehouse.*

## Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category includes customer's emissions relating to the intermediate chemicals/APIs (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) sold by Lundbeck to third parties for further processing. For example the conversion of APIs into finalized pharmaceutical products. A proxy emission has been developed based on the tons of intermediate chemicals transferred internally (from chemical production facilities to pharmaceutical production facilities) within Lundbeck and the associated scope 1 and 2 emissions for the production facility sites. The proxy factor has then been applied against tons of intermediate chemicals sold externally to determine emissions for this category.*

## Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category refers to emissions from the use of goods and services sold by Lundbeck to end users. The GHG protocol draws a distinction between direct and indirect use phase. Direct use phase relates to emissions from direct use of a product, e.g. electricity consumption from a lamp. Indirect use phase relates to energy associated with using a product, but not directly consumed by the product, e.g. the energy used to wash clothing. A company should report all direct use phase emissions, and may optionally report indirect use phase. Exclusion Statement: The vast majority of Lundbeck products use no energy when stored, used or consumed. A few e.g. IV-dosed products and products that needs to be kept in fridge have a minimal footprint. CO2 emission from the category is calculated to be less than 0.2% of total Scope 3 CO2 emissions, the category is deemed not relevant (based on assumption of 5% energy use in 55 fridges using EU standard electricity consumption). Therefore this category has been excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.*

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category refers to emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of the products sold by Lundbeck at their end of life. This would include disposal of packaging, rather than the medication itself, as generally emissions associated to this category are deemed to be minimal given the assumption that all medication will be taken by the end customer. Averages for the end of life treatment of packaging for different countries and regions has been obtained through external research. Based on these and tons of sold goods per region data, emissions have been derived by the application of BEIS emission factors. In Denmark, Italy & France, it is assumed that all blister packs are generally incinerated. For other countries where Lundbeck sell products to, external research has been undertaken to understand the treatment of waste.*

## Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category includes emissions associated with the operation of property or assets that are leased by Lundbeck to a third-party proprietor, and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Exclusion Statement: Category 13 has been excluded from Lundbeck Scope 3 inventory as Lundbeck have no down stream leased assets.*

## Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Category 14 includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or 2. This category is applicable to franchisors, who should account for the scope 1 and 2 emissions of franchisees. The GHG protocol defines a franchise as a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e. companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). Exclusion Statement: Category 14 has been excluded from the Scope 3 Inventory as Lundbeck have no franchise relationships.*

## Scope 3 category 15: Investments

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Category 15 contains all emissions associated with Lundbeck investments not already included in scope 1 and 2. These investments are most often either: • Minority shareholdings in companies not accounted for using the accounting boundary chosen for Scope 1 and 2. • General portfolio investments utilizing cash reserves. Exclusion Statement: Category 15 has been excluded from the Scope 3 Inventory as Lundbeck have no further investment relationships.*

## Scope 3: Other (upstream)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Lundbeck do not have any significant activities regarding other upstream activities. All relevant score 3 categories are evaluated and already covered in the CO2 inventory/footprint model.*

## **Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Lundbeck do not have any significant activities regarding other downstream activities. All relevant score 3 categories are evaluated and already covered in the CO2 inventory/footprint model.*

*[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)**

20415.13

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 GHG emissions Direct scope 1 emissions include greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the consumption of gas, oil, and refrigerants used in production (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, and vehicles). All consumed energy is monitored by building-specific meter readings or invoices and estimation (1%) where primary data is unavailable. The quantity of consumed energy sources is multiplied by relevant emission factors provided by the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA 2023). Emissions data from Lundbeck's owned or controlled vehicle fleet is provided directly by the associated leasing company or calculated based on consumed fuel multiplied by relevant emission factors. Primary data from 73% (2023: 75%) of the company cars is used to extrapolate emissions from Lundbeck's full fleet activity.*

*[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)

11525

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

7088

#### (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Scope 2 GHG emissions Scope 2 emissions includes all indirect emissions related to the generation of acquired and consumed electricity and district heating. All consumed energy is monitored by building-specific meter readings, invoices, or estimation (10%) where primary data is unavailable. Scope 2 GHG location-based The emissions are reported as location-based and are derived from consumed energy multiplied by relevant location-based emission factors provided by DEFRA 2023. Scope 2 GHG market-based The emissions are reported primarily as market-based emissions, where consumed scope 2 energy is multiplied by market-specific emission factors provided directly from the energy supplier. Where market-specific emissions are unavailable, the best available location-based emission factors provided by DEFRA 2023 are used for the reporting in line with the GHG Protocol hierarchy. Lundbeck purchases bundled certificates of origin derived from our PPA agreement that covers 100% of the electricity consumption in Denmark (two sites). Bundled certificates of origin covering 40% of the total energy consumption in scope 2. At two of Lundbeck's sites (Krakow and La Jolla), unbundled certificates are bought by the landlord of the facility. The unbundled certificates constitute 2% of the total energy consumption (excl. subsidiaries) in scope 2*

[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)

137195

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

24

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of raw materials purchased or acquired by Lundbeck. We have differentiated between the purchase of product-related goods that are sold to customers (1a), and non-product related goods (1b) (indirect procurement). 1a - Purchased Goods and Services, Product Related: Emissions related to the sourcing of materials used within the pharmaceutical products as well as the manufacture and transportation within the supply chain. 1b - Purchased Goods and Services, Non-Product Related: Emissions from all non-product-related purchases like CRO services, laboratory consumables and advertising. 1a: Purchased goods and services (product) = 20.329 tons CO2e 1b: Purchased goods and services (non-product) = 116.866 tons CO2e Total: 137.195 tons CO2e The category cover 61% of total footprint and 70,6% of scope 3 Emissions 2024: 137.195 tons CO2e Emission 2022: 118.771 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 22,63% increase, primarily due to increase of total spend, emission data is corrected for inflation and currency exchange rates and correction in use of supplier specific emission data. Calculation is based on spend data and volume data/proxy. These data are obtained in our purchasing system. Supplier specific emissions have been obtained by 24% of suppliers. 1a: Are calculated based on quantity data obtained from Lundbeck which details materials purchased with their associated weight (in either tons or liters). Materials are reviewed and a pragmatic approach is undertaken to match each item to an emission factor, most of which is derived from the Ecoinvent 3.0 database. For items where the weight is deemed to be of a low value, an average emission factor has been applied. The pragmatic approach has aimed to cover at least 85% of each Lundbeck material group prior to applying an average emission factor. For finished goods purchased as part of the CMO relationships, a proxy is used. 1b: Lundbeck's spend data is broken down by supplier. Focus have been put to ensure the spend data did not include items that have been accounted for using the quantity data (1a). Each spend category/supplier spend line item was allocated a relevant EEIO emission factor.*

## Capital goods

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated



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

15295

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*All of Lundbeck's spend data was inserted in our footprint model. Capital expenditure was identified within Lundbeck's spend data. Each spend category was allocated a relevant EEIO factor. If the category fits between two EEIO categories, then the model allows a weighted EEIO factor to be allocated to the category. All the spend categories were then multiplied by the relevant EEIO factors to calculate emissions. The category cover 7% of total value chain and 8% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 15.295 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 7.675 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 99,3% increase, primarily due to annual purchase fluctuations determined by different needs for new equipment. Capital goods includes all upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods that have been purchased within the reporting period. Capital goods are those that are treated as fixed assets or as property, plant and equipment, and are typically amortized over the life of the asset. Goods expensed in the accounting year (i.e. operating expenditure or "Opex") is not included in this inventory - but in Category 1. Calculation is based on spend data only. These data are obtained in our purchasing system. No specific emission factors provided by the suppliers was used*

## 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)

7507

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel and electricity quantities by relevant upstream emission factors. For fuel consumption for company vehicles, not all Lundbeck locations had available data. Therefore calculations were performed by The Carbon Trust to pro-rate these quantities. All calculations for upstream fuel and electricity emissions are shown in the model. Key assumptions: BEIS - UK conversion factors from DEFRA database - cover the Danish and global factors. Data Sources: Consumption data (MWh) from scope 1 and scope 2 are directly used. The category cover 3% of total value chain and 4% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 7.507 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Emission 2023: 6.366 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Corresponds to a 17,9% increase, primarily due to decrease in scope 1 and 2 consumption data. This category includes the upstream emissions relating to the production of fuels and electricity consumed by Lundbeck, not already accounted for in scope 1 and 2. For all fuel-related consumption, as accounted for in Scope 1 and 2, there are associated emissions to extract gas/coal/oil etc., transport and process it before it is combusted (known as well to tank, WTT). There are also transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in supplying electricity - these emissions are accounted for in this category. Lundbeck input electricity and fuel consumption data on an annual basis. These data is obtained directly from the suppliers by invoice or online meter readings. The modelling approach uses known consumption data (from the scope 1 and 2 calculations) multiplied by appropriate WTT.

### Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

9023

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average data method

☒ Spend-based method

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

48

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Inbound logistics: Due to the volume and variety of purchased goods an average approach was taken to calculate these emissions from transport of goods from Tier 1 suppliers to Lundbeck. For the majority of purchased goods the Ecoinvent 3.0 database was used as the source for emission factors (EF). Ecoinvent provides EF's both with and without transport, and this difference is used to estimate the inbound logistics. For purchased materials/goods where this was not possible, average emission factors (based on the known Ecoinvent data) were used. Purchased logistics: Lundbeck have key third party logistics suppliers. They provide emissions data on a quarterly basis. Emission data provided by main distributors has been used directly in the model. For some third party logistics providers, emissions data was not available for the well-to-wheel (WtW) phase of activity - hence calculated assumed WtW emissions is based on the data provided by Lundbeck's other third party logistics providers. For one supplier (due to the lack of primary CO2 data) the tons of goods transported has been multiplied by the assumed average distance travelled. This has been multiplied by a BEIS 2019 emission factor to determine total emissions. Where spend data was used (locally procured logistics), transport spend items were identified and EEIO factors applied against these. Ecoinvent 3.0 emission factors are used for the inbound logistics calculations. For purchased logistics, BEIS (DEFRA) conversion are used (if primary data from the supplier are not available) to provide the full Well to Wheel (WtW) emissions. The category cover 4% of total value chain and 5% of scope 3 Emission 2023: 9.023 tons CO2e Emission 2022: 9.300 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 3% decrease, primarily due to increased activity in distribution, despite the relocation of transport via lower emission sea transport instead of air. 3.757 tons CO2e was reported directly by our major outbound third party logistics providers on air, sea and road. This corresponds to 48 %. The rest of the emissions are calculated by using spend data and applying appropriate emission factors.*

### Waste generated in operations

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

190

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The total tonnage of waste has been provided, along the end of life treatment. Factors are applied to the different waste streams. This takes in to account the end of life treatment of the waste, as well as the waste category. The volume of waste is multiplied by the appropriate BEIS emission factor, based on disposal method and waste type (recycling, incineration, landfill, biological treatment). Key assumptions: BEIS - UK conversion factors from DEFRA database - cover the Danish and global factors. Data Sources: Annual HSE data in the HSE database providing an Excel - detailing tons of chemicals gone to waste across Lundbeck sites and the treatment method. The category cover 0.1% of total value chain and 0.1% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 190 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 268 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 29,1% decrease. This category is emissions from the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated by Lundbeck's owned or controlled operations. Our suppliers have provided waste totals by tonnage for chemical and non-chemical waste as well as the waste treatment method for all sites operated by Lundbeck.*

### Business travel

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

14560

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Business Travel includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. This includes emissions that are caused due to employees travelling by air, road, rail and boat and includes also emissions associated with hotel stays. Air travel emissions is provided by Lundbeck's travel agent CWT (covering DK, SE, NO, PL and CH) and the US travel agent. An uplift was applied to account for any missing flight data. Emissions are directly calculated for the modes of transport (distance data) and for hotels (number of nights). Hotels are rated as 4 star. Uplifts were applied to account for any missing data. Other modes of transport (taxi and rail) that did not have distance data were estimated based on the assumption of travel undertaken by Lundbeck employees. The relevant BEIS emission factors were then applied to these. The category cover 6% of total value chain and 7% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 14.560 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 12.636 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 15,2% increase, primarily due increase air related business travel activities across the whole organization. Primary data cover 80% of all travels. Primary CO2 data are provided directly by the travel agents once a year in a report. They also report number of hotel nights. Employees reimbursed for driving own vehicles is also based on primary data. Uplifts were applied to account for any missing data.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4050

### (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

Employee commuting refers to all emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Employee number data multiplied by the average commuting emissions per person. Commuting types cover: Automobile travel, bus travel, rail travel, air travel, subway, bicycling and walking. Average emission factors for commuting by country classification have been calculated by The Carbon Trust. These are multiplied by the total number of employees within each country. Travel for business purposes should be captured in Category 6, Business Travel. Key assumptions: Data based on UK Office of National Statistics and US statistics data as well as further assumptions. Average commuting data for different countries has been taken from the following and used within the model: <http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Transport/Commute/Distance>. Data Sources: The employee numbers are provided by Lundbeck's human resources department. BEIS emissions factors are used to calculate emissions for each method of travel. The category cover 2% of total value chain and 2% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 4.050 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 4.046 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 0,1% increase.

## Upstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1833

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Category 8 includes emissions associated with operation of property where we do not have operational control or assets that are leased by Lundbeck from a third-party proprietor, and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. The approach undertaken has been to use Lundbeck's spend data and to apply average environmental extended input-output (EEIO) emission factors to the items relating to upstream leased assets. Only spend data is used and converted to emission data by use of EEIO emissions factors. The complete list of spend data is used in the footprint model. Each spend category was allocated a relevant EEIO factor. If the category fits between two EEIO categories, then the model allows a weighted EEIO factor to be allocated to the category. All the spend categories were then

multiplied by the relevant EEIO factors to calculate emissions. The category cover 1% of total value chain and 1% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 1.833 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 1.524 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 20,8% increase, primarily due to the increased spend on office spaces.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

803

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution covers the transport of sold finished goods to customers, only if paid for by a third party. All inbound and outbound logistics paid for by Lundbeck are not captured in this category. Therefore, this category captures the additional movement of Lundbeck sold products, after being sold to a third party. In Lundbeck's case, sales are made to hospitals and wholesalers. Hospitals are end customers and so no onward transport or storage accounted for under category 'Downstream transportation and distribution' is applicable for these customers. The sales to wholesalers do include elements of downstream transportation and distribution and have been calculated as part of this category. Transportation: Tons of goods sold per country has been combined with country data detailing whether airfreight is used and whether delivery to an agent occurs. Estimations around average distance travelled per country and the mode of transport used have been applied. For each county, appropriate well-to-tank (WTT) and tank-to-wheel (TTW) kgCO2e/tonne.km emission factors have been applied for each country to derive total emissions. Warehouse storage: Tons of goods sold by product type have been obtained from the Lundbeck sales data by filtering for finished goods, trading good, Sold & EPR System. Estimations around number of days in storage have been made along with kilograms of product per pallet and the number of stacked pallets. Kilograms of product per square meter of warehouse space has been determined from the data and estimations and emissions factors

applied to calculate total emissions. Key Assumptions: Lundbeck has little data on downstream transport and warehousing not paid for by Lundbeck, so broad assumptions have been used. Estimations for onwards distances & travel modes were applied for the various countries Lundbeck sell to. Estimations for warehouse storage were applied including kilograms of goods per pallet, the stacking of pallets and the number of days goods are stored in the warehouse. No primary data obtained by suppliers or value chain partners. The category cover 0.4% of total value chain and 0.5% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 803 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Emission 2023: 827 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Corresponds to an 2,9% decrease, primarily due to annual fluctuations in demand along with marked and distribution splits.

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6557

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes customer's emissions relating to the intermediate chemicals/APIs (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) sold by Lundbeck to third parties for further processing. For example the conversion of APIs into finalized pharmaceutical products. A proxy emission has been developed based on the tons of intermediate chemicals transferred internally (from chemical production facilities to pharmaceutical production facilities) within Lundbeck and the associated scope 1 and 2 emissions for the production facility sites. The proxy factor has then been applied against tons of intermediate chemicals sold externally to determine emissions for this category. The category cover 3% of total value chain and 4% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 6.557 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Emission 2022: 5.977 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e Corresponds to a 9.7% increase, primarily due to an increase in production of API by 9,7%.

## Use of sold products



### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category refers to emissions from the use of goods and services sold by Lundbeck to end users. The GHG protocol draws a distinction between direct and indirect use phase. Direct use phase relates to emissions from direct use of a product, e.g. electricity consumption from a lamp. Indirect use phase relates to energy associated with using a product, but not directly consumed by the product, e.g. the energy used to wash clothing. A company should report all direct use phase emissions, and may optionally report indirect use phase. Exclusion Statement: The vast majority of Lundbeck products use no energy when stored, used or consumed. A few e.g. IV-dosed products and products that needs to be kept in fridge have a minimal footprint. CO2 emission from the category is calculated to be less than 0.2% of total Scope 3 CO2 emissions, the category is deemed not relevant (based on assumption of 5% energy use in 55 fridges using EU standard electricity consumption). Therefore this category has been excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.*

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

534

### (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

*This category refers to emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of the products sold by Lundbeck at their end of life. This would include disposal of packaging, rather than the medication itself, as generally emissions associated to this category are deemed to be minimal given the assumption that all medication will be taken by the end customer. Averages for the end of life treatment of packaging for different countries and regions has been obtained through external research. Based on these and tons of sold goods per region data, emissions have been derived by the application of BEIS emission factors. In Denmark, Italy & France, it is assumed that all blister packs are generally incinerated. For other countries where Lundbeck sell products to, external research has been undertaken to understand the treatment of waste. No primary data obtained by suppliers or value chain partners. The category cover 0.3% of total value chain and 0.4% of scope 3 Emission 2024: 534 tons CO2e Emission 2023: 664 tons CO2e Corresponds to a 19,5% decrease, primarily due to fluctuations in packaging types and end-of-life treatment options in countries of sold goods.*

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions associated with the operation of property or assets that are leased by Lundbeck to a third-party proprietor, and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Exclusion Statement: Category 13 has been excluded from Lundbeck Scope 3 inventory as Lundbeck have no down stream leased assets.*

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Category 14 includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or 2. This category is applicable to franchisors, who should account for the scope 1 and 2 emissions of franchisees. The GHG protocol defines a franchise as a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e. companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). Exclusion Statement: Category 14 has been excluded from the Scope 3 Inventory as Lundbeck have no franchise relationships.*

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Category 15 contains all emissions associated with Lundbeck investments not already included in scope 1 and 2. These investments are most often either: • Minority shareholdings in companies not accounted for using the accounting boundary chosen for Scope 1 and 2. • General portfolio investments utilizing cash reserves.*

*Exclusion Statement: Category 15 has been excluded from the Scope 3 Inventory as Lundbeck have no further investment relationships*

## Other (upstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Lundbeck do not have any significant activities regarding other upstream activities. All relevant score 3 categories are evaluated and already covered in the CO2 inventory/footprint model.*

## Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Lundbeck do not have any significant activities regarding other downstream activities. All relevant score 3 categories are evaluated and already covered in the CO2 inventory/footprint model.  
[Fixed row]

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

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

Lundbeck - CDP-verification-2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1-6

(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

*Lundbeck - CDP-verification-2024.pdf*

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Page 1-6*

#### (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

*Lundbeck - CDP-verification-2024.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Page 1-6*

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

**(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: Purchased goods and services

#### (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

*Lundbeck - CDP-verification-2024.pdf*

#### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference



### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

82

## Row 2

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Upstream 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

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1-6

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

82

## Row 3

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

### (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**

Lundbeck - CDP-verification-2024.pdf

**(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference**

Page 1-6

**(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:

☒ Increased

**(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)**

770.385

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.816

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Sum of Total energy/CO2 Renewables 1010.961402 1781.346542 Total Scope 1+2 in 2023: 27,364

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

629.175

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.299

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Sum of Total energy/CO2 Non-Renewables 26351.00655 25721.83154 Total Scope 1+2 in 2023: 27,364

## 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

N/A

### Acquisitions

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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

N/A

### 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

N/A

### 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

N/A

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

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2480

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:  
☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.064

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change of boundary and inclusion of sales affiliates in the disclosure of Scope 2 emissions lead to the increase of 2480 tCO2e. This has also allowed for a recalculation of Scope 2 emissions in 2023.

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

N/A

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

N/A

#### Other

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

[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:

☒ Yes

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

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

2831

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions resulting from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass are disclosed separately from the scope of GHG emissions. These emissions originate from the use of bio-oil and from use of company cars at Lundbeck. The data is collected from the company car usage and energy consumption, then multiplied by emission factors provided by DEFRA 2023  
[Fixed row]

(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:

☒ HFCs

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

137

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

### Row 2

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

15966.657

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

### Row 3

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

2992.392

### (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:

☒ Other, please specify :Solvents

##### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e)

1318.914

##### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

##### Argentina

##### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

##### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

34.258

##### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

34.258

## Australia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

159.974

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

159.974

## Austria

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.45

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

4.365

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

4.365

## Belgium

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.656

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

1.656

## Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

15.138

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

15.138

## Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18.979

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

18.979

## Canada

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

461.01

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

116.353

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

116.353

**Chile**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

30.365

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

30.365

**China**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

9.18

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

576.696

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

576.696

**Croatia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

3.721

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

3.721

**Czechia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

87.59

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

18.339

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

18.339

**Denmark**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**



6737.4

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

4446.7

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

476.2

## **Egypt**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

79.703

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

79.703

## **Estonia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

17.594

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

17.594

## Finland

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.06

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

5.895

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

5.895

## France

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1131.38

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

409.2

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

409.2

## Germany

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202.78

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

75.786

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

75.786

**Greece**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

118.61

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

180.181

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

180.181

**Hong Kong SAR, China**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

52.683

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

52.683

## Hungary

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3.447

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

3.447

## Indonesia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.81

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

32.054

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

32.054

## Ireland

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.55

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

2.401

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

2.401

## Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

27.496

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

27.496

## Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3494.88

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

2759.03

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

2759.03

## Japan

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

89.34

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

80.722

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

80.722

**Latvia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

3.142

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

3.142

**Lithuania**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

1.53

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

1.53

### Malaysia

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.886

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

16.886

### Mexico

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158.79

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

75.959

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

75.959

### Netherlands

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9.639

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

9.639

## Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.399

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

0.399

## Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

40.758

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



40.758

## Panama

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2.429

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

2.429

## Philippines

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120.54

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

40.903

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

40.903

## Poland

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55.38

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

430.065

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

162.06

**Portugal**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

77.2

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

7.815

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

7.815

**Republic of Korea**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

205.349

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

205.349

## Romania

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.65

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

2.386

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

2.386

## Russian Federation

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179.31

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

52.607

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

52.607

## Saudi Arabia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

63.469

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

63.469

## **Singapore**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

54.369

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

54.369

## **Slovakia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.13

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

3.361

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

3.361

## **Slovenia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

23.44

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

18.003

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

18.003

**South Africa**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

67.78

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

86.029

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

86.029

**Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

511.97

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

26.591

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

26.591

### **Sweden**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

19.81

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

0.65

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

0.65

### **Switzerland**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3.92

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

0.408

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

0.408

### **Turkey**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

221.53

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

71.633

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

71.633

## **Ukraine**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

15.72

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

15.72

## **United Arab Emirates**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

31.851

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

31.851

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.1

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

13.439

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

13.439

## United States of America

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6399.26

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

1096

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

897.16

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility



☒ By activity

**(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.**

**Row 1**

**(7.17.2.1) Facility**

*Affiliate - Seattle, USA*

**(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*206.54*

**(7.17.2.3) Latitude**

*47.763859*

**(7.17.2.4) Longitude**

*-122.181455*

**Row 2**

**(7.17.2.1) Facility**

*Site Valby, Denmark*

**(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

*832*

**(7.17.2.3) Latitude**

*55.658035*

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.516765

#### Row 3

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - Krakow, Poland*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.087748

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.976176

#### Row 4

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - Deerfield, USA*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.165547

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

-87.879638

#### Row 5

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Site Lumsås, Denmark*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1969

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

55.94317

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.512057

#### Row 6

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Company cars - Global*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13536.48

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

0.0

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

0.0

#### Row 7

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Site Padova, Italy*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3117.21

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.410201

#### (7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.926138

#### Row 8

#### (7.17.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - La Jolla, USA*

#### (7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107.99

#### (7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.902291

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-117.236373

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Site Elaiapharm, France

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

646.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.628082

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.051954

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Methane

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2992

## Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

*Citygas*

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*832.087*

## Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

*F -gas (LPG)*

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*315.201*

## Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

*Biooil*

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*189.77*

## Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

*Company cars - Global*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

13536

**Row 6**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Gasoil*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

133.013

**Row 7**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Emergency diesel for generators*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Row 8**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Solvents*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1318.914

**Row 9**

### (7.17.3.1) Activity

HFC

### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137.17

### Row 10

### (7.17.3.1) Activity

Natural Gas

### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

960.59

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

## (7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

### Row 1

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

Site Valby, Denmark. Electricity supplied to Danish sites is provided by solar panels under PPA agreement. 85% of the fuel used for generating district heating originates from biofuels (hay, biomass, organic waste, wood pellets). Self generated: Steam is made by use of town gas. Cooling by use of electricity.



#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3314.8

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

476.2

### Row 2

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Site Lumsås, Denmark. Electricity supplied to Danish sites is provided by solar panels under PPA agreement.*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1131.8

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

### Row 3

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - Deerfield, USA. Purchased electricity only. Self generated heat and cooling is made by use of electricity. 20% renewable electricity in the grid.*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

666.2

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

666

## Row 4

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Site Padova, Italy. Purchased electricity only. 19.81% of the electricity originates from renewable energy sources. Self generated: Steam and heat is made by use of methane. Cooling by use of electricity.*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2708.5

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2708.5

## Row 5

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Site Elaiapharm, France. Purchased electricity only. 7.1% of the electricity originates from renewable energy sources. Self generated: Steam and heat is made by use of methane. Cooling by use of electricity.*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

398.3

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

398

## Row 6

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - La Jolla, USA. Purchased electricity only. Self generated heat is made by use of methane. Cooling by use of electricity. 20% renewable electricity in the grid.*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

198.5

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

### Row 7

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - Krakow, Poland. Purchased and consumed electricity and heat (district heating). Self generated cooling by use of electricity. 16,9% renewable electricity and 10,4% renewable district heating in the grid respectively.*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

405

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

### Row 8

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Affiliate - Seattle, USA. Purchased electricity only. Self generated heat is made by use of methane. Cooling by use of electricity. 20% renewable electricity in the grid.*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

221

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

221

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Buenos Aires, Argentina

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

34.258

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

34.258

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Sydney, Australia

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

159.974

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

159.974

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Vienna, Austria

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

4.365

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

4.365

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Brussels, Belgium

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

1.656

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

1.656

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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

15.138

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

15.138

Row 14

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Sofia, Bulgaria*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.979

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.979

## Row 15

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Montreal, Canada*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116.353

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

116.353

## Row 16

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Vitacura, Chile*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.365

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

30.365

**Row 17**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Beijing, China*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

434.875

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

434.875

**Row 18**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Guangzhou, China*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

25.774

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

25.774

**Row 19**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

Sales Affiliate: Wuhan, China

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

29.673

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

29.673

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Nanjing, China

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

9.07

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

9.07

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Shanghai, China

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

50.574

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



50.574

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Chengdu, China

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

7.355

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

7.355

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Hangzhou, China

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

19.376

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

19.376

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Zagreb, Croatia

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.721

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.721

**Row 25**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Prague, Czech Republic*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.339

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.339

**Row 26**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Cairo, Egypt*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

79.703

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

79.703

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Tallin, Estonia

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

17.594

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

17.594

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Turku, Finland

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

5.895

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

5.895

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Puteaux, France

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

10.918

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

10.918

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Hamburg, Germany

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

75.786

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

75.786

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Marousi, Greece

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

166.364

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

166.364

Row 32

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Thessaloniki, Greece*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.818

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.818

### Row 33

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.683

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.683

### Row 34

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Budapest, Hungary*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.447

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.447

**Row 35**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Gayungan Surabaya, Indonesia*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.426

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.426

**Row 36**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

28.629

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

28.629

**Row 37**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

Sales Affiliate: Dublin, Ireland

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

2.401

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

2.401

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Herzliya, Israel

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

27.496

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

27.496

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Milan, Italy

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

51.032

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

51.032

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Tokyo, Japan

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

80.722

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

80.722

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Seoul, Korea

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

205.349

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

205.349

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Riga, Latvia



**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.142

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.142

**Row 43**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Vilnius, Lithuania*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1.53

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1.53

**Row 44**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Petaling Jaya, Malaysia*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

16.886

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

16.886

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Mexico City, Mexico

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

75.959

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

75.959

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Amsterdam, Netherlands

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

4.721

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

4.721

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Oss, Netherlands

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

4.918

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

4.918

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Lysaker, Norway

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

0.399

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

0.399

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Karachi, Pakistan

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

40.758

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

40.758

Row 50

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Panama City, Panama*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.429

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.429

## Row 51

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Manila, Philippines*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.903

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.903

## Row 52

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Warsaw, Poland*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.466

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.466

## Row 53

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Paco de Arcos, Portugal*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.815

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.815

## Row 54

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Bucharest, Romania*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.386

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.386

## Row 55

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Moscow, Russian Federation*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

48.837

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

48.837

**Row 56**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.771

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.771

**Row 57**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.562

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.562

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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

44.907

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

44.907

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Singapore, Singapore

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

54.369

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

54.369

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Bratislava, Slovakia

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.361

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3.361

**Row 61**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Maribor, Slovenia*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.003

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

18.003

**Row 62**

**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

*Sales Affiliate: Johannesburg, South Africa*

**(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

86.029

**(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

86.029



## Row 63

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Barcelona, Spain*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.591

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.591

## Row 64

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Malmö, Sweden*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.65

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.65

## Row 65

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Glattbrugg, Switzerland*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.408

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

0.408

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Ankara, Turkey

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

13.389

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

13.389

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sales Affiliate: Istanbul, Turkey

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

58.244

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

58.244

Row 68

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Kyiv, Ukraine*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.72

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.72

### Row 69

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Dubai, United Arab Emirates*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.851

#### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.851

### Row 70

#### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Watford, United Kingdom*

#### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.439

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.439

### Row 71

### (7.20.2.1) Facility

*Sales Affiliate: Washington DC, United States*

### (7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.749

### (7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.749

[Add row]

### (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>Purchased district heating</i>	614	614
Row 2	<i>Purchased electricity</i>	10911	6474

[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)

20409

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

11525

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

7088

### (7.22.4) Please explain

*Scope 1 and 2 emissions from all sites and company fleet included in the annual financial statements.*

## 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

*All emission data included in 7.6 and 7.7 falls within the consolidated accounting group. Lundbeck does not have subsidiaries.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

**Row 1**

**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

*Select from:*

**(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

*Select from:*

☒ Scope 1

**(7.26.4) Allocation level**

*Select from:*

☒ Commodity

**(7.26.6) Allocation method**

*Select from:*

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

**(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :pills/tablets

#### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

746082

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

4

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Use of fuels and gas. Scope 1 emissions from energy production and company cars.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*The products for CVS Health are solely produced at Lundbecks suppliers in scope 3. At the moment we have not been able to get precise data from our suppliers about the CO<sub>2</sub> emission from these products. Instead we have informed about the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emission if the products had been produced at our own sites, because we expect that the CO<sub>2</sub> is comparable at our suppliers. If the products had been produced at Lundbecks own sites the scope 1 emission had been: 4 ton, Scope 2: 1 ton and Scope 3: 7 ton. Total of 13 ton. Especially scope 3 is subject to great uncertainty e.g. we do not expect that our suppliers have the same amount of research and development dedicated to their production as we have.*

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

*Corporate energy and emission data are found in Lundbeck's "Annual Report 2024" page 81-82.*

## Row 2

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

### (7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :pills/tablets

### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

746082

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)



**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Scope 2 emissions from energy usage. Use of electricity and district heating.*

**(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

*The products for CVS Health are solely produced at Lundbecks suppliers in scope 3. At the moment we have not been able to get precise data from our suppliers about the CO2 emission from these products. Instead we have informed about the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emission if the products had been produced at our own sites, because we expect that the CO2 is comparable at our suppliers. If the products had been produced at Lundbecks own sites the scope 1 emission had been: 4 ton, Scope 2: 1 ton and Scope 3: 7 ton. Total of 13 ton. Especially scope 3 is subject to great uncertainty e.g. we do not expect that our suppliers have the same amount of research and development dedicated to their production as we have.*

**(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference**

*Corporate energy and emission data are found in Lundbeck's "Annual Report 2024" page 81-82.*

**Row 3****(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

**(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

**(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel

#### **(7.26.4) Allocation level**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Commodity

#### **(7.26.6) Allocation method**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

#### **(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Other unit, please specify :pills/tablets

#### **(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**

746082

#### **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

7

#### **(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

10

#### **(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

The scope 3 emission is from 2 scope 3 categories. Category 1a: "Purchased goods and services (product)" and "Business Travel". Scope 3 is calculated in our footprint model using both direct data and spend data as well as general emission factors.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The products for CVS Health are solely produced at Lundbecks suppliers in scope 3. At the moment we have not been able to get precise data from our suppliers about the CO2 emission from these products. Instead we have informed about the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emission if the products had been produced at our own sites, because we expect that the CO2 is comparable at our suppliers. If the products had been produced at Lundbecks own sites the scope 1 emission had been: 4 ton, Scope 2: 1 ton and Scope 3: 7 ton. Total of 13 ton. Especially scope 3 is subject to great uncertainty e.g. we do not expect that our suppliers have the same amount of research and development dedicated to their production as we have.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Corporate energy and emission data are found in Lundbeck's "Annual Report 2024" page 81-82.

[Add row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Lack of data

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

*When products are produced solely by scope 3 suppliers and we do not have detailed data from our suppliers. Allocation becomes very uncertain. Some of the scope 3 emissions are based on proxy data, general emission factors and spend data making the uncertainty of the numbers reported higher. We do however engage directly with our largest/strategic suppliers.*

## Row 2

### (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

*Different products, weight and packaging sizes emit different amounts of GHG emissions. This makes it very complicated to make an exact calculation of the emission from the different product units. Installation of energy meters on relevant production equipment could be one step on the way to make more precise calculation. We use a CO2 inventory input-output database (By CarbonTrust), to calculate the emission based on economic spend data and primary supplier data when available.*

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

*Lundbeck have a complete Scope 1, 2 and 3 inventory combined in a database. We have initiated a dialogue with our suppliers, about climate changes and product specific emissions in the future in order to achieve our emission targets. This will make our scope 3 data (emission factors) more precise and it will increase our possibilities for allocating CO2 emissions for products produced solely in our scope 3. Furthermore we are initiating LCA on selected product to better understand the emission.*

[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"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

0.00

## 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

34474.8

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14369.86

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

48844.66

## Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11385.27

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3382.94

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

14768.21

## 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

432.5

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

432.50

## Total energy consumption

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

46292.61

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17752.8

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

64045.41

[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"/> No
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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[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:*

☒ LHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11800

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

4720

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

7080

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

Biooil (by-product from the production of sunflower- and rapeseed oil). Used for production of heat and steam in Site Lumsås, Denmark. 60% for generation of steam and 40% for generation of heat. The biooil feedstock is certified in accordance to the RedCert scheme.

## 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

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

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

## 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

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**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

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

0

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

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Oil**

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

498.63

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

199.46

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

299.17

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Diesel: Used for emergency generators producing electricity at site Valby. Gasoil: Used as backup fuel for biooil at Lumsås, Denmark. 60% for generation of steam and 40% for generation of heat.*

## Gas

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

31662.65

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

10959.67

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

20702.98

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*heat and 50% for steam. Used at our production sites in Valbonne, France and Padova, Italy as well as our affiliates in Seattle, USA and La Jolla, USA. Citygas in Valby used 100% for generation of steam.*

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

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5629.17

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

5629.17

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

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Mix of solvents recycled from production used for fueling of RTO burner at site Lumsås*

#### Total fuel

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

49590.45

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

21958.3

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

28082.15

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

See above fuel types for details

[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)

432.54

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

432.54

#### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

432.54

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

432.54

## **Heat**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

13482

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

13482

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

11387

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

11387

## **Steam**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

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

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

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

0

## **Cooling**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

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

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

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

0

*[Fixed row]*

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

## **Row 1**

**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

*Select from:*

☒ Denmark



#### (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:

☒ Solar

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

25715

#### (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:

☒ Denmark

#### (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)

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*construction of a 34MW solar park covering 100% of Lundbeck's electricity consumption effective from 2022*

**Row 2****(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Denmark

**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Heat

**(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Sustainable Biomass and waste

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

11281.64

**(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used**

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☒ Denmark

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

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*District heating. 86% of the district heating in 2024 originates from renewable energy sources (hay, biomass, organic waste, wood pellets).*

### Row 3

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

301

#### (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:

☒ Poland

#### (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)

2019

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*GO certificate in place for the entire location where Lundbeck offices are hosted in site Krakow. The electricity is supplied by Energa-Borot SA and is sourced entirely from a mix of hydroelectric, wind & solar power.*

#### Row 4

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar & Wind

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

1422.68

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*US-REC certificate in place for the entire location where Lundbeck offices are hosted in site La Jolla. Certificate is supplied by STX and is sourced from solar and wind power.*

**Row 5**

**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Italy

**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Self-Generated

**(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)**

**(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used***Select from:*☒ No instrument used**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Italy**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Result of the self-generated electricity from the Padova site.***Row 7****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ France**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, Solar, and hydropower

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

1897.36

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :GO/REC equivalent

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*The renewable electricity purchased for our Valbonne site is backed by Guarantees of Origin (GOs) supplied through our electricity provider. These certificates are sourced from a renewable mix consisting primarily of wind, solar, and hydropower generation in France. No fossil or nuclear attributes are included, and the supplier retires the certificates on Lundbeck's behalf.*

**Row 8**



#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, solar

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

3479.06

#### (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:

☒ Italy

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

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*In addition to self-generation, our Padova site sourced 3,479.06 MWh of renewable electricity through a supplier contract. The electricity is backed by renewable attributes primarily from solar and wind projects in Italy. This ensures 100% renewable coverage for purchased electricity at the site.*

#### Row 9

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Denmark

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Affiliate renewable supply (internal allocation)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :grid renewables estimated via ElectricityMap

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

1633.26

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☒ Denmark

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

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*For our affiliate offices, we estimated renewable electricity consumption using ElectricityMap and modeling of the grid mix. This approach was applied conservatively to reflect the share of renewables in the national grid where no contractual instruments are in place. The estimated value ensures that renewable electricity not backed by market-based instruments is transparently included in our reporting, while avoiding overstatement of zero- or near-zero emission energy.*

[Add row]

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

##### Argentina

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

129.17

**Australia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

186.71

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

186.71

**Austria**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

22.55

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22.55

**Belgium**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

10.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.57

## Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

149.00

## Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.95

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

40.95

## **Canada**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

397.21

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

397.21

## **Chile**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

61.77

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

61.77

**China**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

425.48

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

0

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

0

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

0



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

425.48

**Croatia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

11.74

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11.74

**Czechia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

31.59

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

31.59

**Denmark**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

25714.91

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

0

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

13118.1

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

0

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

38833.01

**Egypt**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

164.4

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

164.40

**Estonia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

378.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

378.28

## Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.99

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

34.99

## France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6946.03

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6946.03

**Germany**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

195.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

195.17

## Greece

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

306

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

306.00

## Hong Kong SAR, China

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73.98

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

73.98

**Hungary**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

11.27

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11.27

**Indonesia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

30.77

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30.77

**Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

8.22

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

0

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

0

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

0

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



8.22

## Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.98

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

42.98

## Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8955.3

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

432.54

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

0

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

0

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

9387.84

**Japan**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

156.00

**Latvia**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.92

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8.92

## **Lithuania**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5.06

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5.06

**Malaysia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

23.49

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

23.49

**Mexico**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

159.96

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

159.96

**Netherlands**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

23.01

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

23.01

**Norway**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

34.29

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

34.29

**Pakistan**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

97.79

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

97.79

## Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.39

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

9.39

## Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.94

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

50.94

**Poland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

331

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

0

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

364

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

0

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

695.00



## Portugal

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

33.70

## Republic of Korea

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

347.82

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

347.82

**Romania**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7.05

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7.05

**Russian Federation**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

95.35

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

95.35

**Saudi Arabia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

74.68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

74.68

## Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.99

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

134.99

## Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.10

## **Slovenia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

59.67

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

59.67

## **South Africa**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

91.8

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

91.80

**Spain**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

143

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

143.00

**Sweden**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

41.8

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.80

**Switzerland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

31.94

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

31.94

**Turkey**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

150.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

150.78

**Ukraine**



**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

38.14

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

38.14

**United Arab Emirates**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

70.44

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

70.44

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.71

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

58.71

## United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1506.47

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

0

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

1286.03

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

0

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

2792.50

[Fixed row]

**(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

**Row 1**

**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

1.25

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

27497

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used***Select from:*☒ Market-based**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

9

**(7.45.7) Direction of change***Select from:*☒ Decreased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change***Select all that apply*☒ Change in renewable energy consumption**(7.45.9) Please explain**

*Significant increase in revenue makes the intensity factor smaller Scope 1 and 2 increases as well but only of 0.5%*  
*[Add row]*

**(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.****Row 1****(7.52.1) Description***Select from:*☒ Other, please specify :Solvents are being recovered internally to reduce scope 3 emissions.

### (7.52.2) Metric value

4718

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

*Tonnes of solvents recovered.*

### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.8

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

*maintenance on the RTO in Lumsås has led to an optimisation of solvents used in 2024.*

## Row 2

### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

### (7.52.2) Metric value

189.77

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

*Tons CO2 from liters of biooil used.*

### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

*The main reason is that in early 2023 gasoil was used for steam production due to supply issues with biooil. In 2024, this consumption was fully replaced by biooil, leading to higher annual usage.*

*[Add row]*

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

### (7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*H. Lundbeck AS - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2022

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

### (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

12/30/2019

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

29581

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

14818

### (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)

44399.000

### (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**

12/30/2029

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

42

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

25751.420

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

21860

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

7088

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

28948.000

**(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)

#### (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.86

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The target is covering organization wide all scope 1 and 2 emissions from our 4 production sites incl headquarter, two research sites, two administrative sites and all affiliates. It also covers all emissions from fleet. The target includes bioenergy as our chemical site in DK use biooil in their boiler made from cooking oil waste. The emission factor used is from DEFRA 2020: Biodiesel (Cooking oil): 0,29 kg CO2/l. There are no excluded scope 1 and 2 emissions.*

#### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*In our Sustainability strategy climate action is one of our top priorities. We have signed the Business ambition for 1.5C pledge and by doing so committed us to have zero emissions in 2050 and to develop net zero targets. The objective of the target is to ensure that we comply with our commitments. Lundbeck have no legal requirements in relation to climate change except from the upcoming reporting requirement in CSRD.*

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

*At all productions sites energy efficiency initiatives are being planned and implemented every year. Some of the most contributing projects have been better utilization of flue gas from boilers, Steam pressure decrease initiatives and reuse of excess heat in various systems. Apart from that we are converting to renewable fuels. By 2022 both Danish sites were covered by a PPA agreement supplying both sites with 100% renewable electricity. In 2023/24 our Italian site installed solar panels on several roofs and our chemical site in Denmark have changed a gas boiler to a heat pump that is supplied by renewable electricity. By primo 2025 all our European sites will be supplied by renewable electricity through purchase of guaranties of origin. Going forward possibilities for converting city gas and methane gas to renewable sources are being explored. We expect the city gas will be changed to biogas whereas the methane gas probably will by converted to electric boilers. Our fleet is gradually being converted to EV's but we are challenged on this action due to the poor charging grid in the US where we have the majority of our fleet. In our transition plan we have following milestones that support this target: By 2025: 100% renewable electricity at all EU locations, by 2030: 100% renewable electricity at all US locations and 100% EV's in DK and 50% EV's in EU ad US. As we had a scope 1 and 2 emission reduction at 38% by end of 2024 we are well on track with our target.*

#### (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

*H. Lundbeck AS - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2022

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

### **(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 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

### **(7.53.1.11) End date of base year**

12/30/2019

### **(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

86637

### **(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

10542

### **(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

16582

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

113761.000

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

113761.000

**(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)**

90

**(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)**

90

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

100

**(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)**

70

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

70

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2029

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

25

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

85320.750

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

112491

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

7103

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

14560

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

134154.000

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

134154.000

**(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

#### (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-71.70

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The target is covering organization wide and addresses 70% of our total scope 3 emissions. The categories included are the ones that constitute the majority of emissions in our total scope 3. App 10% of category 1 emissions are left out because they relate to authorities, patent organizations and similar legal organizations or tax related. In category 4 app 10% of emissions are left out. These are emissions related to transport of materials from supplier to Lundbeck. This is emissions that are very uncertain and out of our direct control. In our long-term target 100% of the categories are included.*

#### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*In our Sustainability strategy climate action is one of our top priorities. We have signed the Business ambition for 1.5C pledge and by doing so committed us to have zero emissions in 2050 and to develop net zero targets. The objective of the target is to ensure that we comply with our commitments. Lundbeck have no legal requirements in relation to climate change except from the upcoming reporting requirement in CSRD.*

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

*n our transition plan we have several milestones addressing the scope 3 emission within the target boundary: Main milestone area for purchased goods and services is to have contractual commitments with our suppliers about using renewable electricity, have science based targets and report emission data. By 2025 50 of top suppliers should have signed, by 2030 300 top suppliers should have signed and by end of 2040 all suppliers. Status end of 2024 was that 51 of our top suppliers had signed. Despite this success we do experience increases in this category due to the business is growing. Therefore additional initiatives will be explored and decided during 2025. For cat. 4 upstream transportation and distribution the main milestones are about converting from airborne logistics to sea born logistic and start using sustainable aviation fuel on flights followed by ships. By end of 2024 emissions from cat. 4 were decreased by 33% compared to baseline solely due to moving from air to sea transport. In cat. 6 Business travel we also have milestones in the transition plan: By 2025 Reduced emissions by 25% and by 2040 reduced emissions by 40%. By end of 2024 we had reduced emissions from business travel by 12%. Primo 2025 a new travel policy was launched from which we expect to by able to reduce emissions by 30-40%.*

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 3

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

### (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

*H. Lundbeck AS - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/21/2022

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide



### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)           |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)         |   |

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

*Select from:*

- ☒ Market-based

### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

*Select all that apply*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 8 – Upstream leased assets  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) |  |

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

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

29581

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

14818

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

96075

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

16148

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

7612

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

11766

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

281

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

16582

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

3836

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

942

**(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

721

**(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

6859

**(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

567

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

161389.000

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

205788.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100.0

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100.0

**(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

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(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

**(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

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

100

**(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

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

100

**(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

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)**

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**

12/30/2050

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

90

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

20578.800

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

21860

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

7088

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

137195

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

15295

**(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

7507

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

9023

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

190

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

14560

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

4050

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

1833

**(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1012

**(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4411

**(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

195953.000

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

224901.000

**(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)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-10.32

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

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

*The target is covering organization wide and addresses 100% of our total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Exclusions are summed to 0.1% of total scope 3 emissions. The exclusions are: In 2019 we made following estimate on investments: Lundbeck use corporate Partnership production data to calculate the CO2 emission. The number of products/items is multiplied by our intensity figure of "ton CO2 per unit produced". In 2019 the figure was 6.773 g CO2 pr. unit. Equivalent to 162 tons CO2 equivalent to 162 tons CO2 equivalent to 0.08% of our total combined scope 1+2+3 in 2019 or 0.1% of total scope 3 in 2019. Data is generated by the Lundbeck corporate reporting system and cover all produced by our Partners. Production data originates directly from the value chain partners. Operation of investments (partnerships and co-production with other companies). Downstream leased assets: This category includes emissions associated with the operation of property or assets that are leased by Lundbeck to a third-party proprietor and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Exclusion Statement: Lundbeck does not have any products leased to customers or other activities regarding downstream leased assets.*

**(7.53.1.83) Target objective**



*In our Sustainability strategy climate action is one of our top priorities. We have signed the Business ambition for 1.5C pledge and by doing so committed us to have zero emissions in 2050 and to develop net zero targets. The objective of the target is to ensure that we comply with our commitments. Lundbeck have no legal requirements in relation to climate change except from the upcoming reporting requirement in CSRD. To ensure we achieve our target we have developed a climate transition plan with several milestones within areas of our emissions.*

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

*Lundbeck have developed a transition plan with 5 main areas of action: ENERGY IN OWN OPERATIONS: Since 2006, Lundbeck has minimized energy consumption by optimizing its procedures and modernizing its equipment. In Denmark, this has included using 100% renewable electricity, as well as progressively switching from fossil to renewable fuels. In 2025, Lundbeck will purchase guarantees of origin to ensure 100% use of renewable electricity at all European sites, including sales subsidiaries. Gradually, all sites worldwide will be supplied by renewable energy sources, thus reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions by 99% in 2050 compared to 2019. OPTIMIZATION&CIRCULARITY: Lundbeck procures raw materials and components for use in production. Following circular and green chemistry principles, we act to reduce and recycle raw material consumption, optimize yield, and substitute to less hazardous chemicals. In 2024, we initiated the installation of a new recycling unit at our chemical site in DK, expected to increase our solvent recycling percentage. By implementing circular initiatives, our scope 3 GHG emissions from purchase of raw materials to production are expected to be reduced by 75% by 2050. GREENING LOGISTICS: Emission reductions is mainly achieved by transitioning from airborne to seaborne transportation as well as choosing sustainable fuel options. Through these commitments, Lundbeck expects to reach a reduction of at least 36% by 2050. SUSTAINABLE SOURCING: Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services are the largest contributors to our carbon footprint. Through contractual commitments to use renewable electricity in operations and establish science-based targets, Lundbeck encourages suppliers to reduce their emissions and report emission data annually. By end of 2024 51 suppliers had signed our climate commitment but despite this emission shad increased due to business growth. Additional actions will be explored in 2025. CLEANER TRAVEL: Emissions reductions related to Lundbeck's car fleet (scope 1) and business travel (scope 3) are targeted by gradually transitioning to more energy efficient cars, introducing new company car policies that include electrical vehicles and by developing travel policies that support greener travel. Primo 2025, Lundbeck launched a travel that are expected to minimize the number of travels and encourage employees to utilize digital solutions to stay connected.*

#### **(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

#### **(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

#### **(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

## Row 1

### (7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/28/2022

### (7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

### (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

### (7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

H. Lundbeck AS - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)           |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)         |   |

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*"The target is covering organization wide and addresses 100% of our total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Exclusions are summed to 0.1% of total scope 3 emissions. The exclusions are: In 2019 we made following estimate on investments: Lundbeck use corporate Partnership production data to calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> emission. The number of products/items is multiplied by our intensity figure of "ton CO<sub>2</sub> per unit produced". In 2019 the figure was 6.773 g CO<sub>2</sub> pr. unit. Equivalent to 162 tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent to Equivalent to 162 tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent to 0.08% of our total combined scope 1+2+3 in 2019 or 0.1% of total scope 3 in 2019. Data is generated by the Lundbeck corporate reporting system and cover all produced by our Partners. Production data originates directly from the value chain partners. Operation of investments (partnerships and co-production with other companies). Downstream leased assets: This category includes emissions associated with the operation of property or assets that are leased by Lundbeck to a third-party proprietor and are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Exclusion Statement: Lundbeck does not have any products leased to customers or other activities regarding downstream leased assets."*

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*In our Sustainability strategy climate action is one of our top priorities. We have signed the Business ambition for 1.5C pledge and by doing so committed us to have zero emissions in 2050 and to develop net zero targets. The objective of the target is to ensure that we comply with our commitments. Lundbeck have no legal requirements in relation to climate change except from the upcoming reporting requirement in CSRD. To ensure we achieve our target we have developed a climate transition plan with several milestones within areas of our emissions.*

### (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

### (7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

### (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

*As our long-term ambition is net zero emissions in 2050. Ensuring that the emissions associated with our business and products are reduced towards zero as far as possible is our top priority. Secondly residual emissions will be balanced by carbon removals, through either natural or technological carbon sequestration (for example, reforestation or carbon capture and storage), thereby achieving net-zero emissions. To secure the quality of the solutions only certified carbon removals following guidance in the Green House Gas protocol and EU rules will be used. Our carbon emission footprint is updated annually and adjusted with the latest emission factors and supplier specific emission data. By doing so, we will continuously be able to track the need for carbon removals. Along with our renewal date of our science based target in 2029 we will develop a plan for beyond value chain mitigation including: 1. Decision on timeline for use of carbon removals in parallel with initiatives on reducing our emissions. In accordance with our net zero target we will reduce emissions by 90%. 2. Decisions on removal of last 10% residual emissions incl. timeline.*

### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*Our carbon footprint is updated at least once a year and we follow progress against all our targets on a yearly basis. If needed additional possibilities and actions for reducing emissions are explored. According to science based targets guideline we will review and update our targets every 5 years.*  
[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
Under investigation	10	`Numeric input
To be implemented	4	154
Implementation commenced	4	538
Implemented	3	305
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

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

226

#### (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

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

560000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3200000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

☒ 4-10 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

*Select from:*

☒ 11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*At our chemical factory in Denmark they have replaced a majority of their gasoil to heat pumps that use electricity. Due to a power purchase agreement the entire site is covered by renewable electricity*

## Row 2

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Better utilization of flue gas from boiler

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

59

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

☒ Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

260000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

600000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Better utilization of flue gas reduce consumption of city gas and district heating.*

## Row 3

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Cooling distribution temperature upgrade

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

21

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary



#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

120000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of cooling temperature reduces consumption of city gas and electricity  
[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:

☒ Internal price on carbon

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*In Denmark it was previously possible to sell our energy reductions to an energy supplier for a fixed price. This means that when new projects were identified, typically in the Engineering department, energy savings and carbon reductions are calculated. The benefit from selling the energy reductions was included in the final calculations for the project. The pricing system means that projects with large energy reduction potentials was favored. We considered that an internal price on carbon because this structure increases the possibility for energy activities to be favored over other activities. Today this is not an option anymore. Instead, it is possible to apply for grants when implementing energy reducing initiatives. Very similar to the possibility we have at our French site. In 2021 we made an investment at app. 9 MDKK in 2021 for two energy projects at our French site reducing emissions with 421 tons CO2/year. This was covered entirely by national grants. In 2024 we have applied for grants for 3 energy projects with a potential energy saving at 547 MWh/year corresponding to a CO2 reduction at 24 tons of CO2. The grant we can apply for is calculated by multiplying the annual energy reduction (KWh) by 0.1 DKK/KWh multiplied with the expected lifetime of the project. We expect to receive in grants 150,000 DKK for the projects we have submitted.*

## Row 2

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Lundbeck uses monetary reward to managers and employees having specific responsibility for energy savings and other emission reduction initiatives covered by our climate target e.g., our supplier engagement initiative. The reward consists of an annual bonus for meeting short term targets. The short-term target is created by breaking down the corporate long-term targets on GHG emissions to the relevant business functions. Activities related to development of our climate target and strategy are covered by the annual bonus system. For instance, does all members of the executive management team have incentives that contribute to achievement of our climate targets and directly to achieving three of the milestones in our climate transition plan. For 2024, these included the number of suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites, the share of the underrepresented gender in management, inclusion scores in Lundbeck's 'Our voice' survey, and CSRD reporting; each making up a 2% share respectively. The suppliers signing Lundbeck's climate commitment, renewable energy agreements for certain sites and CSRD reporting are linked to our climate targets and transition plan.*

## Row 3

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Our GHG reduction targets and climate ambitions are a strong driver for our emission reduction activities

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*The most important drivers for investments in emission reduction activities is our GHG reduction targets. In Dec 2019 we signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge and hereby committed to have Net Zero emissions by latest 2050. In Feb 2021 we announced our previous Science Based Target which was approved by Science Based Targets initiative and in Dec 2022 we submitted a Net zero target that was approved by SBTi primo 2024. In 2022 we also developed our transition plan including milestones for achieving 100% renewable energy worldwide in scope 1 and 2. Several emission reduction initiatives in scope 3 is also included in the transition plan. An example is that both our Climate targets and our commitment to the “Business Ambition for 1.5°C” pledge, have been strong drivers for our decision about entering Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) beginning in Denmark (Jan 2022) and in 2025 for purchasing guaranties of origin for our European sites.*

## Row 4

### (7.55.3.1) Method

*Select from:*

☒ Financial optimization calculations

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Before implementing new initiatives, a business case showing the investment, expected annual savings and payback time is always prepared. Additionally, we have started to calculate the cost/ton CO2 reduced for our Scope 3 initiatives. These calculations create the foundation for the management to prioritize between the different emission reduction initiatives. For instance, in 2024 it was decided to explore additional possibilities for reducing emissions from our distribution to compare with the cost for using sustainable fuel at our logistic suppliers. Other examples that have been driven due to our climate targets but also based on the business cases prepared is the signing of our Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). The Danish PPA running for 7 years with a fixed low electricity price reducing cost for electricity. Another example is the onsite solar panels that was installed in 2023/24 at our Italian site. Again, due to a fixed price agreement we expect to reduce the annual electricity cost with app. 450,000 DKK/year from 2023 and forward.*

## Row 5

### (7.55.3.1) Method

*Select from:*

☒ Partnering with governments on technology development

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*At our chemical site in Lumsås, Denmark we have a partnership with the Danish Technical University about optimizing production equipment for continuous production. This will result in more efficient equipment using less raw materials and less energy.*

## Row 6

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Regulatory requirements can also drive initiatives that reduce emissions. An example is the implementation of the Directive on energy efficiency that has catalyzed improvements in our energy screening and mapping. This improves our possibilities for identifying further potentials for energy savings in the future. Once a year our Danish sites are audited by an external auditor challenging our efforts on energy reducing and climate related activities and every 4 years an energy consultant prepares a screening at our Italian site and suggest initiatives to optimize the energy consumption. Another regulation that we expect to impact our emission reduction initiatives is the European sustainability reporting standards (CSRD), the EU taxonomy and the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive which we expect will push many companies' climate targets to be more ambitious and "green". To exemplify we expect these legislations to ease the implementation of our supplier engagement initiative where we request suppliers to use renewable electricity and deliver emissions data.*

[Add row]

## (7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

### (7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0.1

### (7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

## Row 1

### (7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

*NORTHERA, SABRIL, XENAZINE*

#### (7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

*Pharmaceutical*

#### (7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

#### (7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

*Stock Keeping Unit (SKU)*

#### (7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

*0.78*

#### (7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

*66*

#### (7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

*08/31/2024*

#### (7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

*38% less SKU bought in 2024 compared to 2023. In 2024, scope 3 GHG emissions increased by 8% due to higher activity and spending in purchased goods and services, as well as increased business travel. The rise in purchased goods and services reflects increased activity and spending aligned with business growth. Emissions from business travel also increased, driven by more travel activity, particularly for flights and hotel stays.*

#### (7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Own calculations and method used

[Add row]

**(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.**

**Row 1**

**(7.73.3.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

**(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service**

NORTHERA, SABRIL, XENAZINE

**(7.73.3.3) Scope**

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

**(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage**

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

**(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit**

0.68

**(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control**

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary

### (7.73.3.8) Data quality

*Good data from production, sales and emission*

### (7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

*Corporate energy and emission data are found in Lundbeck's "Annual Report 2024" page 81-82.*

*[Add row]*

## (7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

### Row 1

#### (7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

*All our products*

#### (7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 1

#### (7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

*Up by 0.08 kg CO2/Stok keeping unit (SKU). Probably due to an 8% increase in scope 3 emissions. We cannot specify which of our energy reducing initiatives that are specifically related to one type of product because most of our initiatives are related to our facilities and therefore impact all our products. A complete list of our energy reducing activities can be seen in our CDP response. Lundbeck had 7% (4281 tons) increase in scope 1, 2, 3 emissions (primarily category 1a, and 6) CO2 emission in 2024 compared to 2023. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions are at the same level compared to 2023. Scope 1 emissions increased by 1%, primarily driven by higher emissions from the US. car fleet offset by reductions at production sites. Scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased by 1%, mainly due to the sterile workshop shutdown and energy optimization at the Valbonne site. In 2024, scope 3 GHG emissions increased by 8% due to higher activity and spending in*

*purchased goods and services, as well as increased business travel. The rise in purchased goods and services reflects increased activity and spending aligned with business growth. Emissions from business travel also increased, driven by more travel activity, particularly for flights and hotel stays.*

#### **(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned**

Select from:

☒ Completed

#### **(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit**

0.08

[Add row]

#### **(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?**

Select from:

☒ No

#### **(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

##### **Row 1**

#### **(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation**

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

#### **(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon**



Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Intermediate for an active pharmaceutical ingredient

### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*During 2022, a number of results have demonstrated that circularity can deliver on both resource recycling and decarbonization. Identifying the main contributors to climate emissions in the development of a chemical process for an Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) is of critical importance. Here the process steps, materials and discharges can still be changed. Our Italian site has developed a model for assessing the climate emissions, while developing chemical production processes for new compounds. Many early-stage developments never reach full production scale. Therefore, the assessment method needs to be readily useful and applied every time to have effect. With the method, our developers can calculate and compare the carbon footprint of different chemical processes. This allows them to identify the major contributors and to model the chemical process that gives the lowest footprint. In 2024, a comprehensive analysis was conducted on the synthesis of an API intermediate of a new drug launched in US in 2024 and recently approved in EU. By applying the new tool, approximately 2.3 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-e/kg of advanced intermediate are saved compared to the previous synthesis. In 2025, the production of this advanced intermediate will be close to 800 Kg, increasing to ca. 1 ton in 2026, projected to 10 tons/year for the following years. This translates into savings of up to 1840 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-e in 2025, 2,300 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-e in 2026 and up to 23.000 tons in the follow years.*

### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :12 principle of the Green Chemistry, Process Mass Intensity (PMI) and the Green Aspiration Level (GAL) and GWP factors.

### (7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

#### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Tons/Kg API

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Business as usual referring to an API synthesis developed previously by an external Contract Development & Manufacturing Organisation.

#### (7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

#### (7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2.3

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Carbon Footprint has become a standard way to evaluate any human activities and numerous values can be found in literature, but for a chemical process, it is difficult to be exactly calculated, because of complex interactions between contributing processes. Lundbeck have developed a simple Excel tool to calculate the greenhouse gas equivalence for a chemical process: By using a hypothesis of burning all the wastes, carbon atoms of each reagent/solvent are converted to CO<sub>2</sub>-e, while nitrogen atoms are converted to N<sub>2</sub>O equivalent that is hence converted to CO<sub>2</sub>-e multiplying by the Global Warming Potential (GWP) factor of N<sub>2</sub>O and finally added together; the contribution of other atoms are considered negligible due to the low Global Warming Potential of their corresponding gases. This tool allows comparing the Carbon Footprint of different chemical processes and identifying the major contributors of each process. Thus clarifying what activities that could give the largest CO<sub>2</sub> reductions. The key results were: • Overall Process Mass Intensity decreased from 340 kg/kg of the advanced intermediate of the original process developed to 199 kg/kg, equal to -41%; • Total solvent wastes decreased by 141 kg/ kg of the advanced intermediate, corresponding to 28.2 Tons for our 200 Kg batch size produced; • iGAL (innovation Green Aspiration Level) improved from “below average” to “average” by 23% • Applying the internal tool, approx. 2.3 Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-e/kg of advanced intermediate could be saved (corresponding to a decrease of 90%) Revenue generated from this advanced intermediate is considered confidential and therefore reported as 1 indicating there is a revenue, but the exact percentage is confidential.

#### (7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

**(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

*Select from:*

☒ No

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

### (9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

#### Water withdrawals – total volumes

##### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

##### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

##### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Online systems and physical meter readings depending on the location of the production site.*

##### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Total amount from our 4 production sites (2 in Denmark, 1 in France and 1 in Italy)*

#### Water withdrawals – volumes by source

##### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Online systems and physical meter readings depending on the location of the production site.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Source is either tapwater or groundwater. Total amount from our 4 production sites (2 in Denmark, 1 in France and 1 in Italy)*

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant for our operations, as we purify the water for production ourselves anyway.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water withdrawal = Wastewater - as no water is used in products. Majority of wastewater goes to the municipal effluent treatment plant and the rest for special chemical/biological treatment. No direct disposal of wastewater.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Total amount from our 4 production sites (2 in Denmark, 1 in France and 1 in Italy)*

## Water discharges – volumes by destination

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water withdrawal = Wastewater - as no water is used in products. Majority of wastewater goes to the municipal effluent treatment plant and the rest for special chemical/biological treatment. No direct disposal of wastewater.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Total amount from our 4 production sites (2 in Denmark, 1 in France and 1 in Italy)*

## Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not monitored.*

## Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Online system at our site in Valbonne, France*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*System for measuring pH and COD content in wastewater prior to discharge to effluent treatment plant.*

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

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Online system on selected wastewater streams in Valby, Denmark.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Carbon filter for removal of API.*

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*na*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly



### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Online systems and physical meeter readings depending on the location of the production site.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Same as water withdrawal as no water is used in our products. Water is only used for production processes and cleaning, sanitary and canteen.*

### Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*na*

### 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

*na*

*[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)

220769.2

### (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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

4,0% down compared to 2023. This is primarily due to less groundwater used at our production site in Padova, Italy. Consumption reduced by 14% due to optimization processes for cooling tower. Going forward: Optimization, reduction initiatives and local target setting for water withdrawal

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

201780.6

#### (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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

#### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

#### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*3.1% down compared to 2023. This is primarily due to less groundwater used at our production site in Padova, Italy. Consumption reduced by 14% due to optimization processes for cooling tower.*

### Total consumption

#### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

220769.2

#### (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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

4.0% down compared to 2023. This is primarily due to less groundwater used at our production site in Padova, Italy. Consumption reduced by 14% due to optimization processes for cooling tower. Going forward: Optimization, reduction initiatives and local target setting for water withdrawal

[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)

7244

#### (9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much 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:

☒ About the same

#### (9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

3.28

#### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

#### (9.2.4.9) Please explain

The knowledge is based on Water Risk Atlas Tool (WRI) and WWF Risk filter tool. All our production sites are located in areas of low water scarcity. Lundbeck does not operate in areas at high water risk - however Site Valbonne (France) is located in an area of high-water stress. Water consumption at site Valbonne: 7.244 m3 in 2024. A reduction of 39.8% compared to 2023.

[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:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

na

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

na

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

59129

#### (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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*This is primarily due to less groundwater used at our production site in Padova, Italy. Consumption reduced by 14% due to optimization processes for cooling tower.*

### Groundwater – non-renewable

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

na

### Produced/Entrained water

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

na

### Third party sources

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

161640.2

#### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

0,3% increase due to more business activity and construction of a new R&D building on site Valby, Denmark.

[Fixed row]

### (9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.



## Fresh surface water

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

na

## Brackish surface water/seawater

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

na

## Groundwater

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

na

## Third-party destinations

#### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

201780.6

#### (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

Down 3,1% due to less water withdrawal of groundwater.

[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)

0

#### (9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

### (9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

na

### (9.2.10.4) Please explain

na

[Fixed row]

**(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?**

### Direct operations

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

### (9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

### (9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.3.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal in own operations is not deemed material to Lundbeck as we have very little use of water. Only for cleaning and housekeeping. No material risks and opportunities found. All our production sites are located in areas of low water scarcity. Lundbeck does not operate in areas at high water risk - however Site Valbonne is located in an area of high-water stress. Water consumption at Valbonne: 7.244 m3 in 2024. This site has the lowest consumption of water (3.28% of total corporate water consumption), hence not very likely to impact the scarcity of water in the area. Tool used: World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool Aqueduct.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

57

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal in value chain is not deemed material to Lundbeck. No material risks and opportunities found. Value Chain assessment consist for chemical suppliers for our production only. These suppliers are the most critical and relevant to assess. 57 of 164 (35%) of Lundbeck chemical suppliers are placed in countries with a "High" and "Extremely high" water risk score (India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Italy, South Africa). However, we assume they have the same little need/withdrawal as us due to having the same production setup.  
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

#### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

*Site Valbonne, France*

#### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

*Select from:*

☒ Direct operations

#### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

*Select all that apply*

☒ Impacts

#### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

#### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☒ Other, please specify :Bague

#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.628585

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.051062

#### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

7244

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Much lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

7244

**(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)**

7244

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Much lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater**

0

**(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations**

7244

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

7244

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Much lower

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

39.8% down due to closing a production department.

[Add row]

## **(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

### **Water withdrawals – total volumes**

#### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

☒ Not verified

#### **(9.3.2.3) Please explain**

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

### **Water withdrawals – volume by source**

#### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

☒ Not verified

#### **(9.3.2.3) Please explain**

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

### **Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

#### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

☒ Not verified



### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

## Water discharges – volume by destination

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

## Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

## **Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

*Select from:*

☒ Not verified

### **(9.3.2.3) Please explain**

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

## **Water consumption – total volume**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

*Select from:*

☒ Not verified

### **(9.3.2.3) Please explain**

*Data not part of our public sustainability reporting or available on our homepage.*

*[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, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	22004	0.10	Ratio will be lower, as we will lower our water withdrawals by optimizing processes and reuse water as well as revenue is most likely to increase.

[Fixed row]

**(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.**

**Row 1**

#### **(9.12.1) Product name**

*Total units of finished goods production (tablet, ampoules, syringes...)*

#### **(9.12.2) Water intensity value**

0.0604

#### **(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect**

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

#### **(9.12.4) Denominator**

*Mega m3 water withdrawn/Million units of finished goods produced*

#### **(9.12.5) Comment**

220.8 mega m3 water withdrawn/ 3657million units = 0.0604

[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:  
☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:  
☒ 21-40

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Product: Brintellix/Trintellix. API: Vortioxetine. Status: Not specifically listed on the candidate list - but is tested PBT. Regulation: Candidate list of substances of very high concern. Sales: Brintellix/Trintellix 2024 = 4,847 DKKm. Total Revenue 2024 = 22,004. Equals 22% of total revenue.

## Row 2

### (9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

### (9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ 10-20

### (9.13.1.3) Please explain

*Product: Abilify Maintena. API: Aripiprazole. Status: Reproductive toxicity H360 "May damage fertility or the unborn child". Regulation: Annex XVII of EU REACH regulation. Sales: Abilify Maintena 2024 = 3,504 DKKm. Total Revenue 2024 = 22,004. Equals 16% of total revenue.*

*[Add row]*

## (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

### (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

### (9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

### (9.14.4) Please explain

*The matter could be of interest for the end user and investors, as production of pharmaceuticals is done in several ways. The production at Lundbeck is not very water intense, as we have mostly small molecule synthesis and very little biologics. We use water only for utility, cleaning, and housekeeping. In comparison the production of biologics could result in high use of water in large fermentation tanks or other water consuming setup. We do not have this setup. Hence our water intensity is most likely lower compared to other pharmaceutical companies.*  
[Fixed row]

## **(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?**

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

### **(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?**

#### **(9.15.3.1) Primary reason**

Select from:

☒ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

#### **(9.15.3.2) Please explain**

*Lundbeck does not have specific corporate targets on water withdrawal. The reason for Lundbeck not having adopted corporate targets, is primarily due to having a relatively low consumption of water (as an industry) and no production sites are located in areas of high water risk. Additionally, 3 of our 4 production units are located in areas of no water stress. However, site Valbonne is located in an area of high water stress – but this site cover only 3.3% of total water withdrawal. Local actions and targets on reducing water withdrawal are taken on site level. Site Valbonne have set a 5% reduction target in 2024. Other sites (Site Lumsås and site Padova) have action targets on analyzing the water footprint on site and adding more meters for improved monitoring and consumption control. New targets will relate to impacts, areas of high water risk, water withdrawal from own operations, as we have operational control and possibility to take proactive action here. Targets on water quality and WASH in own operations is not likely to be adopted, as this is not a relevant for Lundbeck. A working group set in 2023 is however addressing water withdrawal in own operations work proactively in aligning actions and setting relevant targets on water.*  
[Fixed 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, and we do not plan to within the next two years

#### (10.1.3) Please explain

*In our double materiality assessment plastic pollution is deemed not material. Due to that we are not planning to develop any targets on plastic at this point of time.*  
[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 management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators</p>

[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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*Natura 2000 areas, Bird- and Habitat Directives. WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

## 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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

## 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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

## 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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

## 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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

### 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:

☒ No

### (11.4.2) Comment

*Natura 2000 areas, Bird- and Habitat Directives. WWF Risk score for the "Health care, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology" sector: Physical risk: 3,62 (Medium) Result: All Lundbeck production sites are well below the sector average score. Conclusion: Lundbeck does not have an immediate risk to biodiversity location wise. Nor is any of the production sites located in or nearby protected areas. Lundbeck has conducted an assessment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem protection covering operational sites in or near a biodiversity sensitive area. For own operations all production sites are located in areas listed as low pressures on Biodiversity areas according to WWF Risk filter tool. However – in general - France and Italy are listed as countries with high pressures on Biodiversity. Here Lundbeck have 2 production sites. Hence, France and Italy will be the 2 most material countries to target for our future work with biodiversity in OO.*

*[Fixed row]*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <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

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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

- General standards
- ☒ ISAE 3000

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

Every year PwC verify year on year movements in energy consumption (on fuel type and location). They also verify waste disposal (type and location). However, these are KPI are not technically included within the assurance scope our verification statement. Data are however assured, as they are part of our central KPI in our public sustainability report 2024 signed and verified by PwC. Attachment: Lundbeck Sustainability report 2024. Section: Independent limited assurance report on the Sustainability Data. Page: 224-226. See specific data points on "Energy and emissions" (page 81-82) and "Waste" (page 95).

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

Lundbeck\_Annual\_Report\_2024.pdf.coredownload.pdf  
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	In our annual report climate strategy, targets, governance, risks&opportunities, emissions and progress on targets are described.	Lundbeck_Annual_Report_2024.pdf

[Fixed row]

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

**(13.3.1) Job title**

*Chief executive officer*

**(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

*Select from:*

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

*[Fixed row]*

**(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

