Elbit Systems – EHS Report 2025

As part of Elbit Systems' overall Sustainability Strategy, this report summarizes the key elements and achievements of our EHS (environment, health and safety) activities in 2025.

Global EHS Management System

Our global EHS management system covers over 95% of Elbit System's global business operations (by employee count), which include sites where we have full operational control, as well as our activities at major customers' sites (Scope 3). We facilitate compliance with applicable EHS regulations and our internal policies on EHS matters. We strive to improve our performance by collecting, analyzing and reporting indicators internally to management and to the board of directors and externally through our annual ESG Report. Our company-wide system also provides us the opportunity to share learning across our global organization and engage employees throughout our operations in regular communications and activities.

Elbit Systems has established a Global EHS Policy endorsed by management, which guides our activities to advance environmentally friendly practices and to reduce the environmental impact of our operations. Our EHS Policy also supports our commitments to enhancing precautionary measures to protect our employees' health and safety.

We maintain leading international standards on Environment and Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems. We are certified to ISO14001 and ISO45001 at our main sites, covering over 75% of our employees, and we are in the process of certifying additional sites.

Managing Our EHS Impacts Throughout Our Operation:

Elbit Systems recognizes the potential environmental impacts of our ongoing operations. We have a robust climate change strategy, which is based on a multi-disciplinary Company-wide risk management process. A committee made up of senior management from different areas of the organization, including finance, business units, facilities, procurement, security and the Chief Operating Officer (COO), gather on a yearly basis to identify and assess the main EHS risks and opportunities for the organization, including climate-related issues. The evaluation covers short- and long-term horizons, and as an output the team establishes action plans for the upcoming years. The main outputs from our risk management processes can be found in our 2026 CDP report.

As part of our global environmental, health and safety (EHS) management, we conduct environmentally-friendly manufacturing activities and ongoing measurements to reduce electricity, water and fuel consumption.

In line with our commitment to continuously improve our EHS management, we monitor key metrics and establish long-term goals in several areas as shown below. Since 2021 we have submitted our key environmental indicators and greenhouse gas report covering all scope emissions to be verified by a third-party independent auditor in accordance with ISO14064-3.

The global EHS team sets global targets for most of our environmental indicators, which are approved during the EHS Management Review presentation to our board of directors.

1- Energy Efficiency

In recent years we have completed several reduction projects throughout the global organization, such as improving air conditioning and lighting controls, LED lighting replacements and consistently maintaining our manufacturing operations to achieve maximum efficiency. These projects have helped to reduce our consumption in certain key areas, and we expect upcoming projects to help us further reduce our consumption. Several of our Israeli sites perform energy surveys, as required by Israeli law for high consumers (every 4.5 years), which help us to understand where we use the most energy and what we can do to improve our performance. The following table shows our energy consumption in the last several years:

Energy consumption in MWh[1]				
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total direct energy (Scope 1)	127,978	120,798	138,222	127,848
Purchased energy (Scope 2)	269,908	285,308	292,265	305,398
Total energy consumption (Scope 1+2)	**397,886**	**406,106**	**430,487**	**433,246**
Total renewable energy consumption (Scope 1+2)	0	3,428	3,579	3,656
Total non-renewable energy consumption (Scope 1+2)	397,886	402,678	426,908	429,590

Renewable energy consumption

In 2025, two sites in Romania and the UK generated an estimated 311 MWh of electricity from company-owned panels, while sites in the UK and Brazil consumed another 3,345 MWh from suppliers that provides certificates or contracts verifying that they use 100% renewable energy. The certified 3,345 MWh of purchased renewable energy represents 1.14% of our total electricity consumption (steam and cooling not included). Another 0.61% is from a different Romania site, which purchased from a supplier with a near-zero emissions factor, sourced from 98.71% renewable sources. In addition to these sources, some of our Israel sites have solar panels, though the energy generated from these panels is sold to the national energy

[1] Historical GHG emissions and energy data have been revised to reflect improved data availability, corrections to previous classifications, and updates to calculation methodologies. Most notably, more comprehensive fuel consumption data from US sites, including previously unavailable historical data, has resulted in material revisions to previously reported Scope 1 emissions. Other adjustments include updated cooling-related energy data, corrected accounting for company-owned solar energy, and the inclusion of electric vehicle energy consumption and associated emissions in the relevant historical data.
These revisions have been made to improve data accuracy and ensure greater consistency and comparability across reporting years.

provider, such that Elbit cannot claim the renewable credit at this time (the arrangement may allow for that to change in the future). Although they do not affect our Scope 2 calculations, these panels contribute to the overall renewable generation on a national level.

2- Water and Waste Generation Efficiency

Elbit Systems is committed to avoiding environmental pollution, primarily water and soil pollution. In addition, our continuous improvement to achieve minimum waste of resources and maximum operational efficiency has led us to adopt numerous activities to improve water and waste management. For example, these measures include smart metering to detect water leaks and monitor consumption, implementation of processes of water recycling and water efficient installations in washrooms, waste reduction at source, re-use of packaging materials and recycling programs covering all waste streams. Several of our sites perform regular wastewater sampling, and in some cases have on-site treatment facilities for process wastewater.

Water withdrawal in Mm3	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total water withdrawal	1.009	1.159	1.134	1.007

The total withdrawal in 2025 was lower than in the previous three years. We expect that the primary reason for this is the fluctuation in employee presence on site – between 2020 and 2022, we had more remote work due to the pandemic, and in the last year or so we have had less on-site activity due to the security situation. Our target for 2025 was a 14% reduction from a 2022 baseline of water withdrawal per employee, about 45 m^3/employee – however, this was not achieved. For 2026, we are still aiming for 45 m^3/employee as our target. All water consumption at our operations is drawn from municipal water supplies.

Source separation of several non-hazardous waste streams is in place at most sites (paper, cardboard, metal, electronics, used oils and wood). Some sites have begun separating packaging waste (primarily plastic and metal), which is collected and sent for recycling as well. At our headquarter site in Haifa, we are hoping to implement organic waste separation, and have been working with local industrial park management and neighboring businesses on this project. Waste disposal information collection, particularly non-hazardous waste, has been a challenge in previous years. We have streamlined our global efforts to obtain and report precise information. A small amount of waste is classified as hazardous, and we dispose of it

safely and in accordance with applicable regulations. In the last few years, we have begun working with a contractor to improve our hazardous waste management, and now send certain hazardous waste streams to facilities to produce energy, or for purification and reuse. This helps us reduce the amount of hazardous waste sent to a landfill, and our overall environmental impact.

Waste generated (tons)				
Non-hazardous waste	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Waste to reuse / recycling[2]	4,099	4,434	4,404	4,824
Waste to landfill	6,298	9,380	7,461	8,374
Total waste (non-hazardous)	**10,397**	**13,813**	**11,865**	**13,198**
Hazardous waste to reuse / recycling	192	741	541	697
Hazardous waste to landfill	1,422	2,884	1,563	2,317
Hazardous waste to other treatment	265	376	116	76

In the last few years there appears to be a significant increase in waste production, in particular hazardous waste, though this may be due to having received more complete data. Waste management is often done by external companies, and the data received is from those companies. As such, it can be difficult to get consistent and accurate data. The difference in numbers across the years may be a result of differences in data collection or measurement methods. One of our goals in the coming years is to increase the quality of our waste data collection. Our 2025 target was 45% of waste to recycling relative to total waste produced (non-hazardous) – in practice, we only achieved 37%. We have also added a new target of 6% reduction in hazardous waste (this is a new target for 2026, set at the end of 2025). We hope to achieve greater accuracy and transparency in our waste reporting in order to better measure our success in these targets.

[2] This includes: paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, E-waste, mixed waste to recycling, organic waste to treatment, and wood waste for reuse.

3- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Efficiency

Our GHG calculation, covering over 95% of our global activities (by employee count), includes Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, and is verified by a third-party independent auditor in accordance with ISO14064-3. Our global GHG activities are divided according to the GHG protocol as follows:

- Scope 1 (direct emissions) – emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by our organization:
  - LPG consumption
  - Gasoline consumption
  - Aviation fuel (Avgas) consumption
  - Jet fuel consumption
  - Diesel consumption
  - Natural gas consumption
  - Refrigeration operating emissions (AC systems for office and Communication Rooms)

- Scope 2 (energy indirect) – emissions released into the atmosphere that are associated with our consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling:
  - Electricity
  - Cold water
  - Steam

- Scope 3 (other indirect) – emissions that are a consequence of actions that occur at sources we do not own or control and are not classified as Scope 2 emissions:
  - Electricity T&D and WTT (associated with grid losses)
  - Fuel WTT
  - Water withdrawal
  - Paper consumption
  - Business travels
  - Waste disposal - landfill
  - Waste disposal - recycling (paper, mineral oils, plastics, wood, metals, WEEE and mixed waste)
  - Wastewater disposal

UK Government conversion factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting were used in all calculations, with the exception of CO_2e emissions factors of electricity generation and T&D, which were based on information provided by suppliers when possible, and other databases when not – for example, the U.S. EPA's eGrid and Green-e residual mix for U.S.-based emissions, the European Environment Agency (EEA) for EU-based emissions, the Carbon Data Intelligence database (CaDI), or the International Energy Agency (IEA).

In order to report GHG emissions, we used market-based emissions factors from the private suppliers and location-based emission factors from the national databases. We report on both location- and market-based emissions, as per the GHG Protocol – for the purposes of this report, we are reporting on our market-based emissions (location-based can be found in our verification statement and is included in our CDP report).

Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO_2e)[3]	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Scope 1 emissions	32,135	30,901	35,179	31,772
Scope 2 emissions (market)	110,830	115,614	120,442	134,149
Total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1+2)	**142,965**	**146,515**	**155,621**	**165,921**
Scope 3 emissions[4]	54,329	64,296	52,231	58,923
Total emissions: All Scopes	**197,294**	**210,811**	**207,851**	**224,844**

Note: Scope 2 emissions here are shown based on the market-based values.

The 2025 target established for GHG emissions efficiency was a 10% reduction of Scope 1+2 emissions per area (tCO_2e /1000 m^2), in comparison with a 2020 baseline. Additionally, we have set a long-term Scope 2 target using the Science Based Target calculator as a guide, with an aim for less than 2 degrees of warming. This target aims for a 15% decrease in Scope 2 emissions by 2026, using a 2020 baseline (an average of 2.5% decrease per year). Our yearly targets are based on this, giving us our 2025 target of 12.5% reduction. Since we have now reached our target year, we have set a new long-term target using 2024 as our base year, aiming for a Scope 2 decrease of 42% by 2030.

[3] Historical GHG emissions and energy data have been revised to reflect improved data availability, corrections to previous classifications, and updates to calculation methodologies. Please see footnote 1 for details.

[4] Our Scope 3 calculation includes the following categories: (1) purchased goods and services (352 tCO_2e); (3) fuel-and-energy-related activities (44,856 tCO_2e); (5) waste generated in operations (5,258 tCO_2e); (6) business travel (8,456 tCO_2e).

We have not paid any significant fines (> USD $10,000) related to environmental or ecological issues in the past four fiscal years.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Elbit's direct Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions are only relevant for a few of our operations in Israel. In 2025, we had a total of 171 tons of direct VOC emissions. We engage with the Israeli government reporting requirements for companies for the emissions permit report and Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), which is a database or inventory of pollutants released to air, water or soil by factories, and/or transferred off-site for treatment or disposal. Our VOC emissions are one of several types of pollutants reported on this platform on a yearly basis.

Volatile Organic Compounds	2022	2023	2024	2025
VOC emissions (tons)	92.3	88.1	140.2	171.0

Occupational Health and Safety

Elbit Systems employs thousands of employees globally, and our operations include a range of development, manufacturing, testing, logistics and support activities. Protecting our employees through consistent attention to occupational health and safety is fundamental to the way we work. As a responsible employer, our goal is to maintain a healthy working environment for our employees. We are committed to leading precautionary standards as well as implementation of emergency preparedness systems at all sites. We strive to enhance the safety of our employees, minimize risks, prevent hazards and maintain a safe environment at each facility. Mandatory health examinations are conducted routinely for employees that work under conditions that may pose potential health issues. We offer employees the opportunity to participate in designated health insurance programs.

Injuries - including contractors	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fatalities	Number	0	1	0	0
Injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	# per million hours worked	2.75	4.50	3.82	3.64

We closely monitor all accidents and safety-related incidents at our operations. Since 2019 we have followed up on contractors' accidents in addition to those of our employees to better understand and prevent such events. Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is calculated by the number of "lost-time" injuries per million hours worked in a fiscal year. Unfortunately, we saw an increase in our incident rate in 2023, with our 2024 and 2025 rate dropping relative to 2023 but remaining higher than in previous years. The increase may be partly due to increased workloads, since the last quarter of 2023 saw many sites increase shifts and employees worked around the clock to ensure we met the increased demands. There were also higher numbers of new and temporary employees. We are working with the individual sites to understand the reasons for the accidents that occurred, and to find ways to mitigate such incidents moving forward.

We are saddened to note that we did have one fatal accident in 2023, involving a subcontractor. A thorough investigation into the incident was completed, and the lessons were shared with all sites in order to prevent any similar incidents from occurring in the future. In 2024 and 2025 we did not have any fatal accidents.

Our target for 2025 was a 9.75% reduction from our 2022 baseline, which unfortunately was not achieved.

Sustainable Innovation in Our Products and Services

Elbit Systems has significant ongoing investment in breakthrough technological solutions that help protect the environment.

We implement a clear sustainable innovation methodology in our development and manufacturing processes that support environmental protection, mainly in the choice of materials and components, type of energy utilization, weight, quality and other relevant factors. Some of those processes have a direct impact on environmental aspects, for example:

- Building materials – source the lightest and most durable materials, for example fiberglass - which allows greater time and distance propulsion and corresponding energy efficiency.

- Building materials – some UAS (unmanned aircraft systems) parts are produced by three-dimensional printing, for example aluminum parts, reducing both the UAS' fuel consumption, chip processing, as well as waste generation.
- Lead-free structural walls – a dedicated model was implemented for airborne lead-free platforms with the understanding that in the near future lead-based materials will not be allowed to be used.
- Removal of carcinogenic and/or hazardous components from our products, including paints and microchips. We comply with RoHS and REACH standards and with customer's requirements.
- Propulsion – hybrid engines
- Electrical energy sources:
    - Lithium-ion batteries – most of Elbit's electric UAVs are now based on rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, a cutting-edge technology above all other available solutions in the market. The batteries consist of suitable cylindrical standard in 18650 configurations, and control card BMS (Battery Management System). The role of the BMS is to provide electrical protection to the battery, store its database and transmit the data to the aircraft computer during the mission.
    - Fuel Cells type PEM (Proton Exchange Membrane) – an electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy of the reactants directly into electrical energy. The fuel cell is fed with hydrogen coming from the storage system and hydrogen supply, a "state of the art" solution for propulsion and motion.
    - Solar panels – this technology is improving consistently, our flexible solar cells with GaAs technology and "Rider 10" platform, have already improved by approximately 30% the utilization of a single cell.
- Simulators – realistic training solutions for air, naval and land forces training and homeland security provide environmental impacts reduction, such as fuel consumption reduction. As an example, one hour at the simulator could save 4000 liters of aviation fuel. In partnership with Israel´s air force we have been gradually increasing the proportion of trainings at simulators over time. In 2015 we have started with 3%, in 2020 we have reached 14%, and we strive to improve by establishing a goal to reach 30% of all trainings to simulators by 2026. We estimate an average of 10 million liters of aviation fuel savings due to the simulators in 2021, approximately 22,908.2 tCO2e.

We monitor the use and performance of our sustainable innovation products at our customers' facilities. Also, there is an ongoing effort to upgrade the mid-life of the products, thus maintaining their efficiency and improving performance.

Sustainable aspects of end of product life are also managed. We often "re-purchase" the product for reuse or recycle of the product as a whole or its raw materials. In cases where products cannot be returned to us, we support implementation of the best disposal alternatives in compliance with local regulations.

For over five decades, Elbit Systems has achieved sustainable growth and market leadership through innovation. Elbit Systems implements its Open Innovation strategy through Incubit Ventures – a deep-tech, early-stage Incubator and through Elbit Systems' Corporate OPIN collaboration team for more mature startups. Several examples of sustainability innovation projects being developed by the technology start-ups in which Elbit Systems has invested, which include:

- **Super Polymer:** Transforming standard polyethylene into a new super polymer that is 90% crystalline with thermal repellant and hydrophobic properties, Super Polymer replaces titanium dioxide in paints and coatings for improved functionality, as well as improving thermal insulation in electronics.
- **Cens:** Developing breakthrough technology to increase the energy and power of super-capacitors and lithium-ion batteries by connecting carbon nanotubes (CNT) with various electrode materials to create highly conductive 3-dimensional structures, CENS is set to meet the increasing demands of electronics, transportation, medical device and defense markets. CENS technology enables significantly greater utilization of CNT properties – including much improved power and energy: The CENS CNT-particle clusters provide super-capacitors with about 50% more power than equivalent type cells produced with conventional CNT mixtures; thereby enabling desirable features such as fast charging, longer cycle life, and better reliability.
- **Enzymit:** Enzymit is collaborating with Elbit on the in-situ, environmentally-friendly, efficient, selective biological degradation of fuel contaminants in soil. This process is facilitated by engineered enzymes developed by Enzymit, which specifically target the unsaturated zones of the soil.
- **Greenvibe:** IP protected method in order to measure very accurately the concrete strength, temperature, humidity and conductance, in real time and provide projections on the exact curing dynamics and strength development. After the construction is done, the system continues to monitor the structure health.
- **MaterialsZone:** When bonding different materials (such as metals and glass), processes often involve toxic components that must be neutralized without compromising performance. Our collaboration with MaterialsZone aims to identify green alternatives that meet environmental standards and regulatory requirements.

All the factors above provide resource efficiency benefits and GHG emissions reductions during their use phase to our customers and consumers, and can be considered as low carbon products.