

TRUCHARD JAMES J
Form 4
April 19, 2018

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
TRUCHARD JAMES J

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS
CORP [NATI]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
04/17/2018

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

C/O NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS
CORP, 11500 N. MOPAC
EXPRESSWAY

(Street)

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

AUSTIN, TX 78759-3504

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V	Amount	(A) or (D)	Price
							\$
Common Stock	04/17/2018		S ⁽¹⁾		75,000	D	50.94 <u>(2)</u>
Common Stock					532,372	I	

Held by Truchard Foundation, Dr. Truchard is the president.

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Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474
(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Beneficially Owned (Instr. 5)
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Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
TRUCHARD JAMES J C/O NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CORP 11500 N. MOPAC EXPRESSWAY AUSTIN, TX 78759-3504		X		

Signatures

David G. Hugley as attorney-in-fact for James J. Truchard
Date: 04/19/2018

Signature of Reporting Person

Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) The sales reported in this Form 4 were effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan adopted by the reporting person on November 22, 2017.
- (2) The price reported in Column 4 is a weighted average price. These shares were sold in multiple transactions at prices ranging from \$50.89 to \$51.04, inclusive. The reporting person undertakes to provide to National Instruments Corporation, any security holder of National Instruments Corporation, or the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, full information regarding the number of shares sold at each separate price within the ranges set forth in this footnote to this Form 4.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure.

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COLOR="#c21128">**Franklyn G. Prendergast, M.D., Ph.D.** Age 66 Director since 1995

Edmond and Marion Guggenheim Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology and Professor of Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Mayo Medical School; and Director, Mayo Clinic Center for Individualized Medicine

Dr. Prendergast is the Edmond and Marion Guggenheim Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology and Professor of Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics at Mayo Medical School and the director of the Mayo Clinic Center for Individualized Medicine. He has held several other teaching positions at the Mayo Medical School since 1975.

Board Committees: public policy and compliance and science and technology

Kathi P. Seifert Age 61 Director since 1995

Retired Executive Vice President, Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Ms. Seifert served as executive vice president for Kimberly-Clark Corporation until June 2004. She joined Kimberly-Clark in 1978 and served in several capacities in connection with both the domestic and international consumer products businesses. Prior to joining Kimberly-Clark, Ms. Seifert held management positions at Procter & Gamble, Beatrice Foods, and Fort Howard Paper Company. She is chairman of Katapult, LLC. Ms. Seifert serves on the boards of Supervalu Inc.; Revlon Consumer Products Corporation; Lexmark International, Inc.; Appleton Papers Inc.; the U.S. Fund for UNICEF; and the Fox Cities Performing Arts Center.

Board Committees: audit and compensation

Highlights of the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines

The following summary provides highlights of the company's guidelines established by the board of directors. A complete copy of the guidelines is available online at <http://investor.lilly.com/governance.cfm> or in paper form upon request to the company's corporate secretary.

I. Role of the Board

The directors are elected by the shareholders to oversee the actions and results of the company's management. Their responsibilities include:

- providing general oversight of the business
- approving corporate strategy
- approving major management initiatives
- providing oversight of legal and ethical conduct
- overseeing the company's management of significant business risks
- selecting, compensating, and evaluating directors
- evaluating board processes and performance
- selecting, compensating, evaluating, and, when necessary, replacing the chief executive officer, and compensating other senior executives
- ensuring that a succession plan is in place for all senior executives.

II. Composition of the Board

Mix of Independent Directors and Officer-Directors

There should always be a substantial majority (75 percent or more) of independent directors. The chief executive officer should be a board member. Other officers may, from time to time, be board members, but no officer other than the chief executive officer should expect to be elected to the board by virtue of his or her position in the company.

Selection of Director Candidates

The board selects candidates for board membership and establishes the criteria to be used in identifying potential candidates. The board delegates the screening process to the directors and corporate governance committee. For more information on the director nomination process, including the current selection criteria, see *Directors and Corporate Governance Committee Matters*.

Independence Determinations

The board annually determines and discloses the independence of directors based on a review by the directors and corporate governance committee. No director is considered independent unless the board has determined that he or she has no material relationship with the company, either directly or as a partner, significant shareholder, or officer of an organization that has a material relationship with the company. Material relationships can include commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable, and familial relationships, among others. To evaluate the materiality of any such relationship, the board has adopted categorical independence standards consistent with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing standards, except that the look-back period for determining whether a director's prior relationship with the company impairs independence is extended from three to four years.

Specifically, a director is not considered independent if (i) the director or an immediate family member is a current partner of the company's independent auditor (currently Ernst & Young LLP); (ii) the director is a current employee of such firm; (iii) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such firm and who participates in the firm's audit, assurance, or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice; or (iv) the director or an immediate family member was within the last four years (but is no longer) a partner or employee of such firm and personally worked on our audit within that time.

In addition, a director is not considered independent if any of the following relationships existed within the previous four years:

- a director who is an employee of the company, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer of the company. Temporary service by an independent director as interim chairman or chief executive officer will not disqualify the director from being independent following completion of that service.
- a director who receives any direct compensation from the company other than the director's normal director compensation, or whose immediate family member receives more than \$120,000 per year in direct compensation from the company other than for service as a nonexecutive employee.

a director who is employed (or whose immediate family member is employed as an executive officer) by another company where any Lilly executive officer serves on the compensation committee of that company's board.

a director who is employed by, who is a 10 percent shareholder of, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer of a company that makes payments to or receives payments from Lilly for property or services that exceed the greater of \$1 million or two percent of that company's gross revenue in a single fiscal year.

a director who is an executive officer of a nonprofit organization that receives grants or contributions from the company exceeding the greater of \$1 million or two percent of that organization's gross revenue in a single fiscal year.

Members of board committees must meet all applicable independence tests of the NYSE, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The directors and corporate governance committee determined that all 12 nonemployee directors listed below are independent, and that the members of each committee also meet the independence standards referenced above. The committee recommended this conclusion to the board and explained the basis for its decision, and this conclusion was adopted by the board. The committee and the board determined that none of the 12 directors has had during the last four years (i) any of the relationships listed above or (ii) any other material relationship with the company that would compromise his or her independence. In reaching this conclusion, the directors and corporate governance committee reviewed directors' responses to a questionnaire asking about their relationships with the company and other potential conflicts of interest, as well as information provided by management related to transactions, relationships, or arrangements between the company and the directors or parties related to the directors. The table below includes a description of categories or types of transactions, relationships, or arrangements considered by the board in reaching its determinations. All of these transactions were entered into at arm's length in the normal course of business and, to the extent they are commercial relationships, have standard commercial terms. None of these transactions exceeded the thresholds described above or otherwise compromises the independence of the named directors.

Name	Independent	Transactions/Relationships/Arrangements
Mr. Alvarez	Yes	
Sir Winfried Bischoff	Yes	
Mr. Eskew	Yes	
Dr. Feldstein	Yes	
Mr. Fyrwald	Yes	
Dr. Gilman	Yes	
Mr. Hoover	Yes	
Ms. Horn	Yes	
Ms. Marram	Yes	
Mr. Oberhelman	Yes	
Dr. Prendergast	Yes	
Ms. Seifert	Yes	

Director Tenure and Retirement Policy

Subject to the company's charter documents, the following are the board's expectations for director tenure:

A company officer-director, including the chief executive officer, will resign from the board at the time he or she retires or otherwise ceases to be an active employee of the company.

Nonemployee directors will retire from the board not later than the annual meeting of shareholders that follows their seventy-second birthday.

Directors may stand for reelection even though the board's retirement policy would prevent them from completing a full three-year term.

A nonemployee director who retires or changes principal job responsibilities will offer to resign from the board. The directors and corporate governance committee will assess the situation and recommend to the board whether to accept the resignation.

Other Board Service

Effective November 1, 2009, no new director may serve on more than three other public company boards, and no incumbent director may accept new positions on public company boards that would result in service on more than three other public company boards. The directors and corporate governance committee or the chair of that committee may approve exceptions to this limit upon a determination that such additional service will not impair the director's effectiveness on the board.

Voting for Directors

In an uncontested election, any nominee for director who fails to receive a majority of the votes cast shall promptly tender his or her resignation following certification of the shareholder vote. The directors and corporate governance committee will consider the resignation offer and recommend to the board whether to accept it. The board will act on the committee's recommendation within 90 days following certification of the shareholder vote. Board action on the matter will require the approval of a majority of the independent directors.

The company will disclose the board's decision on a Form 8-K within four business days after the decision, including a full explanation of the process by which the decision was reached and, if applicable, the reasons why the board rejected the director's resignation. If the resignation is accepted, the directors and corporate governance committee will recommend to the board whether to fill the vacancy or reduce the size of the board.

Any director who tenders his or her resignation under this provision will not participate in the committee or board deliberations regarding the resignation offer. If all members of the directors and corporate governance committee fail to receive a majority of the votes cast at the same election, the independent directors who did receive a majority of the votes cast will appoint a committee amongst themselves to consider the resignation offers and recommend to the board whether to accept them.

III. Director Compensation and Equity Ownership

The directors and corporate governance committee annually reviews board compensation. Any recommendations for changes are made to the board by the committee.

Directors should hold meaningful equity ownership positions in the company; accordingly, a significant portion of director compensation is in the form of company equity. Directors are required to hold company stock valued at not less than five times their annual cash retainer; new directors are allowed five years to reach this ownership level.

IV. Key Board Responsibilities

Selection of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; Succession Planning

The board currently combines the role of chairman of the board with the role of chief executive officer, coupled with a lead director position to further strengthen the governance structure. The board believes this provides an efficient and effective leadership model for the company. Combining the chairman and CEO roles fosters clear accountability, effective decision-making, and alignment on corporate strategy. To assure effective independent oversight, the board has adopted a number of governance practices, including:

- a strong, independent, clearly-defined lead director role (see below for a full description of the role)
- executive sessions of the independent directors after every regular board meeting
- annual performance evaluations of the chairman and CEO by the independent directors.

However, no single leadership model is right for all companies and at all times. The board recognizes that depending on the circumstances, other leadership models, such as a separate independent chairman of the board, might be appropriate. Accordingly, the board periodically reviews its leadership structure.

The lead director recommends to the board an appropriate process by which a new chairman and chief executive officer will be selected. The board has no required procedure for executing this responsibility because it believes that the most appropriate process will depend on the circumstances surrounding each such decision.

A key responsibility of the CEO and the board is ensuring that an effective process is in place to provide continuity of leadership over the long term. Each year, succession-planning reviews are held at every significant organizational level of the company, culminating in a detailed review of senior leadership talent by the compensation committee and a summary review by the independent directors as a whole. During this review, the CEO and the independent directors discuss future candidates for senior leadership positions (including the company's principal corporate offices), succession timing for those positions, and development plans for the highest-potential candidates. This process ensures continuity of leadership over the long term, and it forms the basis on which the company makes ongoing leadership assignments. It is a key success factor in managing the long planning and investment lead times of our business.

In addition, the CEO maintains in place at all times, and reviews with the independent directors, a confidential plan for the timely and efficient transfer of his or her responsibilities in the event of an emergency or his or her sudden incapacitation or departure.

Evaluation of Chief Executive Officer

Explanation of Responses:

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The lead director is responsible for leading the independent directors in executive session to assess the performance of the chief executive officer at least annually. The results of this assessment are reviewed with the chief executive officer and considered by the compensation committee in establishing the chief executive officer's compensation for the next year.

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Corporate Strategy

Once each year, the board devotes an extended meeting with senior management to discuss the strategic issues and opportunities facing the company, allowing the board an opportunity to provide direction for the corporate strategic plan. These strategy sessions also provide the board an opportunity to interact extensively with the company's senior leadership team. This assists the board in its succession-management responsibilities.

Throughout the year, significant corporate strategy decisions are brought to the board for approval.

Code of Ethics

The board approves the company's code of ethics. This code is set out in:

The Red Book, a comprehensive code of ethical and legal business conduct applicable to all employees worldwide and to our board of directors

Code of Ethical Conduct for Lilly Financial Management, a supplemental code for our chief executive officer and all members of financial management that recognizes the unique responsibilities of those individuals in assuring proper accounting, financial reporting, internal controls, and financial stewardship.

Both documents are available online at <http://www.lilly.com/about/compliance/conduct/> or in paper form upon request to the company's corporate secretary.

The audit committee and public policy and compliance committee assist in the board's oversight of compliance programs with respect to matters covered in the code of ethics.

Risk Oversight

The company has an enterprise risk management program overseen by its chief ethics and compliance officer and senior vice president of enterprise risk management, who reports directly to the CEO and is a member of the company's top leadership committee. Enterprise risks are identified and prioritized by management, and the top prioritized risks are assigned to a board committee or the full board for oversight. For example, strategic risks are typically overseen by the full board; financial risks are overseen by the audit or finance committee; compliance and reputational risks are typically overseen by the public policy and compliance committee; and scientific risks are overseen by the science and technology committee. Management periodically reports on each such risk to the relevant committee or the board. The enterprise risk management program as a whole is reviewed annually at a joint meeting of the audit and public policy and compliance committees, and enterprise risks are also addressed at the annual board strategy session. Additional review or reporting on enterprise risks is conducted as needed or as requested by the board or committee. Also, the compensation committee periodically reviews the most important enterprise risks to ensure that compensation programs do not encourage excessive risk-taking. The board's role in the oversight of risk had no effect on the board's leadership structure.

V. Functioning of the Board

Executive Sessions of Directors

The independent directors meet alone in executive session and in private session with the chief executive officer at every regularly scheduled board meeting.

Lead Director

The board annually appoints a lead director from among the independent directors (currently Ms. Horn). The board has no set policy for rotation of the lead director role but believes that periodic rotation is appropriate. The lead director:

- leads the board's processes for selecting and evaluating the chief executive officer;
- presides at all meetings of the board at which the chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors unless the directors decide that, due to the subject matter of the session, another independent director should preside;
- serves as a liaison between the chairman and the independent directors;
- approves meeting agendas and schedules and generally approves information sent to the board;
- has the authority to call meetings of the independent directors; and
- has the authority to retain advisors to the independent directors.

Conflicts of Interest

Explanation of Responses:

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Occasionally a director's business or personal relationships may give rise to an interest that conflicts, or appears to conflict, with the interests of the company. Directors must disclose to the company all relationships that create a conflict or an appearance of a conflict. The board, after consultation with counsel, takes appropriate steps to ensure that all directors voting on an issue are disinterested. In appropriate cases, the affected director will be excused from discussions on the issue.

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To avoid any conflict or appearance of a conflict, board decisions on certain matters of corporate governance are made solely by the independent directors. These include executive compensation and the selection, evaluation, and removal of the chief executive officer.

Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Persons

The board has adopted a written policy and written procedures for review, approval, and monitoring of transactions involving the company and related persons (directors and executive officers, their immediate family members, or shareholders of five percent or greater of the company's outstanding stock). The policy covers any related-person transaction that meets the minimum threshold for disclosure in the proxy statement under the relevant SEC rules (generally, transactions involving amounts exceeding \$120,000 in which a related person has a direct or indirect material interest).

Policy. Related-person transactions must be approved by the board or by a committee of the board consisting solely of independent directors, who will approve the transaction only if they determine that it is in the best interests of the company. In considering the transaction, the board or committee will consider all relevant factors, including:

- the company's business rationale for entering into the transaction;
- the alternatives to entering into a related-person transaction;
- whether the transaction is on terms comparable to those available to third parties, or in the case of employment relationships, to employees generally;
- the potential for the transaction to lead to an actual or apparent conflict of interest and any safeguards imposed to prevent such actual or apparent conflicts; and
- the overall fairness of the transaction to the company.

The board or relevant committee will periodically monitor the transaction to ensure that there are no changed circumstances that would render it advisable for the company to amend or terminate the transaction.

Procedures.

Management or the affected director or executive officer will bring the matter to the attention of the chairman, the lead director, the chair of the directors and corporate governance committee, or the secretary.

The chairman and the lead director shall jointly determine (or, if either is involved in the transaction, the other shall determine in consultation with the chair of the directors and corporate governance committee) whether the matter should be considered by the board or by one of its existing committees consisting only of independent directors.

If a director is involved in the transaction, he or she will be recused from all discussions and decisions about the transaction.

The transaction must be approved in advance whenever practicable, and if not practicable, must be ratified as promptly as practicable.

The board or relevant committee will review the transaction annually to determine whether it continues to be in the company's best interests.

There are currently no related-person transactions requiring disclosure.

Orientation of New Directors; Director Education

A comprehensive orientation process is in place for new directors. In addition, directors receive ongoing continuing education through educational sessions at meetings, the annual strategy retreat, and periodic communications between meetings. We hold periodic mandatory training sessions for the audit committee, to which other directors and executive officers are invited. We also afford directors the opportunity to attend external director education programs.

Director Access to Management and Independent Advisors

Independent directors have direct access to members of management whenever they deem it necessary. The independent directors and committees are also free to retain their own independent advisors, at company expense, whenever they feel it would be desirable to do so. In accordance with NYSE listing standards, the audit, compensation, and directors and corporate governance committees have sole authority to retain independent advisors to their respective committees.

Assessment of Board Processes and Performance

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The directors and corporate governance committee annually assesses the performance of the board, its committees, and board processes based on inputs from all directors. The committee also considers the contributions of individual directors at least every three years when considering whether to recommend nominating the director to a new three-year term.

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Committees of the Board of Directors

Number, Structure, and Independence

The duties and membership of the six board-appointed committees are described below. Only independent directors may serve on the committees.

Committee membership and selection of committee chairs are recommended to the board by the directors and corporate governance committee after consulting the chairman of the board and after considering the backgrounds, skills, and desires of the board members. The board has no set policy for rotation of committee members or chairs but annually reviews committee memberships and chair positions, seeking the best blend of continuity and fresh perspectives on the committees.

Functioning of Committees

Each committee reviews and approves its own charter annually, and the directors and corporate governance committee reviews and approves all committee charters annually. The chair of each committee determines the frequency and agenda of committee meetings. In addition, the audit, compensation, and public policy and compliance committees meet alone in executive session on a regular basis; all other committees meet in executive session as needed.

All six committee charters are available online at <http://investor.lilly.com/governance.cfm>.

Audit Committee

The duties of the audit committee are described in the Audit Committee Report.

Compensation Committee

The duties of the compensation committee are described on pages 23-24, and the Compensation Committee Report is shown on page 37.

Directors and Corporate Governance Committee

The duties of the directors and corporate governance committee are described in the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee Matters section.

Finance Committee

reviews and makes recommendations regarding capital structure and strategies, including dividends, stock repurchases, capital expenditures, financings and borrowings, and significant business development projects.

Public Policy and Compliance Committee

oversees the processes by which the company conducts its business so that the company will do so in a manner that complies with laws and regulations and reflects the highest standards of integrity
reviews and makes recommendations regarding policies, practices, and procedures of the company that relate to public policy and social, political, and economic issues.

Science and Technology Committee

reviews and makes recommendations regarding the company's strategic research goals and objectives
reviews new developments, technologies, and trends in pharmaceutical research and development
oversees matters of scientific and medical integrity and risk management.

Membership and Meetings of the Board and Its Committees

In 2010, each director attended more than 78 percent of the total number of meetings of the board and the committees on which he or she serves. In addition, all board members are expected to attend the annual meeting of shareholders, and eleven directors attended in 2010. Current committee membership and the number of meetings of the board and each committee in 2010 are shown in the table below.

Name	Board	Audit	Compensation	Directors and Corporate Governance	Finance	Public Policy and Compliance	Science and Technology
Mr. Alvarez	Member				Member	Member	Member
Sir Winfried Bischoff	Member			Member	Chair		
Mr. Eskew	Member	Chair	Member				
Dr. Feldstein	Member	Member			Member	Chair	
Mr. Fyrwald	Member					Member	Member
Dr. Gilman	Member					Member	Chair
Mr. Hoover	Member	Member	Member				
Ms. Horn	Lead Director		Chair	Member			
Dr. Lechleiter	Chair						
Ms. Marram	Member		Member	Chair			
Mr. Oberhelman	Member	Member			Member		
Dr. Prendergast	Member					Member	Member
Ms. Seifert	Member	Member	Member				
Number of 2010 Meetings	7	10	10	4	8	8	7

Directors Compensation

Director compensation is reviewed and approved annually by the board, on the recommendation of the directors and corporate governance committee. Directors who are employees receive no additional compensation for serving on the board or its committees.

Cash Compensation

In 2010, the company provided nonemployee directors the following cash compensation:

- retainer of \$80,000 per year (payable monthly)
- \$1,000 for each committee meeting attended
- \$2,000 to the committee chair for each committee meeting conducted as compensation for the chair's preparation time
- retainer of \$30,000 per year to the lead director
- reimbursement for customary and usual travel expenses.

In 2011, cash compensation for directors will be revised to eliminate meeting fees, and instead provide an annual retainer of \$100,000 (payable monthly). In addition, certain board roles will receive additional annual retainers:

- \$3,000 for audit committee and science and technology committee members
- \$12,000 for committee chairs (\$18,000 for audit committee chair and \$15,000 for science and technology committee chair)
- \$30,000 for the lead director.

Directors will continue to be reimbursed for customary and usual travel expenses.

Stock Compensation

Stock compensation for nonemployee directors consists of shares of company stock equaling \$145,000, deposited annually in a deferred stock account in the Lilly Directors' Deferral Plan (as described below), payable after service on the board has ended.

Lilly Directors' Deferral Plan

This plan allows nonemployee directors to defer receipt of all or part of their cash compensation until after their service on the board has ended. Each director can choose to invest the funds in one or both of two accounts:

Deferred Stock Account. This account allows the director, in effect, to invest his or her deferred cash compensation in company stock. In addition, the annual award of shares to each director noted above (4,187 shares in 2010) is credited to this account on a pre-set annual date. Funds in this account are credited as hypothetical shares of company stock based on the market price of the stock at the time the compensation would otherwise have been earned. Hypothetical dividends are reinvested in additional shares based on the market price of the stock on the date dividends are paid. Actual shares are issued or transferred after the director ends his or her service on the board.

Deferred Compensation Account. Funds in this account earn interest each year at a rate of 120 percent of the applicable federal long-term rate, compounded monthly, as established the preceding December by the U.S. Treasury Department under Section 1274(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. The aggregate amount of interest that accrued in 2010 for the participating directors was \$181,203, at a rate of 4.9 percent. The rate for 2011 is 4.2 percent.

Both accounts may be paid in a lump sum or in annual installments for up to 10 years, beginning the second January following the director's departure from the board. Amounts in the deferred stock account are paid in shares of company stock.

Directors Compensation

In 2010, we provided the following compensation to directors who are not employees:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ¹	Stock Awards (\$) ²	All Other Compensation and Payments (\$) ³	Total (\$) ⁴
Mr. Alvarez	\$98,000	\$145,000	\$0	\$243,000
Sir Winfried Bischoff	\$106,000	\$145,000	\$0	\$251,000
Mr. Eskew	\$119,000	\$145,000	\$0	\$264,000
Dr. Feldstein	\$115,000	\$145,000	\$41,000	\$301,000
Mr. Fyrwald	\$99,000	\$145,000	\$61,784	\$305,784
Dr. Gilman	\$109,000	\$145,000	\$9,500	\$263,500
Mr. Hoover	\$99,000	\$145,000	\$30,000	\$274,000
Ms. Horn	\$144,000	\$145,000	\$4,700	\$293,700
Ms. Marram	\$102,000	\$145,000	\$45,000	\$292,000
Mr. Oberhelman	\$96,000	\$145,000	\$49,838	\$290,838
Dr. Prendergast	\$95,000	\$145,000	\$0	\$240,000
Ms. Seifert	\$98,000	\$145,000	\$37,511	\$280,511

¹ In 2010, no director deferred cash compensation into their deferred stock accounts under the Lilly Directors Deferral Plan (further described above).

² Each nonemployee director received an award of stock valued at \$145,000 (4,187 shares). This stock award and all prior stock awards are fully vested in that they are not subject to forfeiture; however, the shares are not issued until the director ends his or her service on the board, as further described above under Lilly Directors Deferral Plan. The column shows the grant date fair value for each director's stock award. Aggregate outstanding stock awards are shown in the table on page 49 under Common Stock Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers in the Directors Deferral Plan Shares column. Aggregate outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2010 are shown in the table below. Nonemployee directors received no stock options in 2010. The company discontinued granting stock options to nonemployee directors in 2005. All outstanding stock options are currently under water, meaning they have no realizable value.

Name	Outstanding Stock Options (Exercisable)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Mr. Alvarez		
Sir Winfried Bischoff	11,200	\$ 70.22
Mr. Eskew		
Dr. Feldstein	8,400	\$ 68.96
Mr. Fyrwald		
Dr. Gilman	11,200	\$ 70.22
Mr. Hoover		
Ms. Horn	11,200	\$ 70.22
Ms. Marram	5,600	\$ 65.48
Mr. Oberhelman		
Dr. Prendergast	11,200	\$ 70.22
Ms. Seifert	11,200	\$ 70.22

³ This column consists of amounts donated by the Eli Lilly and Company Foundation, Inc. under its matching gift program, which is generally available to U.S. employees as well as the outside directors. Under this program, the foundation matched 100 percent of charitable donations over \$25 made to eligible charities, up to a maximum of \$90,000 per year for each individual (beginning in 2011, the maximum has been decreased to \$30,000). The foundation matched these donations via payments made directly to the recipient charity.

⁴ Directors do not participate in a company pension plan or non-equity incentive plan.

Directors and Corporate Governance Committee Matters

Overview

The directors and corporate governance committee recommends to the board candidates for membership on the board and board committees and for lead director. The committee also oversees matters of corporate governance, including board performance, director independence and compensation, and the corporate governance guidelines. The committee's charter is available online at <http://investor.lilly.com/governance.cfm> or in paper form upon request to the company's corporate secretary.

All committee members are independent as defined in the NYSE listing requirements.

Director Qualifications

The board seeks independent directors who represent a mix of backgrounds and experiences that will enhance the quality of the board's deliberations and decisions. Candidates shall have substantial experience with one or more publicly traded national or multinational companies or shall have achieved a high level of distinction in their chosen fields.

Board membership should reflect diversity in its broadest sense, including persons diverse in geography, gender, and ethnicity. The board is particularly interested in maintaining a mix that includes the following backgrounds:

- active or retired chief executive officers and senior executives, particularly those with experience in operations, finance, accounting, banking, marketing, and sales
- international business
- medicine and science
- government and public policy
- health care system (public or private).

Finally, board members should display the personal attributes necessary to be an effective director: unquestioned integrity, sound judgment, independence in fact and mindset, ability to operate collaboratively, and commitment to the company, its shareholders, and other constituencies.

Our board members represent a desirable mix of backgrounds, skills, and experiences, and they all share the personal attributes of effective directors described above. The board monitors the effectiveness of this approach via an annual internal board assessment as well as ongoing director succession planning discussions by the directors and corporate governance committee. Below are some of the specific experiences and skills of our independent directors:

Ralph Alvarez

Through his senior executive positions at McDonald's Corporation and other global restaurant businesses, Mr. Alvarez has extensive experience in consumer marketing, global operations, international business, and strategic planning. His international experience includes a special focus on emerging markets.

Sir Winfried Bischoff

Sir Winfried Bischoff has a distinguished career in banking and finance, including commercial banking, corporate finance, and investment banking. He has CEO experience both in Europe and the U.S. He is a globalist, with particular expertise in European matters but with extensive experience overseeing worldwide operations. He has broad corporate governance experience from his service on public company boards in the U.S., UK, and other European and Asian countries.

Michael L. Eskew

Mr. Eskew has CEO experience with UPS, where he established a record of success in managing complex worldwide operations, strategic planning, and building a strong consumer brand focus. He is an audit committee financial expert, based on his CEO experience and his service on other U.S. company audit committees. He has extensive corporate governance experience through his service on the boards of other companies.

Martin S. Feldstein

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Dr. Feldstein is a renowned economist, academic, and adviser to U.S. presidents of both political parties. He has deep economic and public policy expertise, financial acumen, and a global perspective. His background as an academic brings a diversity of experience and perspective to the board's deliberations. He has also served on the boards of several major public companies.

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J. Erik Fyrwald

Mr. Fyrwald has a strong record of operational and strategy leadership in two complex worldwide businesses with a focus on technology and innovation. An engineer by training, he has extensive senior executive experience at DuPont, a multinational chemical company, where he led their agriculture and nutrition division, which used chemical and biotechnology solutions to enhance plant health. For the last three years he has been chairman and CEO of Nalco, a global technology-based water products and services company.

Alfred G. Gilman

Dr. Gilman is a Nobel Prize winning pharmacologist, researcher, and professor. He has deep expertise in basic science, including mechanisms of drug action, and experience with pharmaceutical discovery research. As the former dean of a major medical school, he brings to the board important perspectives of both the academic and practicing medical communities.

R. David Hoover

Mr. Hoover has extensive CEO experience at Ball Corporation, with a strong record of leadership in operations and strategy. He is an audit committee financial expert as a result of his experience as CEO and CFO of Ball. He also has extensive corporate governance experience through his service on other public company boards.

Karen N. Horn

Ms. Horn is a former CEO with extensive experience in various segments of the financial industry, including banking and financial services. Through her for-profit and her public-private partnership work, she has significant experience in international economics and finance. Ms. Horn has extensive corporate governance experience through service on other public company boards in a variety of industries.

John C. Lechleiter

Dr. Lechleiter is our chairman, president, and chief executive officer. Under our corporate governance guidelines, the CEO is expected to serve on the board of directors. Dr. Lechleiter, a Ph.D. chemist, has over 30 years of experience with the company in a variety of roles of increasing responsibility in research and development, sales and marketing, and corporate administration. As a result, he has a deep understanding of pharmaceutical research and development, sales and marketing, strategy, and operations. He also has significant corporate governance experience through service on other public company boards.

Ellen R. Marram

Ms. Marram is a former CEO with a strong marketing and consumer brand background. Through her nonprofit and private company activities, she has a special focus and expertise in wellness and consumer health. Ms. Marram has extensive corporate governance experience through service on other public company boards in a variety of industries.

Douglas R. Oberhelman

Mr. Oberhelman has a strong strategic and operational background as a senior executive (and most recently as chairman and CEO) of Caterpillar, a leading manufacturing company with worldwide operations and a special focus on emerging markets. He is an audit committee financial expert as a result of his prior experience as CFO of Caterpillar and as a member and chairman of the audit committee of another U.S. public company.

Franklyn G. Prendergast

Dr. Prendergast is a prominent medical clinician, researcher, and academician. He has extensive experience in senior-most administration at Mayo Clinic, a major medical institution, and as director of its renowned cancer center. He has special expertise in two critical areas for Lilly oncology and personalized medicine. As a medical doctor, he brings an important practicing physician perspective to the board's deliberations.

Kathi P. Seifert

Ms. Seifert is a retired senior executive of Kimberly-Clark, a global consumer products company. She has strong expertise in consumer marketing and brand management, having led sales and marketing for several worldwide brands, with a special focus on consumer health. She

has extensive corporate governance experience through her other board positions.

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Director Nomination Process

The board delegates the screening process to the directors and corporate governance committee, which receives direct input from other board members. Potential candidates are identified through recommendations from several sources, including:

- incumbent directors
- management
- shareholders
- independent executive search firms that may be retained by the committee to assist in locating and screening candidates meeting the board's selection criteria.

The committee employs the same process for evaluating all candidates, including those submitted by shareholders. The committee initially evaluates a candidate based on publicly available information and any additional information supplied by the party recommending the candidate. If the candidate appears to satisfy the selection criteria and the committee's initial evaluation is favorable, the committee, assisted by management or the search firm, gathers additional data on the candidate's qualifications, availability, probable level of interest, and any potential conflicts of interest. If the committee's subsequent evaluation continues to be favorable, the candidate is contacted by the chairman of the board and one or more of the independent directors for direct discussions to determine the mutual levels of interest in pursuing the candidacy. If these discussions are favorable, the committee makes a final recommendation to the board to nominate the candidate for election by the shareholders (or to select the candidate to fill a vacancy, as applicable).

Process for Submitting Recommendations and Nominations

A shareholder who wishes to recommend a director candidate for evaluation by the committee pursuant to this process should forward the candidate's name and information about the candidate's qualifications to the chair of the directors and corporate governance committee, in care of the corporate secretary, at Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, Indiana 46285. The candidate must meet the selection criteria described above and must be willing and expressly interested in serving on the board.

Under Section 1.9 of the company's bylaws, a shareholder who wishes to directly nominate a director candidate at the 2012 annual meeting (i.e., to propose a candidate for election who is not otherwise nominated by the board through the recommendation process described above) must give the company written notice by November 8, 2011 and no earlier than September 9, 2011. The notice should be addressed to the corporate secretary at Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, Indiana 46285. The notice must contain prescribed information about the candidate and about the shareholder proposing the candidate as described in more detail in Section 1.9 of the bylaws. A copy of the bylaws is available online at <http://investor.lilly.com/governance.cfm>. The bylaws will also be provided by mail without charge upon request to the corporate secretary.

Audit Committee Matters

Audit Committee Membership

All members of the audit committee are independent as defined in the SEC regulations and NYSE listing standards applicable to audit committee members. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Eskew, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Oberhelman are audit committee financial experts, as defined in the rules of the SEC.

Audit Committee Report

The audit committee (we or the committee) reviews the company's financial reporting process on behalf of the board. Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the reporting process, including the systems of internal controls and disclosure controls. In this context, we have met and held discussions with management and the independent auditor. Management represented to us that the company's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and we have reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements and related disclosures with management and the independent auditor, including a review of the significant management judgments underlying the financial statements and disclosures.

The independent auditor reports to us. We have sole authority to appoint and to replace the independent auditor.

We have discussed with the independent auditor matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61 (Communication with Audit Committees), as amended and as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) in Rule 3200T, including the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments, and the clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements.

In addition, we have received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent auditor required by applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding communications with the audit committee concerning independence, and have discussed with the independent auditor the auditor's independence from the company and its management. In concluding that the auditor is independent, we determined, among other things, that the nonaudit services provided by Ernst & Young LLP (as described below) were compatible with its independence. Consistent with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have adopted policies to avoid compromising the independence of the independent auditor, such as prior committee approval of nonaudit services and required audit partner rotation.

We discussed with the company's internal and independent auditors the overall scope and plans for their respective audits, including internal control testing under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We periodically meet with the internal and independent auditors, with and without management present, and in private sessions with members of senior management (such as the chief financial officer and the chief accounting officer) to discuss the results of their examinations, their evaluations of the company's internal controls, and the overall quality of the company's financial reporting. We also periodically meet in executive session.

In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, we recommended to the board (and the board subsequently approved the recommendation) that the audited financial statements be included in the company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, for filing with the SEC. We have also appointed the company's independent auditor, subject to shareholder ratification, for 2011.

Audit Committee

Michael L. Eskew, Chair

Martin S. Feldstein, Ph.D.

R. David Hoover

Douglas R. Oberhelman

Kathi P. Seifert

Services Performed by the Independent Auditor

The audit committee preapproves all services performed by the independent auditor, in part to assess whether the provision of such services might impair the auditor's independence. The committee's policy and procedures are as follows:

The committee approves the annual **audit services** engagement and, if necessary, any changes in terms, conditions, and fees resulting from changes in audit scope, company structure, or other matters. Audit services include internal controls attestation work under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The committee may also preapprove other audit services, which are those services that only the independent auditor reasonably can provide.

Audit-related services are assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit, and that are traditionally performed by the independent auditor. The committee believes that the provision of these services does not impair the independence of the auditor.

Tax services. The committee believes that, in appropriate cases, the independent auditor can provide tax compliance services, tax planning, and tax advice without impairing the auditor's independence.

The committee may approve **other services** to be provided by the independent auditor if (i) the services are permissible under SEC and PCAOB rules, (ii) the committee believes the provision of the services would not impair the independence of the auditor, and (iii) management believes that the auditor is the best choice to provide the services.

Process. At the beginning of each audit year, management requests prior committee approval of the annual audit, statutory audits, and quarterly reviews for the upcoming audit year as well as any other engagements known at that time. Management will also present at that time an estimate of all fees for the upcoming audit year. As specific engagements are identified thereafter, they are brought forward to the committee for approval. To the extent approvals are required between regularly scheduled committee meetings, preapproval authority is delegated to the committee chair.

For each engagement, management provides the committee with information about the services and fees, sufficiently detailed to allow the committee to make an informed judgment about the nature and scope of the services and the potential for the services to impair the independence of the auditor.

After the end of the audit year, management provides the committee with a summary of the actual fees incurred for the completed audit year.

Independent Auditor Fees

The following table shows the fees incurred for services rendered on a worldwide basis by the company's independent auditor, in 2010 and 2009. All such services were preapproved by the committee in accordance with the preapproval policy.

	2010 (millions)	2009 (millions)
Audit Fees	\$8.7	\$8.0
Annual audit of consolidated and subsidiary financial statements, including Sarbanes-Oxley 404 attestation		
Reviews of quarterly financial statements		
Other services normally provided by the auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings		
Audit-Related Fees	\$0.8	\$1.1
Assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or reviews of the financial statements		
2010 and 2009: primarily related to employee benefit plan and other ancillary audits, and due diligence services on potential acquisitions		
Tax Fees	\$0.9	\$1.2
2010 and 2009: primarily related to consulting and compliance services		
All Other Fees	\$0.1	\$0.1
2010 and 2009: primarily related to compliance services outside the U.S.		
Total	\$10.5	\$10.4

Compensation Committee Matters**Scope of Authority**

The compensation committee oversees the company's global compensation philosophy and establishes the compensation of executive officers. The committee also acts as the oversight committee with respect to the company's deferred compensation plans, management stock plans, and other management incentive compensation programs. The committee may delegate authority to company officers for day-to-day plan administration and interpretation, including selecting participants, determining award levels within plan parameters, and approving award documents. However, the committee may not delegate any authority for matters affecting the executive officers.

The Committee's Processes and Procedures

The committee's primary processes for establishing and overseeing executive compensation can be found in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section under The Committee's Processes and Analyses below. Additional processes and procedures include:

Meetings. The committee meets several times each year (10 times in 2010). Committee agendas are approved by the committee chair in consultation with the committee's independent compensation consultant. The committee meets in executive session after each meeting.

Role of independent consultant. The committee has retained Frederic W. Cook and his firm, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc., as its independent compensation consultant to assist the committee. Mr. Cook reports directly to the committee, and neither he nor his firm is permitted to perform any services for management. The consultant's duties include the following:

- review committee agendas and supporting materials in advance of each meeting and raise questions with the company's global compensation group and the committee chair as appropriate
- review the company's total compensation philosophy, peer group, and target competitive positioning for reasonableness and appropriateness
- review the company's executive compensation program and advise the committee of plans or practices that might be changed in light of evolving best practices
- provide independent analyses and recommendations to the committee on the CEO's pay
- review draft Compensation Discussion and Analysis and related tables for the proxy statement

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proactively advise the committee on best practices for board governance of executive compensation
undertake special projects at the request of the committee chair.

The consultant interacts directly with members of company management only on matters under the committee's oversight and with the knowledge and permission of the committee chair.

Role of executive officers and management. With the oversight of the CEO and the senior vice president of human resources, the company's global compensation group formulates recommendations on compensation philosophy, plan design, and the specific compensation recommendations for executive officers (other than the CEO, as noted below). The CEO gives the committee a performance assessment and compensation recommendation for

each of the other executive officers. The committee considers those recommendations with the assistance of its compensation consultant. The CEO and the senior vice president of human resources attend committee meetings but are not present for executive sessions or for any discussion of their own compensation. (Only nonemployee directors and the committee's consultant attend executive sessions.) The CEO normally does not participate in the formulation or discussion of his pay recommendations; however, as he did last year, Dr. Lechleiter requested that no increases be made to his base salary or incentive targets for 2011. The CEO has no prior knowledge of the recommendations that the consultant makes to the committee.

Risk assessment. With the help of its compensation consultant, in 2010 the committee reviewed the company's compensation policies and practices for all employees, including executive officers. The committee concluded that the company's compensation programs will not have a material adverse effect on the company, after reviewing the business risks disclosed in the 2009 Form 10-K in relation to the design of compensation programs. The committee noted several design features of the company's cash and equity incentive programs that reduce the likelihood of inappropriate risk-taking:

- incentive plans include payouts at threshold levels that provide for payouts below target
- incentive payouts are capped at appropriate levels
- different measures are used across multiple incentive plans
- the cost of incentive program payouts is included when determining payout results
- performance objectives are appropriately difficult
- company performance targets and individual incentive payment targets are set using multiple inputs
- the bonus program has a continuum of payout levels for individual performance.

The committee concluded that, for all employees, the company's compensation programs do not encourage excessive risk and instead encourage behaviors that support sustainable value creation.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the compensation committee members:

- has ever been an officer or employee of the company
- is or was a participant in a related-person transaction in 2010 (see [Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Persons](#) for a description of our policy on related-person transactions)
- is an executive officer of another entity, at which one of our executive officers serves on the board of directors.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Summary

Executive compensation for 2010 aligned well with the objectives of our compensation philosophy and with our performance, driven by these factors:

Strong growth in operating results drove strong annual bonus and performance award (PA) payouts. Strong operating performance included 6.7 percent revenue growth (adjusted for the impact of U.S. health care reform) and 12.7 percent non-GAAP earnings per share (EPS) growth (adjusted for the impact of U.S. health care reform). For the 2009-2010 PA, the annual compounded EPS growth rate was 14.2 percent. These results exceeded our targets (based on expected peer group performance) and resulted in above-target cash bonus and PA payouts for all participants.

Highlights:

Strong operating results
Stock price results in no executive officer SVA payout
No increase to CEO salary or incentive targets for 2010 or 2011

Lagging stock price resulted in no payout of shareholder value awards (SVAs). Total shareholder return (TSR) for 2008-2010 failed to meet the threshold for the SVA; as a result, awards granted to executive officers did not pay out.

Cost-effective equity design maintained for 2010, with emphasis on long-term performance. In 2010, we continued our two-year PA program and our three-year SVA program and maintained a 50/50 mix of PAs and SVAs for all members of senior management.

A balanced program fosters employee achievement, retention, and engagement. We delivered a total compensation package composed of salary, performance-based cash and equity incentives, and a competitive employee benefits program. Together these elements reinforced pay-for-performance, provided a balanced focus on both long- and short-term performance, and encouraged employee retention and engagement.

In addition:

No increase in CEO target compensation for 2010 or 2011. As he did last year and in light of the business challenges the company currently faces, Dr. Lechleiter requested, and the compensation committee approved, no increases to his 2011 salary or incentive targets.

The compensation committee reviewed the connection between compensation and risk. The committee reviewed our compensation programs and policies for features that may encourage excessive risk taking and found the overall program to be sound.

The Committee's Processes and Analyses

Linking Business Strategy and Compensation Program Design

Explanation of Responses:

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At Lilly, we aim to discover, develop, and acquire innovative new therapies medicines that make a real difference for patients and deliver clear value for payers. In addition, we must continually improve productivity in all that we do. To achieve these goals, we must attract, engage, and retain highly-talented individuals who are committed to the company's core values of integrity, excellence, and respect for people. Our compensation and benefits programs are based on these objectives:

Reflect individual and company performance. We link all employees' pay to individual and company performance.

Executive Compensation Philosophy:

Individual and company performance

Long-term focus

Efficient and egalitarian

Consideration of both internal relativity and competitive pay

As employees assume greater responsibilities, more of their pay is linked to company performance and shareholder returns through increased participation in equity programs.

We seek to deliver above-market compensation given top-tier individual and company performance, but below-market compensation where individual performance falls short of expectations or company performance lags the industry.

Our 2010 incentive programs used a combination of financial metrics (revenue, EPS, and TSR), as measured against the performance of our peer companies. We design our programs to be simple and clear, so that employees can understand how their efforts affect their pay.

We balance the objectives of pay-for-performance and employee retention. Even during downturns in company performance, the program should continue to motivate and engage successful, high-achieving employees.

Foster a long-term focus. In our industry, long-term focus is critical to success and is consistent with our goal of retaining highly-talented employees as they build their careers. A competitive benefits program aids retention. As employees progress to higher levels of the organization, a greater portion of compensation is tied to long-term performance through our equity programs.

Provide compensation consistent with the level of job responsibility and reflective of the market. We seek internal pay relativity, meaning that pay differences among jobs should be commensurate with differences in job responsibility and impact. In addition, the committee compares the company's programs with a peer group of global pharmaceutical companies. Pharmaceutical companies' needs for scientific and sales and marketing talent are unique to the industry and we must compete with these companies for talent.

Provide efficient and egalitarian compensation. We seek to deliver superior long-term shareholder returns and to share value created with employees in a cost-effective manner. While compensation will always reflect differences in job responsibilities, geographies, and marketplace considerations, the overall structure of compensation and benefits programs should be broadly similar across the organization.

Appropriately mitigate risk. The compensation committee reviews the company's compensation policies and practices annually and works with management to ensure that program design does not inadvertently create inappropriate incentives.

Setting Compensation

The compensation committee uses several tools to set compensation targets that meet company objectives. Among those are:

Assessment of individual performance. Individual performance has a strong impact on compensation.

Compensation Considerations:

Individual metrics
Company metrics
Peer group analysis
External advisor
Internal relativity

The independent directors, under the direction of the lead director, meet with the CEO at the beginning of the year to agree upon the CEO's performance objectives for the year. At the end of the year, the independent directors meet with the CEO and in executive session to assess the CEO's performance based on his achievement of the objectives, contribution to the company's performance, ethics and integrity, and other leadership accomplishments. This evaluation is shared with the CEO by the lead director and is used by the compensation committee in setting the CEO's compensation for the following year.

For the other executive officers, the committee receives performance assessments and compensation recommendations from the CEO and also exercises its judgment based on the board's interactions with the executive officers. As with the CEO, an executive officer's performance assessment is based on his or her achievement of objectives established between the executive officer and the CEO, contribution to the company's performance, ethics and integrity, and other leadership attributes and accomplishments.

Assessment of company performance. The committee uses company performance measures in two ways:

In establishing total compensation ranges, the committee uses as a reference the performance of the company and its peer group with respect to revenue, EPS, return on assets, return on equity, and TSR.

The committee establishes specific company performance targets that determine payouts under the company's cash and equity incentive programs.

Peer group analysis. The committee reviews peer group data as a market check for compensation decisions, but does not base compensation targets on peer group data only.

Overall competitiveness. The committee uses aggregated market data as a reference point to ensure that executive compensation is competitive, meaning within the broad middle range of comparative pay at peer companies when the company achieves the targeted performance levels. The committee does not target a specific position within the range.

Individual competitiveness. The committee compares the overall pay of individual executives if the jobs are sufficiently similar to make the comparison meaningful. The individual's pay is driven primarily by individual and company performance and internal relativity; the peer group data is used as a market check to ensure that individual pay remains within the broad middle range of peer group pay. The committee does not target a specific position within the range.

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The peer group consists of Abbott Laboratories; Amgen Inc.; AstraZeneca plc; Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; GlaxoSmithKline plc; Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.; Johnson & Johnson; Merck & Co., Inc.; Novartis AG; Pfizer Inc.; and Sanofi-Aventis (Schering-Plough Corporation and Wyeth are no longer included independently, due to

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industry consolidation). The committee reviews the peer group for appropriateness at least every three years, and the current peer group was used in both 2009 and 2010 (with the exception of Schering-Plough Corporation and Wyeth in 2010). The peer companies are direct competitors for our products, operate in a similar business model, and employ people with the unique skills required to operate an established biopharmaceutical company. The committee also considers market cap and revenue as measures of size; with the exception of Johnson & Johnson, all peer companies were between one-half to three times our size with regard to both measures at the time the peer group was approved in 2008. The committee included Johnson & Johnson, despite its size, because it competes directly with Lilly for talent at all management levels.

CEO compensation. To provide further assurance of independence, the compensation recommendation for the CEO is developed by the committee's independent consultant with limited support from company staff. The consultant prepares analyses showing competitive CEO compensation among the peer group for the individual elements of compensation and total direct compensation. The consultant develops a range of recommendations for any change in the CEO's base salary, annual cash incentive target, equity grant value, and equity mix. The recommendations take into account the peer competitive pay analysis, expected future pay trends, and importantly, the position of the CEO in relation to other senior company executives and proposed pay actions for all key employees of the company. The range allows the committee to exercise its discretion based on the CEO's individual performance and other factors. The CEO has no prior knowledge of the recommendations and normally takes no part in the recommendations, committee discussions, or decisions. For 2011, as he did for 2010, Dr. Lechleiter requested that no increases be made to his base salary or incentive targets.

Executive Compensation for 2010

Overview

In setting target compensation for 2010, the committee reviewed 2009 individual and company performance and peer group data as discussed above, and also considered expected competitive trends in executive pay. That review showed:

Company performance. In 2009, the company performed in the upper tier of the peer group in non-GAAP EPS growth, revenue growth, return on assets, and return on equity and in the lower tier in one-year and five-year TSR.

Individual performance. As described above under Setting Compensation, base salary increases were driven largely by individual performance assessments. In assessing the 2009 performance of executive officers, the independent directors (for the CEO) and the compensation committee (with regard to all executive officers) considered the company's and the executive officer's accomplishment of objectives established at the beginning of the year and their own subjective assessment of the executive officer's performance.

In assessing Dr. Lechleiter's performance, the independent directors noted that under Dr. Lechleiter's leadership in 2009, the company:

- delivered strong pro forma revenue growth (five percent actual vs. three percent expected industry growth) and pro forma non-GAAP EPS growth (16 percent actual vs. seven percent expected industry growth)
- held the growth of marketing, selling, and administrative expenses at a rate slower than revenue while increasing our investment in research and development as a percentage of revenue
- exceeded its targeted product pipeline milestones related to advancing potential medicines through the development process (100 actual vs. 89 targeted)
- announced and began implementation of sweeping organizational changes designed to speed development, improve competitiveness in key therapeutic areas and geographies, and reduce its cost base
- effectively integrated ImClone, the largest acquisition in the company's history.

The committee also noted Dr. Lechleiter's successful accomplishment of his objectives to implement the company's Corporate Integrity Agreement with the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and reinforce ethics and compliance across the company, engage with the new U.S. administration and Congress on matters of importance to the company, continue to place emphasis on business development, ensure robust succession management plans for all key roles, and as incoming chairman, foster continued effectiveness of the board of directors and board processes.

Despite Dr. Lechleiter's strong performance, the committee agreed with Dr. Lechleiter's request that his base salary and incentive plan targets not be increased for 2010.

Dr. Lundberg began employment with the company in January 2010, and the committee approved his compensation during the recruiting process.

Under Mr. Rice's leadership as chief financial officer, expense reduction efforts contributed to the above-plan earnings growth noted above, despite below-plan results of the company's animal health segment. In addition, the company strengthened its balance sheet through strong operating cash flows, careful

management of capital expenditures, and the successful refinancing (in a difficult financial market) of the short-term debt incurred in 2008 to acquire ImClone. Mr. Rice maintained proper internal controls and financial compliance, drove business transformation efforts, demonstrated his commitment to diversity and succession management, and took a leadership role in the design of the company's new global shared services function.

Under Mr. Carmine's leadership of the sales and marketing organization, worldwide revenue growth of five percent exceeded plan, as noted above, with all geographic regions contributing to above-plan growth, although initial Effient® sales were slower than expected. Cost-containment measures led to sales and marketing expenses growing only one percent, slightly below plan.

Mr. Carmine reinforced a culture of high performance with high integrity in the sales and marketing organization and demonstrated strong leadership in the company's organizational redesign efforts.

Mr. Armitage successfully mitigated the company's risks related to several legal matters, including Zyprexa®-related litigation matters, the defense of the company's worldwide patents, and the implementation of the company's Corporate Integrity Agreement. In addition, Mr. Armitage continued to provide industry leadership in shaping intellectual property laws and policies to foster pharmaceutical innovation, supported diversity and succession management initiatives, and demonstrated his commitment to ethics and integrity.

Pay relative to peer group. The company's total compensation to executive officers, in the aggregate, for 2009 was in the broad middle range of the peer group.

The committee determined the following:

Program elements. The 2010 program consisted of base salary, a cash incentive bonus, and two forms of performance-based equity grants: PAs and SVAs. Executives also received the company employee benefits package. This total compensation program balances the mix of cash and equity compensation, the mix of current and longer-term compensation, the mix of financial and market goals, and the security of foundational benefits in a way that furthers the compensation objectives discussed above.

Targets. The company generally maintained pay ranges and a balance of pay elements similar to 2009. The committee believes this overall program continues to provide cost-effective delivery of total compensation that:

- encourages employee retention and engagement by delivering competitive cash and equity components
- maintains a strong link to company performance and shareholder returns through a balanced equity incentive program without encouraging excessive risk-taking
- maintains appropriate internal pay relativity
- provides opportunity for total pay within the broad middle range of expected peer-group pay given company performance comparable to that of our peers.

The graph below shows the balance of fixed and performance-based target compensation determined by the committee and actual compensation received for 2010. The target compensation reflects decisions made by the compensation committee for 2010. This includes the 2010-2011 PA and the 2010-2012 SVA. For comparison purposes, actual compensation includes compensation *earned or paid* in 2010, including 2010 base salary and cash incentive bonus as well as the equity awards that completed their performance periods in 2010 the 2009-2010 PA and the 2008-2010 SVA.

2010 Target and Actual Compensation

Actual base salary and bonus amounts are shown in the Summary Compensation Table. The PA payout for 2009-2010 performance paid out at 200 percent of target, as shown in the Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2010 table. The SVA payout for 2008-2010 performance was zero for all named executive officers. Since Dr. Lundberg joined the company after these awards were granted, he was not eligible for either payout. The graph above shows 2010 target compensation for Dr. Lundberg and excludes one-time incentive compensation he received upon joining the company.

Base Salary

Base Salary (\$000 s)

In setting base salaries for 2010, in addition to the considerations described above, the committee considered the corporate budget for salary increases, which was established at three percent based on company performance for 2009, expected performance for 2010, and general external trends. Mr. Rice's base salary increase reflects his promotion to executive vice president and added responsibility for global services. The objective of the budget is to allow salary increases to retain, motivate, and reward successful performers while maintaining affordability within the company's business plan. Individual pay increases can be more or less

than the budget amount depending on individual performance, but aggregate increases must stay within the budget. The aggregate increases for the named executive officers and the other executive officers were within this budget. In setting 2010 compensation, peer group data confirmed that proposed salaries were within the broad middle range of competitive pay.

Cash Incentive Bonuses

The company's annual cash bonus program aligns employees' goals with the company's revenue and earnings growth objectives for the current year. Cash incentive bonuses for all management employees worldwide, as well as a substantial number of nonmanagement employees in the U.S., are determined under The Eli Lilly and Company Bonus Plan (the bonus plan). Under the plan, the company sets bonus targets for all participants at the beginning of

Name	2009	2010	Percentage Increase
Dr. Lechleiter	\$1,500	\$1,500	0%
Dr. Lundberg		\$950	
Mr. Rice	\$901	\$955	6%
Mr. Carmine	\$924	\$952	3%
Mr. Armitage	\$816	\$841	3%

each year. Bonus payouts range from zero to 200 percent of target depending on the company's financial results relative to predetermined performance measures. At the end of the performance period, the committee has discretion to adjust a bonus payout downward (but not upward) from the amount yielded by the formula.

Bonus targets. Consistent with our compensation objectives, as employees assume greater responsibilities, more of their pay is linked to company performance. Bonus targets (expressed as a percentage of base salary) were based on job responsibilities, internal relativity, individual performance, and peer group data. For three named executive officers, the committee maintained the same bonus targets as 2009. Mr. Rice's bonus target was increased to reflect his promotion to executive vice president and added responsibility for global services.

Bonus Targets (as a percentage of base salary)

Name	2009	2010
Dr. Lechleiter	140%	140%
Dr. Lundberg		90%
Mr. Rice	80%	90%
Mr. Carmine	90%	90%
Mr. Armitage	80%	80%

Bonus Weighting:

25% revenue growth
75% non-GAAP EPS growth

Targets slightly above expected peer performance:

4% revenue growth
8% non-GAAP EPS growth

Company performance measures. The committee established 2010 company performance measures with a 25 percent weighting on revenue growth and a 75 percent weighting on growth in non-GAAP EPS (reported EPS adjusted as described below under Non-GAAP Results). This mix of performance measures focuses employees appropriately on improving both top-line revenue and bottom-line earnings, with special emphasis on earnings in order to tie rewards directly to productivity improvements. The measures are also effective motivators because they are easy for employees to track and understand.

In establishing the 2010 target growth rates, the committee considered the expected 2010 performance of our peer group, based on published investment analyst estimates. The target growth rates of four percent for revenue and eight percent for non-GAAP EPS were slightly above the median expected growth rates for our peer group. These targets were aligned with our compensation objectives of producing above-target payouts if the company outperformed the peer group and below-target payouts if company performance lagged the peer group. Payouts were determined by this formula:

$$(0.25 \times \text{revenue multiple}) + (0.75 \times \text{EPS multiple}) = \text{bonus multiple}$$

$$\text{Bonus multiple} \times \text{bonus target} \times \text{base salary earnings} = \text{payout}$$

2010 revenue and EPS multiples are illustrated by this chart:

2010 revenue (adjusted for U.S. health care reform) of \$23,305 million represented 6.7 percent growth over 2009 revenue of \$21,836 million and resulted in a revenue multiple of 1.27. 2010 non-GAAP EPS (adjusted for U.S. health care reform) of \$4.98 represented growth of 12.7 percent over 2009 non-GAAP EPS of \$4.42 and resulted in an EPS multiple of 1.47.

Together, the revenue multiple and the EPS multiple yielded a bonus multiple of 1.42.

$$(0.25 \times 1.27) + (0.75 \times 1.47) = 1.42 \text{ bonus multiple}$$

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See page 34 for a reconciliation of 2009 and 2010 reported revenue and revenue adjusted for U.S. health care reform, as well as reported and non-GAAP EPS (adjusted for U.S. health care reform).

Equity Incentives Total Equity Program

We employ two forms of equity incentives granted under the 2002 Lilly Stock Plan: performance awards (PAs) and shareholder value awards (SVAs). These incentives are designed to focus company leaders on long-term shareholder value. For executive officers, SVAs have a three-year performance period followed by a one-year holding requirement; PAs have a two-year performance period and pay out in restricted stock units that vest one year after the performance period. Participants must achieve satisfactory performance throughout the relevant performance period of the grant in order for either SVA or PA grants to vest. The following chart shows the performance and holding periods for PA and SVA grants over time:

Target grant values. For 2010, the committee held aggregate grant values flat for the four continuing named executive officers unchanged, based on internal relativity, individual performance, and aggregated peer-group data suggesting that the 2009 grant values were in the broad middle range compared to those of peers. Consistent with the company's compensation objectives, individuals at higher levels received a greater proportion of total compensation in the form of equity. The committee determined that for members of senior management, a 50/50 split between PAs and SVAs appropriately balances the company financial performance and shareholder equity return metrics of the two programs. Target values for 2009 and 2010 equity grants for the named executive officers were as follows:

Target Grant Values (\$000 s)

Name	2009-2010 PA	2010-2011 PA	2009-2011 SVA	2010-2012 SVA	Percentage Increase (total)
Dr. Lechleiter	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,750	0%
Dr. Lundberg		\$ 1,250		\$ 1,250	
Mr. Rice	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	0%
Mr. Carmine	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	0%
Mr. Armitage	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	0%

Equity Compensation:

*Performance metrics of growth in non-GAAP EPS and share price are objective and align with shareholder interests
Target grant values set based on internal relativity, performance, and peer data
2010 target grant values held flat*

Equity Incentives Performance Awards

PAs provide employees with shares of company stock if certain company performance goals are achieved. The awards are structured as a schedule of shares of company stock based on growth in non-GAAP EPS. In 2010, the company granted a two-year award to global management (approximately eight percent of our employee population). Possible payouts for the 2010-2011 PA range from zero to 150 percent of the target depending on non-GAAP EPS growth over the performance period. In order to reduce potential payout volatility, in 2010 the committee lowered the maximum payout from 200 to 150 percent and lowered the company performance required to receive a minimum payout. No dividends are accrued or paid on the awards during the performance period. At the end of the performance period, the committee has discretion to adjust an award payout downward (but not upward) from the amount yielded by the formula.

Performance Awards:

Target EPS growth (8%) slightly above expected peer group performance

Explanation of Responses:

Two-year performance period
Payout in restricted stock
Payout volatility lowered

Company performance measure. For the 2010 grants, the committee established the performance measure as non-GAAP EPS growth. The committee believes non-GAAP EPS growth is an effective motivator because it is closely linked to shareholder value, is broadly communicated to the public, is easily understood by employees, and allows for objective comparisons to peer-group performance. The target growth percentage of eight percent per year was slightly above the median expected non-GAAP EPS of companies in our peer group, based on investment analysts

published estimates. Accordingly, consistent with our compensation objectives, company performance exceeding the expected peer-group median would result in above-target payouts, while company performance lagging the expected peer-group median would result in below-target payouts.

Payouts for 2010-2011 PAs are illustrated by the chart below:

2010-2011 PA

Equity Incentives Shareholder Value Awards

In 2007, the company replaced its stock option program with the SVA program. SVAs are structured as a schedule of shares of company stock based on the performance of the company's stock over a three-year period. No dividends are accrued or paid on the awards during the performance period. Payouts range from zero to 140 percent of the target amount, depending on stock performance over the period. At the end of the performance period, the committee has discretion to adjust an award payout downward (but not upward) from the amount yielded by the formula. The SVA program delivers equity compensation that is strongly linked to long-term TSR. It is more cost-effective than the stock option program it replaced because the SVA program delivers, at a lower cost to the company, an equity incentive that is equally or more effective in aligning employee interests with long-term shareholder returns.

Shareholder Value Awards:

*Three-year performance period
Target is determined by applying an expected three-year rate of return for large-cap companies
Shares earned must be held one year*

Company performance measure. For the 2010 grants, the SVA pays above target if company stock outperforms an expected compounded annual rate of return for large-cap companies and below target if company stock underperforms that rate of return. The expected rate of return was determined considering total return that a reasonable investor would consider appropriate for investing in a large-cap U.S. company based on input from external money managers, less the company's dividend yield (calculated based on starting price). Executive officers receive no payout if the stock price, less three years of dividends at the current rate, does not grow over the three-year performance period in other words, if total shareholder return for the three-year period is zero or negative.

The starting price for the 2010-2012 SVAs was \$35.92 per share, representing the average of the closing prices of company stock for all trading days in November and December 2009, and the dividend yield was 5.5 percent. The ending price to determine payouts will be the average of the closing prices of company stock for all trading days in November and December 2012.

The 2010-2012 SVA will be paid out to executive officers according to the grid below in early 2013:

2010-2012 SVA

Ending Stock Price	Less than \$30.05	\$30.05-\$34.27	\$34.28-\$38.49	\$38.50-\$40.99	\$41.00-\$43.49	\$43.50-\$45.99	Greater than \$45.99
Compounded Annual Growth Rate	Less than (5.8%)	(5.8%)-(1.6%)	(1.5%)-2.3%	2.3%-4.5%	4.5%-6.6%	6.6% -8.6%	Greater than 8.6%
(adjusted for dividends)							
Percent of Target	0%	40%	60%	80%	100%	120%	140%
Restricted Stock Units							

Dr. Lundberg received a one-time restricted stock unit award, granted February 1, 2010, as an incentive to join the company. One third vested on February 1, 2011, and, provided he remains an employee, one third will vest February 1, 2012, and the remaining shares will vest February 1, 2013. Restricted stock units accrue dividends during the restriction period and are paid out in the form of common stock.

Stock Options

The company stopped granting stock options in 2007. All outstanding stock options are currently under water. The stock option granted in 2000 expired in 2010, and the named executive officers forfeited the award having realized no value. These awards (and other expired stock options) were not replaced.

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Non-GAAP Results

Consistent with past practice, the committee adjusted the results on which 2010 bonuses and 2009-2010 PAs were determined to eliminate the distorting effect of certain unusual income or expense items on year-over-year growth percentages. The adjustments are intended to:

- align award payments with the underlying growth of the core business
- avoid volatile, artificial inflation or deflation of awards due to the unusual items in either the award year or the previous (comparator) year
- eliminate certain counterproductive short-term incentives for example, incentives to refrain from acquiring new technologies, to defer disposing of underutilized assets, or to defer settling legacy legal proceedings to protect current bonus payments.

To assure the integrity of the adjustments, the committee establishes adjustment guidelines at the beginning of the year. These guidelines are generally consistent with the company guidelines for reporting non-GAAP earnings to the investment community, which are reviewed by the audit committee of the board. The adjustments apply equally to income and expense items. The compensation committee reviews all adjustments and retains downward discretion i.e., discretion to reduce compensation below the amounts that are yielded by the adjustment guidelines.

When the committee set company performance targets for 2010, U.S. health care reform legislation had not yet passed. Given the scope and uncertainty of the legislation, the committee decided not to include the potential impact of U.S. health care reform when the targets were set, and to adjust results based on the actual impact of U.S. health care reform for the 2010 incentive bonus and the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 PAs. In 2011, an adjustment will be made for U.S. health care reform for the 2010-2011 PA only.

For the 2010 bonus and 2009-2010 PA payout calculations, the committee made these adjustments to EPS:

- For 2010: Eliminated the impact of U.S. health care reform
- For 2008, 2009, and 2010: Eliminated the impact of (i) significant asset impairments and restructuring charges and (ii) one-time accounting charges for the acquisition of in-process research and development
- For 2008 and 2009: Eliminated the impact of special charges related to the resolution of government investigations of prior sales and marketing practices of the company
- For 2008: Eliminated the impact of (i) the ImClone Systems Incorporated acquisition, (ii) a one-time benefit to income resulting from the settlement of a tax audit.

The adjustments were intended to align award payments more closely with underlying business growth trends and eliminate volatile swings (up or down) caused by the unusual items. This is demonstrated by the 2008, 2009, and 2010 adjustments:

Reconciliations of the adjustments to our reported revenue and earnings per share are below. The shaded numbers are the growth percentages used to calculate payouts under the compensation programs.

	2010	2009	% Growth 2010 vs. 2009	2008	% Growth 2009 vs. 2008
Revenue as reported (\$ millions)	\$23,076.0	\$21,836.0	5.7%	\$20,371.9	7.2%
Pro forma ImClone adjustment				\$360.3	
Revenue pro forma adjusted (sales and royalties)				\$20,732.2	5.3%
Impact of U.S. health care reform	\$229.0				
Revenue adjusted (U.S. health care reform)	\$23,305.0	\$21,836.0	6.7%		
EPS as reported	\$4.58	\$3.94	16.2%	(\$1.89)	NM
Eliminate net impact associated with ImClone acquisition				\$4.46	
Eliminate IPR&D charges for acquisitions and in-licensing transactions	\$0.03	\$0.05		\$0.10	
Eliminate asset impairments, restructuring and other special charges (including product liability charges)	\$0.13	\$0.42		\$1.54	
Eliminate benefit from resolution of IRS audit				(\$0.19)	
Non-GAAP EPS	\$4.74	\$4.42		\$4.02	
Pro forma ImClone adjustment				(\$0.20)	
EPS adjusted for ImClone				\$3.82	15.7%
U.S. health care reform adjustment	\$0.24				
EPS adjusted for U.S. health care reform	\$4.98	\$4.42	12.7%		
NM Not meaningful					

Numbers in the 2009 column do not add due to rounding.

Equity Incentive Grant Mechanics and Timing

The committee approves target grant values for equity incentives prior to the grant date. On the grant date, those values are converted to shares based on:

- the closing price of company stock on the grant date
- the same valuation methodology the company uses to determine the accounting expense of the grants under Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) Topic 718.

The committee's procedure for the timing of equity grants assures that grant timing is not being manipulated for employee gain. The annual equity grant date for all eligible employees is in mid-February. The committee establishes this date in October. The mid-February grant date timing is driven by these considerations:

- It coincides with the company's calendar-year-based performance management cycle, allowing supervisors to deliver the equity awards close in time to performance appraisals, which increases the impact of the awards by strengthening the link between pay and performance.
- It follows the annual earnings release by approximately two weeks, so that the stock price at that time can reasonably be expected to fairly represent the market's collective view of our then-current results and prospects.

Grants to new hires and other off-cycle grants are effective on the first trading day of the following month.

Employee and Post-Employment Benefits

The company offers core employee benefits coverage to:

- provide our global workforce with a reasonable level of financial support in the event of illness, injury, and retirement
- enhance productivity and job satisfaction through programs that focus on work/life balance.

The benefits available are the same for all U.S. employees and include medical and dental coverage, disability insurance, and life insurance.

In addition, the 401(k) plan and The Lilly Retirement Plan (the retirement plan) provide U.S. employees a reasonable level of retirement income reflecting employees' careers with the company. To the extent that any employee's retirement benefit exceeds IRS limits for amounts that can be paid through a qualified plan, the company also offers a nonqualified pension plan and a nonqualified savings plan. These plans provide only the difference between the calculated benefits and the IRS limits, and the formula is the same for all U.S. employees.

The cost of both employee and post-employment benefits is partially borne by the employee, including each executive officer.

Explanation of Responses:

Perquisites

The company provides very limited perquisites to executive officers. Executive officers generally do not have access to the corporate aircraft for personal use; however, the aircraft is made available for the personal use of Dr. Lechleiter when the security and efficiency benefits to the company outweigh the expense. Dr. Lechleiter did not use the corporate aircraft for personal flights during 2010. Until March 2009, the company aircraft was made available to other executive officers for the limited purpose of travel to outside board meetings. However, the company no longer allows this use. Depending on seat availability, family members and personal guests of executive officers may travel on the company aircraft to accompany executives who are traveling on business. There is no incremental cost to the company for these trips.

The Lilly Deferred Compensation Plan

Executives may defer receipt of part or all of their cash compensation under The Lilly Deferred Compensation Plan (the deferred compensation plan), which allows executives to save for retirement in a tax-effective way at minimal cost to the company. Under this unfunded plan, amounts deferred by the executive are credited at an interest rate of 120 percent of the applicable federal long-term rate, as described in more detail following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2010 table.

Severance Benefits

Except in the case of a change in control of the company, the company is not obligated to pay severance to named executive officers upon termination of their employment; any such payments are at the discretion of the committee. See footnote 4 to the Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment table for a description of a severance arrangement for Dr. Lundberg.

The company has adopted a change-in-control severance pay plan for nearly all employees of the company, including the executive officers. The plan is intended to preserve employee morale and productivity and encourage retention in the face of the disruptive impact of an actual or rumored change in control. In addition, for executives, the plan is intended to align executive and shareholder interests by enabling executives to consider corporate transactions that are in the best interests of the shareholders and other constituents of the company without undue concern over whether the transactions may jeopardize the executives' own employment.

Although benefit levels may differ depending on the employee's job level and seniority, the basic elements of the plan are comparable for all regular employees:

Double trigger. Unlike single trigger plans that pay out immediately upon a change in control, the company plan generally requires a double trigger—a change in control followed by an involuntary loss of employment within two years thereafter. This is consistent with the purpose of the plan, which is to provide employees with financial protection upon loss of employment. A partial exception is made for outstanding PAs, a portion of which would be paid out upon a change in control on a pro-rated basis for time worked based on the forecasted payout level at the time of the change in control. The committee believes this partial payment is appropriate because of the difficulties in converting the company EPS targets into an award based on the surviving company's EPS. Likewise, if Lilly is not the surviving entity, a portion of outstanding SVAs is paid out on a pro-rated basis for time worked up to

Change in Control Severance:

All regular employees covered

Double trigger

Two-year cash pay protection

18-month benefit continuation

Tax gross-up eliminated effective October 2012

the change in control based on the merger price for company stock.

Covered terminations. Employees are eligible for payments if, within two years of the change in control, their employment is terminated (i) without cause by the company or (ii) for good reason by the employee, each as is defined in the plan. See Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for a more detailed discussion, including a discussion of what constitutes a change in control.

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Employees who suffer a covered termination receive up to two years of pay and 18 months of benefits protection. These provisions assure employees a reasonable period of protection of their income and core employee benefits upon which they depend for financial security.

Severance payment. Eligible terminated employees would receive a severance payment ranging from six months to two years base salary. Executives are all eligible for two years base salary plus two times the then-current year's target bonus.

Benefit continuation. Basic employee benefits such as health and life insurance would be continued for up to 18 months following termination of employment. All executives, including named executive officers, are entitled to 18 months benefit continuation.

Accelerated vesting of equity awards. Any unvested equity awards at the time of termination of employment would vest.

Excise tax. In some circumstances, the payments or other benefits received by the employee in connection with a change in control could exceed limits established under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. The

employee would then be subject to an excise tax on top of normal federal income tax. Because of the way the excise tax is calculated, it can impose a large burden on some employees while similarly compensated employees will not be subject to the tax. The costs of this excise tax and associated gross-ups would be borne by the company. (Employees would pay income tax resulting from severance payments.) To avoid triggering the excise tax, payments that would otherwise be due under the plan that are up to five percent over the IRS limit will be cut back to the limit. Effective October 2012, this tax gross-up will be eliminated.

Share Ownership and Retention Guidelines; Hedging Prohibition

Share ownership and retention guidelines help to foster a focus on long-term growth. The committee has adopted a guideline requiring the CEO to own company stock valued at least five times his or her annual base salary. Other executive officers are required to own a fixed number of shares based on their position. The fixed number of shares eliminates volatility in the share ownership requirements that can occur with sharp movements in share price. Until the guideline level is reached, the executive officer must retain all existing holdings as well as 50 percent of net shares resulting from new equity payouts. Our executives have a long history of maintaining extensive holdings in company stock, and all established executive officers already meet or exceed the guideline. All new executive officers are on track to meet or exceed the guideline within the next few years. As of February 1, 2011, Dr. Lechleiter held shares valued at approximately nine times his salary. The following table shows the required share levels for the named executive officers:

Name	Revised Share Requirement	Meets Requirement
Dr. Lechleiter	five times base salary	Yes
Dr. Lundberg	55,000	Yes
Mr. Rice	55,000	Yes
Mr. Carmine	55,000	Yes
Mr. Armitage	42,000	Yes

Executive officers are also required to retain all shares received from the company equity programs, net of acquisition costs and taxes, for at least one year, even once share requirements have been met. For PAs, this requirement is met by paying the award in the form of restricted stock units. Employees are not permitted to hedge their economic exposures to company stock through short sales or derivative transactions.

Tax Deductibility Cap on Executive Compensation

U.S. federal income tax law prohibits the company from taking a tax deduction for non-performance based compensation paid in excess of \$1,000,000 to named executive officers. However, performance-based compensation is fully deductible if the programs are approved by shareholders and meet other requirements. Our policy is to qualify our incentive compensation programs for full corporate deductibility to the extent feasible and consistent with our overall compensation objectives.

We have taken steps to qualify all incentive awards (bonuses, PAs, and SVAs) for full deductibility as performance-based compensation. The committee may make payments that are not fully deductible if, in its judgment, such payments are necessary to achieve the company's compensation objectives and to protect shareholder interests. For 2010, the non-deductible compensation was approximately \$410,000 for Dr. Lechleiter, slightly less than the portion of his base salary that exceeded \$1,000,000, and approximately \$915,000 for Dr. Lundberg, who received a signing bonus upon his employment with the company as shown in the Summary Compensation Table.

Executive Compensation Recovery Policy and Other Risk Mitigation Tools

All incentive awards are subject to forfeiture prior to payment upon termination of employment or for disciplinary reasons. Under the company's executive officer compensation recovery policy, the company can recover incentive compensation (cash or equity) that was based on achievement of financial results that were subsequently the subject of a restatement if the executive officer engaged in intentional misconduct that caused or partially caused the need for the restatement and the effect of the wrongdoing was to increase the amount of bonus or incentive compensation. The company can also recover or claw back all or a portion of any incentive compensation or payment in the case of materially inaccurate financial statements or material errors in the performance calculation, whether or not they result in a restatement and whether or not the executive officer has engaged in wrongful conduct. Recoveries under this no-fault provision cannot extend back more than two years.

The recovery policy applies to any incentive compensation awarded or paid to an employee at a time when he or she is an executive officer. Subsequent changes in status, including retirement or termination of employment, do not affect the company's rights to recover compensation under the policy.

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In addition to the executive compensation recovery policy, the committee and management have implemented compensation-program design features to mitigate the risk of compensation programs encouraging misconduct or imprudent risk-taking. First, incentive programs are designed using a diversity of meaningful financial metrics (growth in TSR, measured over three years, net revenue, and EPS, measured over one and two years), thus providing a balanced approach between short- and long-term performance. The committee reviews incentive programs each

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year against the objectives of the programs, assesses any features that could encourage excessive risk-taking, and makes changes as necessary. Second, management has implemented effective controls that minimize unintended and willful reporting errors.

The committee does not believe it is practical to apply a specific claw-back policy to SVAs since it is very difficult to isolate the amount, if any, by which the stock price might benefit from misstated earnings over a three-year performance period. In this case, the committee has the authority reduce or withhold payouts.

Compensation Changes for 2011 or 2012

Several changes to the company's executive compensation program will take effect in 2011 or 2012:

In light of the business challenges the company faces, Dr. Lechleiter requested that he receive no increase in base salary or incentive targets in 2011. The committee agreed to maintain his 2010 compensation package for 2011.

Amendments to the change in control severance pay plans to eliminate tax gross-ups are effective October 2012.

The following changes have been made to the bonus plan, effective January 2011:

We added a research metric that measures the output and sustainability of our pipeline portfolio. Specific measures of pipeline output include product approvals and new molecular entities that enter Phase III clinical trials during the calendar year. Pipeline sustainability is measured by tracking each project's progression toward its next milestone and by an evaluation of pipeline quality.

Financial performance will be measured against company goals.

We are asking shareholders to approve a new executive officer incentive plan (see Item 7 below). This plan will work in conjunction with the existing bonus plan and is not intended to change the annual cash bonus for named executive officers, but to preserve the tax deductibility of these incentive payments.

Compensation Committee Report

The compensation committee (we or the committee) evaluates and establishes compensation for executive officers and oversees the deferred compensation plan, the company's management stock plans, and other management incentive, benefit, and perquisite programs. Management has the primary responsibility for the company's financial statements and reporting process, including the disclosure of executive compensation. With this in mind, we have reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis found on pages 25-37 of this proxy statement. The committee is satisfied that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis fairly and completely represents the philosophy, intent, and actions of the committee with regard to executive compensation. We recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement for filing with the SEC.

Compensation Committee

Karen N. Horn, Ph.D., Chair

Michael L. Eskew

R. David Hoover

Ellen R. Marram

Kathi P. Seifert

Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Award	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value	All Other Compensation	Total Compensation
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$) ³	(\$)	(\$) ⁴	(\$) ⁵	(\$) ⁶	(\$)
John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D. ¹ Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer	2010	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$8,175,000	\$0	\$2,982,000	\$3,757,545	\$90,000	\$16,504,545
	2009	\$1,483,333	\$0	\$11,250,000	\$0	\$3,551,100	\$4,553,125	\$90,091	\$20,927,649
	2008	\$1,339,125	\$0	\$8,125,000	\$0	\$2,709,053	\$2,221,597	\$87,107	\$14,481,882
Jan M. Lundberg, Ph.D. ² Executive Vice President, Science and Technology and President, Lilly Research Laboratories	2010	\$946,401	\$1,000,000	\$6,225,000	\$0	\$1,209,501	\$83,150	\$87,833	\$8,551,885
Derica W. Rice Executive Vice President, Global Services and Chief Financial Officer	2010	\$955,000	\$0	\$3,270,000	\$0	\$1,220,490	\$996,723	\$57,300	\$6,499,513
	2009	\$892,500	\$0	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$1,220,940	\$977,741	\$54,838	\$7,646,019
	2008	\$834,117	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$1,027,632	\$455,226	\$86,034	\$5,403,009
Bryce D. Carmine Executive Vice President and President, Lilly Bio-Medicines	2010	\$947,083	\$0	\$3,270,000	\$0	\$1,210,373	\$2,252,560	\$56,825	\$7,736,841
	2009	\$916,667	\$0	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$1,410,750	\$1,776,537	\$57,001	\$8,660,955
	2008	\$783,113	\$0	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$1,006,135	\$1,158,720	\$53,497	\$6,751,465
Robert A. Armitage Senior Vice President and General Counsel	2010	\$836,817	\$0	\$2,180,000	\$0	\$950,624	\$521,237	\$50,209	\$4,538,886
	2009	\$811,167	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$1,109,676	\$775,287	\$49,902	\$5,746,032
	2008	\$778,767	\$0	\$2,137,500	\$0	\$959,441	\$536,284	\$53,138	\$4,465,130

¹ *Supplement to the Summary Compensation Table.* In 2009, we granted both a one-year and a two-year PA as part of our transition to a two-year award, which was implemented in response to shareholder feedback. The two grants in 2009 provided the opportunity for participants to receive *one and only one* PA payout each year without skipping a year. In 2010, we returned to our regular grant cycle and granted a single two-year PA. As a result, the amount in the Stock Awards column decreased. The 2010-2011 PA grant values shown in this column are based on the probable payout outcome anticipated at the time of grant. For purposes of comparison, the supplemental table below shows target compensation for Dr. Lechleiter (with one rather than two PA awards in 2009), approved by the compensation committee, given target company performance.

Name	Year	Annualized Salary	Target Stock Awards	Target Cash Incentive Bonus	Total
John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D.	2010	\$1,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$2,100,000	\$11,100,000
	2009	\$1,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$2,100,000	\$11,100,000
	2008	\$1,400,000	\$6,500,000	\$1,960,000	\$9,860,000

² The one-time incentive compensation Dr. Lundberg received upon joining the company in January 2010 included a signing bonus and an award of restricted stock units (further described in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards During 2010 table).

³ This column shows the grant date fair value of awards computed in accordance with stock-based compensation accounting rules (FASB ASC Topic 718). Values for awards subject to performance conditions (PAs) are computed based upon the probable outcome of the performance condition as of the grant date. (See the Target Grant Values table for target grant values for the 2009 and 2010 equity awards.) A discussion of assumptions used in calculating award values may be found in Note 9 to our 2010 audited financial statements in our Form 10-K. The table below shows the minimum, target, and maximum payouts for the 2010-2011 PA grant included in this column of the Summary Compensation Table.

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Name	Payout Date	Minimum Payout	Target Payout	Maximum Payout
Dr. Lechleiter	January 2012	\$0	\$3,750,000	\$5,625,000
Dr. Lundberg	January 2012	\$0	\$1,250,000	\$1,875,000
Mr. Rice	January 2012	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$2,250,000
Mr. Carmine	January 2012	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$2,250,000
Mr. Armitage	January 2012	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000

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⁴ Payments for 2010 performance were made in March 2011 under the bonus plan. All bonuses paid to named executive officers were part of a non-equity incentive plan, except for Dr. Lundberg's signing bonus, shown in the Bonus column.

⁵ The amounts in this column are the change in pension value for each individual, calculated by our actuary. No named executive officer received preferential or above-market earnings on deferred compensation.

⁶ The table below shows the components of the All Other Compensation column for 2008 through 2010, which includes the company match for each individual's savings plan contributions, tax reimbursements, and perquisites.

Name	Year	Savings Plan	Tax	Perquisites	Other	Total All Other Compensation
		Match	Reimbursements ¹			
Dr. Lechleiter	2010	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,000
	2009	\$89,000	\$1,091	\$0	\$0	\$90,091
	2008	\$80,348	\$6,759	\$0	\$0	\$87,107
Dr. Lundberg	2010	\$56,784	\$12,876	\$0	\$18,173 ²	\$87,833
Mr. Rice	2010	\$57,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,300
	2009	\$53,550	\$1,288	\$0	\$0	\$54,838
	2008	\$50,047	\$6,246	\$29,741 ³	\$0	\$86,034
Mr. Carmine	2010	\$56,825	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,825
	2009	\$55,000	\$2,001	\$0	\$0	\$57,001
	2008	\$46,987	\$6,510	\$0	\$0	\$53,497
Mr. Armitage	2010	\$50,209	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,209
	2009	\$48,670	\$1,232	\$0	\$0	\$49,902
	2008	\$46,726	\$6,412	\$0	\$0	\$53,138

¹ These amounts reflect tax reimbursements for expenses for each executive's spouse to attend certain company functions involving spouse participation. Beginning in 2010, the company no longer reimburses executive officers for these taxes. For Mr. Rice, these amounts include taxes on income imputed for use of the corporate aircraft to attend outside board meetings in 2008 and 2009. For Dr. Lundberg, these amounts include taxes on income imputed for relocation expenses.

² Relocation expenses reimbursed under a company policy available to any employee asked to relocate by the company.

³ This amount includes the incremental cost of Mr. Rice's use of the corporate aircraft to travel to outside board meetings in 2008 (\$25,839) and Mrs. Nelson-Rice's expenses to attend certain company functions involving spouse participation. We calculate the incremental cost to the company of any personal use of the corporate aircraft based on the cost of fuel, trip-related maintenance, crew travel expenses, on-board catering, landing fees, trip-related hangar and parking costs, and smaller variable costs, offset by any time-share lease payments by the executive. Since the company-owned aircraft are used primarily for business travel, we do not include the fixed costs that do not change based on usage, such as pilots' salaries, the purchase costs of the company-owned aircraft, and the cost of maintenance not related to trips. Executive officers are no longer permitted to use corporate aircraft to attend outside board meetings.

We have no employment agreements with our named executive officers, except a limited severance agreement with Dr. Lundberg which expires January 4, 2012 and is described in footnote 4 to the Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment table.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards During 2010

The compensation plans under which the grants in the following table were made are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and include the bonus plan (a non-equity incentive plan) and the 2002 Lilly Stock Plan (which provides for PAs, SVAs, stock options, restricted stock grants, and stock units).

Name	Award	Grant Date	Compensation Committee Action Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ¹			Estimated Possible and Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units ²	Grant Date Fair Value of Equity Awards
				Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum		
				(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(# shares)	(# shares)	(# shares)		
Dr. Lechleiter				\$52,500	\$2,100,000	\$4,200,000					
	2010-2011 PA	2/8/2010 ³	12/14/2009				60,719	121,438	182,157		\$4,425,000
	2010-2012 SVA	2/8/2010 ⁴	12/14/2009				68,058	170,145	238,203		\$3,750,000
										0	
Dr. Lundberg				\$21,294	\$851,761	\$1,703,523					
	2010-2011 PA	2/8/2010 ³	12/14/2009				20,240	40,479	60,719		\$1,475,000
	2010-2012 SVA	2/8/2010 ⁴	12/14/2009				22,686	56,715	79,401		\$1,250,000
	Grant upon hire	2/1/2010 ⁵	10/22/2009							100,000	\$3,500,000
Mr. Rice				\$21,488	\$859,500	\$1,719,000					
	2010-2011 PA	2/8/2010 ³	12/14/2009				24,288	48,575	72,863		\$1,770,000
	2010-2012 SVA	2/8/2010 ⁴	12/14/2009				27,223	68,058	95,281		\$1,500,000
										0	
Mr. Carmine				\$21,309	\$852,375	\$1,704,750					
	2010-2011 PA	2/8/2010 ³	12/14/2009				24,288	48,575	72,863		\$1,770,000
	2010-2012 SVA	2/8/2010 ⁴	12/14/2009				27,223	68,058	95,281		\$1,500,000
										0	
Mr. Armitage				\$16,736	\$669,453	\$1,338,907					
	2010-2011 PA	2/8/2010 ³	12/14/2009				16,192	32,383	48,575		\$1,180,000
	2010-2012 SVA	2/8/2010 ⁴	12/14/2009				18,149	45,372	63,521		\$1,000,000
										0	

¹ These columns show the threshold, target, and maximum payouts for performance under the bonus plan. As described in the section titled Cash Incentive Bonuses in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, bonus payouts range from zero to 200 percent of target. The bonus payment for 2010 performance was based on the metrics described, at 142 percent of target, and is included in the Summary Compensation Table in the column titled Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation.

² No stock options were granted in 2010. The company stopped granting stock options in 2007.

³ This row shows the range of payouts for 2010-2011 PA grants as described in the section titled Equity Incentives Performance Awards in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The 2010-2011 PA will pay out in January 2012 based on cumulative EPS for 2010 and 2011. Payouts will range from zero to 150 percent of target.

⁴ This row shows the range of payouts for 2010-2012 SVA grants as described in the section titled Equity Incentives Shareholder Value Awards in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The 2010-2012 SVA payout will be determined in January 2013. SVA payouts range from zero to 140 percent of target.

⁵ This row shows a one-time grant of restricted stock units awarded to Dr. Lundberg when he joined the company in 2010.

To receive a payout under the 2010-2011 PA, a participant must remain employed with the company through December 31, 2011 (except in the case of death, disability, or retirement). In addition, an employee who was an executive officer at the time of grant will receive payment in restricted share units according to the chart on page 32 of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis. SVAs granted in 2010 will pay out at the end of the three-year performance period according to the grid on page 32 of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis. No dividends accrue on either PAs or SVAs during the performance period. Non-preferential dividends accrue during the PAs one-year restriction period and are paid upon vesting.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2010

Name	Option Awards			Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards:	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) ¹	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Award	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units, or Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Dr. Lechleiter				2010-2012 SVA			170,145 ²	\$ 5,961,881
				2009-2011 SVA			121,872 ³	\$ 4,270,395
				2010-2011 PA			121,438 ⁴	\$ 4,255,188
				2009-2010 PA	219,812 ⁵	\$ 7,702,212		
				2009 PA	207,354 ⁶	\$ 7,265,684		
	140,964	\$ 56.18	2/9/2016					
	127,811	\$ 55.65	2/10/2015					
	200,000	\$ 73.11	2/14/2014					
120,000	\$ 57.85	2/15/2013						
120,000 ⁸	\$ 75.92	2/17/2012						
60,000	\$ 79.28	10/4/2011						
Dr. Lundberg				2010-2012 SVA			56,715 ²	\$ 1,987,294
				2010-2011 PA			40,479 ⁴	\$ 1,418,384
				Grant upon hire	100,000 ⁷	\$ 3,504,000		
Mr. Rice				2010-2012 SVA			68,058 ²	\$ 2,384,752
				2009-2011 SVA			48,749 ³	\$ 1,708,165
				2010-2011 PA			48,575 ⁴	\$ 1,702,068
				2009-2010 PA	87,924 ⁵	\$ 3,080,857		
				2009 PA	82,942 ⁶	\$ 2,906,288		
	30,000	\$ 52.54	4/29/2016					
	27,108	\$ 56.18	2/9/2016					
	23,077	\$ 55.65	2/10/2015					
	25,000	\$ 73.11	2/14/2014					
	11,200	\$ 57.85	2/15/2013					
10,000	\$ 75.92	2/17/2012						
5,000	\$ 79.28	10/4/2011						
12,000	\$ 73.98	2/18/2011						
Mr. Carmine				2010-2012 SVA			68,058 ²	\$ 2,384,752
				2009-2011 SVA			48,749 ³	\$ 1,708,165
				2010-2011 PA			48,575 ⁴	\$ 1,702,068
				2009-2010 PA	87,924 ⁵	\$ 3,080,857		
				2009 PA	82,942 ⁶	\$ 2,906,288		
	37,651	\$ 56.18	2/9/2016					
	42,604	\$ 55.65	2/10/2015					
	55,000	\$ 73.11	2/14/2014					
	57,000	\$ 57.85	2/15/2013					
	50,000	\$ 75.92	2/17/2012					
23,000	\$ 79.28	10/4/2011						
50,600	\$ 73.98	2/18/2011						
Mr. Armitage				2010-2012 SVA			45,372 ²	\$ 1,589,835
				2009-2011 SVA			32,499 ³	\$ 1,138,765
				2010-2011 PA			32,383 ⁴	\$ 1,134,700
				2009-2010 PA	58,616 ⁵	\$ 2,053,905		
				2009 PA	55,294 ⁶	\$ 1,937,502		
	54,217	\$ 56.18	2/9/2016					
53,254	\$ 55.65	2/10/2015						
80,000	\$ 73.11	2/14/2014						

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80,000	\$	57.85	2/15/2013
23,800	\$	75.92	2/17/2012
7,000	\$	79.28	10/4/2011
23,100	\$	73.98	2/18/2011

¹ These options vested as listed in the table below by expiration date.

Expiration Date	Vesting Date
04/29/2016	05/01/2009
02/09/2016	02/10/2009
02/10/2015	02/11/2008
02/14/2014	02/19/2007
Expiration Date	Vesting Date
02/15/2013	02/17/2006
02/17/2012	02/18/2005
10/04/2011	10/03/2003
02/18/2011	02/20/2004

² SVAs granted for the 2010-2012 performance period that will end December 31, 2012. The number of shares reported in the table reflects the target payout, which will be made if the average closing stock price in November and December 2012 is between \$41.00 and \$43.49. Actual payouts may vary from zero to 140 percent of target. Had the performance period ended at year-end 2010, the payout would have been 60 percent of target.

³ SVAs granted for the 2009-2011 performance period that will end December 31, 2011. The number of shares reported in the table reflects the target payout, which will be made if the average closing stock price in November and December 2011 is between \$39.50 and \$41.99. Actual payouts may vary from zero to 140 percent of target. Had the performance period ended at year-end 2010, the payout would have been 60 percent of target.

⁴ Target number of PA shares that could pay out in January 2012 for 2010-2011 performance, provided performance goals are met. Any shares resulting from this award will pay out in the form of restricted stock units, vesting February 2013. Actual payouts may vary from zero to 150 percent of target.

⁵ The 2009-2010 PA paid out at maximum in January 2011 in the form of restricted stock units, vesting February 2012.

⁶ PA shares paid out in January 2010 for 2009 performance. These shares vested in February 2011.

⁷ Dr. Lundberg's restricted stock unit award was granted February 1, 2010; one third vested on February 1, 2011, one third will vest February 1, 2012, and the remaining shares will vest February 1, 2013.

⁸ Dr. Lechleiter transferred 118,683 shares of this option to a trust for the benefit of his children, and these shares vested on April 30, 2002. 50,734 shares of this option are held in trust for the benefit of Dr. Lechleiter's children, and the remainder has been transferred back to Dr. Lechleiter.

Options Exercised and Stock Vested in 2010

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ¹	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ²
Dr. Lechleiter	0	\$0	111,041 ³	\$3,908,643
Dr. Lundberg ⁵	0	\$0	0 ⁴	\$0
Mr. Rice	0	\$0	40,999 ³	\$1,443,165
Mr. Carmine	0	\$0	51,249 ³	\$1,803,965
Mr. Armitage	0	\$0	29,213 ³	\$1,028,298
			0 ⁴	\$0

¹ All outstanding stock options are currently under water.

² Amounts reflect the market value of the stock on the day the stock vested.

³ These shares represent PAs issued in January 2009 (as restricted stock units) for company performance in 2008 and were subject to forfeiture until they vested in February 2010.

⁴ The 2008-2010 SVA did not pay out for any executive officer, because the company's stock price was below \$46.79.

⁵ These awards were granted prior to Dr. Lundberg joining the company.

Retirement Benefits

We provide retirement income to U.S. employees, including executive officers, through the following plans:

The 401(k) plan, a defined contribution plan qualified under Sections 401(a) and 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Participants may elect to contribute a portion of their salary to the plan, and the company provides matching contributions on employees' contributions, in the form of company stock, up to six percent of base salary. The employee contributions, company contributions, and earnings thereon are paid out in accordance with elections made by the participant. See the Summary Compensation Table for information about company contributions to the named executive officers.

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The retirement plan, a tax-qualified defined benefit plan that provides monthly benefits to retirees. See the Summary Compensation Table for additional information about the value of these pension benefits.

Sections 401 and 415 of the Internal Revenue Code generally limit the amount of annual pension that can be paid from a tax-qualified plan (\$195,000 in 2010) as well as the amount of annual earnings that can be used to calculate a pension benefit (\$245,000 in 2010). However, since 1975, the company has maintained a nonqualified pension plan that pays retirees the difference between the amount payable under the retirement plan and the amount they would have received without the Internal Revenue Code limits. The nonqualified pension plan is unfunded and subject to forfeiture in the event of bankruptcy.

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The following table shows benefits that the named executive officers are entitled to under the retirement plan and the nonqualified pension plan.

Pension Benefits in 2010

Name	Plan	Number of Years of Credited Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$) ¹	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Dr. Lechleiter ²	retirement plan (pre-2010)	30	\$1,068,438	
	retirement plan (post-2009)	1	\$19,358	
	nonqualified plan (pre-2010)	30	\$16,470,129	
	nonqualified plan (post-2009)	1	\$271,987	
	total		\$17,829,912	\$0
Dr. Lundberg ³	retirement plan (pre-2010)	1	\$21,526	
	retirement plan (post-2009)	1	\$61,624	
	total		\$83,150	\$0
Mr. Rice	retirement plan (pre-2010)	20	\$423,793	
	retirement plan (post-2009)	1	\$10,466	
	nonqualified plan (pre-2010)	20	\$2,735,937	
	nonqualified plan (post-2009)	1	\$62,879	
	total		\$3,233,075	\$0
Mr. Carmine ⁴	retirement plan (pre-2010)	34	\$1,352,792	
	retirement plan (post-2009)	1	\$21,648	
	nonqualified plan (pre-2010)	34	\$8,109,493	
	nonqualified plan (post-2009)	1	\$118,498	
	total		\$9,602,431	\$0
Mr. Armitage ⁵	retirement plan (pre-2010)	10	\$308,455	
	retirement plan (post-2009)	1	\$27,074	
	nonqualified plan (pre-2010)	10	\$2,470,280	
	nonqualified plan (post-2009)	1	\$164,161	
	total		\$2,969,970	\$0

¹ The following standard actuarial assumptions were used to calculate the present value of each individual's accumulated pension benefit:

Discount rate:	5.75 percent
Mortality (post-retirement decrement only):	RP 2000CH
Pre-2010 joint and survivor benefit (% of pension):	50% until age 62; 25% thereafter
Post-2009 benefit payment form:	life annuity

² Dr. Lechleiter is currently eligible for early retirement. Under the old plan formula described below (pre-2010 benefits), he qualifies for approximately two percent less than his full retirement benefit. Early retirement benefits under the new plan formula (post-2009 benefits) are also described below.

³ Dr. Lundberg joined the company in January 2010. He is covered under our retirement plans and has no special retirement arrangement or enhanced benefits.

⁴ Mr. Carmine is currently eligible for full retirement benefits under the old plan formula and qualifies for early retirement under the new plan formula.

⁵ Mr. Armitage is currently eligible for full retirement benefits under the old plan formula and qualifies for early retirement under the new plan formula. His additional service credit, described below, applies only to benefits calculated under the old plan formula and increases the present value of his nonqualified pension benefit by \$296,434.

The retirement plan benefits shown in the table are net present values. The benefits are not payable as a lump sum; they are generally paid as a monthly annuity for the life of the retiree and, if elected, any qualifying survivor. The annual benefit under the retirement plan is calculated using years of service and the average of the annual earnings for the highest five out of the last 10 calendar years of service (final average earnings). Annual earnings covered by the retirement plan consist of salary and bonus paid in those calendar years. For calendar years prior to 2003, the calculation includes PA payouts.

Following amendment of our retirement plan formulae, employees hired on or after February 1, 2008 have accrued retirement benefits only under the new plan formula. Employees hired before that date have accrued benefits under both the old and new plan formulae. All eligible employees, including those hired on or after February 1, 2008, can retire at age 65 with at least five years of service and receive an unreduced benefit. The annual benefit under the new plan formula is equal to 1.2 percent of final average earnings multiplied by years of service. Early retirement benefits under this plan formula are reduced six percent for each year under age 65. Transition benefits were afforded to employees with 50 points (age plus service) or more as of December 31, 2009. These benefits were intended to ease the transition to the new retirement formula for those employees who are closer to retirement or have been with the company longer. For the transition group, early retirement benefits are reduced three percent for each year from age 65 to age 60 and six percent for each year under age 60. With the exception of Dr. Lundberg, all of the named executive officers are in this transition group.

Employees hired prior to February 1, 2008 accrued benefits under both plan formulae. Benefits accrued before January 1, 2010 under the old plan formula. The amount of the benefit is calculated using actual years of service through December 31, 2009, while total years of service is used to determine eligibility and early retirement reductions. The benefit amount is increased (but not decreased) proportionately, based on final average earnings at termination compared to final average earnings at December 31, 2009. Full retirement benefits are earned by employees with 90 or more points (the sum of his or her age plus years of service). Employees electing early retirement receive reduced benefits as described below:

The benefit for employees with between 80 and 90 points is reduced by three percent for each year under 90 points or age 62.

The benefit for employees who have less than 80 points, but who reached age 55 and have at least 10 years of service, is reduced as described above and is further reduced by six percent for each year under 80 points or age 65.

For retirees with spouses, domestic partners, or unmarried dependents, the plan will pay survivor annuity benefits upon the retiree's death at 25, 50, or 75 percent of the retiree's annuity benefit, depending on the employee's elections. Election of the higher survivor benefit will result in a lower annuity payment during the retiree's life. All U.S. retirees, or their eligible survivors, are entitled to medical insurance under the company's plans.

When Mr. Armitage joined the company in 1999, the company agreed to provide him with a retirement benefit based on his actual years of service and earnings at age 60. Since Mr. Armitage reached age 60 with 8.75 years of service, for purposes of determining eligibility and calculating his early retirement reduction, he has been treated as though he has 20 years of service. The additional service credit made him eligible to begin reduced benefits 15 months early, but did not change the timing or amount of his unreduced benefits (shown in the Pension Benefits in 2010 table). A grant of additional years of service credit to any employee must be approved by the compensation committee of the board of directors.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2010

Name	Plan	Executive Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$) ¹	Registrant Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$) ²	Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year End (\$) ³
Dr. Lechleiter	nonqualified savings	\$75,300	\$75,300	\$73,225		\$1,221,291
	deferred compensation	\$887,775		\$322,795		\$7,050,888
	total	\$963,075	\$75,300	\$396,020	\$0	\$8,272,179
Dr. Lundberg	nonqualified savings	\$42,084	\$42,084	\$936		\$85,889
	deferred compensation	\$0		\$0		\$0
	total	\$42,084	\$42,084	\$936	\$0	\$85,889
Mr. Rice	nonqualified savings	\$42,600	\$42,600	\$25,215		\$420,311
	deferred compensation	\$0		\$0		\$0
	total	\$42,600	\$42,600	\$25,215	\$0	\$420,311
Mr. Carmine	nonqualified savings	\$42,125	\$42,125	\$55,826		\$487,038
	deferred compensation	\$0		\$75,524		\$1,613,707
	total	\$42,125	\$42,125	\$131,350	\$0	\$2,100,745
Mr. Armitage	nonqualified savings	\$35,509	\$35,509	\$38,269		\$540,304
	deferred compensation	\$1,082,850		\$277,744		\$6,122,082
	total	\$1,118,359	\$35,509	\$316,012	\$0	\$6,662,386

¹ The amounts in this column are also included in the Summary Compensation Table, in the Salary column (nonqualified savings) or the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column (deferred compensation).

² The amounts in this column are also included in the Summary Compensation Table, in the All Other Compensation column as a portion of the savings plan match.

³ Of the totals in this column, the following amounts have previously been reported in the Summary Compensation Table for this year and for previous years:

Name	2010 (\$)	Previous Years (\$)	Total (\$)
Dr. Lechleiter	\$1,038,375	\$5,382,656	\$6,421,031
Dr. Lundberg	\$84,168		\$84,168
Mr. Rice	\$85,200	\$260,304	\$345,504
Mr. Carmine	\$84,250	\$994,463	\$1,078,713
Mr. Armitage	\$1,153,868	\$4,710,559	\$5,864,427

The Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2010 table above shows information about two company programs: the nonqualified savings plan and the deferred compensation plan. The nonqualified savings plan is designed to allow each employee to contribute up to six percent of his or her base salary, and receive a company match, beyond the contribution limits prescribed by the IRS with regard to 401(k) plans. This plan is administered in the same manner as the 401(k) plan, with the same participation and investment elections. Executive officers and other U.S. executives may also defer receipt of all or part of their cash compensation under the deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred by executives under this plan are credited with interest at 120 percent of the applicable federal long-term rate as established the preceding December by the U.S. Treasury Department under Section 1274(d) of the Internal Revenue Code with monthly compounding, which was 4.9 percent for 2010 and is 4.2 percent for 2011. Participants may elect to receive the funds in a lump sum or in up to 10 annual installments following retirement, but may not make withdrawals during their employment, except in the event of hardship as approved by the compensation committee. All deferral elections and associated distribution schedules are irrevocable. Both plans are unfunded and subject to forfeiture in the event of bankruptcy.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The following table describes the potential payments and benefits under the company's compensation and benefit plans and arrangements to which the named executive officers would be entitled upon termination of employment. Except for (i) certain terminations following a change in control of the company, as described below, and (ii) certain pension arrangements described under Retirement Benefits above, there are no agreements, arrangements, or plans that entitle named executive officers to severance, perquisites, or other enhanced benefits upon termination of their employment (other than Dr. Lundberg's limited severance benefit described in footnote 4 to the table below). Any agreement to provide such payments or benefits to a terminating executive officer (other than following a change in control) would be at the discretion of the compensation committee.

Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment (as of December 31, 2010)

	Cash Severance Payment	Incremental Pension Benefit (present value)	Continuation of Medical/ Welfare Benefits (present value) ¹	Acceleration and Continuation of Equity Awards (unamortized expense as of 12/31/10) ²	Excise Tax Gross-Up ³	Total Termination Benefits
Dr. Lechleiter						
Voluntary retirement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary retirement or termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary or good reason termination after change in control	\$7,200,000	\$0	\$42,078	\$11,289,675	\$7,333,958	\$25,865,712
Dr. Lundberg						
Voluntary termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary retirement or termination	\$3,610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,610,000
Involuntary or good reason termination after change in control	\$3,610,000	\$0	\$17,100	\$3,009,742	\$2,343,421	\$8,980,262
Mr. Rice						
Voluntary termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary retirement or termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary or good reason termination after change in control	\$3,629,000	\$0	\$33,300	\$4,515,864	\$3,202,376	\$11,380,540
Mr. Carmine						
Voluntary retirement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary retirement or termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary or good reason termination after change in control	\$3,616,460	\$0	\$17,100	\$4,515,864	\$3,280,292	\$11,429,716
Mr. Armitage ⁵						
Voluntary retirement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary retirement or termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Involuntary or good reason termination after change in control	\$3,027,240	\$0	\$17,100	\$3,010,558	\$2,294,209	\$8,349,107

¹ See Accrued Pay and Regular Retirement Benefits and Change-in-Control Severance Pay Plan Continuation of medical and welfare benefits below.

² Beginning in 2010, equity grants included an individual performance criteria to vest. As a result, even retirement-eligible employees have the possibility of forfeiting their grants.

³ Beginning in October 2012, the company will eliminate excise tax gross ups.

⁴ Dr. Lundberg is eligible for a severance benefit equal to two times his base salary plus target bonus if he is involuntarily terminated before January 4, 2012. After this date, there is no guaranteed severance for involuntary retirement or termination.

⁵ Mr. Armitage's incremental pension benefit is described in the Retirement Benefits section.

Accrued Pay and Regular Retirement Benefits. The amounts shown in the table above do not include payments and benefits to the extent they are provided on a non-discriminatory basis to salaried employees generally upon termination of employment. These include:

accrued salary and vacation pay.

regular pension benefits under the retirement plan and the nonqualified pension plan. See Retirement Benefits.

welfare benefits provided to all U.S. retirees, including retiree medical and dental insurance. The amounts shown in the table above as Continuation of Medical / Welfare Benefits are explained below.

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distributions of plan balances under the 401(k) plan and the nonqualified savings plan. See the narrative following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2010 table for information about these plans.

the value of accelerated vesting of certain unvested equity grants upon retirement. Under the company's stock plans, employees who terminate employment while retirement-eligible receive accelerated vesting of outstanding PAs and SVAs (which are paid on a reduced basis for time worked during the performance period), and restricted stock awarded in payment of previous PAs.

the value of option continuation upon retirement. When an employee terminates prior to retirement, his or her stock options are terminated 30 days thereafter. However, when a retirement-eligible employee terminates, his or her options remain in force until the earlier of five years after retirement or the option's normal expiration date.

Deferred Compensation. The amounts shown in the table do not include distributions of plan balances under the deferred compensation plan. Those amounts are shown in the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2010 table.

Death and Disability. A termination of employment due to death or disability does not entitle named executive officers to any payments or benefits that are not available to salaried employees generally.

Termination for Cause. Except for Dr. Lundberg (as described above), executives receive no severance or medical benefits and forfeit any unvested equity grants. Mr. Armitage's pension arrangement is described in the Retirement Benefits section; no other executive officer has an enhanced pension arrangement.

Change-in-Control Severance Pay Plan. As described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis under Severance Benefits, the company maintains a change-in-control severance pay plan (CIC plan) for nearly all employees, including the named executive officers. The CIC plan defines a change in control very specifically, but generally the terms include the occurrence of, or entry into, an agreement to do one of the following: (i) acquisition of 20 percent or more of the company's stock; (ii) replacement by the shareholders of one half or more of the board of directors; (iii) consummation of a merger, share exchange, or consolidation of the company; or (iv) liquidation of the company or sale or disposition of all or substantially all of its assets. The amounts shown in the table for involuntary or good reason termination after change in control are based on the following assumptions and plan provisions:

Covered terminations. The table assumes a termination of employment that is eligible for severance under the terms of the current plan, based on the named executive officer's compensation, benefits, age, and service credit at December 31, 2010. Eligible terminations include an involuntary termination for reasons other than for cause or a voluntary termination by the executive for good reason, within two years following the change in control.

A termination of an executive officer by the company is for cause if it is for any of the following reasons: (i) the employee's willful and continued refusal to perform, without legal cause, his or her material duties, resulting in demonstrable economic harm to the company; (ii) any act of fraud, dishonesty, or gross misconduct resulting in significant economic harm or other significant harm to the business reputation of the company; or (iii) conviction of or the entering of a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* to a felony.

A termination by the executive officer is for good reason if it results from: (i) a material diminution in the nature or status of the executive's position, title, reporting relationship, duties, responsibilities, or authority, or the assignment to him or her of additional responsibilities that materially increase his or her workload; (ii) any reduction in the executive's then-current base salary; (iii) a material reduction in the executive's opportunities to earn incentive bonuses below those in effect for the year prior to the change in control; (iv) a material reduction in the executive's employee benefits from the benefit levels in effect immediately prior to the change in control; (v) the failure to grant to the executive stock options, stock units, performance shares, or similar incentive rights during each 12-month period following the change in control on the basis of a number of shares or units and all other material terms at least as favorable to the executive as those rights granted to him or her on an annualized average basis for the three-year period immediately prior to the change in control; or (vi) relocation of the executive by more than 50 miles.

Cash severance payment. Represents the CIC plan benefit of two times the employee's 2010 annual base salary plus two times the employee's bonus target for 2010 under the bonus plan.

Continuation of medical and welfare benefits. Represents the present value of the CIC plan's guarantee, following a covered termination, for 18 months of continued coverage equivalent to the company's current active employee medical, dental, life, and long-term disability insurance. The same actuarial assumptions were used to calculate continuation of medical and welfare benefits as were used to calculate incremental pension benefits, with the addition of actual COBRA rates based on their current benefits elections.

Acceleration and continuation of equity awards. Under the CIC plan, upon a covered termination, any unvested equity awards would vest. Payment of SVAs is accelerated in the case of a change in control in which Lilly is not the surviving entity. The amount in this column represents the previously unamortized expense that would be recognized in connection with the acceleration of unvested equity grants.

Excise tax reimbursement. Upon a change in control, employees may be subject to certain excise taxes under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. The company has agreed to reimburse the affected employees for

those excise taxes as well as any income and excise taxes payable by the employee as a result of the reimbursement. The amounts in the table are based on a 280G excise tax rate of 20 percent and a 40 percent federal, state, and local income tax rate. To reduce the company's exposure to these reimbursements, the employee's severance will be cut back by up to five percent if the effect is to avoid triggering the excise tax under Section 280G. Beginning in October 2012, excise taxes will no longer be reimbursed.

Payments Upon Change in Control Alone. In general, the CIC plan is a double trigger plan, meaning payments are made only if the employee suffers a covered termination of employment within two years following the change in control. Employees do not receive payments upon a change in control alone, except that upon consummation of a change in control a partial payment of outstanding PAs would be made, reduced to reflect the portion of the performance period worked prior to the change in control. Likewise, in the case of a change in control in which Lilly is not the surviving entity, SVAs will pay out based on the change-in-control stock price and be prorated for the portion of the three-year performance period elapsed.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table contains information as of December 31, 2010, about our compensation plans under which shares of company stock have been authorized for issuance.

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	49,479,780	\$68.19	82,072,966
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ¹	5,984,210	\$76.12	0
Total	55,463,990	\$69.04	82,072,966

¹ Represents shares in the Lilly GlobalShares Stock Plan, which permitted the company to grant stock options to nonmanagement employees worldwide. The plan was administered by the senior vice president responsible for human resources. The stock options are nonqualified for U.S. tax purposes. The option price cannot be less than the fair market value at the time of grant. The options shall not exceed 11 years in duration and shall be subject to vesting schedules established by the plan administrator. There are provisions for early vesting and early termination of the options in the event of retirement, disability, or death. In the event of stock splits or other recapitalizations, the administrator may adjust the number of shares available for grant, the number of shares subject to outstanding grants, and the exercise price of outstanding grants.

Ownership of Company Stock

Common Stock Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the number of shares of company common stock beneficially owned by the directors, the named executive officers, and all directors and executive officers as a group, as of February 1, 2011.

The table shows shares held by named executive officers in the 401(k) plan, shares credited to the accounts of outside directors in the Lilly Directors Deferral Plan, and total shares beneficially owned by each individual, including the shares in these two plans. In addition, the table shows restricted stock units that will be issued as shares of common stock at the end of the restriction period and shares that may be purchased pursuant to stock options that are exercisable within 60 days of February 1, 2011. All of the stock options shown are currently under water.

Name	401(k) Plan Shares	Directors Deferral Plan Shares ¹	Total Shares Owned Beneficially ²	Restricted Stock Units ³	Stock Options Exercisable Within 60 Days of February 1, 2011
Ralph Alvarez		8,455	8,455		
Robert A. Armitage	3,096		120,143	58,616	321,371
Sir Winfried Bischoff		26,646	28,646		11,200
Bryce D. Carmine	6,218		112,725	87,924	315,855
Michael L. Eskew		13,511	3,511		
Martin S. Feldstein, Ph.D.		24,732	25,732		8,400
J. Erik Fyrwald		29,988	30,088		
Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D.		33,577	33,577		11,200
R. David Hoover		10,506	11,506		
Karen N. Horn, Ph.D.		48,527	48,527		11,200
John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D.	16,812		376,859 ⁴	219,812	768,775
Jan M. Lundberg, Ph.D.	574		22,926	66,667	
Ellen R. Marram		24,732	25,732		5,600
Douglas R. Oberhelman		8,455	8,455		
Franklyn G. Prendergast, M.D., Ph.D.		40,178	40,178		11,200
Derica W. Rice	7,167		132,052	87,924	143,385
Kathi P. Seifert		35,539	39,072		11,200
All directors and executive officers as a group (25 people):			1,349,418 ⁵		

¹ See the description of the Lilly Directors Deferral Plan on page 17.

² Unless otherwise indicated in a footnote, each person listed in the table possesses sole voting and sole investment power with respect to their shares. No person listed in the table owns more than 0.10 percent of the outstanding common stock of the company. All directors and executive officers as a group own 0.32 percent of the outstanding common stock of the company. The company includes restricted stock units for purposes of determining whether share ownership guidelines are met.

³ The 2009-2010 PAs paid out in January 2011 in restricted stock units. These shares will vest in February 2012, and have no voting rights until they vest. Dr. Lundberg's restricted stock unit award was granted February 1, 2010; one third vested on February 1, 2011, one third will vest February 1, 2012, and the remaining shares will vest February 1, 2013.

⁴ The shares shown for Dr. Lechleiter include 11,558 shares that are owned by a family foundation for which he is a director. Dr. Lechleiter has shared voting power and shared investment power with respect to the shares held by the foundation.

⁵ Of the total, 27,124 shares have been pledged.

Principal Holders of Stock

To the best of the company's knowledge, the only beneficial owners of more than five percent of the outstanding shares of the company's common stock are the shareholders listed below:

Name and Address

Percent of Class

Explanation of Responses:

**Number of Shares
Beneficially Owned**

(as of / /)	%
(as of / /)	%
(as of / /)	%
(as of / /)	%

Items of Business To Be Acted Upon at the Meeting

Item 1. Election of Directors

Under the company's articles of incorporation, the board is divided into three classes with approximately one-third of the directors standing for election each year. The term for directors elected this year will expire at the annual meeting of shareholders held in 2014. Each of the nominees listed below has agreed to serve that term. If any director is unable to stand for election, the board may, by resolution, provide for a lesser number of directors or designate a substitute. In the latter event, shares represented by proxy may be voted for a substitute director.

The board recommends that you vote FOR each of the following nominees:

Michael L. Eskew
Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D.
Karen N. Horn, Ph.D.
John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D.

Biographical information about these nominees may be found in the "Directors' Biographies" section.

Item 2. Proposal to Ratify the Appointment of Principal Independent Auditor

The audit committee has appointed the firm of Ernst & Young LLP as principal independent auditor for the company for the year 2011. In accordance with the bylaws, this appointment is being submitted to the shareholders for ratification. Ernst & Young served as the principal independent auditor for the company in 2010. Representatives of Ernst & Young are expected to be present at the annual meeting and will be available to respond to questions. Those representatives will have the opportunity to make a statement if they wish to do so.

The board recommends that you vote FOR ratifying the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as principal independent auditor for 2011.

Item 3. Advisory Vote on 2010 Compensation Paid to Named Executive Officers

Our compensation philosophy is designed to attract and retain highly-talented individuals and motivate them to create long-term shareholder value by achieving top-tier corporate performance while embracing the company's values of integrity, excellence, and respect for people. Our programs seek to:

closely link compensation with company performance and individual performance
foster a long-term focus
reflect the market for pharmaceutical talent
be efficient and egalitarian
appropriately mitigate risk.

The compensation committee and the board of directors believe that our 2010 executive compensation aligns well with our philosophy and with corporate performance. We urge shareholders to read the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" section of this proxy statement beginning on page 25, for a more detailed discussion of our executive compensation programs and how they reflect our philosophy and are linked to company performance.

Executive compensation is an important matter for our shareholders. We have a strong record of engagement with shareholders on compensation matters and have made a number of changes to our programs and disclosures in response to shareholder input, including several enhancements discussed in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis."

We request shareholder approval, on an advisory basis, of the 2010 compensation of the company's named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," the compensation tables, and related narratives. As an advisory vote, this proposal is not binding on the company. However, the compensation committee values input from shareholders and will consider the outcome of the vote when making future executive compensation decisions.

The board recommends that you vote FOR the approval, on an advisory basis, of the 2010 compensation paid to the named executive officers, as disclosed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation tables, and related narratives in this proxy statement.

Item 4. Frequency of Future Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation

In accordance with federal legislation enacted in 2010 requiring advisory shareholder votes on executive compensation of the type found in Item 3 above, we are required this year to ask shareholders, on an advisory basis, whether they would prefer advisory compensation votes every year, every two years, or every three years. Your proxy or voting instruction card allows you to choose the frequency you prefer.

Shareholders should consider the value of having the opportunity every year to voice their opinion on the company's executive compensation through an advisory vote, weighing that against the additional burden and expense to the company and shareholders of preparing and responding to proposals annually, as well as the other means available to shareholders to provide input on executive compensation.

On balance, we support advisory votes on executive compensation every year. We welcome shareholder input and anticipate that the value of an annual vote will likely outweigh the burden of preparing annual proposals.

The board is not bound by this advisory shareholder vote; however, it will give significant weight to shareholder preferences on this matter.

The board recommends that you vote, on an advisory basis, for future shareholder advisory votes on executive compensation to be held EVERY YEAR.

Item 5. Proposal to Amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation to Provide for Annual Election of All Directors

The company's amended articles of incorporation provide that the board of directors is divided into three classes, with each class elected every three years. On the recommendation of the directors and corporate governance committee, the board has approved, and recommends that the shareholders approve, amendments to provide for the annual election of all directors. This proposal was brought before shareholders at each of the last four annual meetings, and received the vote of more than 74 percent of the outstanding shares at each meeting; however, the proposal requires the vote of 80 percent of the outstanding shares to pass.

If approved, this proposal would become effective upon the filing of amended and restated articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Indiana, which the company would do promptly after shareholder approval is obtained. Directors elected prior to the effectiveness of these amendments would stand for election for one-year terms once their then-current terms expire. This means that directors whose terms expire at the 2012 and 2013 annual meetings of shareholders would be elected for one-year terms, and beginning with the 2014 annual meeting, all directors would be elected for one-year terms at each annual meeting. In the case of any vacancy on the board occurring after the 2011 annual meeting created by an increase in the number of directors, the vacancy would be filled through an interim election by the board with the new director to serve a term ending at the next annual meeting. Vacancies created by resignation, removal or death would be filled by interim election of the board for a term until the end of the term of the director being replaced. This proposal would not change the present number of directors or the board's authority to change that number and to fill any vacancies or newly created directorships.

Background of Proposal

As part of its ongoing review of corporate governance matters, the board, assisted by the directors and corporate governance committee, considered the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining the classified board structure and eliminating the supermajority voting provisions of the articles of incorporation (see Item 6 below). The board considered the view of some shareholders who believe that classified boards have the effect of reducing the accountability of directors to shareholders because shareholders are unable to evaluate and elect all directors on an annual basis. The board gave considerable weight to the approval at the 2006 annual meeting of a shareholder proposal requesting that the board take all necessary steps to elect the directors annually, and to the favorable votes of over 74 percent of the outstanding shares for management's proposals in the preceding four years.

The board also considered benefits of retaining the classified board structure, which has a long history in corporate law. A classified structure may provide continuity and stability in the management of the business and affairs of the company because a majority of directors always have prior experience as directors of the company. In some circumstances classified boards may enhance shareholder value by forcing an entity seeking control of the company to initiate discussions at arm's-length with the board of the company, because the entity cannot replace the entire

board in a single election. The board also considered that even without a classified board (and without the supermajority voting requirements, which the board also recommends eliminating), the company has defenses that work together to discourage a would-be acquirer from proceeding with a proposal that undervalues the company and to assist the board in responding to such proposals. These defenses include other provisions of the company's articles of incorporation and bylaws as well as certain provisions of Indiana corporation law.

The board believes it is important to maintain appropriate defenses to inadequate takeover bids, but also important to retain shareholder confidence by demonstrating that it is accountable and responsive to shareholders. After balancing these interests, the board has decided to resubmit this proposal to eliminate the classified board structure.

Text of Amendments

Article 9(b) of the company's amended articles of incorporation contains the provisions that will be affected if this proposal is adopted. This article, set forth in Appendix A to this proxy statement, shows the proposed changes with deletions indicated by strike-outs and additions indicated by underlining. The board has also made conforming changes to the company's bylaws, to be effective immediately upon the effectiveness of the amendments to the articles of incorporation.

Vote Required

The affirmative vote of at least 80 percent of the outstanding common shares is needed to pass this proposal.

The board recommends that you vote FOR amending the company's articles of incorporation to provide for annual election of all directors.

Item 6. Proposal to Amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation to Eliminate All Supermajority Voting Requirements

Under the company's amended articles of incorporation, nearly all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders can be adopted by a majority of the votes cast. However, our articles require a few fundamental corporate actions to be approved by the holders of 80 percent of the outstanding shares of common stock (a supermajority vote). Those actions are:

- amending certain provisions of the articles of incorporation that relate to the number and terms of office of directors:
 - the company's classified board structure, under which directors serve staggered three-year terms
 - a provision that the number of directors shall be specified solely by resolution of the board of directors
- removing directors prior to the end of their elected term
- entering into mergers, consolidations, recapitalizations, or certain other business combinations with a related person a party who has acquired at least five percent of the company's stock (other than the Lilly Endowment or a company benefit plan) without the prior approval of the board of directors.
- modifying or eliminating any of the above supermajority voting requirements.

Background of Proposal

This proposal is the result of the board's ongoing review of corporate governance matters. In 2007, 2008, and 2009, shareholder proposals requesting that the board take action to eliminate the supermajority voting provisions were supported by a majority of votes cast. In 2010, the board responded by submitting a proposal seeking shareholder approval to eliminate the provisions. The proposal received the votes of 74 percent of the outstanding shares, falling short of the required 80 percent.

Assisted by the directors and corporate governance committee, the board considered the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining the supermajority voting requirements. The board considered that under certain circumstances, supermajority voting provisions can provide benefits to the company. The provisions can make it more difficult for one or a few large shareholders to take over or restructure the company without negotiating with the board. In the event of an unsolicited bid to take over or restructure the company, supermajority voting provisions may encourage bidders to negotiate with the board and increase the board's negotiating leverage on behalf of the shareholders. They can also give the board time to consider alternatives that might provide greater value for all shareholders.

The board also considered the potential adverse consequences of opposing elimination of the supermajority voting requirements. While it is important to maintain appropriate defenses against inadequate takeover bids, it is

also important for the board to maintain shareholder confidence by demonstrating that it is responsive and accountable to shareholders and committed to strong corporate governance. This requires the board to carefully balance sometimes competing interests. In this regard, the board gave considerable weight to the fact that for four consecutive years, a substantial majority of shares voted have supported eliminating the supermajority voting provisions. Many shareholders believe that supermajority voting provisions impede accountability to shareholders and contribute to board and management entrenchment. If the board were to oppose eliminating the supermajority vote, there is a risk that those shareholders would lose confidence in the company's governance and its board, which could threaten the company's leadership stability and ability to carry out its long-term strategies for growth and success.

The board also considered that even without the supermajority vote (and without the classified board, which the board also recommends eliminating), the company has defenses that work together to discourage a would-be acquirer from proceeding with a proposal that undervalues the company and to assist the board in responding to such proposals. These defenses include other provisions of the company's articles of incorporation and bylaws as well as certain provisions of Indiana corporation law.

Therefore, the board believes the balance of interests is best served by recommending to shareholders that the articles of incorporation be amended to eliminate all supermajority voting provisions.

A shareholder submitted a proposal for the 2011 annual meeting requesting that the company take actions to eliminate the supermajority vote provisions. The shareholder withdrew the proposal based on the company's commitment to submit this management proposal and to take steps to secure its passage. By recommending these amendments, the board is demonstrating its accountability and willingness to take steps that address shareholder-expressed concerns.

Text of Amendments

Articles 9(c), 9(d), and 13 of the company's amended articles of incorporation contain the provisions that will be affected if this proposal is adopted. These articles, set forth in Appendix A to this proxy statement, show the proposed changes with deletions indicated by strike-outs and additions indicated by underlining. The board has also made conforming changes to the company's bylaws, to be effective immediately upon the effectiveness of the amendments to the articles of incorporation.

Vote Required

The affirmative vote of at least 80 percent of the outstanding common shares is needed to pass this proposal.

The board recommends that you vote FOR amending the company's articles of incorporation to eliminate all supermajority voting requirements.

Item 7. Approval of Executive Officer Incentive Plan

Under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the code), the company cannot take a federal income tax deduction for certain compensation paid in excess of \$1 million to the chief executive officer and certain other executive officers. However, performance-based compensation is not counted against this limit if the program under which it is paid is approved by shareholders and meets other requirements. The annual cash incentive bonuses paid to our top executives under The Eli Lilly and Company Bonus Plan (the bonus plan) (described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis) have qualified for this full tax deductibility. In order to provide additional assurance of continued tax deductibility of future annual incentive bonuses in light of changes to the bonus plan, we are asking shareholders to approve The Eli Lilly and Company Executive Officer Incentive Plan (EOIP).

The EOIP will work in conjunction with the bonus plan to provide executive officers with annual cash incentives that align the executives' goals with important company performance goals while preserving full tax deductibility of the incentive payments.

Summary of Plan

The primary features of the EOIP are summarized below. This summary is qualified by reference to the full text of the EOIP which is set forth as Appendix B to this proxy statement.

Eligibility

Executive officers of the company (as determined by the board pursuant to SEC regulations) are eligible to participate in the EOIP. There are currently 12 executive officers.

Plan Administration

The EOIP will be administered by the compensation committee of the board (the committee), which is composed of at least three outside directors as defined under the code.

Determination of Annual Incentive Bonus

The EOIP operates by establishing a maximum annual incentive bonus and granting the committee discretion to reduce the bonus from the maximum. Under the EOIP, the maximum bonuses are based on Non-GAAP Net Income (as defined below) for the year. For the chief executive officer, chief operating officer (if any), and executive chairman (if any), the maximum is 0.3 percent of Non-GAAP Net Income. For other executive officers, the maximum is 0.15 percent of Non-GAAP Net Income. No payments can be made unless the company has positive Non-GAAP Net Income for the year. The committee has discretion to reduce, but not increase, the annual incentive bonus.

In exercising this discretion, the committee intends generally to award executive officers the lesser of (i) the bonuses they would have received under the bonus plan or (ii) the EOIP maximum amounts. Each year the committee will establish target bonuses for the executive officers based on a percentage of salary. At the end of the year, the committee will reduce the bonuses from the EOIP maximum based on the company's achievement relative to performance-based goals set by the committee (currently non-GAAP EPS growth, revenue growth, and progress of our research and development pipeline) in a manner consistent with the committee's administration of the bonus plan. Accordingly, actual payouts under the EOIP are expected to be less than the EOIP maximum amounts. The committee retains further discretion to reduce the bonuses below the results that would have been yielded under the bonus plan.

Non-GAAP Net Income is the company's positive consolidated net income as reported in its audited financial statements, adjusted to exclude the effects during the year of (i) any acquisition occurring during the year, (ii) material charges or income arising from litigation, (iii) corporate restructuring, asset impairments, or other special charges, (iv) acquired in-process research and development costs, and (v) cumulative effect of changes to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Payments

Payments will be made in cash after the end of the year and prior to March 15 of the following year. Prior to payment, the committee will certify the calculation of positive Non-GAAP Net Income, the EOIP maximums, and any reduction of bonuses based on the committee's exercise of discretion.

Amendment of EOIP

The board of directors or the committee may amend or terminate the EOIP at any time. To the extent the board or committee determines that Section 162(m) requires shareholder approval of an amendment, it shall make such action contingent on shareholder approval.

New Plan Benefits

No determination has been made as to the amounts payable in the future under the EOIP. If the EOIP had been in effect in 2010, the following amounts would have been paid. These are equivalent to the payments made under the bonus plan and are less than the EOIP maximum bonus amounts based on 2010 Non-GAAP Net Income of \$5,240.8 million.

Name	Dollar Value
John C. Lechleiter, Ph.D.	\$2,982,000
Jan M. Lundberg, Ph.D.	\$1,209,501
Derica W. Rice	\$1,220,490
Bryce D. Carmine	\$1,210,373
Robert A. Armitage	\$950,624
All executive officers as a group (13 persons)	\$11,858,095

The board recommends that you vote FOR the Executive Officer Incentive Plan.

Other Matters

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Under SEC rules, our directors and executive officers are required to file with the SEC reports of holdings and changes in beneficial ownership of company stock. We have reviewed copies of reports provided to the company, as well as other records and information. Based on that review, we concluded that all reports were timely filed, except that, due to an administrative error, Mr. Rice incorrectly reported the total number of shares he held at the time he became an officer. The filing was amended to include these shares promptly after the issue was discovered.

Other Information Regarding the Company's Proxy Solicitation

We will pay all expenses in connection with our solicitation of proxies. We will pay brokers, nominees, fiduciaries, or other custodians their reasonable expenses for sending proxy material to and obtaining instructions from persons for whom they hold stock of the company. We expect to solicit proxies primarily by mail, but directors, officers, and other employees of the company may also solicit in person or by telephone, fax, or electronic mail. We have retained Georgeson Inc. to assist in the distribution and solicitation of proxies. Georgeson may solicit proxies by personal interview, telephone, fax, mail, and electronic mail. We expect that the fee for those services will not exceed \$17,500 plus reimbursement of customary out-of-pocket expenses.

By order of the board of directors,

James B. Lootens

Secretary

March 7, 2011

Appendix A

Proposed Amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation

Proposed changes to the company's articles of incorporation are shown below related to Items 5 and 6, Items of Business To Be Acted Upon at the Meeting. The changes shown to Article 9(b) will be effective if Item 5. Proposal to Amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation to Provide for Annual Election of All Directors (pages 51-52) receives the vote of at least 80 percent of the outstanding shares. The changes to Articles 9(c), 9(d), and 13 will be effective if Item 6. Proposal to Amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation to Eliminate All Supermajority Voting Requirements (pages 52-53) receives the vote of at least 80 percent of the outstanding shares. Additions are indicated by underlining and deletions are indicated by strike-outs.

.....

9. The following provisions are inserted for the management of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation, and it is expressly provided that the same are intended to be in furtherance and not in limitation or exclusion of the powers conferred by statute:

(a) The number of directors of the Corporation, exclusive of directors who may be elected by the holders of any one or more series of Preferred Stock pursuant to Article 7(b) (the Preferred Stock Directors), shall not be less than nine, the exact number to be fixed from time to time solely by resolution of the Board of Directors, acting by not less than a majority of the directors then in office.

(b) ~~The Prior to the 2012 annual meeting of directors, the~~ Board of Directors (exclusive of Preferred Stock Directors) shall be divided into three classes, with the term of office of one class expiring each year. ~~At the annual meeting of shareholders in 1985, five directors of the first class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the 1986 annual meeting, five directors of the second class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the 1987 annual meeting, and six directors of the third class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the 1988 annual meeting.~~ Commencing with the annual meeting of shareholders in ~~1986~~2012, each class of directors whose term shall then expire shall be elected to hold office for a ~~three one-year term expiring at the next annual meeting of shareholders.~~ In the case of any vacancy on the Board of Directors, ~~including a vacancy created by an increase in the number of directors,~~ the vacancy shall be filled by election of the Board of Directors with the director so elected to serve for the remainder of the term of the director being replaced or, in the case of an additional director, ~~for the remainder of the term of the class to which the director has been assigned.~~ until the next annual meeting of shareholders. All directors shall continue in office until the election and qualification of their respective successors in office. ~~When the number of directors is changed, any newly created directorships or any decrease in directorships shall be so assigned among the classes by a majority of the directors then in office, though less than a quorum, as to make all classes as nearly equal in number as possible.~~ No decrease in the number of directors shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director. Election of directors need not be by written ballot unless the By-laws so provide.

(c) Any director or directors (exclusive of Preferred Stock Directors) may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of ~~at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all the outstanding shares~~ the holders of Voting Stock (as defined in Article 13 hereof), voting together as a single class.

~~(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Amended Articles of Incorporation or of law which might otherwise permit a lesser vote or no vote, but in addition to any affirmative vote of the holders of any particular class of Voting Stock required by law or these Amended Articles of Incorporation, the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all the outstanding shares of Voting Stock, voting together as a single class, shall be required to alter, amend or repeal this Article 9.~~

.....

13. In addition to all other requirements imposed by law and these Amended Articles ~~and except as otherwise expressly provided in paragraph (e) of this Article 13,~~ none of the actions or transactions listed in paragraph (a) below shall be effected by the Corporation, or approved by the Corporation as a shareholder of any majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation if, as of the record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to vote thereon, any Related Person (as hereinafter defined) exists, unless the applicable requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), ~~(e)~~, and ~~(f)~~ of this Article 13 are satisfied.

(a) The actions or transactions within the scope of this Article 13 are as follows:

(i) any merger or consolidation of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries into or with such Related Person;

(ii) any sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of all or any substantial part of the assets of the Corporation or any of its majority-owned subsidiaries to or with such Related Person;

(iii) the issuance or delivery of any Voting Stock (as hereinafter defined) or of voting securities of any of the Corporation's majority-owned subsidiaries to such Related Person in exchange for cash, other assets or securities, or a combination thereof;

(iv) any voluntary dissolution or liquidation of the Corporation;

(v) any reclassification of securities (including any reverse stock split), or recapitalization of the Corporation, or any merger or consolidation of the Corporation with any of its subsidiaries, or any other transaction (whether or not with or otherwise involving a Related Person) that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the proportionate share of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, or any securities convertible into capital stock of the Corporation or into equity securities of any subsidiary, that is beneficially owned by any Related Person; or

(vi) any agreement, contract, or other arrangement providing for any one or more of the actions specified in the foregoing clauses (i) through (v).

(b) The actions and transactions described in paragraph (a) of this Article 13 shall have been authorized by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of all a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all the outstanding shares of Voting Stock, voting together as a single class.

~~(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this Article 13, the 80% voting requirement shall not be applicable if any action or transaction specified in paragraph (a) is approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors and by a majority of the Continuing Directors (as hereinafter defined).~~

~~(d)~~ Unless approved by a majority of the Continuing Directors, after becoming a Related Person and prior to consummation of such action or transaction;

(i) the Related Person shall not have acquired from the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries any newly issued or treasury shares of capital stock or any newly issued securities convertible into capital stock of the Corporation or any of its majority-owned subsidiaries, directly or indirectly (except upon conversion of convertible securities acquired by it prior to becoming a Related Person or as a result of a pro rata stock dividend or stock split or other distribution of stock to all shareholders pro rata);

(ii) such Related Person shall not have received the benefit directly or indirectly (except proportionately as a shareholder) of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges, or other financial assistance or tax credits provided by the Corporation or any of its majority-owned subsidiaries, or made any major changes in the Corporation's or any of its majority-owned subsidiaries' businesses or capital structures or reduced the current rate of dividends payable on the Corporation's capital stock below the rate in effect immediately prior to the time such Related Person became a Related Person; and

(iii) such Related Person shall have taken all required actions within its power to ensure that the Corporation's Board of Directors included representation by Continuing Directors at least proportionate to the voting power of the shareholdings of Voting Stock of the Corporation's Remaining Public Shareholders (as hereinafter defined), with a Continuing Director to occupy an additional Board position if a fractional right to a director results and, in any event, with at least one Continuing Director to serve on the Board so long as there are any Remaining Public Shareholders.

~~(e)~~ A proxy statement responsive to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether or not the Corporation is then subject to such requirements, shall be mailed to the shareholders of the Corporation for the purpose of soliciting shareholder approval of such action or transaction and shall contain at the front thereof, in a prominent place, any recommendations as to the advisability or inadvisability of the action or transaction which the Continuing Directors may choose to state and, if deemed advisable by a majority of the Continuing Directors, the opinion of an investment banking firm selected by a majority of the Continuing Directors as to the fairness (or not) of the terms of the action or transaction from a financial point of view to the Remaining Public Shareholders, such investment banking firm to be paid a reasonable fee for its services by the Corporation. The requirements of this paragraph ~~(e)~~ shall not apply to any such action or transaction

which is approved by a majority of the Continuing Directors.

~~(f)~~ For the purpose of this Article 13

(i) the term **Related Person** shall mean any other corporation, person, or entity which beneficially owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of Voting Stock, and any Affiliate or Associate (as those terms are defined in the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) of a Related Person; *provided, however*, that the term Related Person shall not include (a) the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, (b) any profit-sharing, employee stock ownership or other employee benefit plan of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation or any trustee of or fiduciary with respect to any such plan when acting in such capacity, or (c) Lilly Endowment, Inc.; and *further provided*, that no corporation, person, or entity shall be deemed to be a Related Person solely by reason of being an Affiliate or Associate of Lilly Endowment, Inc.;

(ii) a Related Person shall be deemed to own or control, directly or indirectly, any outstanding shares of Voting Stock owned by it or any Affiliate or Associate of record or beneficially, including without limitation shares

a. which it has the right to acquire pursuant to any agreement, or upon exercise of conversion rights, warrants, or options, or otherwise or

b. which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly (including shares deemed owned through application of clause a. above), by any other corporation, person, or other entity with which it or its Affiliate or Associate has any agreement, arrangement, or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting, or disposing of Voting Stock, or which is its Affiliate (other than the Corporation) or Associate (other than the Corporation);

(iii) the term **Voting Stock** shall mean all shares of any class of capital stock of the Corporation which are entitled to vote generally in the election of directors;

(iv) the term **Continuing Director** shall mean a director who is not an Affiliate or Associate or representative of a Related Person and who was a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation immediately prior to the time that any Related Person involved in the proposed action or transaction became a Related Person or a director who is not an Affiliate or Associate or representative of a Related Person and who was nominated by a majority of the remaining Continuing Directors; and

(v) the term **Remaining Public Shareholders** shall mean the holders of the Corporation's capital stock other than the Related Person.

~~(g)~~ A majority of the Continuing Directors of the Corporation shall have the power and duty to determine for the purposes of this Article 13, on the basis of information then known to the Continuing Directors, whether (i) any Related Person exists or is an Affiliate or an Associate of another and (ii) any proposed sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of part of the assets of the Corporation or any majority-owned subsidiary involves a substantial part of the assets of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries. Any such determination by the Continuing Directors shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes.

~~(h)~~ Nothing contained in this Article 13 shall be construed to relieve any Related Person or any Affiliate or Associate of any Related Person from any fiduciary obligation imposed by law.

~~(i)~~ The fact that any action or transaction complies with the provisions of this Article 13 shall not be construed to waive or satisfy any other requirement of law or these Amended Articles of Incorporation or to impose any fiduciary duty, obligation, or responsibility on the Board of Directors or any member thereof, to approve such action or transaction or recommend its adoption or approval to the shareholders of the Corporation, nor shall such compliance limit, prohibit, or otherwise restrict in any manner the Board of Directors, or any member thereof, with respect to evaluations of or actions and responses taken with respect to such action or transaction. The Board of Directors of the Corporation, when evaluating any actions or transactions described in paragraph (a) of this Article 13, shall, in connection with the exercise of its judgment in determining what is in the best interests of the Corporation and its shareholders, give due consideration to all relevant factors, including without limitation the social and economic effects on the employees, customers, suppliers, and other constituents of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and on the communities in which the Corporation and its subsidiaries operate or are located.

~~(j)~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of these Amended Articles of Incorporation or of law which might otherwise permit a lesser vote or no vote, but in addition to any affirmative vote of the holders of any particular class of Voting Stock required by law or these Amended Articles of Incorporation, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of all the outstanding shares of Voting Stock, voting together as a single class, shall be required to alter, amend, or repeal this Article 13.

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Appendix B

The Eli Lilly and Company Executive Officer Incentive Plan

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of The Eli Lilly and Company Executive Officer Incentive Plan (Plan) is to provide an incentive for covered Executive Officers to use their best efforts to further the business objectives of the Company and thereby create shareholder value. To achieve this purpose, the Plan provides for a significant annual incentive bonus component tied directly to the achievement of stated business objectives as part of each covered Executive Officer's compensation package.

All payments made pursuant to the Plan are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 2. Effective Date and Term

The Plan is effective as of January 1, 2011, subject to approval by the affirmative vote of a majority of shares of the Company's common stock voting at the annual meeting of shareholders in April, 2011. The Plan shall remain in effect until it is terminated by the Compensation Committee or the Board.

Section 3. Definitions and Rules of Interpretation

3.1 Definitions. The following words and phrases have the following meanings, when used in the Plan, unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context.

- (a) Annual Incentive Bonus means the bonus with respect to a Participant determined pursuant to Section 6.
- (b) Board means the Board of Directors of Eli Lilly and Company.
- (c) Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and the rules and regulations thereunder. Any reference to a provision of the Code shall include its successor.
- (d) Committee or Compensation Committee means the Compensation Committee of the Board or the successor of such committee, which in each case shall consist solely of two or more members who are outside directors within the meaning of Code Section 162(m).
- (e) Company means Eli Lilly and Company and its subsidiaries.
- (f) Disabled means, (i) with respect to a Participant eligible to participate in The Lilly Extended Disability Plan, that the Participant has become eligible for payment under that plan, or (ii) with respect to a Participant who is not eligible to participate in The Lilly Extended Disability Plan, that the Participant is disabled under the Company-sponsored disability benefit plan or program in which he participates.
- (g) Executive Officer means, with respect to a Performance Year, any person designated by the Board as an executive officer within the meaning of Rule 3b-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- (h) Lilly means Eli Lilly and Company.
- (i) Non-GAAP Net Income means, with respect to a Performance Year, the Company's positive consolidated net income, as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, adjusted to exclude the effects, as shown on the financial statements filed as part of Form 10-K for the Performance Year, of (i) any acquisition during the Performance Year, including the amortization expense of intangible assets acquired during the Performance Year, (ii) material charges or income arising from litigation, (iii) corporate restructuring, asset impairment, or other special charges, (iv) in-process research and development costs, and (v) cumulative effect of changes to U.S. GAAP accounting.
- (j) Participant means, with respect to a Performance Year, an Executive Officer who participates in the Plan for part or all of the Performance Year.

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(k) Performance Year means the calendar year for which the Company's performance determines the amount of a Participant's Annual Incentive Bonus. The Performance Year shall be the calendar year preceding the year of payment.

(l) **Plan** means The Eli Lilly and Company Executive Officer Incentive Plan, as set forth herein and as hereafter amended from time to time.

(m) **Retirement** means, (i) with respect to a Participant eligible to participate in The Lilly Retirement Plan (**Retirement Plan**), cessation of employment with the Company after having (A) reached age 55 with at least ten years of service, (B) reached age 65 with at least five years of service, or (C) completed at least 80 points, all as determined under the provisions of the Retirement Plan, as amended from time to time, and (ii) with respect to a Participant who is not eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan, cessation of employment with the Company as a retired employee under the applicable retirement benefit plan or program as provided by the Company or applicable law.

(n) **Retirement Plan** means The Lilly Retirement Plan.

3.2 Rules of Interpretation. For purposes of the Plan, the following rules of interpretation apply:

(a) Masculine pronouns refer both to males and to females.

(b) Reference to a Section of the Code shall be deemed a reference to its successor.

(c) The Plan shall be interpreted and administered to effect compliance with the provisions of Code Section 162(m).

(d) The Plan shall be interpreted in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Indiana, without regard to conflict of law principles, and applicable federal law.

Section 4. Administration

4.1 Powers of the Committee. The Committee shall administer the Plan. The Committee has the authority to interpret the terms and provisions of the Plan and to determine any and all questions arising under the Plan. The Committee also has the authority to adopt, amend, and rescind rules consistent with the Plan and Code Section 162(m).

4.2 Certification of Results. Before any amount is paid under the Plan with respect to a Performance Year, the Committee shall certify in writing (i) that the performance goal described in Section 6.1 has been met for the Performance Year, (ii) the calculation of Non-GAAP Net Income for the Performance Year, (iii) any reduction of an Annual Incentive Bonus pursuant to the Committee's discretionary authority under Section 6.2.

4.3 Finality of Committee Determinations. Any determination by the Committee of Non-GAAP Net Income and the level and entitlement to an Annual Incentive Bonus, and any interpretation, rule, or decision adopted by the Committee under the Plan or in carrying out or administering the Plan, is final and binding for all purposes and upon all interested persons, their heirs, and personal representatives. The Committee may rely conclusively on determinations made by Lilly and its auditors to determine Non-GAAP Net Income and related information for administration of the Plan, whether such information is determined by Lilly, its auditors, or a third-party vendor engaged to provide such information to Lilly. This Subsection is not intended to limit the Committee's power, to the extent it deems proper in its discretion, to take any action permitted under the Plan and Code Section 162(m).

Section 5. Eligibility and Participation

5.1 Commencement of Participation. An individual shall become a Participant on the later of the effective date of the Plan or upon becoming an Executive Officer.

5.2 Termination of Participation. A Participant shall cease to be such upon ceasing to hold a position designated by the Board as an Executive Officer position; provided, however, if guidance under Code Section 162(m)(3) would cause such individual to be a covered employee within the meaning of Code Section 162(m)(3) for the Performance Year, the individual shall continue as a Participant for the remainder of the Performance Year on the same basis as if he were an Executive Officer on the last day of the Performance Year.

Section 6. Determination of Annual Incentive Bonus

6.1 Performance Goal and Formula for Determining Annual Incentive Award. The amount of a Participant's Annual Incentive Bonus, before any reduction pursuant to Section 6.2, shall be based entirely on the Company's Non-GAAP Net Income. No Annual Incentive Bonus shall be paid to any Participant for a Performance Year unless the Company

has positive Non-GAAP Net Income for the Performance Year. The amount of an Executive Officer's Annual Incentive Bonus, prior to reduction pursuant to Section 6.2, shall be .3% of Non-GAAP Net Income for the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or Executive Chairman, and .15% of Non-GAAP Net Income for all other Participants. If an individual serves as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and/or Executive Chairman for part of a Performance Year and as an Executive Officer in another position for part of the same Performance Year, the amount of the Annual Incentive Bonus shall be pro-rated based on the number of days during the Performance Year served in each capacity.

6.2 Discretion of Committee to Reduce Award. The Committee shall have the authority, in its sole discretion, to reduce (but not increase) the amount of any Annual Incentive Bonus. The Committee may establish factors that it will take into account in determining whether to exercise its discretion pursuant to this Section and may inform each Participant of such factors; provided, however, the Committee may further reduce an Annual Incentive Bonus at any time before payment on the basis of such additional factors as it deems relevant.

6.3 Required Employment.

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (b), a Participant must be an employee of the Company on the last day of a Performance Year to receive payment of an Annual Incentive Bonus for such Performance Year.

(b) A Participant who (i) is treated as an Executive Officer on the last day of a Performance Year pursuant to Section 5.2 and (ii) who has taken Retirement or died during the Performance Year or who became Disabled during the Performance Year and remained Disabled through the end of such Performance Year will be considered to satisfy the requirements of Subsection (a), provided that he did not take Retirement in lieu of termination of employment because of an immediately terminable offense.

Section 7. Payment of Annual Incentive Bonus

7.1 Timing of Payment. Payment of the Annual Incentive Bonus for a Performance Year, including payments made with respect to a Retired, Disabled, or deceased Participant, shall be made after the end of the Performance Year and not later than March 15 of the year following the Performance Year.

7.2 Terminated Employee. Except as provided in Section 6.3(b), if a Participant's employment with the Company ends for any reason prior to the last day of the Performance Year, he will not receive an Annual Incentive Bonus for such Performance Year.

7.3 Deceased Participant. If a Participant dies before payment is made pursuant to Section 7.1, payment of any amount that would otherwise be paid to the Participant shall be made to his personal representative or beneficiary, as determined by the Committee.

Section 8. Miscellaneous

8.1 No Vested Right. No Participant or beneficiary of a Participant will have a vested right to an Annual Incentive Bonus until payment is made to him under Section 7.1.

8.2 No Employment Rights. No provision of the Plan or any action taken by the Company, the Board, or the Committee will give any person any right to be retained in the employ of the Company. The right and power of the Company to dismiss or discharge any Participant for any reason or no reason, with or without notice, is specifically reserved.

8.3 No Adjustments. After the certifications described in Section 4.2 for a Performance Year, no adjustments will be made to reflect any subsequent change in accounting, the effect of federal, state, or municipal taxes later assessed or determined, or otherwise.

8.4 Company's Right of Recovery. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, including Section 8.3, all payments pursuant to the Plan are subject to the Company's Executive Compensation Recovery Policy, as in effect from time to time. In addition, nothing herein shall limit the Company's power to take such action as it deems necessary to remedy any misconduct, prevent its recurrence and, if appropriate, based on all relevant facts and circumstances, punish the wrongdoer in a manner that it deems appropriate.

8.5 Other Representations. Nothing contained in this Plan, and no action taken pursuant to its provisions, will create or be construed to create a trust of any kind, or a fiduciary relationship between the Company and any employee, participant, beneficiary, legal representative, or any other person. Although Participants generally have no right to

any payment from this Plan, to the extent that any Participant acquires a right to receive payments from the Company under the Plan, such right will be no greater than the right of an unsecured general creditor of the Company. All payments to be made hereunder will be paid from the general funds of the Company and no special or separate fund will be established, and no segregation of assets will be made, to assure payment of such amount.

8.6 Tax Withholding. The Company will make such provisions and take such steps as it may deem necessary or appropriate for the withholding of all federal, state, local, and other taxes required by law to be withheld with respect to Annual Incentive Bonus payments under the Plan, including, but not limited to, deducting the amount required to be withheld from the amount of cash otherwise payable under the Plan, or from salary or any other amount then or thereafter payable to an employee, Participant, beneficiary, or legal representative.

8.7 Effect of Plan on other Company Plans. Nothing contained in this Plan is intended to amend, modify, terminate, or rescind other benefit or compensation plans established or maintained by the Company. Whether and to what extent a Participant's Annual Incentive Bonus is taken into account under any other plan will be determined solely in accordance with the terms of such plan.

8.8 Notice. Any notice to be given to the Company or Committee pursuant to the provisions of the Plan will be in writing and directed to Secretary, Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285.

Section 9. Amendment, Suspension, or Termination

The Board or Committee may amend, suspend, or terminate the Plan, in whole or in part, at any time and without notice, by written resolution of the Board or Committee, as applicable. To the extent that the Board or Committee determines that Code Section 162(m) requires shareholder approval of such action, it shall make such action contingent on approval by the Company's shareholders.

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Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011:

the annual report and proxy statement are available at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The undersigned hereby appoints Messrs. R. A. Armitage, J. C. Lechleiter, and D. W. Rice, and each of them, as proxies, each with full power to act without the others and with full power of substitution, to vote as indicated on the back of this card all the shares of common stock of ELI LILLY AND COMPANY in this account held in the name of the undersigned at the close of business on February 15, 2011, at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on April 18, 2011, at 11:00 a.m. EDT, and at any adjournment thereof, with all the powers the undersigned would have if personally present.

If this card is properly executed and returned, the shares represented thereby will be voted. If a choice is specified by the shareholder, the shares will be voted accordingly. **If not otherwise specified, the shares represented by this card will be voted for items 1 through 7 and in the discretion of the proxy holders upon such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.**

This proxy is solicited on behalf of the board of directors.

PLEASE MARK YOUR VOTES AND SIGN ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CARD.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

C/O IVS, P.O. Box 17149

Wilmington, DE 19885-9801

VOTE BY INTERNET www.proxyvote.com

Use the Internet to transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site and follow the instructions.

VOTE BY PHONE (1-800-690-6903)

Transmit your voting instructions by telephone until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you call and follow the instructions.

VOTE BY MAIL

Mark, sign, and date this card and return it in the postage-paid envelope we have provided or return to Eli Lilly and Company, c/o IVS Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 17149, Wilmington, DE 19885-9801.

**Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011: The annual report and proxy statement are available at
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.**

THANK YOU FOR VOTING

TO VOTE, MARK BLOCKS BELOW IN BLUE OR BLACK INK.

RETURN BOTTOM HALF IN ACCOMPANYING RETURN ENVELOPE; RETAIN UPPER PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS.

THIS PROXY CARD IS VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED AND DATED

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

The board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** items 1-3 and 5-7 and for **Every Year** on item 4:

(1) Election of directors, each for a three-year term.

Vote for all nominees

	q							
	For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain	
(01) M. L. Eskew	q	q	q	(5) Approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to provide for annual election of all directors	q	q	q	
(02) A. G. Gilman	q	q	q					

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(03) K. N. Horn	q	q	q				
(04) J. C. Lechleiter	q	q	q	(6) Approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to eliminate all supermajority voting requirements	q	q	q
(2) Ratification of the appointment by the audit committee of the board of directors of Ernst & Young LLP as principal independent auditor for 2011	q	q	q	(7) Approve the executive officer incentive plan	q	q	q
(3) Approve, by non-binding vote, 2010 compensation paid to the company's named executive officers	q	q	q				
(4) Recommend, by non-binding vote, the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation	Every	Every	Every				
	year	2 years	3 years	Abstain			
	q	q	q	q			

Please sign exactly as name appears hereon. One joint owner may sign on behalf of the others. When signing in a representative capacity, please clearly state your capacity.

[print name and address here]

Signature(s) (PLEASE SIGN WITHIN BOX) Date Signature(s) Date

Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011:

the annual report and proxy statement are available at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ESOP

Lilly Employee 401(K) Plan

Confidential Voting Instructions

To PNC Bank N.A., Indiana, Trustee

By signing on the reverse side or by voting by phone or Internet, you direct the Trustee to vote (in person or in proxy) as indicated on the reverse side of this card, the number of shares of Eli Lilly and Company Common Stock credited to this account under The Lilly Employee Savings Plan or an affiliated plan at the close of business on February 15, 2011, at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 18, 2011 at 11:00 a.m. EDT, and at any adjournment thereof.

Also, unless you decline by checking the box below, you direct the Trustee to apply this voting instruction *pro rata* (along with all other participants who provide voting instructions and do not decline as provided below) to all shares of Common Stock held in the plans for which the Trustee receives no voting instructions (the undirected shares), except that shares formerly held in The Lilly Employee Stock Ownership Plan (PAYSOP) may only be voted upon the express instruction of the participants to whose accounts the shares are credited. For more information on the voting of the undirected shares, see the Proxy Statement.

Check here only if you decline to have your vote applied *pro rata* to the undirected shares.

These confidential voting instructions will be seen only by authorized representatives of the Trustee.

PLEASE MARK YOUR VOTES AND SIGN ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CARD.

PNC Bank N.A., Indiana, Trustee

C/O IVS, P.O. Box 17149

Wilmington, DE 19885-9801

VOTE BY INTERNET www.proxyvote.com

Use the Internet to transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site and follow the instructions.

VOTE BY PHONE (1-800-690-6903)

Transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you call and then follow the instructions.

VOTE BY MAIL

Mark, sign, and date this card and return it in the postage-paid envelope we have provided or return to Eli Lilly and Company, c/o IVS Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 17149, Wilmington, DE 19885-9801.

**Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011: The annual report and proxy statement are available at
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.**

THANK YOU FOR VOTING

TO VOTE, MARK BLOCKS BELOW IN BLUE OR BLACK INK;

RETURN BOTTOM HALF IN ACCOMPANYING RETURN ENVELOPE; RETAIN UPPER PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS.

ESOP THIS VOTING INSTRUCTION CARD IS VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED AND DATED.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

The board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** items 1-3 and 5-7 and for **Every Year** on item 4:

(1) Election of directors, each for a three-year term.

Vote for all nominees q

For **Against** **Abstain**

(5) Approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to provide for **For** **Against** **Abstain**

Explanation of Responses:

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(01) M. L. Eskew	q	q	q	annual election of all directors	q	q	q
(02) A. G. Gilman	q	q	q				
(03) K. N. Horn	q	q	q				
(04) J. C. Lechleiter	q	q	q	(6) Approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to eliminate all supermajority voting requirement	q	q	q
(2) Ratification of the appointment by the audit committee of the board of directors of Ernst & Young LLP as principal independent auditor for 2011				(7) Approve the executive officer incentive plan	q	q	q
	q	q	q				
(3) Approve, by non-binding vote, 2010 compensation paid to the company's named executive officers	q	q	q				
(4) Recommend by non-binding vote, the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation	Every	Every	Every				
	year	2 years	3 years	Abstain			
	q	q	q	q			

Please sign exactly as name appears hereon. One joint owner may sign on behalf of the others. When signing in a representative capacity, please clearly state your capacity.

[print name and address here]

Signature(s) (PLEASE SIGN WITHIN BOX)

Date

Signature(s)

Date

Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011:

the annual report and proxy statement are available at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PAYSOP

Lilly Employee 401(K) Plan

Confidential Voting Instructions

To PNC Bank N.A., Indiana, Trustee

By signing on the reverse side or by voting by phone or Internet, you direct the Trustee to vote (in person or in proxy) as indicated on the reverse side of this card, the number of shares of Eli Lilly and Company Common Stock credited to this account under The Lilly Employee Savings Plan or an affiliated plan at the close of business on February 15, 2011, at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 18, 2011 at 11:00 a.m. EDT, and at any adjournment thereof.

Also, unless you decline by checking the box below, you direct the Trustee to apply this voting instruction *pro rata* (along with all other participants who provide voting instructions and do not decline as provided below) to all shares of Common Stock held in the plans for which the Trustee receives no voting instructions (the undirected shares), except that shares formerly held in The Lilly Employee Stock Ownership Plan (PAYSOP) may only be voted upon the express instruction of the participants to whose accounts the shares are credited. For more information on the voting of the undirected shares, see the Proxy Statement.

Check here only if you decline to have your vote applied *pro rata* to the undirected shares.

These confidential voting instructions will be seen only by authorized representatives of the Trustee.

PLEASE MARK YOUR VOTES AND SIGN ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CARD.

PNC Bank N.A., Indiana, Trustee

C/O IVS, P.O. Box 17149

Wilmington, DE 19885-9801

VOTE BY INTERNET www.proxyvote.com

Use the Internet to transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site and follow the instructions.

VOTE BY PHONE (1-800-690-6903)

Transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sunday, April 17, 2011. Have your proxy card in hand when you call and then follow the instructions.

VOTE BY MAIL

Mark, sign, and date this card and return it in the postage-paid envelope we have provided or return to Eli Lilly and Company, c/o IVS Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 17149, Wilmington, DE 19885-9801.

**Important notice regarding the availability of proxy material for the shareholder meeting to be held April 18, 2011: The annual report and proxy statement are available at
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.**

THANK YOU FOR VOTING

TO VOTE, MARK BLOCKS BELOW IN BLUE OR BLACK INK;

RETURN BOTTOM HALF IN ACCOMPANYING RETURN ENVELOPE; RETAIN UPPER PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS.

PAYSOP

THIS VOTING INSTRUCTION CARD IS VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED AND DATED.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

The board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** items 1-3 and 5-7 and for **Every Year** on item 4:

(1) Election of directors, each for a three-year term.

Vote for all nominees q

For **Against** **Abstain**

(5) Approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to provide for **For** **Against** **Abstain**

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