



# The diabetes challenge

SARAH AHMED  
Sarah has type 1 diabetes  
Ethiopia

415 million people suffer from diabetes worldwide. Most live in low and middle income countries. An estimated 50 million people lack access to insulin worldwide<sup>1</sup>. Either because it is not available or affordable. Diabetes is of increasing importance in humanitarian situations.

<sup>1</sup> ACCISS. Fact Sheet on Inequities and Inefficiencies in the global insulin market. Amsterdam: Health Action International; 2015.  
Retrieved from: <http://haiweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ACCISS-Fact-Sheet-1-Inequalities-in-Insulin-Market.pdf>. Accessed September 2016.

**changing  
diabetes®**

  
novo nordisk®

# The Novo Nordisk access to insulin commitment

- 1.** It is our ambition to continue to be the leading supplier of low-priced human insulin in the world. We wish to provide affordable insulin treatment to significantly more patients in developing countries and we are committed to pass on possible future gains in production efficiency to patients.
- 2.** We guarantee that we will provide low-priced human insulin to ensure access to quality treatments for patients in the poorest parts of the world for many years to come. Our guarantee applies to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the UN and other low income countries as defined by the World Bank as well as selected organisations providing relief in humanitarian situations.
- 3.** Our guarantee entails that we will provide the human insulin needed at a guaranteed ceiling price. The annual ceiling price will be decided by our Social and Environmental Committee not exceeding 20% of the human insulin list prices in the Western world. The ceiling price for 2017 is set at 4,00 USD/vial (=10-15 cents per day). The ceiling price applies unless price is determined by local agreements.
- 4.** The product supplied under this guarantee will be human insulin vials. As the human and economic conditions improve we will also aim to make more innovative treatment options available in the LDCs and other low income countries.