

**Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.
in Amsterdam
Annual Report 2023**

**The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Annual Meeting
on 25 April 2024**

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Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.
Report of the Managing Directors

General information

Objective and core activities

The main objective and activities of the company is to provide financial services to the Novo Nordisk Group through attraction of external funds.

Legal structure

The company is incorporated on 12 April 2021. The company is fully owned and controlled by Novo Nordisk Region Europe A/S (incorporated in Denmark). The company is operated by the board of directors. The company does not employ any employees.

The ultimate parent company is Novo Nordisk A/S (Denmark).

Financial information

The developments throughout the financial year

In 2023 the company generated revenue of € 260.000 and a net profit of € 178.696.

In 2021, The company launched an Eurobond issuance under its newly established Euro Medium Term Note programme of in total € 5.000.000.000. During the financial year 2021, two tranches of bonds were issued with an aggregate principle amount of € 1.300.000.000.

During the financial year 2022, another three tranches of bonds were issued with an aggregate principle amount of € 1.500.000.000.

No bonds were issued during the financial year 2023.

Risks and uncertainties

Currency risk

Currency risk is considered low, as all transactions are incurred in Euro which is the functional currency of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is considered low, as all ingoing and outgoing financing agreements are based on fixed interest rates.

Credit risk

All receivables in the company are centred around counterparties within the Novo Nordisk group, all of which are profitable and solvent. The company's credit risk is therefore assessed low.

Liquidity risk

The company had end of 2023 a bank balance of € 547.551, which is deemed sufficient for the future operation of the company. Hence liquidity risk is considered low. Loan receivables and borrowings mature at the same time, hence liquidity is not a significant risk in relation to re-payment of borrowings.

Fraud risk

The company has implemented relevant measures to reduce the risk of fraud such as segregation of duties, as well as internal controls over financial reporting. The risk of fraud is therefore assessed low.

Going concern

The company is highly dependent on the performance of the Novo Nordisk Group, and the group companies ability to meet its financial obligations towards Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. The risk of such obligations not being met is deemed low, due to the profitability and overall financial performance of the Group. For further information please refer to the 2023 Annual Report for the Novo Nordisk Group at: <https://www.novonordisk.com/investors/annual-report.html>

Corporate Governance

The shareholders of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. exercise their rights at the general meeting, which is the supreme governing body of the company. The General meeting, amongst other things, adopts the company's article of associations, approves the annual report and elects the Board of Directors.

Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. lives up to the Novo Nordisk Groups high standards for Corporate Governance and Ethical Business Conduct. This is underlined by the commitment to the Novo Nordisk groups essentials called "The Novo Nordisk Way".

The Novo Nordisk Way is a set of guiding principles which underpins every decisions we make, which amongst others are that we "Never compromise on quality and business ethics". Please find more on The Novo Nordisk Way at this link: www.novonordisk.com/about/who-we-are.html

Complementary information concerning the corporate governance of the Novo Nordisk Group can be found at this link: www.novonordisk.com/about/corporate-governance.html

Social responsibility and underrepresented gender

The company has equal gender representation on the Board of directors as at balance sheet date.

Audit committee

The company qualifies as a public interest entity (Organisatie van Openbaar Belang) within the meaning of Article 1, par 1, sub I "Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties" and following the Royal Decree of July 26, 2008, concerning the implementation of Article 41 of EC directive 2006/43 the company is required to have an Audit Committee. The company uses the exception granted in Article 3 of this Royal Decree, which stipulates that the Royal Decree is not applicable for consolidated companies in cases where the ultimate parent company has instituted an Audit Committee, which is the case as at December 31, 2023.

Future-oriented paragraph

Expected business developments

Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. does not have any activity or investments in Ukraine or Russia, and hence is not effected by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

It is the management boards expectation, that the company in 2024 will also generate a positive result.

Post balance sheet events

At the time of this annual report, no additional bonds have been issued post the balance sheet date of 31 December 2023, and no other material events have occurred in the period from 31 December 2023 to the date of this Annual report.

Bagsværd, 25 April 2024

Board of Directors:

Karsten Munk Knudsen
Director, Chairman

Peter Bøggild
Director

Linette Tangsgaard Nielsen
Director

Balance sheet at 31 December

(after proposed appropriation of the result)

	Note	2023 EUR	2.022 EUR
ASSETS			
Financial fixed assets	1	2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Total Fixed Assets		2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Financial assets	1	650.489.965	-
Receivable from group companies	2	9.914.492	9.815.117
Cash and cash equivalents	3	547.551	466.906
Total Current Assets		660.952.008	10.282.023
TOTAL ASSETS		2.804.591.217	2.803.886.382
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Issued share capital	4	100.000	100.000
General reserve	4	426.991	248.295
Total Equity		526.991	348.295
Borrowings	5	2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Total non-current liabilities		2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Borrowings	5	650.489.965	-
Tax liability to group company		50.365	49.223
Accruals and deferred income	6	9.884.687	9.884.505
Total current liabilities		660.425.017	9.933.728
Total liabilities		2.804.064.226	2.803.538.087
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2.804.591.217	2.803.886.382

Income statement for the year ended 31 December

	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Net turnover	7	260.000	260.000
Costs			
Other operating expenses	8	(45.705)	(36.030)
Operating result		214.295	223.970
Interest and similar income	9	19.956.976	15.606.390
Interest and similar expenses	10	(19.942.340)	(15.606.620)
Financial Income and expenses		14.636	(230)
Result before tax		228.931	223.740
Taxation	11	(50.235)	(49.220)
NET RESULT AFTER TAX		178.696	174.520

Statement of changes in equity at 31 December

	Share capital	General reserve	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
2023			
Balance at the beginning of the year	100.000	248.295	348.295
Net profit/(loss) for the year		178.696	178.696
Balance at the end of the year	100.000	426.991	526.991

2022			
Balance at the beginning of the year	100.000	73.775	173.775
Net profit/(loss) for the year		174.520	174.520
Balance at the end of the year	100.000	248.295	348.295

NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS

GENERAL

The company qualifies as a public interest entity (Organisatie van Openbaar Belang) within the meaning of Article 1, par 1, sub I "Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties" and following the Royal Decree of July 26, 2008, concerning the implementation of Article 41 of EC directive 2006/43 the company is required to have an Audit Committee. The company uses the exception granted in Article 3 of this Royal Decree, which stipulates that the Royal Decree is not applicable for consolidated companies in cases where the ultimate parent company has instituted an Audit Committee, which is the case as at December 31, 2023.

Due to the legislation for OOB, the company prepares the annual report based on a large sized company.

Activities

The main objective of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. is to act as a finance company for the Novo Nordisk group.

Registered office, legal form and registration number at the chamber of commerce

The visiting address of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. is Flemingweg 8, in Alphen aan den Rijn. The registered office is in Amsterdam.

The Management Board of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. is located at Novo Alle 1, 2880 Bagsværd Denmark.

The company is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number 82510148.

Group structure

The registered shareholder of the company is Novo Nordisk Region Europe A/S in Bagsvaerd, Denmark.

The company is part of a group of companies lead by Novo Nordisk A/S in Bagsvaerd, Denmark. The financial statements of the company are consolidated into the annual report of Novo Nordisk A/S. The consolidated annual report of Novo Nordisk A/S can be obtained on their website: www.novonordisk.com/investors/annual-report.html

Related parties

The company is engaged in the financing of its shareholder by issuing bonds secured by its ultimate parent company.

The conditions of these loans are all at arm's length.

Solvency

The company acts as a group financing company. As such, the company is economically and organizationally linked to Novo Nordisk A/S. Therefore the solvency of the ultimate parent company should be included when assessing the company's solvency.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Unless presented otherwise at the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are presented at nominal value.

Accounting period

The company is incorporated on 12 April 2021. The company utilise the calendar year as financial year, with a balance sheet date of 31 December.

Estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under section 362, sub 1, book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the Notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Financial instruments

Under financial instruments the monetary assets and liabilities, such as receivables and liabilities, and the financial derivatives are included. For a description of the accounting principles of the monetary assets and liabilities, reference is made to the notes per balance sheet item.

Translation of foreign currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in euro's, which is the company's functional currency.

Receivables, liabilities and obligations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currency during the financial year are recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rates at transaction date. The exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account as financial income or expenditure respectively.

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial fixed assets

The receivables from and loans to parents and associates and other receivables are initially valued at its fair value, and subsequently valued at amortised cost, which is similar to the fair value, after deduction of any provisions if necessary. Financial fixed assets are amortised to the settlement amount using the effective interest method. The company makes allowance for doubtful receivables based on the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. The allowance is an estimate based on credit risk characteristics and the days past due. Further, the company reviews financial fixed assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount is the higher of net realizable value and value in use. An impairment charge is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its recoverable amount.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially valued at its fair value, and subsequently valued at amortised cost, which is similar to the face value, after deduction of any provisions if necessary.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are valued at nominal value.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS

Liabilities

Non-current liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Non-current liabilities are amortised to the settlement amount using the effective interest method.

Current liabilities are initially valued at its fair value, and subsequently valued at amortised cost, which is similar to the face value. Accruals are valued at its face value.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

General

The result is defined as the difference between the revenue from services performed on one hand and on the other hand the costs and expenses for that year, valued at historical costs.

Net turnover

The net turnover consists of revenue from services during the reporting period.

Expenses general

Costs are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Financial result

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses on loans as accounted for in the current reporting period.

Taxation

Corporate income tax expense comprises current tax. Corporate income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARATION OF THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As per the paragraph 360.104 of the guideline for annual Reporting in the Netherlands, the company is not required to prepare a cash flow statements since the cash flow statement is included in the annual report of the ultimate parent company Novo Nordisk A/S which is publicly available on the internet on website: www.novonordisk.com.

Notes to the Balance sheet at 31 December

ASSETS

1. Financial assets

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR
Loans to group companies		
Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	499.411.511	498.947.498
Novo Nordisk A/S - 5,5 year loan	498.748.078	498.425.152
Novo Nordisk A/S - 8 year loan	498.626.781	498.419.470
Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	650.489.965	651.667.387
Novo Nordisk A/S - 7 year loan	646.852.839	646.144.852
Financial assets	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359

Presented as follow

Financial fixed assets	2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Current Financial assets	650.489.965	-
Balance at 31 December	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359

Movement schedule

Balance at the beginning of the year	2.793.604.359	1.298.285.466
Proceeds from issuance	-	1.495.080.000
Amortisation of issuance costs	524.815	238.893
Balance at 31 December	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359

Loans to group companies	Maturity	Interest	Book value EUR	Nominal value EUR	Fair value EUR
2023					
Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	Mar 2025	0,75%	499.411.511	500.000.000	484.550.000
Novo Nordisk A/S - 5,5 year loan	Sep 2027	1,125%	498.748.078	500.000.000	475.260.000
Novo Nordisk A/S - 8 year loan	Mar 2030	1,375%	498.626.781	500.000.000	465.105.000
Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	Jun 2024	0%	650.489.965	650.000.000	639.790.000
Novo Nordisk A/S - 7 year loan	Jun 2028	0,125%	646.852.839	650.000.000	583.843.000
Balance at 31 December			2.794.129.174	2.800.000.000	2.648.548.000

2022

Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	Mar 2025	0,75%	498.947.498	500.000.000	471.482.500
Novo Nordisk A/S - 5,5 year loan	Sep 2027	1,125%	498.425.152	500.000.000	449.957.500
Novo Nordisk A/S - 8 year loan	Mar 2030	1,375%	498.419.470	500.000.000	433.252.500
Novo Nordisk A/S - 3 year loan	Jun 2024	0%	651.667.387	650.000.000	621.016.500
Novo Nordisk A/S - 7 year loan	Jun 2028	0,125%	646.144.852	650.000.000	543.855.000
Balance at 31 December			2.793.604.359	2.800.000.000	2.519.564.000

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR

2. Receivable from group companies

Trade and other receivables have a maturity of less than one year. The fair value approximates the nominal value.

Receivable from group companies	9.914.492	9.815.117
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Notes to the Balance sheet at 31 December

ASSETS	2023	2022
3. Cash and cash equivalents	EUR	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents is at the company's free disposal.	547.551	466.906
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
4. Total equity		
Issued share capital	100.000	100.000
100.000 ordinary shares at a par value of € 1 which has been paid in full		
There has been no changes to share capital in current or prior year.		
Proposal for profit appropriation		
Proposed dividends	-	-
Retained in General reserve	178.696	174.520
Proposed distribution of net profit for the year	178.696	174.520
5. Borrowings		
Bonds		
ISIN XS2441244535	499.411.511	498.947.498
ISIN XS2449330179	498.748.078	498.425.152
ISIN XS2441247041	498.626.781	498.419.470
ISIN XS2348030268	650.489.965	651.667.387
ISIN XS2348030425	646.852.839	646.144.852
Balance at 31 December	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359
Presented as follow		
Non-current borrowings	2.143.639.209	2.793.604.359
Current borrowings	650.489.965	-
	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359
Movement schedule		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.793.604.359	1.298.285.466
Proceeds from issuance	-	1.495.080.000
Amortisation of issuance costs	524.815	238.893
Balance at 31 December	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359
Maturity of bonds		
Within 1 year	650.489.965	-
Between 1 to 5 years	1.645.012.428	1.649.040.037
More than 5 years	498.626.781	1.144.564.322
Balance at 31 December	2.794.129.174	2.793.604.359

Notes to the Balance sheet at 31 December

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

5. Borrowings (continued)

Bonds	Maturity	Interest	Book value EUR	Nominal value EUR	Fair value EUR
2023					
ISIN XS2441244535	Mar 2025	0,75%	499.411.511	500.000.000	484.550.000
ISIN XS2449330179	Sep 2027	1,125%	498.748.078	500.000.000	475.260.000
ISIN XS2441247041	Mar 2030	1,375%	498.626.781	500.000.000	465.105.000
ISIN XS2348030268	Jun 2024	0%	650.489.965	650.000.000	639.790.000
ISIN XS2348030425	Jun 2028	0,125%	646.852.839	650.000.000	583.843.000
Balance at 31 December			2.794.129.174	2.800.000.000	2.648.548.000
2022					
ISIN XS2441244535	Mar 2025	0,75%	498.947.498	500.000.000	471.482.500
ISIN XS2449330179	Sep 2027	1,125%	498.425.152	500.000.000	449.957.500
ISIN XS2441247041	Mar 2030	1,375%	498.419.470	500.000.000	433.252.500
ISIN XS2348030268	Jun 2024	0%	651.667.387	650.000.000	621.016.500
ISIN XS2348030425	Jun 2028	0,125%	646.144.852	650.000.000	543.855.000
Balance at 31 December			2.793.604.359	2.800.000.000	2.519.564.000

Borrowings are secured by a unlimited guarantee from the parent company Novo Nordisk A/S

6. Current liabilities

2023	2022
EUR	EUR

Current liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. The fair value approximates the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Accrued interest bonds	9.848.958	9.848.958
Other accruals	35.729	35.547
Balance at 31 December	9.884.687	9.884.505

Contingent liabilities

The companies included in joint taxation are jointly and individually liable for the joint taxation. Any subsequent adjustments to income taxes and withholding taxes may lead to a larger liability. The tax for the individual companies is allocated in full on the basis of the expected taxable income.

Notes to the Balance sheet at 31 December

Financial risk paragraph

Foreign currency risk

The currency risk is considered low, as all transactions are incurred in Euro which is the functional currency of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is considered low, as all ingoing and outgoing financing agreements are based on fixed interest rate.

Credit risk

All receivables in the company are centred around counterparties within the Novo Nordisk group, all of which are profitable and solvent. The company's credit risk is therefore assessed low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is considered low. Loan receivables and borrowings mature at the same time, hence liquidity is not a significant risk in relation to re-payment of borrowings.

Notes to the Income statement for the year ended 31 December

7. Net turnover

	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Service fee	260.000	260.000
	260.000	260.000

Net turnover relates to fee cross charged in relation to the service agreement dated 4 June 2021 with Novo Nordisk A/S.

8. Other operating expenses

In accordance with Section 2:382a, audit fees are disclosed at group level in the financial statements of Novo Nordisk A/S.

Remuneration of directors

The directors of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. received no remuneration from Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. during 2023 or 2022. Instead, remuneration has been paid by the parent company Novo Nordisk A/S, which has not been recharged to the Company. This is not in accordance with the at arm's length principle.

Staff

During the 2023 and 2022 financial years the company has no employees, and hence incurred no wages, salaries, or related social securities.

Financial income and expenses

9. Interest and similar income

Interest and similar income from group companies	18.764.737	14.425.946
Interest and similar income from bonds and other external parties	1.192.239	1.180.444
	19.956.976	15.606.390

10. Interest and similar expenses

Interest and similar expenses from group companies	1.177.423	1.179.554
Interest and similar expenses from bonds and other external parties	18.764.737	14.427.066
Foreign exchange loss	180	-
	19.942.340	15.606.620

11. Taxation

Corporate income tax for the year	50.365	49.223
Adjustments to prior year	(130)	(3)
Corporate income tax	50.235	49.220

The company is taxable for corporate income tax in Denmark. The effective and applicable tax rate is 22%, which is in line with the effective tax rate for Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.

Refer to paragraph Contingent liabilities for information related to the joint taxation in which the company takes part.

Other notes to the financial statements

12. Transactions with related parties

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR
Transactions with Novo Nordisk A/S:		
Issued loans to Novo Nordisk A/S	-	1.495.080.000
Services provided by Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.	260.000	260.000
Interest income on loan receivables towards Novo Nordisk A/S	18.764.737	14.425.946
Interest expense on loan receivables towards Novo Nordisk A/S	1.177.423	1.179.554
Corporate Income tax, payable as part of the joint taxation	50.365	49.223

All transactions with related parties has occurred on arm's length principles, and no receivables from related parties are overdue as of the balance sheet date.

There has been no transactions between Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. and the Board of Directors of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V., or Board members in other related parties.

Post balance sheet events

At the time of this annual report, no additional bonds have been issued post the balance sheet date of 31 December 2023, and no other material events have occurred in the period from 31 December 2023 to the date of this Annual report.

Bagsværd, 25 April 2024

Board of Directors:

Karsten Munk Knudsen
Director, Chairman

Peter Bøggild
Director

Linette Tangsgaard Nielsen
Director

Other Information

Provisions in the Articles of Association governing the appropriation of profit

Article 11 of the company's statutes:

11.1.1. The General Meeting allocates the profit by adopting the annual accounts, determines how a deficit is accounted for and defers interim distributions from the profit and/or determines distributions from the reserves.

11.1.2. When calculating the distributions from the profit, the share capital should not be considered, unless a pledge or a right of usufruct rests as a result of which the right to payment accrues to the pledgee or usufructuary.

11.1.3. Distributions are due and payable four weeks after they have been determined, unless the General Meeting proposal of the Board determines otherwise.

11.1.4. The General Meeting may decide that distributions are, wholly or partly, settled in other form than in cash.

Independent Auditor's report

The independent auditors report is included on the following pages.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023 INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2023 of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. as at 31 December 2023, and of its result for 2023 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. The balance sheet as at 31 December 2023.
2. Income statement for 2023.
3. The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at EUR 28,000,000. The materiality is based on 1% of the total assets. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with management that misstatements in excess of EUR 1,400,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the entity and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the board exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes. We refer to the management report for management's fraud risk assessment. We note that management has not formalized its fraud risk assessment on company level.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as among others the code of conduct, whistle blower procedures and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Management override of controls:

- We have reviewed journal entries made and evaluated whether these include elements that could relate to fraud and management override.
- We have identified and obtained an understanding of the business rationale for significant or unusual transactions that are outside the normal course of business.
- We have evaluated whether the judgments and decisions made by management in making the estimates included in the financial statements, even if they are individually reasonable, indicate a possible bias on the part of the entity's management.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant directors.

We evaluated whether the selection and application of accounting policies by the company, particularly those related to subjective measurements and complex transactions, may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting.

We evaluated whether the judgments and decisions made by management in making the accounting estimates included in the financial statements indicate a possible bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. Management insights, estimates and assumptions that might have a major impact on the financial statements are disclosed on page 9 of the financial statements. We performed a retrospective review of management judgments and assumptions related to significant accounting estimates reflected in prior year financial statements. Impairment testing of the Receivables from group companies is a significant area to our audit as the determination whether these assets are not carried at more than their recoverable amounts is subject to significant management judgment. Reference is made to the section 'Our key audit matters'.

For significant transactions such as issuing loans we evaluated whether the business rationale of the transactions suggests that they may have been entered into to engage in fraudulent financial reporting or to conceal misappropriation of assets.

This did not lead to indications for fraud potentially resulting in material misstatements.

Audit approach compliance with laws and regulations

We assessed the laws and regulations relevant to the Company through discussion with management, reading minutes and understanding of the business and related laws applicable.

As a result of our risk assessment procedures, and while realizing that the effects from non-compliance could considerably vary, we considered the following laws and regulations: adherence to (corporate) tax law and financial reporting regulations, the requirements under Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code with a direct effect on the financial statements as an integrated part of our audit procedures, to the extent material for the related financial statements.

We obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the financial statements.

Apart from these, the Company is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts and/or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance, through imposing fines or litigation.

Given the nature of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V.'s business and the complexity of the Company, there is a risk of non-compliance with the requirements of such laws and regulations. In addition, we considered major laws and regulations applicable to listed companies.

Our procedures are more limited with respect to these laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Compliance with these laws and regulations may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business, to Company's ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties (e.g., compliance with the terms of listing bonds) and therefore non-compliance with such laws and regulations may have a material effect on the financial statements. Our responsibility is limited to undertaking specified audit procedures to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements. Our procedures are limited to (i) inquiry of management and others within Company's as to whether the Company is in compliance with such laws and regulations and (ii) inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements. Naturally, we remained alert to indications of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit.

Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of (suspected) fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Audit approach going concern

Management has prepared the annual report on the basis of going concern for the period of 12-months from the date of preparation of the annual report. Our work to review the management's going concern assessment includes, among others:

- Considering whether the management's going concern assumption contains all relevant information.
- Determining whether management has identified events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- Analyzing whether the current and required financing for the continuation of the entire business activities is guaranteed.

Our audit procedures show that the going concern assumption used by management is acceptable and no going concern risks have been identified.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matter to management. The key audit matter is not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key audit matter: Possible impairment of Loans to and Receivables from group companies

Our key audit matter is the risk associated with the possible impairment of the receivables from the group companies. The receivables from group companies include the loans to group companies and the interest receivables from group companies; reference is made to note 1 and 2 and page 11 of the financial statements.

The loans to the group companies, including the related interest, comprise a significant part of the Company's balance sheet. The loans to the group companies are valued at amortized cost less any impairments, if applicable.

The loans to the group companies consist of receivables from the group company, Novo Nordisk A/S. The risk of a possible impairment is identified because of the significance for the Company's balance sheet and the fact that it mainly relates, directly or indirectly, to one counterparty. Inaccurate valuation of the loans to Novo Nordisk A/S could have a material impact on the valuation of the loans and involves judgement of management. We consider the valuation of these account balances to be a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following procedures to audit the valuation of the receivables from group companies:

- We recalculated the amortized cost value and the related interest income based on the effective interest method.
- We obtained the most recent financial information of the group company, analyzed the financial performance and credit ratings and evaluated valuation of the loans to the group companies to conclude on possible triggering events for impairment.
- We concluded on existence of the receivables in verifying the outstanding amount with the loan agreements, the recent financial information of the group company and by signed confirmation from the group company.
- We reviewed the Company's disclosure note 1 and 2 and page 9 on the matter.

Key observations and conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, as described above, we did not identify any material reportable matters in management's assessment of the recoverability of the loans to and interest receivables from the group company.

REPORT ON THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- Report of the managing directors.
- Other Information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Report of the Managing Directors in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Engagement

We were engaged by management as auditor of Novo Nordisk Finance (Netherlands) B.V. on 21 February 2022, as of the audit for the year 2021 and since 2021 have operated as statutory auditor ever since that date.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. Communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit.
- In this respect we also submit an additional report to the audit committee (on ultimate parent level) in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 25 April 2024

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Signed on the original: J. Penon