Financial report for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023
31 January 2024

## Novo Nordisk's sales increased by 31\% in Danish kroner and by 36\% at constant exchange rates to DKK 232.3 billion in 2023

- Operating profit increased by 37\% in Danish kroner and by 44\% at constant exchange rates (CER) to DKK 102.6 billion.
- Sales in North America Operations increased by 50\% in Danish kroner (54\% at CER). Sales in International Operations increased by $11 \%$ in Danish kroner ( $16 \%$ at CER).
- Sales within Diabetes and Obesity care increased by 38\% in Danish kroner to DKK 215.1 billion ( $42 \%$ at CER), mainly driven by GLP-1 diabetes sales growth of $48 \%$ in Danish kroner ( $52 \%$ at CER) and Obesity care growing by $147 \%$ in Danish Kroner to DKK 41.6 billion (154\% at CER). Rare disease sales decreased by 16\% measured in Danish kroner (15\% at CER) reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output.
- In January 2024, Novo Nordisk successfully completed the first phase 3a trial with IcoSema, a fixed-ratio once-weekly combination of basal insulin icodec and semaglutide and a phase 1 trial with oral amycretin within Obesity care.
- For the 2024 outlook, sales growth is expected to be 18-26\% at CER, and operating profit growth is expected to be $21-29 \%$ at CER. Sales and operating profit growth reported in Danish kroner is expected to be 1 and 2 percentage points lower than at CER, respectively.
- At the Annual General Meeting on 21 March 2024, the Board of Directors will propose a final dividend of DKK 6.40 for 2023 per share. The expected total dividend for 2023 is DKK 9.40 per share, of which DKK 3.00 was paid as interim dividend in August 2023. The Board of Directors has decided to initiate a new share repurchase programme of up to DKK 20 billion.

| PROFIT AND LOSS | 2023 | 2022 | Growth as reported | Growth at CER* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DKK million |  |  |  |  |
| Net sales | 232,261 | 176,954 | 31\% | 36\% |
| Operating profit | 102,574 | 74,809 | 37\% | 44\% |
| Net profit | 83,683 | 55,525 | 51\% | N/A |
| Diluted earnings per share (in DKK) | 18.62 | 12.22 | 52\% | N/A |

* CER: Constant exchange rates (average 2022).

Lars Fruergaard Jørgensen, president and CEO: "We are very pleased with the strong performance in 2023 reflecting that more than 40 million people are now benefiting from our innovative diabetes and obesity treatments. We continue to make progress on our strategic aspirations. Our focus in 2024 will be on reaching more patients, progressing and expanding our pipeline as well as the continued significant expansion of our production capacity."

On 31 January 2024 at 13.00 CET, corresponding to 07.00 am EST, an earnings call will be held. Investors will be able to listen in via a link on novonordisk.com, which can be found under 'Investors'.

## STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

## STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS 2025

The strategic aspirations are objectives that Novo Nordisk intends to work towards and are not a projection of Novo Nordisk's financial outlook or expected growth. Novo Nordisk intends to describe how its activities develop in relation to each of the four dimensions on an ongoing basis.

Other Serious Chronic Disease (OSCD) has been renamed to Cardiovascular \& Emerging Therapy Areas to reflect that cardiovascular disease is the main strategic priority

Performance highlights for 2023 (blue indicates fourth-quarter developments)

## PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

## Purpose and sustainability (ESG)

## Progress towards zero environmental impact:

- Carbon emissions from operations and transportation decreased by $34 \%$ compared to 2019 (decreased by 8\% compared to 2022)


## Adding value to society:

- Medical treatment provided to 40.5 million people living with diabetes
- Reached more than 52,000 children in Changing Diabetes ${ }^{\circledR}$ in Children programme
- Human insulin with more flexible storage without refrigeration now approved in 29 countries
- Partnership with Aspen to produce human insulin for people living with diabetes in Africa


## Being recognised as a sustainable employer:

- Share of women in senior leadership positions has increased to 41\% from 39\% in 2022


## Innovation and therapeutic focus

## Further raise innovation bar for diabetes treatment:

- Regulatory submission of once-weekly insulin icodec in the EU, the US and China
- Successful completion of phase 3 trial with higher doses of oral semaglutide
- Initiation of phase 3a trial with CagriSema in type 2 diabetes
- FLOW kidney outcomes trial stopped based on interim analysis due to efficacy
- Successful completion of phase 3 trial with IcoSema


## Develop superior treatment solutions for obesity:

- Successful completion of phase 3 trial with 50 mg of oral semaglutide
- Successful completion of SELECT cardiovascular outcomes trial - Successful completion of STEP HFpEF phase 3 trials
- Acquisition of Inversago Pharma and phase 2 trial initiated with INV-202 and phase 1 trial initiated with INV-347
- Successful completion of phase 1 trial with oral amycretin


## Strengthen and progress Rare disease pipeline:

- Somapacitan approved in the US, EU and Japan for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children

Establish presence in Cardiovascular \& Emerging Therapy Areas:

- Phase 1 trials initiated with cell therapy treatment in heart failure and Parkinson's disease
- Acquisition of ocedurenone for the treatment of hypertension
- $\quad$ Phase 1 trial initiated with ANGPTL3i mAb
- $\quad$ Phase 1 trial initiated with VAP-1i in MASH


## Commercial execution

Strengthen diabetes leadership to more than one-third:

- Diabetes value market share increased by 1.9 percentage points to 33.8\% (MAT)

More than DKK 25 billion in Obesity sales by 2025:

- Obesity care sales increased by 154\% (CER) to DKK 41.6 billion

Secure a sustained growth outlook for Rare Disease:

- Rare disease sales decreased by 15\% (CER) to DKK 17.2 billion


## Financials

Deliver solid sales and operating profit growth:

- $\quad$ Sales growth of 36\% (CER)
- Operating profit growth of $44 \%$ (CER)


## Drive operational efficiencies:

- Operational leverage reflecting sales growth

Enable attractive capital allocation to shareholders:

- Free cash flow of DKK 68.3 billion
- DKK 61.7 billion returned to shareholders

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2023

|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2022 \text { at } \\ \text { CER } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Amounts are in DKK million, except for earnings per share) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net sales ${ }^{1)}$ | 232,261 | 176,954 | 140,800 | 126,946 | 122,021 | 31\% | 36\% |
| Gross profit | 196,496 | 148,506 | 117,142 | 106,014 | 101,933 | 32\% | 37\% |
| Gross margin | 84.6\% | 83.9\% | 83.2\% | 83.5\% | 83.5\% |  |  |
| Sales and distribution costs | $(56,743)$ | $(46,217)$ | $(37,008)$ | $(32,928)$ | $(31,823)$ | 23\% | 26\% |
| Percentage of sales | 24.4\% | 26.1\% | 26.3\% | 25.9\% | 26.1\% |  |  |
| Research and development costs | $(32,443)$ | $(24,047)$ | $(17,772)$ | $(15,462)$ | $(14,220)$ | 35\% | 37\% |
| Percentage of sales | 14.0\% | 13.6\% | 12.6\% | 12.2\% | 11.7\% |  |  |
| Administrative costs | $(4,855)$ | $(4,467)$ | $(4,050)$ | $(3,958)$ | $(4,007)$ | 9\% | 11\% |
| Percentage of sales | 2.1\% | 2.5\% | 2.9\% | 3.1\% | 3.3\% |  |  |
| Other operating income and expenses | 119 | 1,034 | 332 | 460 | 600 | (88\%) | (88\%) |
| Operating profit (EBIT) ${ }^{1)}$ | 102,574 | 74,809 | 58,644 | 54,126 | 52,483 | 37\% | 44\% |
| Operating margin | 44.2\% | 42.3\% | 41.7\% | 42.6\% | 43.0\% |  |  |
| Financial items (net) | 2,100 | $(5,747)$ | 436 | (996) | $(3,930)$ | (137\%) | N/A |
| Profit before income taxes | 104,674 | 69,062 | 59,080 | 53,130 | 48,553 | 52\% | N/A |
| Income taxes | $(20,991)$ | $(13,537)$ | $(11,323)$ | $(10,992)$ | $(9,602)$ | 55\% | N/A |
| Effective tax rate | 20.1\% | 19.6\% | 19.2\% | 20.7\% | 19.8\% |  |  |
| Net profit | 83,683 | 55,525 | 47,757 | 42,138 | 38,951 | 51\% | N/A |
| Net profit margin | 36.0\% | 31.4\% | 33.9\% | 33.2\% | 31.9\% |  |  |
| OTHER KEY NUMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | 9,413 | 7,362 | 6,025 | 5,753 | 5,661 | 28\% | N/A |
| Capital expenditure (PP\&E) | 25,806 | 12,146 | 6,335 | 5,825 | 8,932 | 112\% | N/A |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 108,908 | 78,887 | 55,000 | 51,951 | 46,782 | 38\% | N/A |
| EBITDA ${ }^{1)}$ | 111,987 | 82,171 | 64,669 | 59,879 | 58,144 | 36\% | N/A |
| Free cash flow ${ }^{1)}$ | 68,326 | 57,362 | 29,319 | 28,565 | 34,451 | 19\% | N/A |
| Total assets | 314,486 | 241,257 | 194,508 | 144,922 | 125,612 | 30\% | N/A |
| Equity | 106,561 | 83,486 | 70,746 | 63,325 | 57,593 | 28\% | N/A |
| Equity ratio | 33.9\% | 34.6\% | 36.4\% | 43.7\% | 45.8\% |  |  |
| Diluted earnings per share / ADR (in DKK) | 18.62 | 12.22 | 10.37 | 9.01 | 8.19 | 52\% | N/A |
| Total dividend per share ${ }^{2)}$ | 9.40 | 6.20 | 5.20 | 4.55 | 4.18 | 52\% | N/A |
| Payout ratio ${ }^{3)}$ | 50.2\% | 50.3\% | 49.6\% | 50.0\% | 50.5\% |  |  |

${ }^{1)}$ See appendix 7: Non-IFRS financial measures (additional information).
${ }^{2)}$ Total dividend for the financial year 2023 including proposed final dividend of DKK 6.40 per share and interim dividend paid in August 2023 of DKK 3.00 per share
${ }^{3)}$ Total dividend for the year as a percentage of net profit.
The Board of Directors and Executive Management have approved the Annual Report 2023 of Novo Nordisk A/S including the audited consolidated financial statements. The Board of Directors and Executive Management also approved this unaudited financial statement containing condensed financial information for 2023. This financial statement is prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by IASB and IFRS as endorsed by the EU.

## COMMERCIAL EXECUTION

## SALES DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THERAPEUTIC AREAS

Sales grew by 31\% measured in Danish kroner and by 36\% at CER in 2023, driven by Diabetes care sales growth of 29\% (CER) and Obesity care sales growth of $154 \%$ (CER). Rare disease sales decreased by $15 \%$ (CER). Sales growth has resulted in periodic supply constraints and related drug shortage notifications across a number of products and geographies.

| Sales split per therapy | Sales 2023 <br> DKK million | Sales 2022 <br> DKK million | Growth <br> as reported | Growth <br> at CER | Share of growth <br> at CER |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Diabetes and Obesity care segment |  |  | $45 \%$ | $50 \%$ |  |

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## DIABETES AND OBESITY CARE

## Diabetes care, sales and market share development

Sales in Diabetes care increased by 24\% measured in Danish kroner and by 29\% at CER to DKK 173,466 million driven by growth of GLP-1-based products. Novo Nordisk has improved the global diabetes value market share over the last 12 months to $33.8 \%$ from $31.9 \%$ in line with the aspiration of strengthening the Diabetes care leadership, aiming at reaching a global value market share of more than one-third in 2025. The market share increase was driven by market share gains in both North America Operations and International Operations.

In the following sections, unless otherwise noted, market data are based on moving annual total (MAT) from November 2022 and November 2023 provided by the independent data provider IQVIA. EMEA covers Europe, the Middle East and Africa; Region China covers mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan; Rest of World covers all other countries except for North America.

|  | Novo Nordisk's share of the total <br> diabetes market (value, MAT) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Diabetes care, development per geographical area | Diabetes care, sales development |  |  |  |

Source: IQVIA, November 2023 data. *Data for EMEA available for European markets and seven markets outside Europe representing approximately $90 \%$ of Novo Nordisk Diabetes care sales in the area. **Data for mainland China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan. *** Data for Rest of World available for seven markets representing approximately 70\% of total Novo Nordisk's Diabetes care sales in the area.

## GLP-1-based therapies for type 2 diabetes

Sales of GLP-1-based products for type 2 diabetes (Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$, Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) increased by $48 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $52 \%$ at CER to DKK 123,132 million. The estimated global GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $6.0 \%$ compared with $4.5 \% 12$ months ago. Novo Nordisk continues to be the global market leader in the GLP-1 segment with a $54.8 \%$ value market share.

|  | Novo Nordisk's share of the <br> GLP-1, development per geographical area <br> diabetes GLP-1 market (value, MAT) | GLP-1, sales development |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Source: IQVIA, November 2023 data. *Data for EMEA available for European markets and seven markets outside Europe representing approximately $90 \%$ of Novo Nordisk GLP-1 sales in the area. **Data for mainland China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan. ***Data for Rest of World available for seven markets representing approximately $70 \%$ of total Novo Nordisk Diabetes care sales in the area. Note: the estimated GLP-1 share of prescriptions is based on volume packs from IQVIA. Volume packs are converted into full-year patients/prescriptions based on WHO assumptions for average daily doses or if not available, Novo Nordisk assumptions.

Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$ sales increased by $66 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $71 \%$ at CER to DKK 18,750 million. Sales growth was driven by North America Operations as well as EMEA and Rest of World.

Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ sales increased by $60 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $66 \%$ at CER to DKK 95,718 million. Sales growth was driven by both North America Operations and International Operations. Sales growth has resulted in periodic supply constraints and related drug shortage notifications across geographies.

Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$ sales decreased by 30\% measured in Danish kroner and by $28 \%$ at CER to DKK 8,664 million as the GLP-1 market is moving towards once-weekly and tablet-based treatments. The sales decline was mainly driven by North America Operations.

## North America Operations

Sales of GLP-1 diabetes products in North America Operations increased by 48\% measured in Danish kroner and by 52\% at CER. Novo Nordisk is the market leader with a $53.1 \%$ value market share. The estimated GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $15.5 \%$ compared with $10.7 \% 12$ months ago.

Sales of GLP-1 in the US increased by $50 \%$ at CER. The sales increase was driven by continued uptake of Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$, partially offset by declining Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$ sales. GLP-1 sales growth was negatively impacted by unfavourable channel and payer mix as well as rebate enhancements.

Sales growth in the US is driven by a prescription volume growth of the GLP-1 class more than $30 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared to the fourth quarter of 2022. Novo Nordisk is the market leader with $53.5 \%$ measured by total monthly prescriptions and 49.7\% measured by new-to-brand prescriptions.

## International Operations

Sales of GLP-1 diabetes products in International Operations increased by 47\% measured in Danish kroner and by 53\% at CER. Sales growth is driven by all geographical areas. The estimated GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $3.8 \%$ compared with $3.0 \% 12$ months ago. Novo Nordisk is the market leader with a value market share of $71.2 \%$ compared to $63.7 \% 12$ months ago.

EMEA
Sales in EMEA increased by $40 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $42 \%$ at CER. The sales growth reflects the uptake of Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$, partially offset by lower sales of Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$. Novo Nordisk remains the market leader in EMEA with a value market share of $65.4 \%$. The estimated GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $5.1 \%$ compared with $4.2 \% 12$ months ago.

## Region China

Sales in Region China increased by 66\% measured in Danish kroner and by 79\% at CER. The sales growth reflects the uptake of Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$. The GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $3.3 \%$ compared with $2.4 \% 12$ months ago. Novo Nordisk is the market leader in Region China with a value market share of $76.6 \%$.

## Rest of World

Sales in Rest of World increased by 54\% measured in Danish kroner and by $61 \%$ at CER. The sales growth reflects increased sales of Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$, partially offset by lower sales of Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$. The estimated GLP-1 share of total diabetes prescriptions has increased to $2.3 \%$ compared with $1.8 \% 12$ months ago. Novo Nordisk remains the market leader with a value market share of 83.8\%.

## Insulin

Sales of insulin decreased by 9\% measured in Danish kroner and by 6\% at CER to DKK 48,022 million. Sales decline at CER was driven by declining sales in the US and Region China.

|  | Novo Nordisk's share of the total <br> insulin market (volume, MAT) | Insulin, sales development |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Source: IQVIA, November 2023 data. *Data for EMEA available for European markets and seven markets outside Europe representing approximately $90 \%$ of Novo Nordisk insulin sales in the area. **Data for mainland China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan. ***Data for Rest of World available for seven markets representing approximately $70 \%$ of total Novo Nordisk Diabetes care sales in the area.

## North America Operations

Sales of insulin in North America Operations decreased by $26 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $23 \%$ at CER. The sales decrease in the US was driven by lower realised prices due to channel and payer mix and rebate enhancements as well as a decline in volume with the US insulin volume market declining 3\% compared to 2022. Novo Nordisk has a volume market share of $37.0 \%$ of the total US insulin market.

## International Operations

Sales of insulin in International Operations decreased by 4\% measured in Danish kroner, and remained unchanged at CER. The sales increase at CER was driven by Rest of World and EMEA, partially countered by lower insulin sales in Region China due to the implementation of Volume Based Procurement in May 2022.

EMEA
Sales of insulin in EMEA remained unchanged in Danish kroner and increased by 3\% at CER. The sales increase at CER was driven by fast-acting insulin, long-acting insulin and human insulin, partially countered by premix insulin. Novo Nordisk has a volume market share of $47.3 \%$ of the total insulin market.

## Region China

Sales of insulin in Region China decreased by $14 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $7 \%$ at CER. The sales decline was driven by all insulin products due to the implementation of Volume Based Procurement from May 2022 except for Ryzodeg ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Xultophy ${ }^{\circledR}$. Novo Nordisk has a volume market share of $40.2 \%$ of the total insulin market.

## Rest of World

Sales of insulin in Rest of World decreased by 2\% measured in Danish kroner and increased by 4\% at CER. The sales growth at CER was mainly driven by premix insulin and human insulin. Novo Nordisk has a volume market share of $57.7 \%$ of the total insulin market.

## Obesity care, sales development

Sales of Obesity care products, Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$, increased by $147 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $154 \%$ at CER to DKK 41,632 million. Sales growth was driven by both North America Operations and International Operations. Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ has now been launched in the US, Denmark, Norway, Germany, the UK, Iceland, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. The volume growth of the global branded obesity market was $116 \%$ in 2023.

| Obesity care, development per geographical area | Global branded obesity market growth (Volume, MAT) | Obesity care, sales development |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November 2023 | Sales 2023 DKK million | Growth at CER |
| Global | 116\% | 41,632 | 154\% |
| North America Operations | 174\% | 33,317 | 212\% |
| - The US | 193\% | 32,736 | 220\% |
| International Operations | 64\% | 8,315 | 47\% |
| - EMEA * | 99\% | 5,693 | 63\% |
| - Region China** | N/A | 146 | 17\% |
| - Rest of World*** | 22\% | 2,476 | 20\% |

Source: IQVIA, November 2023 data. *Data for EMEA available for European markets and seven markets outside Europe representing approximately $90 \%$ of Novo Nordisk insulin sales in the area. **Data for mainland China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan. ***Data for Rest of World available for seven markets representing approximately $70 \%$ of total Novo Nordisk Diabetes care sales in the area.

Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ sales increased by 407\% measured in Danish kroner and by $420 \%$ at CER to DKK 31,343 million. Sales of Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$ decreased by $4 \%$ measured in Danish kroner, and remained unchanged at CER, to DKK 10,289 million.

## North America Operations

Sales of Obesity care products in North America Operations increased by 203\% measured in Danish kroner and by 212\% at CER to DKK 33,317 million. Sales of Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ increased by $380 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $393 \%$ at CER to DKK 29,430 million reflecting the commercial relaunch in the US in January 2023. Demand for Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ exceeds supply, and to safeguard continuity of care, the supply of the lower Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ dose strengths in the US has been reduced since May 2023. Novo Nordisk started gradually increasing the supply of the lower dose strengths in January 2024. Broad commercial formulary access has been achieved for Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$. Sales of Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$ decreased by $20 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $17 \%$ at CER to DKK 3,887 million as the obesity care market is moving towards once-weekly treatments. The volume growth of the branded obesity market in the US was 174\%.

## International Operations

Sales of Obesity care products in International Operations increased by 41\% measured in Danish kroner and by 47\% at CER to DKK 8,315 million driven by increased sales in EMEA and Rest of World. Sales of Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$ in International Operations increased by $10 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $14 \%$ at CER to DKK 6,402 million, and sales of Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ reached DKK 1,913 million. Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ has now been launched in seven countries in International Operations. The volume growth of the branded obesity market in International Operations was 64\%.

EMEA
Sales of Obesity care products in EMEA increased by 57\% measured in Danish kroner and by 63\% at CER to DKK 5,693 million. The volume growth of the branded obesity market in EMEA was 99\%.

## Rest of World

Sales of Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$ in Rest of World increased by $16 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by 20\% at CER to DKK 2,476 million. The volume growth of the branded obesity market in Rest of World was 22\%.

## Rare disease, sales development

Rare disease sales decreased by $16 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $15 \%$ at CER to DKK 17,163 million. Sales of rare blood disorder products increased by $1 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by 3\% at CER to DKK 11,776 million driven by the extended half-life products in haemophilia B and A, partially countered by NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$. Sales of rare endocrine disorder products decreased by $46 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $47 \%$ at CER to DKK 3,836 million reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output. Novo Nordisk is working on re-establishing supply of rare endocrine disorder products. Sogroya ${ }^{\circledR}$ has now been launched in five countries, and the initial feedback from patients and physicians is encouraging. Novo Nordisk has a value market share of $19.3 \%$ (MAT) in the global human growth disorder market.

| Rare disease, development per geographical area | Rare disease, sales development |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales 2023 DKK million | Growth at CER |
| Global | 17,163 | (15\%) |
| North America Operations | 7,680 | (1\%) |
| - The US | 7,030 | (1\%) |
| International Operations | 9,483 | (24\%) |
| - EMEA | 5,501 | (19\%) |
| - Region China | 593 | (26\%) |
| - Rest of World | 3,389 | (31\%) |

## North America Operations

Rare disease sales in North America Operations decreased by $4 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $1 \%$ at CER. The sales decline was driven by lower sales of rare endocrine disorder products decreasing by $20 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $18 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output. Sales of rare blood disorders products increased by $6 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by 9\% at CER driven by sales of NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$ and haemophilia B products, partially countered by lower sales of haemophilia A products.

## International Operations

Rare disease sales in International Operations decreased by $25 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $24 \%$ at CER. The sales decline was driven by lower sales of rare endocrine disorder products decreasing by $58 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $60 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output. Sogroya ${ }^{\circledR}$ has now been launched in four countries in International Operations with encouraging initial feedback. Sales of rare blood disorder products decreased by 4\% measured in Danish kroner and by $2 \%$ at CER driven by decreased sales of NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$, partially countered by haemophilia $A$ and $B$ products.

## EMEA

Rare disease sales decreased by 19\% in both Danish kroner and CER driven by a decrease of rare endocrine disorder products by $69 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $70 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output. Sales of rare blood disorder products increased by $6 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $7 \%$ at CER, driven by haemophilia A and haemophilia B products. The increased sales of haemophilia A and B products reflect the continued uptake of extended half-life products.

## Region China

Rare disease sales decreased by 31\% measured in Danish kroner and by $26 \%$ at CER driven by decreased sales of rare blood disorder products, mainly reflecting timing of shipments of NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$.

## Rest of World

Rare disease sales decreased by 31\% in both Danish kroner and CER. Sales of rare blood disorder products decreased by $10 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $9 \%$ at CER driven by NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$ and haemophilia A products. Sales of rare endocrine disorder products decreased by $53 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $56 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output.

## FINANCIALS

## GEOGRAPHIC SALES DEVELOPMENT

Sales increased by 31\% measured in Danish kroner and by 36\% at CER to DKK 232,261 million in 2023. Sales growth has resulted in periodic supply constraints and related drug shortage notifications across a number of products and geographies. Sales in North America Operations increased by 50\% measured in Danish kroner and by 54\% at CER. Sales in International Operations increased by 11\% measured in Danish kroner and by 16\% at CER.

| Sales split per geographical area | Sales 2023 <br> DKK million | Growth <br> as reported | Growth <br> at CER | Share of growth <br> at CER |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| North America Operations | 136,629 | $50 \%$ | $54 \%$ |  |

## North America Operations

Sales in North America Operations increased by 50\% measured in Danish kroner and by 54\% at CER. The sales increase reflects GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $52 \%$ at CER and Obesity care sales growing by $212 \%$ at CER. This was partially offset by insulin sales decreasing by $23 \%$ at CER mainly driven by lower realised prices. Rare disease sales decreased by $1 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output.

## International Operations

Sales in International Operations increased by 11\% measured in Danish kroner and by 16\% at CER. Sales growth was driven by GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $53 \%$ at CER and Obesity care sales growing by $47 \%$ at CER, partially countered by Rare disease sales decreasing by $24 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output. Insulin sales remained unchanged with 0\% growth at CER.

## EMEA

Sales in EMEA increased by 15\% measured in Danish kroner and by $17 \%$ at CER. Sales growth was driven by Diabetes care growing by $20 \%$ at CER driven by GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $42 \%$ at CER and insulin sales growing by $3 \%$ at CER. Obesity care sales increased by 63\% at CER and Rare disease sales decreased by 19\% at CER.

## Region China

Sales in Region China increased by 3\% measured in Danish kroner and by $11 \%$ at CER. The sales increase at CER was driven by GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $79 \%$ at CER, partially countered by insulin sales declining by $7 \%$ at CER. Insulin sales were negatively impacted by the implementation of Volume Based Procurement from May 2022. Other diabetes care sales decreased by $18 \%$ at CER. Rare disease sales decreased by $26 \%$ at CER reflecting timing of shipments.

## Rest of World

Sales in Rest of World increased by $11 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $15 \%$ at CER. Sales growth was driven by Diabetes care growing by $27 \%$ at CER, reflecting increased GLP-1 diabetes and insulin sales, Obesity care sales growing by $20 \%$ at CER and Rare disease decreasing by $31 \%$ at CER.

## DEVELOPMENT IN COSTS AND OPERATING PROFIT

The cost of goods sold increased by $26 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $28 \%$ at CER to DKK 35,765 million, resulting in a gross margin of $84.6 \%$ measured in Danish kroner compared with $83.9 \%$ in 2022. The increase in gross margin reflects a positive product mix, driven by increased sales of GLP-1-based treatments. This is partially countered by costs related to ongoing capacity expansions, a negative currency impact and lower realised prices mainly in the US and Region China.

Sales and distribution costs increased by $23 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $26 \%$ at CER to DKK 56,743 million. The increase in costs is driven by both North America Operations and International Operations. In North America Operations, the cost increase is driven by the relaunch of Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and promotional activities for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$. In International Operations, the increase is mainly related to promotional activities for Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$ as well as Obesity care market development activities. The increase in sales and distribution costs is impacted by adjustments to legal provisions.

Research and development costs increased by 35\% measured in Danish kroner and by 37\% at CER to DKK 32,443 million reflecting increased late-stage clinical trial activity and increased early research activities compared to 2022. The acquisition of Forma Therapeutics Inc. in 2022 and Inversago Pharma also increased R\&D spending.

Administration costs increased by 9\% measured in Danish kroner and by 11\% at CER to DKK 4,855 million.

Other operating income and expenses (net) was DKK 119 million compared with DKK 1,034 million in 2022, mainly driven by lower income from partnerships related to Dicerna Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Operating profit increased by $37 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $44 \%$ at CER to DKK 102,574 million reflecting the sales growth.

Financial items (net) showed a net gain of DKK 2,100 million compared with a net loss of DKK 5,747 million in 2022, reflecting gains on hedged currencies, primarily the US dollar.

In line with Novo Nordisk's treasury policy, the most significant foreign exchange risks for Novo Nordisk have been hedged, primarily through foreign exchange forward contracts. The foreign exchange result was a gain of DKK 1,652 million compared with a net loss of DKK 4,651 million in 2022.

As per the end of December 2023, a positive market value of financial contracts of approximately DKK 1,612 million has been deferred for recognition in 2024.

The effective tax rate was $20.1 \%$ in 2023 compared with an effective tax rate of $19.6 \%$ in 2022.

Net profit increased by $51 \%$ to DKK 83,683 million and diluted earnings per share increased by $52 \%$ to DKK 18.62.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2023

Sales in the fourth quarter of 2023 increased by 37\% measured in Danish kroner and by 43\% at CER compared to 2022. Sales growth was positively impacted by gross-to-net sales adjustments, mainly for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$, in the US and supply chain movements for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ in the US. Operating profit increased by $57 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by 66\% at CER. Sales growth has resulted in periodic supply constraints and related drug shortage notifications across a number of products and geographies. Please refer to appendix 1 for an overview of the quarterly numbers in DKK and to appendix 6 for additional details on sales in the fourth quarter of 2023.

|  | Sales Q4 2023 <br> DKK million | Growth <br> as reported | Growth <br> at CER | Share of growth <br> at CER |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Sales split per geographical area | 42,621 | $60 \%$ | $87 \%$ |  |

The increased global sales of 43\% at CER were driven by Diabetes and Obesity care sales as GLP-1 diabetes sales increased by $62 \%$ at CER and Obesity care sales increased by $114 \%$ at CER. The sales increase was partially offset by insulin sales decreasing by $4 \%$ at CER and Rare disease sales decreasing by $5 \%$ at CER.

## North America Operations

Sales in North America Operations increased by $60 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $67 \%$ at CER. Sales growth was driven by Obesity care sales increasing by $151 \%$ at CER and GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $73 \%$ at CER. Sales growth was positively impacted by gross-to-net sales adjustments, mainly for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$, in the US and supply chain movements for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ in the US. Insulin sales decreased by $24 \%$ at CER driven by lower realised prices. Rare disease sales increased by $38 \%$ at CER mainly driven by rare endocrine disorders reflecting gross-to-net sales adjustments.

## International Operations

Sales in International Operations increased by 8\% measured in Danish kroner and by 12\% at CER. Sales growth was driven by all Regions.

Sales growth was driven by Diabetes and Obesity care growing by 19\% at CER driven by GLP-1 diabetes sales growing by $35 \%$ at CER, Obesity care increasing by $35 \%$ at CER and insulin sales increasing by $5 \%$ at CER. Rare disease sales decreased by $32 \%$ at CER reflecting a reduction in manufacturing output.
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrr}\hline & & & \begin{array}{r}\text { \% change } \\ \text { Q change } \\ \text { Q4 2023 to }\end{array} \\ \text { PROFIT AND LOSS }\end{array}\right)$

## Costs and operating profit

The gross margin was $84.8 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared with $82.8 \%$ in 2022 . The 2.0 percentage point gross margin increase reflects a positive product mix and positive price impact due to gross-to-net sales adjustments as well as a positive currency impact, partially countered by costs related to ongoing capacity expansions.

Sales and distribution costs increased by $25 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $29 \%$ at CER compared with 2022. The increase was driven by both North America Operations and International Operations reflecting increased spend related to GLP-1 diabetes care as well as Obesity care market development activities. The increase in sales and distribution costs is impacted by adjustments to legal provisions.

Research and development costs increased by 29\% measured in Danish kroner and by 32\% at CER compared with 2022 driven by increased late-stage clinical trial and research activities. The increase in research and development costs is impacted by an impairment following the termination of the development of belcesiran.

Administrative costs increased by $8 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $11 \%$ at CER compared with the same period in 2022.

Other operating income and expenses showed an income of DKK 3 million in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Operating profit increased by $57 \%$ measured in Danish kroner and by $66 \%$ at CER compared with the fourth quarter of 2022.

Financial items (net) showed a net gain of DKK 854 million compared with a net loss of DKK 771 million in the fourth quarter of 2022 reflecting gains on hedged currencies, primarily the US dollar.

The effective tax rate is $20.5 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared with an effective tax rate of $16.7 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 2022. The effective tax rate in 2022 reflected positive non-recurring impacts from business development activities.

Net profit increased by $62 \%$ to DKK 21,963 million and diluted earnings per share increased by $63 \%$ to DKK 4.91.

## CASH FLOW AND CAPITAL ALLOCATION

## FREE CASH FLOW IN 2023 AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Free cash flow realised in 2023 was DKK 68.3 billion compared with DKK 57.4 billion in 2022 supporting the strategic aspiration to deliver attractive capital allocation to shareholders. The cash conversion in 2023 is positively impacted by timing of payment of rebates in the US, including provisions related to the revised 340B distribution policy in the US. Income under the 340B Program has been partially recognised.

Capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment was DKK 25.8 billion compared with DKK 12.1 billion in 2022, primarily reflecting investments in additional capacity for active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) production and fill-finish capacity for both current and future injectable and oral products. Capital expenditures for intangible assets was DKK 13.1 billion in 2023 compared with DKK 2.6 billion in 2022 reflecting business development activities.

## EQUITY AND CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Total equity was DKK 106,561 million at the end of 2023, equivalent to $33.9 \%$ of total assets, compared with $34.6 \%$ at the end of 2022. Please refer to appendix 5 for further elaboration of changes in equity. Novo Nordisk returned DKK 61.7 billion to shareholders via share buybacks (DKK 29.9 billion) and dividend (DKK 31.8 billion) during 2023.

## 2023 share repurchase programme

As of 29 January 2024, Novo Nordisk has repurchased 49,981,778 B shares of DKK 0.10 for an amount of DKK 29,999,991,211 as part of the overall share repurchase programme of up to DKK 30 billion to be executed during a 12month period beginning 1 February 2023. The purpose of the programme was to reduce the company's share capital and to meet obligations arising from share-based incentive programmes. The programme was concluded on 29 January 2024.

As of 29 January 2024, Novo Nordisk and its wholly-owned affiliates owned 53,878,054 of its own B shares, corresponding to $1.2 \%$ of the total share capital.

## Proposed final dividend of DKK 6.40 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10

At the Annual General Meeting on 21 March 2024, the Board of Directors will propose a final dividend of DKK 6.40 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10. The total dividend for 2023 of DKK 9.40 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10 includes both the interim dividend of DKK 3.00 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10 , which was paid in August 2023, and the proposed final dividend of DKK 6.40 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10 to be paid in March 2024. Hence, the total dividend per share is expected to increase by $51.6 \%$ compared with the 2022 dividend of DKK 6.20 for each Novo Nordisk A and B share of DKK 0.10. The total dividend for 2023 corresponds to a payout ratio of $50.2 \%$ which is similar to the payout ratio for Novo Nordisk's peer group of comparable pharmaceutical companies in 2022. No dividend will be paid on the company's holding of own $B$ shares.

## 2024 share repurchase programme

The Board of Directors has approved a new share repurchase programme of up to DKK 20 billion to be executed during the coming 12 months. The total programme may be reduced in size if significant business development opportunities arise during 2024.

As part of the up to DKK 20 billion 2024 share repurchase programme, Novo Nordisk A/S will in the first quarter of 2024 initiate a new share repurchase programme in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and Council of 16 April 2014 (MAR) and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052 of 8 March 2016 (the "Safe Harbour Rules"). The purpose of the programme is to reduce the company's share capital and to meet obligations arising from share-based incentive programmes.

Novo Nordisk's majority shareholder Novo Holdings A/S, a holding company fully owned by the Novo Nordisk Foundation, has informed Novo Nordisk that it intends to consider its participation in the Novo Nordisk share repurchase programme on a year-by-year basis. For 2024, Novo Nordisk has been informed by Novo Holdings A/S that it plans to participate in the share repurchase programme. Novo Holdings has an ownership of 28.1\% of the Novo Nordisk share capital, and Novo Holdings A/S currently intends to maintain its ownership of the Novo Nordisk share capital around 28\%.

## OUTLOOK

The current expectations for 2024 are summarised in the table below:

| Expectations are as reported, if not otherwise stated | Expectations <br> 31 January 2024 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sales growth <br> at CER <br> as reported | Around 1 percentage point lower than at CER |
| Operating profit growth <br> at CER | Around 2 percentage points lower than at CER |
| as reported | Gain of around DKK 1.3 billion |
| Financial items (net) | 19\% to $21 \%$ |
| Effective tax rate | Around DKK 45 billion |
| Capital expenditure (PP\&E) | Around DKK 10 billion |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | DKK 64-74 billion |
| Free cash flow (excluding impact from business development) |  |

Sales growth is expected to be $18 \%$ to $26 \%$ at CER. Given the current exchange rates versus the Danish krone, sales growth reported in DKK is expected to be around 1 percentage point lower than at CER.
The guidance reflects expectations for sales growth in both North America Operations and International Operations, mainly driven by volume growth of GLP-1-based treatments for Obesity and Diabetes care. Intensifying competition and continued pricing pressure within Diabetes and Obesity Care are included in the guidance.

Following higher than expected volume growth in recent years, including GLP-1-based products such as Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$, combined with the expectation of continued volume growth and capacity limitations at some manufacturing sites, the outlook also reflects expected continued periodic supply constraints and related drug shortage notifications across a number of products and geographies. Novo Nordisk is investing in internal and external capacity to increase supply both short and long term. Novo Nordisk started gradually increasing the supply of the lower dose strengths of Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ in the US in January 2024. A gradual roll-out of Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ with capped volumes in International Operations is included in the guidance.

Operating profit growth is expected to be $21 \%$ to $29 \%$ at CER. Given the current exchange rates versus the Danish krone, growth reported in DKK is now expected to be around 2 percentage points lower than at CER. The expectation for operating profit growth primarily reflects the sales growth outlook and continued investments in future and current growth drivers within Research, Development and Commercial. Within R\&D, investments are related to the continued expansion and progression of the early and late-stage pipeline. Commercial investments are mainly related to Obesity care market development activities as well as increased spend related to GLP-1 diabetes care.

Novo Nordisk now expects financial items (net) to amount to a gain of around DKK 1.3 billion, mainly reflecting gains associated with foreign exchange hedging contracts as well as interest gains from cash and marketable securities.

The effective tax rate for 2024 is expected to be in the range of 19-21\%.

Capital expenditure is expected to be around DKK 45 billion in 2024 reflecting the expansion of the supply chain, including the previously communicated expansions of the manufacturing facilities in Kalundborg and Hillerød, Denmark, and Chartres, France. The investments in Kalundborg will create additional capacity across the entire global value chain from manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) to packaging, with the majority invested in API capacity. The API facility will be designed as a multi-product facility with flexibility to accommodate current and future processes. In Hillerød, the investments will create additional production capacity of API within Cardiovascular \& Emerging Therapy Areas. The expansion of the production facilities in Chartres are related to additional aseptic production and finished production processes. In the coming years, the capital expenditure to sales ratio is still expected to be low double digit.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses are expected to be around DKK 10 billion.

The free cash flow is expected to be DKK 64-74 billion reflecting the sales growth, a favourable impact from rebates in the US countered by investments in capital expenditure.

All of the above expectations are based on assumptions that the global or regional macroeconomic and political environment will not significantly change business conditions for Novo Nordisk during 2024, including energy and supply chain disruptions, the potential implications from major healthcare reforms and legislative changes as well as outcome of legal cases including litigations related to the 340B Drug Pricing Program in the US, and that the currency exchange rates, especially the US dollar, will remain at the current level versus the Danish krone. Neither does the guidance include the financial implications of any new significant business development transactions and significant impairments of intangible assets during 2024.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Spot rate <br> 25 January <br> 2024 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| FX (average rates) | Q4 2023 | Q4 2022 | \% change | 2023 | 2022 | \% change | 684 |
| USD | 694 | 730 | $(5 \%)$ | 689 | 708 | $(3 \%)$ | $(8 \%)$ |
| CNY | 96 | 103 | $(7 \%)$ | 97 | 105 | $(9 \%)$ | 4.64 |
| JPY | 4.69 | 5.16 | $(9 \%)$ | 4.91 | 5.40 | $(6 \%)$ | 507 |
| CAD | 509 | 537 | $(5 \%)$ | 511 | 543 | $(2 \%)$ | 872 |
| GBP | 860 | 855 | $1 \%$ | 857 | 873 |  |  |

Novo Nordisk has hedged expected net cash flows in a number of invoicing currencies and, all other things being equal, movements in key invoicing currencies will impact Novo Nordisk's operating profit as outlined in the table below.

|  | Impact on Novo Nordisk's operating profit in the next 12 <br> months of a $5 \%$ movement in currency | Hedging period (months) ${ }^{1}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Key invoicing currencies | DKK 5,700 million | 12 |
| USD | DKK 500 million | 12 |
| CNY | DKK 530 million | 9 |
| CAD | DKK 210 million | 12 |
| IPY | DKK 150 million | - |
| GBP |  |  |

${ }^{1)}$ As of 31 December 2023.
${ }^{2)}$ Chinese yuan traded offshore (CNH) used as proxy when hedging Novo Nordisk's CNY currency exposure.
The financial impact from foreign exchange hedging is included in Financial items (net).

## INNOVATION AND THERAPEUTIC FOCUS

## Diabetes care

Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$ approved in China for the treatment of type 2 diabetes
In January 2024, Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$ was approved by the China National Medical Products Administration for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

## Regulatory review of insulin icodec in the US extended by three months

In December 2023, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) informed Novo Nordisk that data submitted by Novo Nordisk during the regulatory review is considered to constitute a major amendment to the Biologics License Application (BLA) for insulin icodec. Therefore, the regulatory review is extended with three months to provide time for a full review of the submission. Novo Nordisk now expects the review to be completed during the third quarter of 2024.

## Phase 3a trial COMBINE 3 with IcoSema successfully completed

In January 2024, Novo Nordisk announced headline results from the COMBINE 3 phase 3a trial of once-weekly IcoSema, a fixed-ratio combination of basal insulin icodec and semaglutide. The remaining two trials in the COMBINE programme will read out in the first half of 2024. For further information, please see company announcement here

## Phase 3a trial comparing CagriSema with tirzepatide initiated

In January 2024, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 3a trial, REIMAGINE 4, with CagriSema versus tirzepatide. The 68-week trial is evaluating efficacy and safety of once-weekly CagriSema ( $2.4 / 2.4 \mathrm{mg}$ ) compared to once-weekly tirzepatide ( 15 mg ) in approximately 1,000 people living with type 2 diabetes.

Phase 1 trial initiated with a once-monthly dual GLP-1/GIP receptor agonist
In January 2024, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 1 trial with a once-monthly subcutaneous dual GLP-1/GIP receptor agonist. The trial is investigating safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of different doses of once-monthly GLP-1/GIP.

## Obesity care

Successful completion of phase 3 trial with semaglutide 2.4 mg in people with obesity and knee osteoarthritis
In November 2023, Novo Nordisk successfully completed the STEP 9 phase 3 knee osteoarthritis trial. STEP 9 was a 68week trial investigating the effects of semaglutide 2.4 mg once-weekly on body weight, WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) pain score compared to placebo in 407 people with obesity and mild to moderate knee osteoarthritis. The trial achieved its co-primary endpoints by demonstrating a superior reduction in WOMAC pain score and reduction in body weight with semaglutide 2.4 mg compared to placebo. The estimated reduction in mean WOMAC pain score (measured on a scale from 0-100 with 100 corresponding to the worst outcome) from baseline (70.9) to week 68 was 41.7 with semaglutide 2.4 mg and 27.5 with placebo and the estimated treatment difference (semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo) was -14.1 . The mean change in body weight from baseline was $-13.7 \%$ with semaglutide 2.4 mg and $-3.2 \%$ with placebo resulting in an estimated treatment difference (semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo) of -10.5\%. In the trial, semaglutide 2.4 mg appeared to have a safe and well-tolerated profile.

Successful completion of phase 3 trial with semaglutide 2.4 mg in people with obesity, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) and type 2 diabetes (DM)
In November 2023, Novo Nordisk successfully completed the STEP HFpEF DM trial. STEP-HFpEF was a 52-week trial investigating the effects of semaglutide 2.4 mg once-weekly on physical function, symptoms (assessed by Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire - Clinical Summary Score (KCCQ-CSS)) and body weight in 616 people with obesity, HFpEF and type 2 diabetes. A superior improvement in KCCQ-CSS was observed for semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo. The estimated change in mean KCCQ-CSS score from baseline to week 52 was 13.7 points with semaglutide 2.4 mg and 6.4 points with placebo and the estimated treatment difference (semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo) was 7.3 points. A superior reduction in body weight was observed for semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo. The estimated change in mean body weight from baseline to week 52 was $-9.8 \%$ with semaglutide 2.4 mg and $-3.4 \%$ with placebo and the estimated treatment difference (semaglutide 2.4 mg vs placebo) was $-6.4 \%$. In the trial, semaglutide 2.4 mg appeared to have a safe and well-
tolerated profile. Novo Nordisk submitted the results from the STEP HFpEF obesity trial, which was completed in June 2023, and the type 2 diabetes trial for regulatory review in the US and EU in January 2024.

## Phase 3b trial initiated with CagriSema versus tirzepatide

In November 2023, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 3b trial with CagriSema versus tirzepatide. The 72-week trial is evaluating efficacy and safety of once-weekly CagriSema ( $2.4 / 2.4 \mathrm{mg}$ ) compared to once-weekly tirzepatide ( 15 mg ) in approximately 800 people with obesity.

Phase 1 trial with oral amycretin successfully completed
In January 2024, Novo Nordisk successfully completed a phase 1 trial with once-daily oral amycretin. The 12-week trial was investigating safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of different doses of amycretin. In the trial, amycretin appeared to have a safe and well-tolerated profile. In September 2023, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 1 trial with once-weekly subcutaneous amycretin. Novo Nordisk expects to advance amycretin into further clinical development with plans currently being evaluated.

Phase 1 trial initiated with an oral CB1 receptor blocker
In January 2024, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 1 trial with a next-generation oral small molecule CB1 receptor blocker INV-347. The trial is investigating safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of INV-347. INV-202, also an oral small molecule CB1 receptor blocker, is currently in phase 2 for diabetic kidney disease. In the second half of 2023, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 2 trial in people with obesity with INV-202. Both INV-202 trials are expected to complete in the second half of 2025. All trials are conducted by Inversago Pharma, which was acquired by Novo Nordisk in 2023.

## Rare disease

## Refixia ${ }^{\circledR}$ marketing authorisation application submitted in China

In December 2023, Novo Nordisk submitted a new drug application to the China Centre of Drug Evaluation for Refixia ${ }^{\circledR}$ (nonacoq beta pegol) for the treatment of adults with haemophilia B.

## Cardiovascular \& Emerging Therapy Areas

## Phase 1 trial initiated with VAP-1i in MASH

In November 2023, Novo Nordisk initiated a phase 1 trial with VAP-1i, a vascular adhesion protein-1 selective inhibitor in development for MASH. The trial is investigating safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of VAP-1i. Novo Nordisk has obtained a worldwide licence to develop and commercialise VAP-1i from UBE Corporation

## Development of belcesiran terminated

In December 2023, Novo Nordisk terminated the development of belcesiran, a siRNA targeting Alpha-1-AntiTrypsin Deficiency-related liver disease, due to portfolio considerations.

## PURPOSE AND SUSTAINABILITY

ENVIRONMENT

| ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE | 2023 | 2022 | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { (baseline) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| CO , emissions from operations and transportation (1,000 tonnes) | 203 | 221 | 309 | (8\%) | (34\%) |
| - Scope 1 emissions ${ }^{1}$ | 78 | 76 | 86 | 3\% | (9\%) |
| - Scope 2 emissions ${ }^{2}$ | 15 | 16 | 75 | (6\%) | (80\%) |
| - Partial scope 3 emissions ${ }^{3}$ | 110 | 129 | 148 | (15\%) | (26\%) |

1. Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned and controlled resources (including emissions from production processes and transport).
2. Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of energy purchased from a utility provider (including electricity, steam, heating and cooling),
3. Scope 3: Limited to emissions from business flights and product distribution. 2019 and 2022 figures have been restated by adding three thousand tonnes of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, related to
business flights, for both years.
Note: To further align with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, in 2023 scope 1, 2 and partial scope 3 emissions are measured in $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{e}$.

## Emissions

Under the environmental strategy Circular for Zero, emissions from operations and transportation decreased by 34\% compared to 2019 and by $8 \%$ compared to 2022. Compared to 2022, Scope 1 emissions increased by $3 \%$, reflecting the increased production volumes, partially countered by energy saving initiatives and usage of renewable energy. Scope 2 emissions decreased by 6\% reflecting an increase in the usage of renewable energy sources. Scope 3 emissions from product distribution and business flights decreased by $15 \%$ compared to 2022 mainly due to a decrease in emissions from product distribution, driven by the purchase of sustainable aviation fuel.

Full Scope 3 emissions for 2022 and 2023 are reported in the Annual Report 2023.

## SOCIAL

|  | \% change <br> 2023 to <br> 2022 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SOCIAL PERFORMANCE | 2023 | 2022 |

1. Defined as team leaders, managers, directors, vice presidents, corporate vice presidents, senior vice presidents and executive management.
2. Defined as vice presidents, corporate vice presidents, senior vice presidents and executive management.

## Patients

The number of people with diabetes treated with Novo Nordisk products was 40.5 million in 2023. This represents a net increase of 4.2 million patients compared to 2022.

The Changing Diabetes ${ }^{\circledR}$ in Children programme aims to reach 100,000 children by 2030. By end of 2023 , more than 52,000 children were reached with diabetes care treatment, an increase of $27 \%$ compared to 2022 . The programme has now been rolled out to 29 countries.

## Sustainable employer

Novo Nordisk aspires to be a sustainable employer, and in 2021, two aspirational gender diversity targets were launched: achieve a balanced gender representation across all managerial levels and achieve a minimum of $45 \%$ women and a minimum of 45\% men in senior leadership positions by the end of 2025.

At the end of 2023, 46\% of all leaders were women and $41 \%$ of leaders in senior leadership positions were women, increasing from $44 \%$ and 39\%, respectively, at the end of 2022.

| Strategic aspirations | Performance highlights | Commercial execution | Financials | Cash flow and capital allocation | Outlook | Innovation and therapeutic focus | Purpose and sustainability | Legal | Financial Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The number of full-time employees at the end of 2023 increased by $17 \%$ compared to 12 months ago. The total number of full-time employees was 63,370. The increase is mainly driven by Product Supply.

For further information about Novo Nordisk's performance and strategies within Purpose and Sustainability, please see the Annual Report 2023.

## Israel-Hamas conflict

Following Hamas' attack on Israel and the subsequent war in Gaza, Novo Nordisk's key priorities are to safeguard employees and continue the supply of essential medicines to patients. Novo Nordisk is supporting humanitarian organisations in providing essential medicines to patients in the region.

## Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Novo Nordisk's key priorities are to safeguard employees and continue the supply of essential medicines. In Ukraine, Novo Nordisk has continued the supply of medicines, which are currently broadly available throughout the country, also through collaboration with humanitarian organisations to provide access in bordering areas.

In Russia, Novo Nordisk's focus is solely on securing supply of insulin to ensure that patients can continue their treatment with essential medication. Sales in Russia and Ukraine constituted less than 1\% of Novo Nordisk's global sales.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Long-term incentive programme 2024
The Board of Directors has established a long-term incentive programme for 2024 covering Executive Management and, in line with previous years, a number of mid to senior managers (in total approximately 2,200 employees) with a three-year performance period (2024-2026). The measures are linked to the Strategic Aspirations 2025. Within Purpose \& Sustainability, measures are mainly linked to social and governance activities and within Innovation \& Therapeutic Focus, the measures include key R\&D activities. For Commercial Execution, the measure is sales growth and for Financials, the measure is operating profit growth. Around 1.4 million Novo Nordisk B shares may be allocated at target, (at maximum target achievement the number of shares is around 3.7 million), and the value at launch of the programme will be based on the average share price for Novo Nordisk B shares on Nasdaq Copenhagen in the 15 days trading window (31 January to 14 February 2024) following the release of the Annual Report for 2023. It is currently estimated that the value at target is approximately DKK 1,025 million.

Remuneration Report 2023
Novo Nordisk has prepared a separate Remuneration Report describing the remuneration awarded or due during 2023 to the Board members and Executives as registered with the Danish Business Authority. The Remuneration Report will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for an advisory vote. The Remuneration Report is available at novonordisk.com.

## LEGAL MATTERS

Update on Abbreviated New Drug Applications with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Novo Nordisk has received notifications from several manufacturers that they have filed Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs) with FDA for generic versions of Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$, Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$, Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$. The ANDAs contain Paragraph IV certifications to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, or sale of such products before the expiration of some or all of the patents currently listed for those products in the Orange Book. Novo Nordisk has filed complaints for patent infringement against these manufacturers.

Novo Nordisk has entered into settlement agreements with several manufacturers that have filed ANDAs for Victoza ${ }^{\circledR}$ and for Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$. Novo Nordisk has now also entered into a settlement agreement with Alvogen Inc. regarding the US patent litigation case for Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$. All terms of the agreement are confidential. All agreements are reviewed by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice. Novo Nordisk does not expect these matters to have a material impact on Novo Nordisk's financial position, operating profit or cash flow.

Product liability lawsuits regarding GLP-1 treatments
Novo Nordisk, along with Eli Lilly, are defendants in numerous product liability lawsuits (including in the US) related to the use of GLP-1 treatments. Plaintiffs have alleged that the use of these treatments, including Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$, Wegovy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Rybelsus ${ }^{\circledR}$, have caused various gastrointestinal and other injuries. Novo Nordisk is taking actions to address the lawsuits. Novo Nordisk does not expect these lawsuits to have a material impact on Novo Nordisk's financial position, operating profit or cash flow.

## MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and Executive Management have approved the Annual Report 2023 of Novo Nordisk A/S, including the audited consolidated financial statements. The Board of Directors and Executive Management have also approved this financial statement containing condensed financial information for 2023.

The consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and with IFRS as endorsed by the EU. Furthermore, the Annual Report 2023, including the consolidated financial statements and management review, is prepared in accordance with additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies and in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Framework.

This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements in the IFRS, the accounting policies as applied in the audited consolidated financial statements of 2023 and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies.

In our opinion, the accounting policies used are appropriate, and the overall presentation of this financial statement is adequate. Furthermore, in our opinion, this company announcement of the financial statement for 2023 includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Group as well as a reference to the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty facing the Group in accordance with Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies.

Bagsværd, 31 January 2024

## Executive Management:

Lars Fruergaard Jørgensen
President and CEO

Karsten Munk Knudsen
CFO

## Board of Directors:

| Helge Lund | Henrik Poulsen <br> Vice chair | Elisabeth Dahl Christensen |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Laurence Debroux | Andreas Fibig | Sylvie Grégoire |
| Liselotte Hyveled | Mette Bøjer Jensen | Kasim Kutay |
| Christina Law | Martin Mackay | Thomas Rantzau |

## About Novo Nordisk

Novo Nordisk is a leading global healthcare company, founded in 1923 and headquartered in Denmark. Our purpose is to drive change to defeat serious chronic diseases, built upon our heritage in diabetes. We do so by pioneering scientific breakthroughs, expanding access to our medicines and working to prevent and ultimately cure disease. Novo Nordisk employs about 63,400 people in 80 countries and markets its products in around 170 countries. Novo Nordisk's B shares are listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen (Novo-B). Its ADRs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NVO). For more information, visit novonordisk.com, Facebook, X, LinkedIn and YouTube.

## Financial calendar

7 March 2024
21 March 2024
2 May 2024
7 August 2024
6 November 2024

Capital Markets Day 2024 in Copenhagen
Annual General Meeting
Financial results for the first three months of 2024
Financial results for the first half of 2024
Financial results for the first nine months of 2024

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## Forward-looking statements

Novo Nordisk's reports filed with or furnished to the US Securities and Exchanqe Commission (SEC), including this document as well as the company's statutory Annual Report 2023 and Form 20-F both filed with the SEC in January 2024 in continuation of the publication of the Annual Report 2023 , and written information released, or oral statements made, to the public in the future by or on behalf of Novo Nordisk, mav contain forward-looking statements. Words such as 'believe', 'expect', 'mav', 'will', 'plan', 'strateqv', 'prospect', 'foresee', 'estimate', 'project', 'anticipate', 'can', 'intend', 'tarqet' and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with anv discussion of future operating or financial performance identify forward-looking statements. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- statements of tarqets, plans, objectives or qoals for future operations, including those related to Novo Nordisk's products, product research, product development, product introductions and product approvals as well as cooperation in relation thereto,
- statements containing projections of or tarqets for revenues, costs, income (or loss), earnings per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, net financials and other financial measures,
- statements reqarding future economic performance, future actions and outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and
- statements regarding the assumptions underlying or relating to such statements.

In this document, examples of forward-looking statements can be found under the headings 'Outlook', 'Research and Development update' and 'Equity'.
These statements are based on current plans, estimates and proiections. By their verv nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both qeneral and specific. Novo Nordisk cautions that a number of important factors, including those described in this document, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements.

Factors that may affect future results include, but are not limited to, qlobal as well as local political and economic conditions, such as interest rate and currency exchanqe rate fluctuations, delay or failure of projects related to research and/or development, unplanned loss of patents, interruptions of supplies and production, including as a result of interruptions or delays affectinq supply chains on which Novo Nordisk relies, shortaqes of supplies, includinq energy supplies, product recalls, unexpected contract breaches or terminations, qovernment-mandated or market-driven price decreases for Novo Nordisk's products, introduction of competing products, reliance on information technoloqy including the risk of cybersecurity breaches, Novo Nordisk's ability to successfully market current and new products, exposure to product liability and leqal proceedings and investiqations, chanqes in qovernmental laws and related interpretation thereof, including on reimbursement, intellectual property protection and requlatorv controls on testina, approval, manufacturing and marketina, perceived or actual failure to adhere to ethical marketing practices, investments in and divestitures of domestic and foreian companies,
unexpected arowth in costs and expenses, strikes and other labour market disputes, failure to recruit and retain the riaht emplovees, failure to maintain a culture of compliance, epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises, and the effects of domestic or international crises, civil unrest, war or other conflict, and factors related to the foregoing matters and other factors not specifically identified herein.

For an overview of some, but not all, of the risks that could adversely affect Novo Nordisk's results or the accuracy of forward-looking statements in this document, reference is made to the overview of risk factors in 'Risk Management' of the Annual Report 2023.

Unless required by law, Novo Nordisk is under no dutv and undertakes no obliqation to update or revise any forward-looking statement after the distribution of this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

APPENDIX 1: QUARTERLY NUMBERS IN DKK
(Amounts in DKK million, except number of full-time equivalent employees, earnings per share and number of shares outstanding).

|  | 2023 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | \% change Q4 2023 vs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q4 | Q3 | Q2 | Q1 | Q4 | Q3 | Q2 | Q1 | Q4 2022 |
| Net sales | 65,863 | 58,731 | 54,300 | 53,367 | 48,092 | 45,566 | 41,265 | 42,031 | 37\% |
| Gross profit | 55,849 | 49,018 | 46,444 | 45,185 | 39,830 | 38,366 | 35,196 | 35,114 | 40\% |
| Gross margin | 84.8\% | 83.5\% | 85.5\% | 84.7\% | 82.8\% | 84.2\% | 85.3\% | 83.5\% |  |
| Sales and distribution costs | $(17,170)$ | $(12,819)$ | $(14,342)$ | $(12,412)$ | $(13,743)$ | $(11,451)$ | $(10,840)$ | $(10,183)$ | 25\% |
| Percentage of sales | 26.1\% | 21.8\% | 26.4\% | 23.3\% | 28.6\% | 25.1\% | 26.3\% | 24.2\% |  |
| Research and development costs | $(10,460)$ | $(8,128)$ | $(7,127)$ | $(6,728)$ | $(8,085)$ | $(5,633)$ | $(5,123)$ | $(5,206)$ | 29\% |
| Percentage of sales | 15.9\% | 13.8\% | 13.1\% | 12.6\% | 16.8\% | 12.4\% | 12.4\% | 12.4\% |  |
| Administrative costs | $(1,456)$ | $(1,256)$ | $(1,072)$ | $(1,071)$ | $(1,348)$ | $(1,158)$ | (991) | (970) | 8\% |
| Percentage of sales | 2.2\% | 2.1\% | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | 2.8\% | 2.5\% | 2.4\% | 2.3\% |  |
| Other operating income and expenses | 3 | 98 | (15) | 33 | 433 | 60 | 149 | 392 | (99\%) |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | 26,766 | 26,913 | 23,888 | 25,007 | 17,087 | 20,184 | 18,391 | 19,147 | 57\% |
| Operating margin | 40.6\% | 45.8\% | 44.0\% | 46.9\% | 35.5\% | 44.3\% | 44.6\% | 45.6\% |  |
| Financial income | (944) | 3,318 | (281) | 852 | $(3,200)$ | 1,573 | 1,656 | 210 | (71\%) |
| Financial expenses | 1,798 | $(2,168)$ | 647 | $(1,122)$ | 2,429 | $(3,725)$ | $(3,252)$ | $(1,438)$ | (26\%) |
| Financial items (net) | 854 | 1,150 | 366 | (270) | (771) | $(2,152)$ | $(1,596)$ | $(1,228)$ | (211\%) |
| Profit before income taxes | 27,620 | 28,063 | 24,254 | 24,737 | 16,316 | 18,032 | 16,795 | 17,919 | 69\% |
| Income taxes | $(5,657)$ | $(5,585)$ | $(4,826)$ | $(4,923)$ | $(2,724)$ | $(3,627)$ | $(3,477)$ | $(3,709)$ | 108\% |
| Net profit | 21,963 | 22,478 | 19,428 | 19,814 | 13,592 | 14,405 | 13,318 | 14,210 | 62\% |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | 2,992 | 2,525 | 2,177 | 1,719 | 2,035 | 2,041 | 1,636 | 1,650 | 47\% |
| Capital expenditure (PP\&E) | 9,407 | 5,828 | 5,878 | 4,693 | 4,961 | 3,230 | 2,435 | 1,520 | 90\% |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 9,551 | 40,966 | 28,577 | 29,814 | 7,101 | 24,239 | 23,961 | 23,586 | 35\% |
| EBITDA | 29,758 | 29,438 | 26,065 | 26,726 | 19,122 | 22,225 | 20,027 | 20,797 | 56\% |
| Free cash flow | $(7,250)$ | 30,039 | 20,773 | 24,764 | $(5,128)$ | 19,765 | 21,157 | 21,568 | 41\% |
| Total assets | 314,486 | 300,101 | 280,753 | 250,025 | 241,257 | 242,836 | 218,928 | 197,136 | 30\% |
| Total equity | 106,561 | 92,991 | 90,473 | 79,874 | 83,486 | 76,680 | 74,452 | 66,550 | 28\% |
| Equity ratio | 33.9\% | 31.0\% | 32.2\% | 31.9\% | 34.6\% | 31.6\% | 34.0\% | 33.8\% |  |
| Full-time equivalent employees end of period | 63,370 | 61,412 | 59,337 | 57,089 | 54,393 | 52,696 | 50,816 | 49,295 | 17\% |
| Basic earnings per share/ADR (in DKK) ${ }^{1}$ | 4.92 | 5.02 | 4.33 | 4.40 | 3.02 | 3.19 | 2.94 | 3.12 | 63\% |
| Diluted earnings per share/ADR (in DKK) ${ }^{1}$ | 4.91 | 5.00 | 4.32 | 4.39 | 3.01 | 3.17 | 2.93 | 3.11 | 63\% |
| Average number of shares outstanding (million) ${ }^{1}$ | 4,464.7 | 4,476.9 | 4,490.4 | 4,499.2 | 4,508.0 | 4,523.2 | 4,538.4 | 4,552.8 | (1\%) |
| Average number of diluted shares outstanding (million) ${ }^{1}$ | 4,477.4 | 4,489.0 | 4,502.6 | 4,513.2 | 4,522.8 | 4,537.0 | 4,552.2 | 4,566.6 | (1\%) |
| Sales by business segment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total GLP-1 | 37,761 | 30,635 | 27,925 | 26,811 | 24,352 | 22,368 | 19,231 | 17,420 | 55\% |
| Long-acting insulin | 3,726 | 3,692 | 3,354 | 4,133 | 3,902 | 3,939 | 4,104 | 4,796 | (5\%) |
| Premix insulin | 2,123 | 2,219 | 2,456 | 2,776 | 2,343 | 2,706 | 2,501 | 3,012 | (9\%) |
| Fast-acting insulin | 4,142 | 3,808 | 3,511 | 4,488 | 4,471 | 4,263 | 3,887 | 4,842 | (7\%) |
| Human insulin | 1,989 | 1,626 | 1,967 | 2,012 | 1,970 | 2,053 | 1,851 | 2,312 | 1\% |
| Total insulin | 11,980 | 11,345 | 11,288 | 13,409 | 12,686 | 12,961 | 12,343 | 14,962 | (6\%) |
| Other Diabetes care | 322 | 594 | 667 | 729 | 713 | 798 | 830 | 884 | (55\%) |
| Total Diabetes care | 50,063 | 42,574 | 39,880 | 40,949 | 37,751 | 36,127 | 32,404 | 33,266 | 33\% |
| Wegovy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 9,614 | 9,648 | 7,518 | 4,563 | 2,446 | 1,157 | 1,181 | 1,404 | 293\% |
| Saxenda ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1,615 | 2,607 | 2,788 | 3,279 | 3,042 | 3,174 | 2,462 | 1,998 | (47\%) |
| Total Obesity care | 11,229 | 12,255 | 10,306 | 7,842 | 5,488 | 4,331 | 3,643 | 3,402 | 105\% |
| Diabetes and Obesity care total | 61,292 | 54,829 | 50,186 | 48,791 | 43,239 | 40,458 | 36,047 | 36,668 | 42\% |
| Rare blood disorders | 2,934 | 2,957 | 2,836 | 3,049 | 2,881 | 2,885 | 2,863 | 3,077 | 2\% |
| Rare endocrine disorders | 1,264 | 542 | 902 | 1,128 | 1,602 | 1,793 | 1,923 | 1,820 | (21\%) |
| Other Rare disease | 373 | 403 | 376 | 399 | 370 | 430 | 432 | 466 | 1\% |
| Rare disease total | 4,571 | 3,902 | 4,114 | 4,576 | 4,853 | 5,108 | 5,218 | 5,363 | (6\%) |
| Sales by geographic segment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North America Operations | 42,621 | 35,048 | 29,663 | 29,297 | 26,660 | 23,754 | 20,703 | 19,990 | 60\% |
| - The US | 40,067 | 32,936 | 27,209 | 27,322 | 24,768 | 22,014 | 19,121 | 18,753 | 62\% |
| International Operations | 23,242 | 23,683 | 24,637 | 24,070 | 21,432 | 21,812 | 20,562 | 22,041 | 8\% |
| - EMEA | 12,706 | 12,563 | 12,856 | 12,742 | 11,514 | 10,983 | 10,915 | 10,824 | 10\% |
| - Region China | 3,418 | 4,341 | 4,467 | 4,461 | 3,364 | 4,438 | 3,566 | 4,841 | 2\% |
| - Rest of World | 7,118 | 6,779 | 7,314 | 6,867 | 6,554 | 6,391 | 6,081 | 6,376 | 9\% |
| Segment operating profit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes and Obesity care | 26,032 | 26,721 | 22,707 | 24,163 | 16,985 | 18,158 | 15,873 | 16,379 | 53\% |
| Rare disease | 734 | 192 | 1,181 | 844 | 102 | 2,026 | 2,518 | 2,768 | 620\% |

[^1]
## APPENDIX 2: INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| DKK million | 2023 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income statement |  |  |
| Net sales | 232,261 | 176,954 |
| Cost of goods sold | $(35,765)$ | $(28,448)$ |
| Gross profit | 196,496 | 148,506 |
| Sales and distribution costs | $(56,743)$ | $(46,217)$ |
| Research and development costs | $(32,443)$ | $(24,047)$ |
| Administrative costs | $(4,855)$ | $(4,467)$ |
| Other operating income and expenses | 119 | 1,034 |
| Operating profit | 102,574 | 74,809 |
| Financial income | 2,945 | 239 |
| Financial expenses | (845) | $(5,986)$ |
| Profit before income taxes | 104,674 | 69,062 |
| Income taxes | $(20,991)$ | $(13,537)$ |
| NET PROFIT | 83,683 | 55,525 |
| Basic earnings per share (DKK) ${ }^{1}$ | 18.67 | 12.26 |
| Diluted earnings per share (DKK) ${ }^{1}$ | 18.62 | 12.22 |

## Segment Information

| Segment sales: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes and Obesity care | 215,098 | 156,412 |
| Rare disease | 17,163 | 20,542 |
| Segment operating profit: |  |  |
| Diabetes and Obesity care | 99,623 | 67,395 |
| Operating margin | 46.3\% | 43.1\% |
| Rare disease | 2,951 | 7,414 |
| Operating margin | 17.2\% | 36.1\% |
| Total segment operating profit | 102,574 | 74,809 |

Statement of comprehensive income

| Net profit | 83,683 | 55,525 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other comprehensive income |  |  |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations | 13 | 615 |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement | 13 | 615 |
| Exchange rate adjustments of investments in subsidiaries | $(1,404)$ | 2,289 |
| Cash flow hedges: |  |  |
| Realisation of previously deferred (gains)/losses | $(1,026)$ | 1,740 |
| Deferred gains/(losses) incurred during the period | 1,612 | 1,026 |
| Other items | 4 | (3) |
| Income tax related to these items | (359) | (889) |
| Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Income statement | $(1,173)$ | 4,163 |
| Other comprehensive income | $(1,160)$ | 4,778 |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 82,523 | 60,303 |

[^2]APPENDIX 3: CASH FLOW STATEMENT

| DKK million | 2023 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit | 83,683 | 55,525 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items: |  |  |
| Income taxes in the Income Statement | 20,991 | 13,537 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | 9,413 | 7,362 |
| Other non-cash items | 32,382 | 22,310 |
| Change in working capital | $(12,245)$ | $(5,336)$ |
| Interest received | 1,072 | 276 |
| Interest paid | (491) | (272) |
| Income taxes paid | $(25,897)$ | $(14,515)$ |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 108,908 | 78,887 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | $(13,090)$ | $(2,607)$ |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | $(25,806)$ | $(12,146)$ |
| Acquisition of businesses | - | $(7,075)$ |
| Proceeds from other financial assets | 33 | - |
| Purchase of other financial assets | (271) | (169) |
| Purchase of marketable securities | $(13,018)$ | $(9,566)$ |
| Sale of marketable securities | 8,260 | 6,645 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(43,892)$ | $(24,918)$ |
| Purchase of treasury shares | $(29,924)$ | $(24,086)$ |
| Dividends paid | $(31,767)$ | $(25,303)$ |
| Proceeds from borrowings | - | 11,215 |
| Repayment of borrowings | $(1,467)$ | $(13,623)$ |
| Net cash used in financing activities | $(63,158)$ | $(51,797)$ |
| Net cash generated from activities | 1,858 | 2,172 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 12,653 | 10,719 |
| Exchange gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents | (119) | (238) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 14,392 | 12,653 |

## APPENDIX 4: BALANCE SHEET

| DKK million | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| Intangible assets | 60,406 | 50,939 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 90,961 | 66,671 |
| Investments in associated companies | 410 | 327 |
| Deferred income tax assets | 20,380 | 13,904 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 1,430 | 206 |
| Other financial assets | 1,253 | 1,016 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS | 174,840 | 133,063 |
| Inventories | 31,811 | 24,388 |
| Trade receivables | 64,770 | 50,560 |
| Tax receivables | 2,423 | 940 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 8,068 | 6,005 |
| Marketable securities | 15,838 | 10,921 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 2,344 | 2,727 |
| Cash at bank | 14,392 | 12,653 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | 139,646 | 108,194 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 314,486 | 241,257 |

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Share capital | 451 | 456 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury shares | (5) | (6) |
| Retained earnings | 104,839 | 80,587 |
| Other reserves | 1,276 | 2,449 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | 106,561 | 83,486 |
| Borrowings | 20,528 | 24,318 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | 10,162 | 7,061 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 742 | 762 |
| Other liabilities | 189 | 100 |
| Provisions | 6,649 | 4,590 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 38,270 | 36,831 |
| Borrowings | 6,478 | 1,466 |
| Trade payables | 25,606 | 15,587 |
| Tax payables | 7,116 | 7,091 |
| Other liabilities | 28,705 | 23,606 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 1,272 | 2,903 |
| Provisions | 100,478 | 70,287 |
| Total current liabilities | 169,655 | 120,940 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 207,925 | 157,771 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | 314,486 | 241,257 |

## APPENDIX 5: EQUITY STATEMENT

| DKK million | Share capital | Treasury shares | Retained earnings | Other reserves | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 456 | (6) | 80,587 | 2,449 | 83,486 |
| Net profit for the year |  |  | 83,683 |  | 83,683 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year |  |  | 13 | $(1,173)$ | $(1,160)$ |
| Total comprehensive income for the year |  |  | 83,696 | $(1,173)$ | 82,523 |
| Transactions with owners: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends |  |  | $(31,767)$ |  | $(31,767)$ |
| Share-based payments |  |  | 2,149 |  | 2,149 |
| Purchase of treasury shares |  | (4) | $(29,920)$ |  | $(29,924)$ |
| Reduction of the B share capital | (5) | 5 |  |  | - |
| Tax related to transactions with owners |  |  | 94 |  | 94 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 451 | (5) | 104,839 | 1,276 | 106,561 |

At the end of the year proposed final dividends (not yet declared) of DKK 28,557 million (DKK 6.40 per share of DKK 0.10 ) are included in Retained earnings. No dividend is declared on treasury shares.

| DKK million | Share capital | Treasury shares | Retained earnings | Other reserves | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 462 | (6) | 72,004 | $(1,714)$ | 70,746 |
| Net profit for the year |  |  | 55,525 |  | 55,525 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year |  |  | 615 | 4,163 | 4,778 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year |  |  | 56,140 | 4,163 | 60,303 |
| Transactions with owners: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends |  |  | $(25,303)$ |  | $(25,303)$ |
| Share-based payments |  |  | 1,539 |  | 1,539 |
| Purchase of treasury shares |  | (6) | $(24,080)$ |  | $(24,086)$ |
| Reduction of the B share capital | (6) | 6 |  |  | - |
| Tax related to transactions with owners |  |  | 287 |  | 287 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 456 | (6) | 80,587 | 2,449 | 83,486 |

At the end of the year proposed final dividends of DKK 18,337 million (DKK 4.08 per share of DKK 0.10 ) are included in Retained earnings. No dividend is declared on treasury shares.

## APPENDIX 6: SALES SPLIT PER AREA

## Q4 2023 sales split per area

| DKK million | Total | North America Operations | The US | International Operations | EMEA | Region China | Rest of World |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes and Obesity care segment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injectable GLP-1 | 31,851 | 24,435 | 22,640 | 7,416 | 3,810 | 1,234 | 2,372 |
| \% change at CER | 64\% | 80\% | 83\% | 26\% | 11\% | 35\% | 50\% |
| Ozempic ${ }^{\circledR}$ | 30,065 | 23,524 | 21,807 | 6,541 | 3,536 | 1,008 | 1,997 |
| \% change at CER | 85\% | 101\% | 106\% | 44\% | 26\% | 77\% | 69\% |
| Victoza ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1,786 | 911 | 833 | 875 | 274 | 226 | 375 |
| \% change at CER | (45\%) | (50\%) | (53\%) | (37\%) | (56\%) | (35\%) | (10\%) |
| Rybelsus ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 5,910 | 3,824 | 3,666 | 2,086 | 1,196 | 35 | 855 |
| \% change at CER | 51\% | 39\% | 35\% | 81\% | 70\% | 52\% | 101\% |
| Total GLP-1 | 37,761 | 28,259 | 26,306 | 9,502 | 5,006 | 1,269 | 3,227 |
| \% change at CER | 62\% | 73\% | 74\% | 35\% | 21\% | 35\% | 61\% |
| Long-acting insulin | 3,726 | 939 | 773 | 2,787 | 1,729 | 378 | 680 |
| \% change at CER | 0\% | (19\%) | (22\%) | 8\% | 3\% | 31\% | 12\% |
| Tresiba ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1,916 | 424 | 278 | 1,492 | 846 | 207 | 439 |
| \% change at CER | (12\%) | (42\%) | (53\%) | 4\% | 0\% | 8\% | 12\% |
| Xultophy ${ }^{(1)}$ | 786 | 67 | 65 | 719 | 477 | 91 | 151 |
| \% change at CER | 15\% | (21\%) | (22\%) | 21\% | 12\% | - | (7\%) |
| Levemir ${ }^{\circledR}$ | 1,024 | 448 | 430 | 576 | 406 | 80 | 90 |
| \% change at CER | 15\% | 34\% | 39\% | 4\% | (2\%) | (8\%) | 51\% |
| Premix insulin | 2,123 | (47) | (51) | 2,170 | 605 | 953 | 612 |
| \% change at CER | 10\% | (126\%) | (130\%) | 21\% | (1\%) | 2\% | 83\% |
| Ryzodeg ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 909 | (1) | ( | 909 | 132 | 450 | 327 |
| \% change at CER | 42\% | - | - | 42\% | 30\% | 48\% | 39\% |
| NovoMix ${ }^{\circledR}$ | 1,214 | (47) | (51) | 1,261 | 473 | 503 | 285 |
| \% change at CER | (4\%) | (126\%) | (130\%) | 11\% | (8\%) | (20\%) | 137\% |
| Fast-acting insulin | 4,142 | 1,584 | 1,527 | 2,558 | 1,697 | 328 | 533 |
| \% change at CER | (9\%) | (14\%) | (13\%) | (5\%) | 9\% | (3\%) | (42\%) |
| Fiasp ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 634 | 226 | 215 | 408 | 346 | - | 62 |
| \% change at CER | 31\% | 55\% | 59\% | 21\% | 20\% | - | 24\% |
| NovoRapid ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3,508 | 1,358 | 1,312 | 2,150 | 1,351 | 328 | 471 |
| \% change at CER | (14\%) | (20\%) | (19\%) | (9\%) | 6\% | (3\%) | (48\%) |
| Human insulin | 1,989 | $553$ | 539 | $1,436$ | 481 | $282$ | 673 |
| \% change at CER |  | (38\%) | (39\%) | (5\%) | 3\% | (9\%) | (9\%) |
| Total insulin | 11,980 | 3,029 | 2,788 | 8,951 | 4,512 | 1,941 | 2,498 |
| \% change at CER | (4\%) | (24\%) | (25\%) | 5\% | 4\% | 4\% | 8\% |
| Other Diabetes care ${ }^{1}$ | 322 | (134) | (149) | 456 | 165 | 187 | 104 |
| \% change at CER | (3\%) | 5\% | 24\% | (5\%) | 4\% | (9\%) | (10\%) |
| Total Diabetes care | 50,063 | 31,154 | 28,945 | 18,909 | 9,683 | 3,397 | 5,829 |
| \% change at CER | 38\% | 55\% | 56\% | 18\% | 12\% | 13\% | 31\% |
| Wegovy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 9,614 | 8,608 | 8,608 | 1,006 | 1,006 | - | - |
| \% change at CER | 311\% | 277\% | 277\% | - | - | - | - |
| Saxenda ${ }^{\circledR}$ | 1,615 | 325 | 144 | 1,290 | 704 | 17 | 569 |
| \% change at CER | (45\%) | (73\%) | (85\%) | (23\%) | (27\%) | (17\%) | (17\%) |
| Total Obesity care | 11,229 | 8,933 | 8,752 | 2,296 | 1,710 | 17 | 569 |
| \% change at CER | 114\% | 151\% | 155\% | 35\% | 69\% | (17\%) | (17\%) |
| Diabetes and Obesity care total | 61,292 | 40,087 | 37,697 | 21,205 | 11,393 | 3,414 | 6,398 |
| \% change at CER | 48\% | 70\% | 71\% | 19\% | 18\% | 12\% | 25\% |
| Rare disease segment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rare blood disorders ${ }^{2}$ | 2,934 | 1,525 | 1,465 | 1,409 | 919 | 16 | 474 |
| \% change at CER | 4\% | 18\% | 19\% | (9\%) | (2\%) | (73\%) | (17\%) |
| Haemophilia A | 525 | 56 | 54 | 469 | 317 | (19) | 171 |
| \% change at CER | (19\%) | (70\%) | (71\%) | 6\% | 13\% | (200\%) | 28\% |
| Haemophilia B | 329 | 158 | 126 | 171 | 115 | 4 | 52 |
| \% change at CER | 50\% | 98\% | 159\% | 23\% | 34\% | 0\% | 6\% |
| NovoSeven ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1,985 | 1,241 | 1,217 | 744 | 470 | 31 | 243 |
| \% change at CER | 6\% | 31\% | 32\% | (22\%) | (15\%) | 52\% | (37\%) |
| Rare endocrine disorders ${ }^{3}$ | 1,264 | 898 | 887 | 366 | 190 | (13) | 189 |
| \% change at CER | (21\%) | 116\% | 118\% | (72\%) | (66\%) | (120\%) | (70\%) |
| Other Rare disease ${ }^{4}$ | 373 | 111 | 18 | 262 | 204 | 1 | 57 |
| \% change at CER | 5\% | (9\%) | (47\%) | 13\% | 16\% | - | 3\% |
| Rare disease total | 4,571 | 2,534 | 2,370 | 2,037 | 1,313 | 4 | 720 |
| \% change at CER | (5\%) | 38\% | 41\% | (32\%) | (21\%) | (101\%) | (41\%) |
| Total sales | 65,863 | 42,621 | 40,067 | 23,242 | 12,706 | 3,418 | 7,118 |
| \% change at CER | 43\% | 67\% | 69\% | 12\% | 13\% | 8\% | 14\% |
| \% change as reported | 37\% | 60\% | 62\% | 8\% | 10\% | 2\% | 9\% |
| Share of growth | 100\% | 87\% | 83\% | 13\% | 7\% | 2\% | 4\% |

[^3]
## 2023 sales split per area

| DKK million | Total | North America Operations | The US | International Operations | EMEA | Region China | Rest of World |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes and Obesity care segment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injectable GLP-1 | 104,382 | 73,154 | 66,623 | 31,228 | 16,493 | 6,077 | 8,658 |
| \% change at CER | 50\% | 54\% | 52\% | 41\% | 28\% | 78\% | 45\% |
| Ozempic ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 95,718 | 69,340 | 63,010 | 26,378 | 14,327 | 4,821 | 7,230 |
| \% change at CER | 66\% | 69\% | 67\% | 58\% | 40\% | 137\% | 61\% |
| Victoza ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 8,664 | 3,814 | 3,613 | 4,850 | 2,166 | 1,256 | 1,428 |
| \% change at CER | (28\%) | (41\%) | (42\%) | (13\%) | (20\%) | (8\%) | (6\%) |
| Rybelsus ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 18,750 | 11,361 | 11,060 | 7,389 | 4,232 | 131 | 3,026 |
| \% change at CER | 71\% | 43\% | 42\% | 142\% | 151\% | 124\% | 131\% |
| Total GLP-1 | 123,132 | 84,515 | 77,683 | 38,617 | 20,725 | 6,208 | 11,684 |
| \% change at CER | 52\% | 52\% | 50\% | 53\% | 42\% | 79\% | 61\% |
| Long-acting insulin | 14,905 | 3,566 | 2,931 | 11,339 | 7,103 | 1,649 | 2,587 |
| \% change at CER | (8\%) | (31\%) | (36\%) | 3\% | 2\% | 9\% | 3\% |
| Tresiba ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 7,752 | 1,888 | 1,333 | 5,864 | 3,435 | 848 | 1,581 |
| \% change at CER | (14\%) | (40\%) | (50\%) | 0\% | 2\% | (13\%) | 2\% |
| Xultophy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3,219 | 332 | 325 | 2,887 | 1,831 | 409 | 647 |
| \% change at CER | 18\% | (16\%) | (16\%) | 24\% | 8\% | - | 6\% |
| Levemir ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3,934 | 1,346 | 1,273 | 2,588 | 1,837 | 392 | 359 |
| \% change at CER | (10\%) | (17\%) | (17\%) | (6\%) | (3\%) | (22\%) | 4\% |
| Premix insulin | 9,574 | 232 | 216 | 9,342 | 2,570 | 4,441 | 2,331 |
| \% change at CER | (1\%) | (56\%) | (57\%) | 2\% | (1\%) | (2\%) | 13\% |
| Ryzodeg ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3,730 | - | - | 3,730 | 587 | 1,965 | 1,178 |
| \% change at CER | 40\% | - | - | 40\% | 24\% | 74\% | 12\% |
| NovoMix ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 5,844 | 232 | 216 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 2,476 | 1,153 |
| \% change at CER | (17\%) | (56\%) | (57\%) | (14\%) | (7\%) | (28\%) | 14\% |
| Fast-acting insulin | 15,949 | 5,534 | 5,265 | 10,415 | 6,695 | 1,545 | 2,175 |
| \% change at CER | (7\%) | (14\%) | (14\%) | (2\%) | 5\% | (14\%) | (10\%) |
| Fiasp ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 2,173 | 661 | 618 | 1,512 | 1,266 | - | 246 |
| \% change at CER | 12\% | 5\% | 5\% | 16\% | 14\% | - | 25\% |
| NovoRapid ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 13,776 | 4,873 | 4,647 | 8,903 | 5,429 | 1,545 | 1,929 |
| \% change at CER | (9\%) | (16\%) | (15\%) | (5\%) | 3\% | (14\%) | (14\%) |
| Human insulin | 7,594 | 1,460 | 1,406 | 6,134 | 1,919 | 1,213 | 3,002 |
| \% change at CER | (8\%) | (25\%) | (25\%) | (2\%) | 3\% | (28\%) | 10\% |
| Total insulin | 48,022 | 10,792 | 9,818 | 37,230 | 18,287 | 8,848 | 10,095 |
| \% change at CER | (6\%) | (23\%) | (25\%) | 0\% | 3\% | (7\%) | 4\% |
| Other Diabetes care ${ }^{1}$ | 2,312 | 325 | 267 | 1,987 | 661 | 892 | 434 |
| \% change at CER | (15\%) | (30\%) | (20\%) | (12\%) | (4\%) | (18\%) | (9\%) |
| Total Diabetes care | 173,466 | 95,632 | 87,768 | 77,834 | 39,673 | 15,948 | 22,213 |
| \% change at CER | 29\% | 36\% | 35\% | 20\% | 20\% | 13\% | 27\% |
| Wegovy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 31,343 | 29,430 | 29,430 | 1,913 | 1,913 | - | - |
| \% change at CER | 420\% | 393\% | 393\% | - | - | - | - |
| Saxenda ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 10,289 | 3,887 | 3,306 | 6,402 | 3,780 | 146 | 2,476 |
| \% change at CER | 0\% | (17\%) | (22\%) | 14\% | 10\% | 17\% | 20\% |
| Total Obesity care | 41,632 | 33,317 | 32,736 | 8,315 | 5,693 | 146 | 2,476 |
| \% change at CER | 154\% | 212\% | 220\% | 47\% | 63\% | 17\% | 20\% |
| Diabetes and Obesity care total | 215,098 | 128,949 | 120,504 | 86,149 | 45,366 | 16,094 | 24,689 |
| \% change at CER | 42\% | 60\% | 60\% | 22\% | 24\% | 13\% | 27\% |
| Rare disease segment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rare blood disorders ${ }^{2}$ | 11,776 | 5,344 | 5,070 | 6,432 | 4,021 | 372 | 2,039 |
| \% change at CER | 3\% | 9\% | 11\% | (2\%) | 7\% | (34\%) | (9\%) |
| Haemophilia A | 2,422 | 483 | 468 | 1,939 | 1,271 | 223 | 445 |
| \% change at CER | 6\% | (13\%) | (11\%) | 12\% | 13\% | 193\% | (18\%) |
| Haemophilia B | 1,061 | 477 | 336 | 584 | 377 | 13 | 194 |
| \% change at CER | 46\% | 77\% | 128\% | 28\% | 29\% | 8\% | 27\% |
| NovoSeven ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 7,958 | 4,169 | 4,065 | 3,789 | 2,285 | 136 | 1,368 |
| \% change at CER | (3\%) | 8\% | 9\% | (12\%) | 0\% | (71\%) | (11\%) |
| Rare endocrine disorders ${ }^{3}$ | 3,836 | 1,791 | 1,757 | 2,045 | 699 | 216 | 1,130 |
| \% change at CER | (47\%) | (18\%) | (18\%) | (60\%) | (70\%) | (5\%) | (56\%) |
| Other Rare disease ${ }^{4}$ | 1,551 | 545 | 203 | 1,006 | 781 | 5 | 220 |
| \% change at CER | (4\%) | (18\%) | (42\%) | 5\% | 1\% | (17\%) | 23\% |
| Rare disease total | 17,163 | 7,680 | 7,030 | 9,483 | 5,501 | 593 | 3,389 |
| \% change at CER | (15\%) | (1\%) | (1\%) | (24\%) | (19\%) | (26\%) | (31\%) |
| Total sales | 232,261 | 136,629 | 127,534 | 95,632 | 50,867 | 16,687 | 28,078 |
| \% change at CER | 36\% | 54\% | 55\% | 16\% | 17\% | 11\% | 15\% |
| \% change as reported | 31\% | 50\% | 51\% | 11\% | 15\% | 3\% | 11\% |
| Share of growth | 100\% | 79\% | 74\% | 21\% | 12\% | 3\% | 6\% |

[^4]
## APPENDIX 7: NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES (ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

In this Company Announcement, Novo Nordisk discloses certain financial measures of the Group's financial performance, financial position and cash flows that reflect adjustments to the directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS. These non-IFRS financial measures may not be defined and calculated by other companies in the same manner and may thus not be comparable with such measures. The non-IFRS financial measures presented in the Company Announcement are Net sales and operating profit at CER, EBITDA and Free cash flow.

## Net sales and operating profit growth at CER

'Growth at CER' means that the effect of changes in exchange rates is excluded. It is defined as Net sales/Operating profit for the period measured at the average exchange rates for the same period prior year compared with Net sales/Operating profit for the same period prior year. Price adjustments within hyperinflation countries as defined in IAS 29 'Financial reporting in hyperinflation economies' are excluded from the calculation to avoid growth at CER being artificially inflated.

Growth at CER is considered to be relevant information for investors in order to understand the underlying development in net sales and operating profit by adjusting for the impact of currency fluctuations.

## Net sales at CER

|  |  |  | \% change <br> 2023 <br> to |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| DKK million | 2022 |  |  |
| Net sales | 232,261 | 176,954 | $31 \%$ |
| Effect of exchange rates | 7,658 | - |  |
| Net sales at CER | 239,919 | 176,954 | $36 \%$ |

Operating profit at CER

| DKK million | 2023 | 2022 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit | 102,574 | 74,809 | 37\% |
| Effect of exchange rates | 4,898 | - |  |
| Operating profit at CER | 107,472 | 74,809 | 44\% |

## EBITDA

Novo Nordisk has significantly increased its Business Development M\&A activities and Capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment during recent years. Novo Nordisk defines EBITDA as 'Net profit' adjusted for 'income taxes', 'financial items', 'depreciation and amortisation' and 'impairment losses'. EBITDA is a measure that is widely used by investors and analysts as it helps analyse operating results from core business operations without including the effects of capital structure, tax rates and depreciation and amortisation and impairment losses. These factors can vary substantially between companies.

| EBITDA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DKK million | 2023 | 2022 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% change } \\ 2023 \text { to } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ |
| Net profit | 83,683 | 55,525 | 51\% |
| Income taxes | 20,991 | 13,537 | 55\% |
| Financial income | $(2,945)$ | (239) | N/A |
| Financial expenses | 845 | 5,986 | (86\%) |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | 102,574 | 74,809 | 37\% |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 7,289 | 6,553 | 11\% |
| Impairment losses | 2,124 | 809 | 163\% |
| EBITDA | 111,987 | 82,171 | 36\% |

## Free cash flow

Novo Nordisk defines free cash flow as 'net cash generated from operating activities', less 'net cash used in investing activities', less repayment on lease liabilities and excluding net change of marketable securities. Free cash flow is a measure of the amount of cash generated in the period which is available for the Board of Directors to allocate between Novo Nordisk's capital providers, through e.g. dividends, share repurchases and repayment of debt (excluding lease liability repayments) or for retaining in the business to fund future growth.

The following table shows a reconciliation of Free cash flow with Net cash generated from operating activities, the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure:

| Free cash flow |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| DKK million | 2023 | 2022 |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 108,908 | 78,887 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(43,892)$ | $(24,918)$ |
| Net purchase of marketable securities | 4,758 | 2,921 |
| Addition on marketable securities through acquisition of business | - | 1,470 |
| Repayment on lease liabilities | $(1,448)$ | $(998)$ |
| Free cash flow | 68,326 | 57,362 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Comprises Tresiba ${ }^{\circledR}$, Xultophy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Levemir ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{2)}$ Comprises Ryzodeg ${ }^{\circledR}$ and NovoMix ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{3)}$ Comprises Fiasp ${ }^{\circledR}$ and NovoRapid ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{4)}$ Primarily NovoNorm ${ }^{(®)}$, needles and GlucaGen ${ }^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$HypoKit $^{(®}$.
    ${ }^{5)}$ Comprises NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$, NovoEight ${ }^{\circledR}$, Esperoct ${ }^{\circledR}$, Refixia ${ }^{\circledR}$ and NovoThirteen ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{6)}$ Primarily Norditropin ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Sogroya ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{7)}$ Primarily Vagifem ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Activelle ${ }^{\circledR}$.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1)}$ The trading unit of the Novo Nordisk B shares listed on NASDAQ Copenhagen was changed from DKK 0.20 to DKK 0.10 as of 13 September 2023 . The ADRs listed on the New York
    Stock Exchange (NYSE) were similarly split as of 20 September 2023. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the change in trading unit from DKK 0.20 to DKK 0.10 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{1)}$ ) The trading unit of the Novo Nordisk B shares listed on NASDAQ Copenhagen was changed from DKK 0.20 to DKK 0.10 as of 13 September 2023. The ADRs listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) were similarly split as of 20 September 2023. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the change in trading unit from DKK 0.20 to DKK 0.10 .

[^3]:    ${ }^{1)}$ 2) Primarily NovoNorm ${ }^{\circledR}$, needles and GlucaGen ${ }^{\circledR}{ }^{\circledR}$ HypoKit ${ }^{\circledR}$
    ${ }^{2)}$ 3) Comprises NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$, NovoEight ${ }^{\circledR}$, Esperoct ${ }^{\circledR}$, Refixia ${ }^{\circledR}$ and NovoThirteen ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{3)}$ ) Primarily Norditropin ${ }^{\left({ }^{(1)}\right.}$.
    ${ }^{4)}$ Primarily Vagifem ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Activelle ${ }^{\circledR}$

[^4]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Primarily NovoNorm ${ }^{\circledR}$, needles and GlucaGen ${ }^{\circledR}$ HypoKit $^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{2)}$ Comprises NovoSeven ${ }^{\circledR}$, NovoEight ${ }^{\circledR}$, Esperoct ${ }^{\circledR}$, Refixia ${ }^{\circledR}$ and NovoThirteen ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{3)}$ Primarily Norditropin ${ }^{\circledR}$.
    ${ }^{4)}$ Primarily Vagifem ${ }^{\oplus}$ and Activelle ${ }^{\circledR}$

