GSK Capital B.V.
(Registered number: 81761198)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Registered office address:
980 Great West Road
Brentford
Middlesex
TW8 9GS
England

UK trading office address:
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Brentford
Middlesex
TW8 9GS
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Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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GSK Capital B.V.
(Registered number: 81761198)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of GSK Capital B.V. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities and future developments

The Company is a member of the GSK Group (the "Group"). The Company is a private limited liability company and is incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands. The address of the registered office is 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS.

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of notes under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme and the provision of financial services to other companies within the GSK Group (the "Group").

The Board does not envisage any change to the nature of the business in the foreseeable future. New financing and additional loans to GSK Group entities are not expected. The key Income Statement lines of Finance Income and Finance Expense in 2024 are expected to be in line with 2023.

Review of business

At 31 December 2023, the Company had in issue £1,037,466,000 European Medium Term Notes (2022: £1,058,148,000) which mature at dates between 2027 and 2032. All notes currently in issue pay interest on a fixed rate basis.

The Company made a profit for the financial year of £710,000 (2022: loss - £463,000). The Board is of the opinion that the current level of activity and the year end financial position are satisfactory and will remain so in the foreseeable future. The profit for the year of £710,000 will be transferred to reserves (2022 loss for the year of £463,000 transferred from reserves).

There is no significant activity anticipated for this Company in the next year, other than payment of interest on long-term debt and receipt of interest on its long-term loans.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board of GSK plc manages the risks of the Group at a group level, rather than at an individual statutory entity level. For this reason, the Company's Board believes that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's 2023 annual report which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Board of the Group manages the Group's operations on an operating segment basis. For this reason, the Company's Board believes that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The development, performance and position of the Group are discussed in the Group's 2023 annual report which does not form part of this report.

Results and dividends

The Company's results for the financial year are shown in the income statement on page 7.

No dividend is proposed to the holders of ordinary shares in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: £nil).

Internal control framework

The GSK plc Board is accountable for evaluating and approving the effectiveness of the internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management processes operated by the Group. The Internal Control Framework is the means by which the Group ensures the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations.

To ensure effective governance and promote an ethical culture, the Group has in place the Risk Oversight and Compliance Council. This team of senior leaders is mandated by the Board to assist the Audit and Risk Committee in overseeing risk management and internal control activities. It also provides the business units with a framework for risk management and upward escalation of significant risks, which the Company operates within. Further information on the Group's Internal Control Framework is discussed in the Group's 2023 Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The Company issues notes under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme in order to meet anticipated funding requirements for the Group. Details of derivative financial instruments and hedging, and further information on risk management policies, exposures to market, credit and liquidity risk are disclosed in Note 2 (m) and Note 4 respectively.

The Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk on its forecasted Euro denominated notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme using forward starting interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps. In addition, the Company carries a balance in reserves that arose from pre-hedging fluctuations in long-term interest rates when pricing bonds. The balance is reclassified to finance costs over the life of these bonds.

The Board considered that the risk of fraud in the Company is low because it is subjected to rigorous Corporate Treasury controls. A fraud risk assessment is carried out annually at a Group level.

Liquidity

The liquidity remains strong with the current ratio for reported fiscal year at 2.33 (2022: 1.17).

Directors and their interests

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Adam Walker
Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
Glaxo Group Limited

No Director had, during the year or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the Company’s business with the exception of the Corporate Directors, where such an interest may arise in the ordinary course of business. A corporate director is a legal entity of the Group as opposed to a natural person (an individual) Director.

The Company currently has no female Directors. The Group is targeting 40% female representation on the Group Board.

Directors' indemnity

Each of the Directors benefits from an indemnity given by the Company under its articles of association. This indemnity is in respect of liabilities incurred by the Director in the execution and discharge of their duties.

In addition, each of the Directors who is an individual benefits from an indemnity given by another Group company, GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited. This indemnity is in respect of liabilities arising out of third party proceedings to which the Director is a party by virtue of their engagement in the business of the Company.

Disclosure of information to auditors

As far as each of the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and the Directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern basis

Having assessed the principal risks of the Company and other matters the Board is of the opinion that the current level of activity remains sustainable. The Board has considered the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a minimum of twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. The Board has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties, sensitivities, and mitigations. The Board has taken into account that as part of the Group, the Company has the ability to request support from the Group where necessary and can take actions to ensure business continuity through operational channels, as well as the ability to manage variable costs. On the basis of those considerations, the Board believes that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

By order of the Board

Mr A Walker
On behalf of Glaxo Group Limited
Director
22 April 2024

Mr M Dowding
On behalf of Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
Director
22 April 2024

GSK Capital B.V.

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	**2023** **£'000**	2022 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**710**	(463)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:			
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	17	**-**	(23,264)
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to the income statement	17	**2,928**	265
Deferred tax on fair value movements and reclassification on cash flow hedges	10	**(732)**	5,750
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		**2,196**	(17,249)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		**2,906**	(17,712)

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

GSK Capital B.V.

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2023
(After proposed appropriation of result)

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	10	**5,018**	5,750
Trade and other receivables	11	**1,013,369**	1,034,219
Total non-current assets		**1,018,387**	1,039,969
Current assets			
Corporation tax	10	**-**	109
Trade and other receivables	11	**4,080**	45
Cash and cash equivalents		**-**	-
Prepayments and accrued income	13	**3,475**	3,401
Total current assets		**7,555**	3,555
Total assets		**1,025,942**	1,043,524
Current liabilities			
Corporation tax	10	**(218)**	-
Trade and other payables	12	**(45)**	-
Accruals and deferred income	15	**(2,977)**	(3,046)
Total current liabilities		**(3,240)**	(3,046)
Net current assets		**4,315**	509
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**(1,037,466)**	(1,058,148)
Total non-current liabilities		**(1,037,466)**	(1,058,148)
Total liabilities		**(1,040,706)**	(1,061,194)
Net liabilities		**(14,764)**	(17,670)
Equity			
Share capital	16	**44**	44
Other reserves		**(15,055)**	(17,251)
Retained earnings		**247**	(463)
Shareholders' equity		**(14,764)**	(17,670)

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

GSK Capital B.V.

Income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	**2023** **£'000**	2022 £'000
Other operating income/(expense)		**707**	(603)
Finance income	8	**35,963**	3,430
Finance expense	9	**(35,742)**	(3,399)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	**928**	(572)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**928**	(572)
Taxation	10	**(218)**	109
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**710**	(463)

The results disclosed above for both the current and prior year relate entirely to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

GSK Capital B.V.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital £'000	Other reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Shareholders' equity £'000
At 1 January 2022	44	(2)	-	42
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year	-	(17,249)	-	(17,249)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(463)	(463)
At 31 December 2022	44	(17,251)	(463)	(17,670)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year	-	2,196	-	2,196
Profit for the financial year	-	-	710	710
At 31 December 2023	**44**	**(15,055)**	**247**	**(14,764)**

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Presentation of the financial statements

General information
GSK Capital B.V. (the "Company") was incorporated on February 1, 2021. The Company is registered in England and Wales and its registered office is located at 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS. The ultimate shareholder is GSK plc, a company registered in England and Wales and whose registered office is located at 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS. The immediate parent undertaking is GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of notes under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme and the provision of financial services to other companies within the GSK Group (the "Group").

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of its derivatives. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and with Part 9 of a Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. All IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) adopted by the European Commission for use in the EU and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements have been applied by the Company. The financial year corresponds to the calendar year. Both the functional and presentation currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling (GBP). All values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when indicated otherwise.

Going concern
Having assessed the principal risks of the Company and other matters the Board is of the opinion that the current level of activity remains sustainable. The Board has considered the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a minimum of twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. The Board has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties, sensitivities, and mitigations. The Board has taken into account that as part of the Group, the Company has the ability to request support from the Group where necessary and can take actions to ensure business continuity through operational channels, as well as the ability to manage variable costs. On the basis of those considerations, the Board believes that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions adopted
In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by IFRS to requirements set by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Therefore these financial statements do not include:

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements":
  - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
  - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
  - 38A (requirements for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements); and
  - 111 (cash flow statement information);
- IAS 7 "Statement of cash flows";
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" (requirement for the disclosure of when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 "Related party disclosures" (key management compensation); and
- The requirements in IAS 24 "Related party disclosures" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

The consolidated financial statements of GSK plc can be obtained as described in Note 2(b).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 and Note 4.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Ultimate and immediate parent undertaking

The Company is a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, GSK plc, a company registered in England and Wales which is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared and which include the results of the Company are the consolidated financial statements of GSK plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, GSK plc, 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS. The immediate parent undertaking is GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are booked in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are included in the income statement. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling.

(d) Other operating income

Management service fees are recognised in other operating income on an accruals basis.

(e) Finance income and expense

Finance income and expenses are recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

(f) Financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:
- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The measurement basis is determined by reference to both the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(g) Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognised in the income statement on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets a 12-month expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is recorded on initial recognition. If there is evidence of a significant increase in the credit risk of an asset, the allowance is increased to reflect the full lifetime ECL. If there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the asset is written off.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

For Trade and other receivables, the general approach is used where the entity recognises the losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the expected loss allowance based on losses that are expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. When a trade and other receivable is determined to be uncollectable it is written off, firstly against any expected credit loss allowance available and then to the income statement/statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the income statement. Long-term receivables are discounted where the effect is material.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current balances with banks and similar institutions. They are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and then held at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Long-term payables are discounted where the effect is material.

(k) Borrowings

All borrowings, which comprise notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme is initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(l) Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid or refunded applying the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is provided using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(m) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments can be used by the Company to manage exposure to market risks. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes and does not hold any derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities are classified as held-for trading and are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

The Company carries a balance in other comprehensive income that arose from using forward starting interest rate swaps for pre-hedging fluctuations in long-term interest rates when pricing bonds issued in prior years. These derivatives were designated as cash flow hedges.

(n) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to profit or loss when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

(o) Offsetting

Assets and liabilities are only offset in the financial statements if and to the extent that:
- an enforceable legal right exists to offset the assets and liabilities and settle them simultaneously; and
- the firm's intention is to settle the assets and liabilities on a net basis or simultaneously.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 which have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deffered taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation.

The Company has applied the mandatory exception and is not recognising any deferred tax impact. Further information is set out in note 10.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates. There are no required estimates or assumptions made in the valuation of intercompany loans and borrowings.

The Board does not consider that there are any critical accounting judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There have been no significant estimates or assumptions which are likely to cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 Financial risk management

Risk management is carried out by the Group's Corporate Treasury under policies and procedures approved annually by the Group's Board of Directors, most recently on 11 October 2023. The role of Corporate Treasury is to monitor and manage the Group's external and internal funding requirements and financial risks, covering foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity, and credit risks in support of the Group's strategic objectives. A Treasury Management Group meeting, chaired by the Group's Chief Financial Officer, also takes place on a quarterly basis to review treasury activities.

(a) Market risk

(i) *Foreign exchange risk*

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to Euro, in respect of bonds issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme.

The net proceeds of bond issuances received are subsequently advanced as loans to other Group undertakings in the same currency which minimises the foreign translation exposure within the Company. On this basis, foreign exchange risk is not considered material and the Company has not prepared a sensitivity analysis.

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

The Group's objective is to minimise the effective net interest cost and to balance the mix of debt at fixed and floating interest rates over time. The policy on interest rate risk management limits the net amount of floating rate debt to a specific cap, reviewed and agreed no less than annually by the GSK Board.

The Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from deposits with Group undertakings and cash held at floating rates which expose the Company to interest rate risk. The Company has unsecured borrowings, comprised of notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme, all of which are at fixed rates, and expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The table below hypothetically shows the Company's sensitivity to changes in interest rates in relation to Euro floating rate financial assets. If interest rates applicable to floating rate financial assets were to have increased by 1,5% (150 basis points), and assuming all other variables had remained constant, it is estimated that the Company's finance income for 2023 would have increased by approximately £61,000 (2022: £1,000).

	2023	2022
	Increase in income £'000	Increase in income £'000
1.5% (150 basis points) increase in Euro interest rates (2022: 1.5%)	**61**	1

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) *Interest rate risk (continued)*

The tables below illustrate the currency and interest rate profiles arising from the Company's borrowings, loans and receivable balances.

Currency and interest rate risk profile of borrowings

At 31 December 2023	**Fixed rate**				
Currency	**Weighted average interest rate %**	**Average years for which rate is fixed**	**Fixed rate £'000**	**Floating rate £'000**	**Total £'000**
Euro	**3.4**	**6**	**(1,037,466)**	**-**	**(1,037,466)**
Total borrowings	**3.4**	**6**	**(1,037,466)**	**-**	**(1,037,466)**

At 31 December 2022	Fixed rate				
Currency	Weighted average interest rate %	Average years for which rate is fixed	Fixed rate £'000	Floating rate £'000	Total £'000
Euro	3.5	7	(1,058,148)	-	(1,058,148)
Total borrowings	3.5	7	(1,058,148)	-	(1,058,148)

Currency and interest rate risk profile of loans and receivables

At 31 December 2023 **Currency**	**Fixed rate £'000**	**Floating rate £'000**	**Total £'000**
Euro	**1,013,369**	**4,080**	**1,017,449**
Total loans and receivables	**1,013,369**	**4,080**	**1,017,449**

At 31 December 2022 Currency	Fixed rate £'000	Floating rate £'000	Total £'000
Euro	1,034,264	-	1,034,264
Total loans and receivables	1,034,264	-	1,034,264

Net currency exposure	**2023 £'000**	2022 £'000
Euro	**(20,062)**	(23,884)
	(20,062)	(23,884)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group and arises from cash and cash equivalents, favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits held with banks and financial institutions, and outstanding loans and receivables. The Group sets global counterparty limits for each of its banking and investment counterparties based on long-term credit ratings from Standard and Poor’s and Moody's Investor Services ("Moody's"). Usage of these limits is monitored daily and Corporate Treasury actively manages its exposure to credit risk, reducing surplus cash balances wherever possible.

The Company did not hold any collateral as security or obtained other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2023 (2022: £nil).
The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, to be £1,020,924,000 (2022: £1,037,665,000) being the total of the Company's financial assets of which the balances are all held within the GSK Group.

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Company considers its credit risk to be low because its assets are loans to Group companies. Historically very few internal loans have not been repaid. Furthermore the loan counterparty has a letter of support from the Group finance entity. The loans are long-term loans and consequently none is overdue.

Based on the evaluation made by management, the credit risk related to the loan and interest receivable is remote and therefore no ECL allowance is recorded.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity is managed centrally by the Group by borrowing in order to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Group's cash flow forecast and funding requirements are monitored on a quarterly basis by the Treasury Management Group and the strategy is to have diversified liquidity sources using a range of facilities and to maintain broad access to funding markets (see Note 14).

5 Capital management

The Group's financial strategy supports its strategic priorities and is regularly reviewed by the Board. The capital structure of the Group is managed through an appropriate mix of debt and equity in order to optimise returns to shareholders whilst maintaining the Group's credit ratings that provide the Company with flexibility to access debt capital markets on attractive terms under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme.

The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity of £(14,764,000) (2022 £(17,670,000)) (see Statement of changes in equity).

6 Operating profit/(loss)

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
The following items have been credited / (charged) in operating profit/(loss):		
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency transactions	**723**	(574)
Other expense	**(16)**	-
Management fee	**-**	(29)
Total other operating income/(expense)	**707**	(603)

GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited provides various services and facilities to the Company including finance and administrative services for which a management fee was charged.

The disclosure of fees payable to the auditor and its associates for other (non-audit) services has not been made and has been disclosed in the Group's 2023 Annual Report which does not form part of this report. The audit fee for this Company is EUR 47,400.00 (2022: EUR 55,000.00).

7 Employees

All UK employees of the Group are remunerated by GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited and receive no remuneration from the Company. The Company has no employees.

8 Finance income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Interest income arising from financial assets at amortised cost	**35,963**	3,430

9 Finance expense

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Interest expense arising on financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(32,814)**	(3,134)
Reclassification of cash flow hedge from other comprehensive income	**(2,928)**	(265)
Total finance expense	**(35,742)**	(3,399)

10 Taxation

Income tax (charge)/credit on profit	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 23.50% (2022: 19.00%)	**(218)**	109
Total current tax	**(218)**	109

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2022: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2023 of 23.50% (2022: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

Reconciliation of total tax charge	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	**928**	(572)
Tax on ordinary activities at the UK standard rate 23.50% (2022: 19.00%)	**(218)**	109
Effects of:		
Permanent disallowable - interest treated as paid by ultimate parent	**8,399**	-
Permanent deduction - group relief received for no payment	**(8,399)**	-
Total tax (charge)/credit for the year	**(218)**	**109**

An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. There is no impact of this change as there are no instances of deferred taxation recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity in the current year.

In 2023, the UK Government substantively enacted legislation introducing a global minimum corporate income tax rate, to have effect from 2024 in line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Pillar Two model framework. The Company is exempt from the impact of Pillar Two model framework as the disclosure is included in the Group's 2023 annual report.

Tax (charge)/credit included in other comprehensive income	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax:		
fair value movements on cash flow hedges	**(732)**	5,750
Total tax credit included in other comprehensive income	**(732)**	5,750

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities	Other net temporary differences £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2022, as adjusted	(5,750)	**(5,750)**
Credit to other comprehensive income	732	**732**
At 31 December 2023	(5,018)	**(5,018)**

After offsetting deferred tax assets and liablities where appropriate, the net deferred tax asset comprises:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax assets classified as non-current assets	**5,018**	5,750
	5,018	5,750

Creditors	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Corporation tax	**218**	(109)

11 Trade and other receivables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts due within one year		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**4,080**	45
Amounts due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**1,013,369**	1,034,219
	1,017,449	1,034,264

Amounts falling due within one year are balances with Group undertakings, which are unsecured and repayable on demand (2022 only) and commercial paper borrowings with Group undertakings (2023 only) with interest charged based on risk free rate minus 0.05% (risk free rate minus 0.025% for commercial paper) that is consistent with the Group's policy.

Amounts due after more than one year include the net proceeds of bond issuances that have been advanced as loans to Group undertakings totalling £1,013,369,000 (2022: £1,034,219,000), which are unsecured with interest charged at between 3.47% and 3.626% per annum and repayable at maturity dates between 2027 and 2032 (see Note 4).

12 Trade and other payables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts due within one year		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**(45)**	-

Amounts falling due within one year represent call account balances with Group undertakings with amount of £(45,000) (2022: £nil) which incur a risk free rate plus 0.10%, consistent with the Group's policy.

13 Prepayments and accrued income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts due within one year	**3,475**	3,401

Accrued income relates to interest on amounts owed by Group undertakings (see Note 11).

14 Borrowings

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
€ European Medium Term Notes	**(1,037,466)**	(1,058,148)
Total borrowings	**(1,037,466)**	(1,058,148)

Maturity of borrowings	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
In more than two years, but not more than five years		
3.000% € European Medium Term Note 2027	**(433,452)**	(442,121)
	(433,452)	(442,121)
In more than five years		
3.125% € European Medium Term Note 2032	**(604,014)**	(616,027)
	(604,014)	(616,027)
Total borrowings	**(1,037,466)**	(1,058,148)

15 Accruals and deferred income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year	**(2,977)**	(3,046)

Accruals relates to interest payable on borrowings (see Note 14).

16 Share capital

	2023 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares	**2023 £'000**	2022 £'000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €1 each (2022: €1 each)	**50,000**	50,000	**44**	44

17 Other reserves

	Other reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	**Total reserves £'000**
At 1 January 2023	(17,251)	(463)	**(17,714)**
Transferred from income and expense in the year	-	710	**710**
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	-	-	**-**
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to the income statement	2,928	-	**2,928**
Deferred tax effect of cash flow hedges	(732)	-	**(732)**
At 31 December 2023	(15,055)	247	**(14,808)**

The cash flow hedge reserve relates to the cumulative fair value changes of derivatives that arose from pre-hedging fluctuations in long-term interest rates when pricing bonds were issued in prior and current years. The balance is reclassified to finance costs over the life of the subsequently issued bonds.

		Amount reclassified to profit or loss		
2023	**Hedging gains / (losses) recognised in reserves £'000**	**Hedged future cash flows no longer expected to occur £'000**	**As hedged item affects profit or loss £'000**	**Line item in which reclassification adjustment is included £'000**
Pre-hedging of long-term interest rates	(15,055)	-	2,928	Finance income / (expense)
2022				
Pre-hedging of long-term interest rates	(17,251)	-	265	Finance income / (expense)

18 Contingent liabilities/assets

Guarantees:
The Company did not issue guarantees to third parties.

Off balance sheet rights and obligations:
As of December 31, 2023 there are no off balance sheet rights nor obligations.

19 Directors' remuneration

During the year, the Directors of the Company, with the exception of the Corporate Directors, were remunerated as executives of the Group and received no remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2022: £nil). Corporate Directors received no remuneration during the year, either as executives of the Group or in respect of their services to the Company (2022: £nil).

20 Related party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be related parties. Also, entities which can control the Company are considered related parties. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of the Company and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

The Company received interest income from Setfirst Ltd. amounting to GBP 36,113,000.00. The amounts which are still receivable at year-end are recognised under accrued interest receivables.

All transactions with related parties are at arm's length except for the directors’ remuneration which is incurred by the Group in full and not (partially) charged to the Company as stated in note 19 above.

By order of the Board

Mr A Walker
On behalf of Glaxo Group Limited
Director
22 April 2024

Mr M Dowding
On behalf of Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
Director
22 April 2024

Proposed appropriation of result according to article 21 of the articles of association

In accordance with the Company's Deed of Incorporation, the profit for the year ended December 31, 2023 is at the free disposal of the General Shareholder's Meeting. It is proposed to add the profit to other reserves. The proposed appropriation of profit is already reflected in these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GSK Capital B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2023 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2023 of GSK Capital B.V. (“the Company”), based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of GSK Capital B.V. as at 31 December 2023, and of its result 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS-EU) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:
1. The income statement and the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023.
2. The balance sheet as at 31 December 2023.
3. The statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023.
4. The notes comprising of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

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

We are independent of GSK Capital B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

Information in support of our opinion

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

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at £ 10,000,000. The materiality is based on 1% of total assets. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the board that misstatements in excess of £ 500,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GSK Capital B.V.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the entity and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and the board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the board exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section “Financial risk management” of the directors’ report for directors’ fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as among others the code of conduct also referred to as “The Code – Ahead Together”, Global whistleblowing hotline and Speak Up - Web form. We evaluated the design and the implementation, and where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness, of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

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

Following these procedures, and the presumed risks under the prevailing auditing standards, we considered the fraud risks in relation to management override of controls to be relevant for our audit. We rebutted the presumed fraud risk on revenue recognition, as the accounting of the revenue is based on the interest on the loan receivable and is not subject to directors’ judgements and is based on signed agreements.

Further, we performed procedures including the following:

- We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.
- We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant management and the director.
- We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.
- We evaluated whether the selection and application of accounting policies by the entity, particularly those related to subjective measurements and complex transactions, may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting.
- We evaluated whether the judgments and decisions made by the directors in making the accounting estimates included in the financial statements indicate a possible bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. The directors insights, estimates and assumptions that might have a major impact on the financial statements are disclosed in note “Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty” of the financial statements. We performed a retrospective review of the directors judgments and assumptions related to significant accounting estimates reflected in prior year financial statements.

Our procedures performed did not lead to indications for fraud potentially resulting in material misstatements.

Audit approach compliance with laws and regulations

We assessed the laws and regulations relevant to the entity through discussion with management and the director, reading minutes.

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

Audit approach compliance with laws and regulations (continued)

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

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

Given the nature of the entity's business and the complexity of these other laws and regulations, there is a risk of non-compliance with the requirements of such laws and regulations. In addition, we considered major laws and regulations applicable to listed companies.

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

Naturally, we remained alert to indications of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

Audit approach going concern

Our responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the Company’s directors, relating to going concern under the prevailing standards are outlined in the “Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements” section below. The Board’s assessment of the going concern assumption is disclosed in the financial statements.

In fulfilling our responsibilities, we performed procedures including evaluating the Board’s assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as going concern in consideration of the impact of financial, operational and other conditions. These procedures included amongst others:

- Consider whether the Board’s assessment of going concern contains all relevant information of which we are aware as a result of our audit. In addition, we inquired with management and the Board about the key assumptions underlying the assessment of going concern.
- Evaluate whether the directors assumptions are reasonable and whether plans for future action by the Board is feasible under the given circumstances.
- Assess whether the Board has identified events and/or circumstances that may cast reasonable doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.
- Inquire with the Board regarding their knowledge of events and/or circumstances beyond the period of the directors assessment

Based on the procedures performed, we have no findings relating the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GSK Capital B.V.

Our key audit matters

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Valuation – Amounts owed by Group undertakings and related interest income</th></tr>
<tr><td>Key audit matter description</td><td>We consider the valuation of the amounts owed by a group undertaking for an amount of £ 1,013,369,000 to be a key audit matter. The amounts owed by a group undertaking and the related interest income of £ 35,963,000 comprise a significant part of the financial statements. The loans are valued according to the effective interest rate method. Inaccurate calculation of the amortized cost value of the loan could have a material impact on the valuation of the loan and the accuracy or completeness of the related interest income. Furthermore, there is a risk of potential impairment of these loans to group companies. The amounts owed by a group undertaking consists of a loan to Setfirst Limited. The risk of potential impairments is identified because of its significance and the fact that it only relates to one counterparty (Setfirst Limited).</td></tr>
<tr><td>How our audit responded to the key audit matter</td><td>We performed the following procedures to audit the valuation of the loans to Setfirst Limited:
• Inspected the loan agreements entered into between the Company and Setfirst Limited.
• Inspected the draft financial statements as per 31 December 2023 of Setfirst Limited due to unavailability of the audited financial statements by signing date. We inquire with Group auditors to ensure no implication from using the draft financial statements.
• Inspected the financial support letter from Setfirst Limited.
• We verified the input data in the calculation such as the principal amount, reduced finance costs, interest rates, the payment dates and the maturity dates with the contracts.
• We verified that the interest rate is at arm‘s length based on the advanced pricing agreements and credit spread compared to the bonds issued during 2023.
• We obtained confirmations of the outstanding loans from GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc and Setfirst Limited.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Observation</td><td>Applying the aforementioned materiality, we have audited the valuation of loans to group companies and the related interest income as recorded in the financial statements.

Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify any reportable matters.</td></tr>
</table>

Independent auditor's report to the members of GSK Capital B.V.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information, in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

The other information consists of:
- Directors' report;
- Other Information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:
- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains all the information regarding the director's report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

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

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

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

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of GSK Capital B.V.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit.

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

Utrecht, April 22, 2024

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Initials for identification purposes:

T.H. Kok