

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-39329

Royalty Pharma plc

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

England and Wales

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

98-1535773

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

110 East 59th Street

New York, New York 10022

(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

(212) 883-0200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001	RPRX	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting ordinary shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$16.7 billion based upon the closing price reported for such date on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for any other purposes.

As of February 6, 2026, Royalty Pharma plc had 428,418,612 Class A ordinary shares outstanding and 148,438,141 Class B ordinary shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, or Proxy Statement, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated. Such Proxy Statement will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. Except with respect to information specifically incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Proxy Statement shall not be deemed to be filed as part hereof.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC

PART I

Item 1.	Business	1
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	14
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	42
Item 1C.	Cybersecurity	42
Item 2.	Properties	43
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	43
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	43

PART II

Item 5.	Market for the Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	43
Item 6.	[Reserved]	45
Item 7.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	45
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	71
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	73
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures	117
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	117
Item 9B.	Other Information	118
Item 9C.	Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections	118

PART III

Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	119
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	119
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	119
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	119
Item 14.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	119

PART IV

Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	120
Item 16.	Form 10-K Summary	122
	Signatures	122

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements reflecting our views about our future performance that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “target,” “forecast,” “guidance,” “goal,” “predicts,” “project,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about us, our current and prospective assets, our industry, our beliefs and our assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. You should evaluate all forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in the context of the numerous risks outlined in Part I under Item 1A. under “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

These risks and uncertainties include factors related to, among other topics:

- sales risks of biopharmaceutical products on which we receive royalties;
- uncertainties related to the acquisition of interests in development-stage biopharmaceutical product candidates and our strategy to add development-stage product candidates to our product portfolio;
- the assumptions underlying our business model;
- our ability to successfully execute our royalty acquisition strategy;
- our use of leverage;
- our ability to leverage our competitive strengths and to realize the benefits of our 2025 internalization of our manager;
- our ability to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
- the effect of changes to tax legislation and our tax position; and
- the risks, uncertainties and other factors we identify elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of those expectations could prove to be inaccurate, and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those expectations also could be inaccurate. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and business objectives will be achieved. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to conform our prior statements to actual results or revised expectations.

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Overview

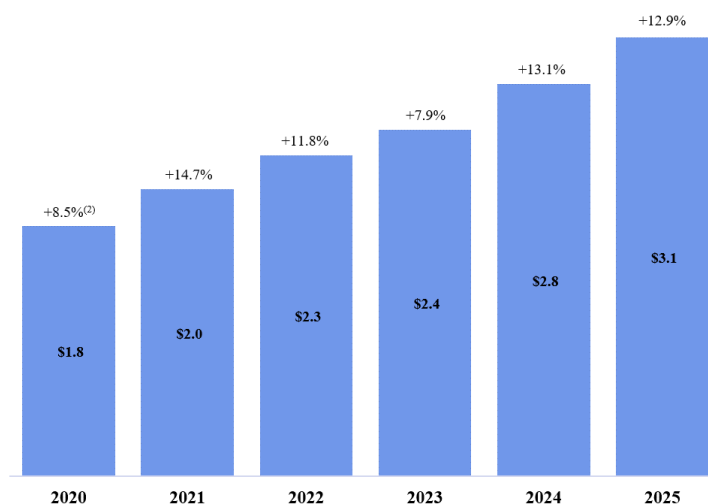
We are the largest buyer of biopharmaceutical royalties and a leading funder of innovation across the biopharmaceutical industry. Since our founding in 1996, we have been pioneers in the royalty market, collaborating with innovators from academic institutions, research hospitals and not-for-profits through small and mid-cap biotechnology companies to leading global pharmaceutical companies. We have assembled a portfolio of royalties which entitles us to payments based directly on the top-line sales of many of the industry's leading therapies, which includes royalties on more than 35 commercial products, including Vertex's Trikafta and Alyftrek, GSK's Trelegy, Biogen's Tysabri and Spinraza, Roche's Evrysdi, Astellas and Pfizer's Xtandi, Johnson & Johnson's Tremfya, AbbVie and Johnson & Johnson's Imbruvica, Servier's Voranigo, Gilead's Trodelvy, Amgen's Imdelltra and Alnylam's Amvuttra, among others, and 20 development-stage product candidates.

We strive to be the premier capital allocator in life sciences with consistent, compounding growth. Our highly selective investment approach focuses on identifying and tracking important new therapies, which allows us to act efficiently when opportunities arise. Supported by an experienced investment team, a rigorous due diligence process and a focus on high-quality therapies addressing significant unmet patient needs, we pursue royalty opportunities that best meet our investment criteria.

Over more than 30 years, we have refined our business model and investment platform that creates strong competitive advantages. Our model combines a unique structure, long investment time horizon, structuring flexibility, scale and diversification, and singular focus on biopharmaceuticals. This is reinforced by our investment platform anchored in deep life sciences expertise, exceptional talent, extensive industry relationships, an industrialized investment process and proprietary data and analytics capabilities.

In 2025, we generated \$3.3 billion of Portfolio Receipts (as defined below) which does not include the \$511 million of proceeds from our sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds. Portfolio Receipts is a key performance metric that represents our ability to generate cash from our portfolio investments, the primary source of capital that we can deploy to make new portfolio investments. Portfolio Receipts is defined as the sum of Royalty Receipts (as defined below) and milestones and other contractual receipts. Please refer to Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Portfolio Overview" for additional discussion regarding Portfolio Receipts. In 2025, we announced transactions with a total potential value of \$4.7 billion and deployed \$2.6 billion of cash to acquire royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts ("Capital Deployment"). Capital Deployment includes payments made during the year for transactions from prior years. Capital Deployment represents the total annual outflows that will drive future Portfolio Receipts.

Royalty Receipts⁽¹⁾
(Year-over-Year Growth; \$ in billions)



Royalty Receipts ⁽¹⁾	\$1.8	\$2.0	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.8	\$3.1
Milestones and other contractual receipts ⁽¹⁾	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1
Portfolio Receipts	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$2.8	\$3.3

Amounts shown in the table may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Royalty receipts include variable payments based on sales of products, net of contractual payments to the legacy non-controlling interests, that are attributed to us ("Royalty Receipts"). Milestones and other contractual receipts include sales-based or regulatory milestone payments and other fixed contractual receipts, net of contractual payments to the legacy non-controlling interests, that are attributed to us.
- (2) The 2020 growth rate is calculated on a pro forma basis, which adjusts certain cash flow line items as if our Reorganization Transactions (as described in our final prospectus filed with the SEC on June 17, 2020) and our initial public offering had taken place on January 1, 2019. The most significant difference between the pro forma and reported figures is the non-controlling interest attributable to legacy investors that resulted from the Reorganization Transactions.

Biopharmaceutical Industry and the Role of Royalties

Our business is supported by significant growth and unprecedented innovation within the biopharmaceutical industry. Global prescription pharmaceutical sales are projected to grow from \$1.2 trillion in 2025 to \$2.0 trillion in 2032, representing a compound annual growth rate of 7% according to EvaluatePharma. This growth is being driven by global secular trends, including population growth, increased life expectancy and growth of the middle classes in emerging markets. In addition, an acceleration of medical research in recent years has led to a better understanding of the molecular origins of disease and identification of potential targets for therapeutic intervention, which has increased R&D investments in new therapies.

The pace of innovation coupled with the proliferation of new biotechnology companies and the increasing cost of drug development has created a significant capital need in recent years that we believe will provide a sustainable tailwind for our business. We estimate that over the next decade academia and other non-profit institutions will spend over \$1 trillion in R&D, unprofitable biopharmaceutical companies will spend over \$1 trillion in R&D and selling, general and administrative expenses, and profitable biopharmaceutical companies will spend over \$2 trillion in R&D.

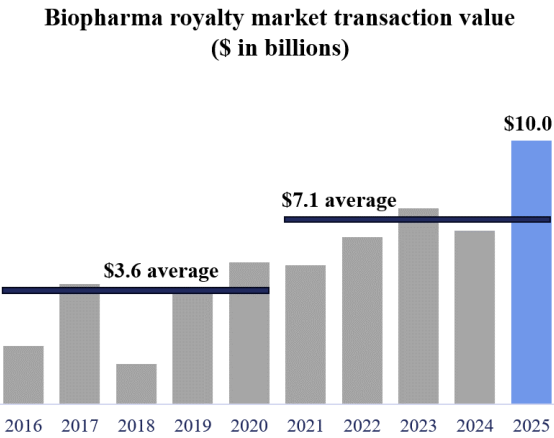
As a result of the increasing cost and complexity of drug development, the creation of a new drug today typically involves a number of industry participants and can lead to multiple royalties. Academia and other research institutions conduct basic research and license new technologies to industry for further development. Biotechnology companies typically in-license these new technologies, add value through applied research and early-stage clinical development, and then either out-license the resulting product candidates to large biopharmaceutical companies, or commercialize the products themselves. As new drugs are transferred along this value chain, royalties are created as compensation for the licensing or selling institutions.

China is also emerging as a strategic market for biopharmaceutical companies and there has been a recent significant increase in licensing deals between Chinese biotechnology companies and global multinational biopharmaceutical companies. The royalty market in China represents an important long-term opportunity as the licensing activity has primarily been focused on therapies in early-stage development.

Biotechnology companies are also increasingly creating royalties on existing therapies within their portfolios, known as synthetic royalties, in order to provide a source of non-dilutive capital to fund their businesses. Given our leadership position within the biopharmaceutical royalty market, we are able to capitalize on the growing volumes of royalties created as new therapies are developed.

Royalties play a fundamental and growing role in the biopharmaceutical industry. They are increasingly being seen as an important part of a biopharmaceutical company’s diversified capital structure and a complement to equity and debt. Royalties offer financial flexibility, no operational restrictions and are non-dilutive to equity holders. Furthermore, royalties can be targeted and tailored to the individual needs of a company. In addition, royalties are emerging as an attractive alternative to a traditional partnership with a larger global biopharmaceutical company, as they allow the biotechnology company to retain operational control of their program, a higher proportion of the economics and reduce administrative complexity.

We estimate the market for biopharmaceutical royalties reached \$10.0 billion in transaction value in 2025, which is an approximately 40% increase over the average value of \$7.1 billion over the prior five years (2021-2025). The rapid expansion of the royalty market reflects the growing recognition in the life sciences industry of the benefits of royalty funding, and this growth has come in both strong and more restrictive capital market environments.



We have executed transactions with an aggregate announced value of \$19.4 billion from 2020 through 2025, which represents an estimated market share of approximately 48% of all royalty transactions during this period. In comparison, we believe our nearest competitor has executed \$5.5 billion of transactions over the same period, representing an estimated market share of 14%. Given the scale of our business relative to our competitors, we have a particularly strong market share of large transactions within the growing biopharmaceutical royalty market. Since 2020, there have been 21 large royalty transactions each with an aggregate value of \$500 million or more. We have executed 13 of these 21 large transactions, for a total transaction value of approximately \$12.7 billion and an estimated market share of 69% based on the transaction value.

Our Business Model

We believe that the following elements of our business and product portfolio provide a unique and compelling proposition to investors seeking exposure to a premier capital allocator in life sciences with consistent, compounding growth.

Our business model captures many of the most attractive aspects of the biopharmaceutical industry, but with reduced exposure to many common industry challenges. The biopharmaceutical industry benefits from many attractive characteristics, including long product life cycles, significant barriers to entry and non-cyclical revenues. We have a highly flexible approach that is agnostic to both therapeutic area and treatment modality, allowing us to acquire royalties on the most attractive therapies from across the biopharmaceutical industry. We focus on the acquisition of royalties on approved products or development-stage product candidates that have generated strong proof of concept data, avoiding the risks associated with early-stage R&D. By acquiring royalties, we are able to realize payments based directly on the top-line sales of leading biopharmaceutical therapies, without the costs associated with fixed R&D, manufacturing and commercial infrastructure.

Our unique role in the biopharmaceutical ecosystem positions us to benefit from multiple compounding growth drivers. As a result of our significant scale and highly flexible business model, we believe that we are uniquely positioned to capitalize on multiple compounding growth drivers: an accelerating understanding of the molecular origins of disease, technological innovation leading to the creation of new treatment modalities, an increasing number of biopharmaceutical industry participants with significant capital needs, competitive industry dynamics which reward companies that can rapidly execute broad clinical development programs, increasing U.S Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) drug approvals, and the potential for multiple royalties to be created from each new drug that reaches the market.

Our portfolio provides direct exposure to a broad array of blockbuster therapies. As of December 31, 2025, our portfolio included royalties on 16 therapies that each generated end-market sales of more than \$1 billion in 2025, including 7 therapies that each generated end-market sales of \$3 billion or more. The therapies within our portfolio are marketed by leading global biopharmaceutical companies for whom these products are important sources of revenue. Given the marketers’ significant focus on and investment in these products, they are motivated to invest substantial resources in driving continued sales growth.

Our portfolio is highly diversified across products, therapeutic areas and marketers. As of December 31, 2025, our portfolio consists of royalties on more than 35 marketed biopharmaceutical therapies which address a wide range of therapeutic areas, including rare diseases, neuroscience, oncology, hematology, immunology, respiratory and diabetes. In 2025, no individual product accounted for more than 26% of our Portfolio Receipts. The royalties in our portfolio entitle us to payments based directly on the top-line sales of the associated therapies, rather than the profits of these therapies. As such, the diversification of our cash generation directly reflects the diversification of our royalties, rather than varying levels of product-level profitability, as would typically be expected within a biopharmaceutical company.

The key growth-driving royalties in our portfolio are protected by long patent lives. The estimated weighted average duration of our portfolio is approximately 13 years based on projected cumulative cash royalty receipts. Our largest marketed royalty in 2025 was on Vertex’s cystic fibrosis franchise. Existing patent applications covering Trikafta, the most significant product in that franchise, are expected to provide exclusivity through 2037. Several of our marketed royalties have unlimited durations and could provide cash flows for many years after key patents have expired.

Our simple and efficient operating model generates substantial cash flow to allocate in the best interest of our shareholders. Our high cash flow conversion provides us with significant capital that we can redeploy dynamically in a disciplined manner to fund new royalty acquisitions and to return to shareholders through dividends or share repurchases. Royalty Pharma employs a dynamic capital allocation framework that is designed to support long-term shareholder value creation. In 2025, we generated Portfolio Receipts of \$3.3 billion. We deployed \$2.6 billion of cash in 2025 to acquire royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts, paid dividends and distributions of \$511.9 million and repurchased \$1.2 billion of shares.

We have a talented, long-tenured team with extensive experience and deep industry relationships. Our team has significant experience identifying, evaluating and acquiring royalties on biopharmaceutical therapies. Together they have been responsible for \$33.9 billion in announced transactions of biopharmaceutical royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts from 2012 through 2025. Our acquisitions have included many of the industry’s leading therapies such as Trikafta, Tremfya, Evrysdi, Trelegy and Xtandi. Our long history of collaboration has resulted in deep relationships with a broad range of participants across the biopharmaceutical industry.

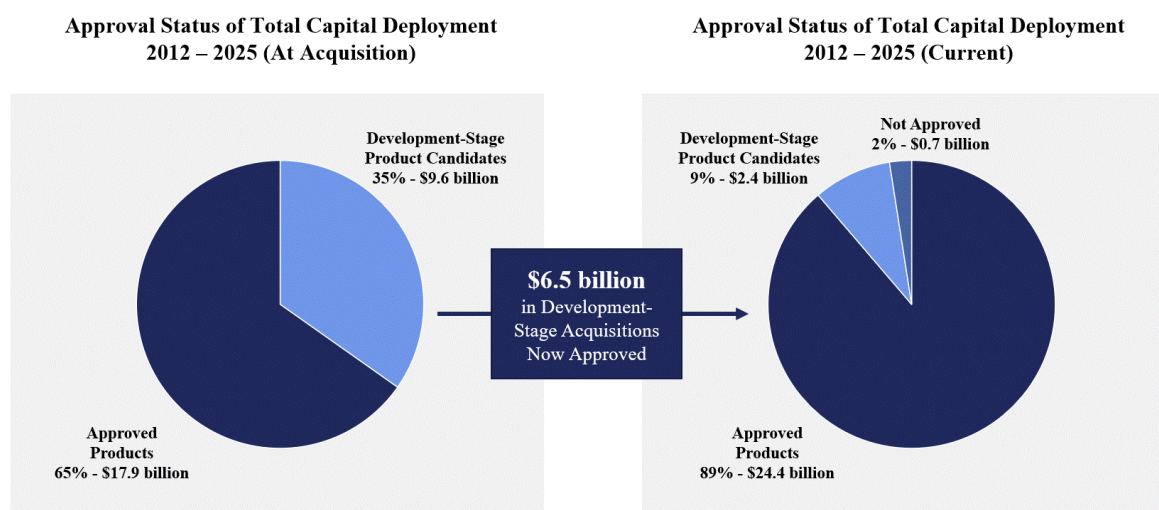
Our Strategy

We intend to grow our business by continuing to partner with constituents across the biopharmaceutical value chain to fund innovation. Our growth strategy is tailored to the needs of our partners through a variety of structures:

- **Third-party Royalties** – Existing royalties on approved or late-stage development therapies. A royalty is the contractual right to a percentage of top-line sales from a licensee’s use of a product, technology or intellectual property. The majority of our current portfolio consists of third-party royalties.
- **Synthetic Royalties** – Newly-created royalties on approved or late-stage development therapies with strong proof of concept. A synthetic royalty is the contractual right to a percentage of top-line sales by the developer or marketer of a therapy in exchange for funding.
- **Other Funding Modalities** – We may provide other forms of capital to our partners as a component within a royalty transaction to increase the scale of our capital. This may include senior unsecured debt, direct equity investments and launch and development capital (in exchange for fixed long-term payments).

Additionally, we may identify additional opportunities, platforms or technologies that leverage our capabilities.

From 2012 through 2025, we deployed \$27.5 billion of cash to acquire royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts. This includes \$17.9 billion on approved products and \$9.6 billion on development-stage product candidates. As of December 31, 2025, products underlying \$6.5 billion of these development-stage acquisitions have already been approved, representing a success rate to date of 90%, while products underlying \$0.7 billion were not approved and products underlying \$2.4 billion are still in development.



Our investment approach is agnostic to both therapeutic area and treatment modality, allowing us to acquire royalties on the most attractive therapies across the biopharmaceutical industry. We have a strong base of institutional knowledge of important therapeutic areas and key industry trends. Our team of scientific experts actively monitors the evolving treatment landscape across many therapeutic areas and treatment modalities in order to identify new opportunities. We analyze a wide range of scientific data and stay in constant communication with leading physicians, scientists, biopharmaceutical executives and venture capital firms. This allows us to quickly assess and gain conviction in the value of assets when acquisition opportunities arise. Additionally, our focus on acquiring royalties on approved products, often in the early stages of their commercial launches, and on development-stage product candidates with strong proof of concept data, mitigates development risk and expands our opportunity set.

We take a disciplined approach in assessing opportunities and seek to acquire exposure to therapies based on our framework of key product success factors:

- Strong scientific rationale;
- Significant impact on patients and/or caregivers;
- Conviction in probability of clinical and regulatory success for pre-approval programs;
- Mission and execution-oriented management team;
- Strong marketer and global commercial opportunity;
- Clear commercial positioning;
- Potential for multiple indications or label expansion;
- First-in-class or best-in-class;
- Long duration of patent protection or exclusivity; and
- Compelling value proposition for government and commercial payors.

Our focus is to create significant long-term value for our shareholders by acquiring both approved and development-stage product candidates through a variety of structures. In evaluating these acquisition opportunities, we focus on the following financial characteristics:

- **Attractive risk-adjusted returns:** we focus on generating attractive returns on our investments on a risk-adjusted basis. We evaluate opportunities across approved products as well as development-stage product candidates, primarily post proof of concept, and target returns based on the risk spectrum.
- **Long duration cash flows:** we prioritize long-duration assets over short-duration assets that may boost near-term financial performance. The durability of our cash flows also allows us to add leverage to our portfolio, enhancing returns and providing capital that we can use to acquire additional assets.
- **Growth and scale:** we seek assets that drive value creation and are accretive to our long-term growth profile.

We conduct extensive due diligence when evaluating potential new opportunities. We have end-to-end capabilities that span clinical and commercial analysis, valuation and transaction structuring. We have a highly focused and experienced team that conducts proprietary primary market research, forms its own views on the clinical and commercial outlook for the product, and builds its own financial models, allowing us to generate direct insights and to take significant accountability and ownership for our investments. We invest significant time and resources across all levels of the organization, including senior leadership, in the evaluation of potential opportunities.

Approved Products

Portfolio Overview

The following table provides an overview of our current portfolio of royalties on approved products, including end market sales of the therapies in our portfolio:

Products	Marketer(s)	Therapeutic Area	Product Detail	2025 Portfolio Receipts (in millions)	2025 End Market Sales (in millions) ⁽¹⁾
Cystic fibrosis franchise ⁽²⁾	Vertex	Rare disease	Cystic fibrosis	\$917	\$11,725
Trelegy	GSK	Respiratory	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma	332	3,912
Tysabri	Biogen	Neuroscience	Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis	250	1,665
Evrysdi	Roche	Rare disease	Spinal muscular atrophy	202	2,121
Xtandi	Pfizer, Astellas	Oncology	Prostate cancer	197	6,297
Tremfya	Johnson & Johnson	Immunology	Plaque psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease	178	5,155
Imbruvica	AbbVie, Johnson & Johnson Oncology		Hematological malignancies and chronic graft versus host disease	170	3,979
Promacta	Novartis	Hematology	Chronic immune thrombocytopenic purpura and aplastic anemia	142	1,636
Voranigo	Servier	Oncology	Brain Cancer	118	n/a ⁽³⁾
Cabometyx/Cometriq	Exelixis, Ipsen, Takeda	Oncology	Kidney, liver and thyroid cancers	85	2,993
Spinraza	Biogen	Rare disease	Spinal muscular atrophy	52	1,547
Trodelvy	Gilead	Oncology	Breast cancer	47	1,403
Erleada	Johnson & Johnson	Oncology	Prostate cancer	46	3,574
Imdelltra	Amgen	Oncology	Small cell lung cancer	10	627
Other products ⁽⁴⁾				381	—
Royalty Receipts				\$3,127	
Milestones and other contractual receipts				128	—
Portfolio Receipts⁽⁵⁾				\$3,254	

Amounts shown in the table may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Represents end market sales for 2025 as reported by respective product marketers or, where marketers have not reported end market sales by February 9, 2026, based on Visible Alpha projections as of February 10, 2026. For the majority of our royalties, Royalty Receipts lag product performance by one quarter and can generally be estimated by applying our publicly disclosed royalty rate to the preceding quarter's marketer-announced net revenues on a product-by-product basis.
- (2) The cystic fibrosis franchise includes the following approved products: Kalydeco, Orkambi, Symdeko/Symkevi, Trikafta/Kaftrio and Alyftrek.
- (3) Voranigo sales are not disclosed by Servier.
- (4) Other products primarily include royalties on the following products: Crysvita, Emgality, Entyvio, Farxiga/Onglyza, IDHIFA, Nesina, Nurtec ODT, Orladeyo, Prevymis, Soliqua and distributions from the Legacy SLP Interest, which are presented as *Distributions from equity method investees* on the Statements of Cash Flows.
- (5) Portfolio Receipts does not include the \$511 million of proceeds from our sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds because it was treated as an asset sale.

Portfolio Summary

The table below provides a summary of the acquisition year, estimated royalty duration, royalty rates and the ownership percentages attributable to Royalty Pharma, net of legacy non-controlling interests for selected approved products in our portfolio:

Products	Acquisition Year(s)	Estimated Royalty Duration ⁽¹⁾	Royalty Rates ⁽²⁾	Attributable to Royalty Pharma ⁽³⁾
Cystic fibrosis franchise ⁽⁴⁾	2014, 2020	2039-2041	Blended royalty of slightly over 9% for Trikafta; See footnote (4)	86.8%
Trelegy ⁽⁵⁾	2022	2029-2030	Tiered royalty of 6.5% on first \$750 million, up to 10% on sales >\$2.25 billion	100.0%
Tysabri	2017	Perpetual	Tiered payments of 18% on first \$2 billion and 25% on sales >\$2 billion	82.4%
Evrysdi ⁽⁶⁾	2020, 2023, 2024, 2025	2035-2036	Tiered royalty of 8% on first \$500 million, up to 16% on sales >\$2 billion	100.0%
Xtandi	2016	2027-2028	Slightly less than 4% royalty	82.4%
Tremfya	2021	2031-2032	~4% royalty	100.0%
Imbruvica	2013	2027-2032	Downward tiered mid-single digit royalty	82.4%
Promacta	2019	2025-2028	Upward tiered 4.7% to 9.4% royalty	82.4%
Voranigo	2024	2038	Tiered royalty of 15% on first \$1 billion of U.S. sales, down to 12% on U.S. sales >\$1 billion	100.0%
Cabometyx/Cometriq ⁽⁷⁾	2021	2026-2029	3% royalty	100.0%
Spinraza ⁽⁸⁾	2023	2030-2035	Upward tiered 2.8% to 3.8% royalty, increasing to 5% to 6.8% in 2028	100.0%
Trudelvy	2018	Perpetual	Tiered royalty of 4.15% on first \$2 billion, down to 1.75% on sales >\$6 billion	82.4%
Erleada	2019, 2023	2032	Low-single digit royalty	86.2%
Imdelltra ⁽⁹⁾	2025	2038-2041	~7% royalty with royalty sharing on sales >\$1.5 billion	100.0%

- (1) Durations shown represent our estimates as of the current reporting date of when a royalty will substantially end, which may vary by geography and may depend on clinical trial results, regulatory approvals (including the timing of such approvals), contractual terms, commercial developments, estimates of regulatory exclusivity and patent expiration dates (which may include estimated patent term extensions) or other factors. There can be no assurances that our royalties will expire when estimated.
- (2) The royalties in our portfolio are subject to the underlying contractual agreements from which they arise and may be subject to reductions or other adjustments in accordance with the terms of such agreements. Royalty rates apply to annual worldwide net sales unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Ownership percentages for cystic fibrosis franchise and Erleada represent blended percentages across multiple royalty interests based on 2025 Royalty Receipts.
- (4) Royalty is perpetual. We estimate royalty duration of 2039-2041 due to expected Alyftrek patent expiration and potential generic entry thereafter leading to sales decline. We estimate expected Trikafta patent expiration in 2037 and potential generic entry thereafter leading to sales decline. For combination therapies, sales are allocated equally to each of the active pharmaceutical ingredients, with tiered royalties ranging from single digit to subteen percentages on sales of ivacaftor, lumacaftor and tezacaftor, and 4% on sales of elexacaftor. We believe that deuterated ivacaftor (deutivacaftor) is the same as ivacaftor and is therefore royalty-bearing, which would result in a blended royalty of approximately 8% for Alyftrek. Vertex has made public statements that it believes deuterated ivacaftor (deutivacaftor) is not royalty-bearing, which would result in a blended royalty of approximately 4% for Alyftrek.
- (5) We will return to GSK 85% of the royalties in respect of ex-U.S. sales after June 30, 2029 and 85% of the royalties in respect of U.S. sales after December 31, 2030. Royalties are tiered based on sales at 6.5% up to \$750 million, 8% between \$750 million and \$1.25 billion, 9% between \$1.25 billion and \$2.25 billion, and 10% over \$2.25 billion.
- (6) Royalties are tiered based on sales at 8% up to \$500 million, 11% between \$500 million and \$1 billion, 14% between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, and 16% over \$2 billion.
- (7) We are entitled to royalties on U.S. sales of cabozantinib products through September 2026 and non-U.S. markets through the full term of the royalty.
- (8) Our royalty interest in Spinraza will revert to Ionis after we receive aggregate Spinraza royalties equal to \$475 million or \$550 million, depending on the timing and occurrence of certain events. We are entitled to 25% of Ionis' Spinraza royalty payments of 11% to 15% on sales up to \$1.5 billion through 2027, increasing to 45% of royalty payments on sales up to \$1.5 billion in 2028.
- (9) We are entitled to royalties on worldwide net sales of Imdelltra, excluding sales in China.

There can be no assurance that our royalties will expire when expected. Any reductions in the durations of royalties relative to our estimates may adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, Risk Factors for further information.

Other Recent Royalty Acquisitions and Key Developments on Recently Approved Products

- In December 2025, Cytokinetics announced FDA approval of Myqorzo, formerly known as aficamten.
- In November 2025, we acquired a royalty interest in Alnylam’s Amvuttra from Blackstone for \$310 million. Amvuttra is an approved ribonucleic acid interference (“RNAi”) therapeutic for the treatment of transthyretin (“TTR”) amyloidosis with cardiomyopathy and for hereditary TTR amyloidosis with polyneuropathy.

Development-Stage Product Candidates

The table below provides a summary of our portfolio of development-stage product candidates, which have not been approved and therefore have not generated any royalties (and we have not collected any related Royalty Receipts) to date:

Product Candidates	Marketer(s)	Therapeutic Area	Status ⁽¹⁾	Product Description
Amprelosetine	Theravance	Neuroscience	Phase 3 data expected Q1 2026	Once-daily norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor for symptomatic neurogenic orthostatic hypotension in patients with multiple system atrophy
CK-586	Cytokinetics	Cardiology	Phase 2	Cardiac myosin inhibitor to reduce the hypercontractility associated with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
Daraxonrasib	Revolution Medicines	Oncology	Phase 3 data expected H1 2026	Oral RAS(ON) multi-selective inhibitor for pancreatic and lung cancer
Deucritibant	Pharvaris	Rare disease	FDA filing expected H1 2026	Novel, oral bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist for preventing and treating hereditary angioedema attacks
Ecopipam	Emalex	Neuroscience	FDA filing expected	Oral dopamine-1 receptor antagonist for Tourette’s syndrome
Frexalimab	Sanofi	Immunology	Phase 3 data expected 2027	Anti-CD40 ligand monoclonal antibody for multiple sclerosis
Litifilimab	Biogen	Immunology	Phase 3 data expected Q4 2026	Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody targeting BDCA2 for lupus
Neladalkib	Nuvalent	Oncology	FDA filing expected H1 2026	Next-generation TKI for ALK mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer
Obexelimab	Zenas BioPharma	Immunology	FDA filing expected Q2 2026	Bifunctional monoclonal antibody designed to inhibit B cell function by binding to both CD19 and FcγRIIb for IgG4-RD
Olpasiran	Amgen	Cardiology	Phase 3 data expected 2027	Small interfering ribonucleic acid for elevated lipoprotein(a), a genetically determined independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease
Omecamtiv mecarbil	Cytokinetics	Cardiology	Phase 3 data expected 2027	Cardiac myosin activator for the treatment of heart failure with severely reduced ejection fraction
Pelabresib	Novartis	Oncology	EMA filing expected 2026	Bromodomain and extra-terminal inhibitor for myelofibrosis
Pelacarsen	Novartis	Cardiology	Phase 3 data expected H2 2026	Antisense oligonucleotide for elevated lipoprotein(a), a genetically determined independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease
Seltorexant	Johnson & Johnson	Neuroscience	Phase 3 data expected 2027	Selective orexin 2 receptor antagonist for major depressive disorder with insomnia symptoms
TEV-749	Teva	Neuroscience	FDA approval expected H2 2026	Long-acting subcutaneous injection of olanzapine for schizophrenia
TEV-408 ⁽²⁾	Teva	Immunology	Phase 1b data expected H1 2026	Anti-IL-15 antibody for the treatment of vitiligo and other autoimmune conditions
Tividenofusp alfa	Denali	Rare disease	PDUFA date April 5, 2026	Enzyme replacement therapy designed to cross the blood-brain barrier for MPS II, or Hunter syndrome
Trontinemab	Roche	Neuroscience	Phase 3 data expected 2028	Novel Brainshuttle Aβ antibody for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease
Tulmimetostat	Novartis	Oncology	Phase 2	Second-generation enhancer of zeste homolog 2 inhibitor for hematological malignancies and solid tumors
Zidesamtinib	Nuvalent	Oncology	PDUFA date September 18, 2026	Next-generation TKI for ROS1 mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer

PDUFA: Prescription Drug User Fee Act, ROS1: ROS proto-oncogene 1, IgG1: Immunoglobulin G1, ALK: Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase, TKI: Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor, CD: Cluster of Differentiation, FcγRIIb: Fc gamma Receptor IIB, IgG4: Immunoglobulin G4 related disease, EMA: European Medicines Agency, MPS II: Mucopolysaccharidosis type II, RAS: Rat Sarcoma, IL: Interleukin.

(1) Based on information disclosed by marketer of the underlying product and information available on clinicaltrials.gov as of February 1, 2026.

(2) We entered into a funding agreement with Teva Pharmaceuticals for TEV-408 in January 2026.

Other Significant Funding Arrangements

The table below provides a summary of our significant contractual funding arrangements and related funding status as of December 31, 2025 (in millions):

	Funded	Required Future Draw	Potential Future Draw	Total	Total Repayments Based on Amounts Funded	Payments Received to Date
Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding ⁽¹⁾	\$ 275	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 450	\$ 523	\$ 23
Cytokinetics Development Funding ⁽²⁾	100	—	—	100	Refer to footnote ⁽²⁾	—
Teva Development Co-Funding Arrangement for TEV-'749 ⁽³⁾	100	—	—	100	100 ⁽³⁾	—
Biogen R&D Funding Arrangement for Litifilimab ⁽⁴⁾	200	50	—	250	Refer to footnote ⁽⁴⁾	—
Revolution Medicines Funding Arrangement						
Royalty ⁽⁵⁾	250	250	750	1,250	Refer to footnote ⁽⁵⁾	—
Term loan ⁽⁶⁾	—	250	500	750	N/A - no amounts funded to date	—

- (1) Out of the seven tranches, we have funded a total of \$275 million under tranches one, four, five and six. Quarterly payments on tranche one began in the fourth quarter of 2023 and continue through the first quarter of 2032. Quarterly payments on tranche four will begin in the first quarter of 2027 and continue through the second quarter of 2035. Quarterly payments on tranche five will begin in the third quarter of 2027 and continue through the fourth quarter of 2035. Quarterly payments on tranche six will begin in the first quarter of 2026 and continue through the second quarter of 2034.
- (2) If a Phase 3 trial of omeamtiv mecarbil is positive and FDA approval is received within a specific timeframe, we will receive payments of \$100 million and the greater of an incremental 2% royalty on omeamtiv mecarbil, or quarterly fixed payments ranging from \$5 million to \$8 million per quarter for 18 quarters and an incremental 2% royalty thereafter. Alternatively, if FDA approval is not received within a specific timeframe, we will receive 18 quarterly fixed payments totaling \$240 million. Alternatively, if a Phase 3 clinical trial is not positive within a specific timeframe, we will receive 22 quarterly fixed payments totaling \$230 million.
- (3) If TEV-'749 is approved by the FDA, we will receive payments of \$100 million in addition to tiered royalty payments based on worldwide sales of TEV-'749.
- (4) We will provide funding of \$250 million over six quarters and will receive payments of up to \$250 million if certain regulatory milestones are met plus royalties.
- (5) We will provide funding in five \$250 million tranches in exchange for tiered royalties on annual worldwide net sales of daraxonrasib (and zoldonrasib if approved in an overlapping daraxonrasib indication). Tranche one was funded in June 2025. Revolution Medicines is required to draw the second tranche upon the occurrence of a certain clinical milestone and has the option to draw the remaining tranches upon the achievement of certain clinical, regulatory or sales-based milestones.
- (6) The term loan is comprised of three \$250 million tranches at SOFR plus 5.75% (3.5% SOFR floor) which mature six years after the first tranche is drawn. Revolution Medicines is required to draw the first tranche upon the occurrence of a certain regulatory milestone and has the option to draw the remaining tranches upon the achievement of certain sales-based milestones.

Competition

We face competition from other parties that acquire biopharmaceutical royalties. There are a limited number of suitable and attractive acquisition opportunities available in the market. Therefore, competition to acquire such assets is significant and may increase. We compete with a broad range of potential acquirers, including biopharmaceutical companies that market the products on which royalties are paid, investment vehicles and other pools of capital, financial institutions, institutional investors, including sovereign wealth and pension funds, and other market participants. These other potential royalty buyers may be larger and better capitalized than us. We may not be able to identify and obtain a sufficient number of asset acquisition opportunities to invest the full amount of capital that may be available to us. We also compete with other forms of financing available to biopharmaceutical companies, such as equity, debt or convertible debt financing and licensing opportunities. If biopharmaceutical companies opt to finance through such other means, we may not be able to acquire additional assets or grow our business. There can be no assurance that we will continue to acquire biopharmaceutical products and companies that hold biopharmaceutical royalties that are acceptable to us.

The products that provide the basis for the cash flows of the biopharmaceutical products in which we invest are also subject to intense competition. The biopharmaceutical industry is a highly competitive and rapidly evolving industry. The length of any product's commercial life cannot be predicted. There can be no assurance that one or more products will not be rendered obsolete or non-competitive by new or alternate products or improvements made to existing products, either by the current marketer of such products or by another marketer. Adverse competition, obsolescence, governmental and regulatory action, or healthcare policy changes could significantly affect the revenues, including royalty-related revenues, of the products which serve as the security or other support for the payments due under the biopharmaceutical products that we hold.

Competitive factors affecting the market position and success of each product include:

- safety, side effect profile, effectiveness and market acceptance;
- price, including third-party insurance reimbursement policies;
- timing, introduction and marketer support of the product;
- efficacy and execution of marketing and commercialization strategy;
- manufacturing, supply and distribution;
- governmental regulation, including price caps;
- availability of lower-cost generics or biosimilars or other alternative treatments;
- intellectual property protection and exclusivity;
- treatment innovations that eliminate or minimize the need for a product; and
- product liability claims.

Products for which we have a royalty receivable or other interest may be rendered obsolete or non-competitive by new or alternate products, including generics or biosimilars, improvements on existing products or governmental or regulatory action. In addition, as biopharmaceutical companies increasingly devote significant resources to innovate next-generation products and therapies, products on which we have a royalty may become unattractive to commercialize or obsolete. If a product's market acceptance is diminished or it is withdrawn from the market, continuing payments with respect to biopharmaceutical products, including royalty payments and payments of interest on and repayment of the principal, may not be made on time or at all, which may affect our ability to realize the benefits of the royalty receivable or other interest in such product and may result in us incurring asset impairment charges. Further, any product for which we have a royalty receivable or other interest that competes with an approved product must demonstrate compelling advantages in efficacy, convenience, tolerability and safety in order to overcome price competition and to be commercially successful. Many approved drugs are well established therapies and are widely accepted by physicians, patients and third-party payors. Insurers and other third-party payors may also encourage the use of generic products. Any of these developments could adversely affect products for which we have a royalty, and consequently could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Corporate Responsibility

Our mission is to accelerate innovation in life sciences and thereby positively impact patient lives globally. To accomplish this, we partner with innovators such as academic institutions, research hospitals, nonprofits and companies at the forefront of discovering lifesaving therapies to improve human health through solutions tailored to the needs of our partners. We believe that our corporate responsibility strategy, policies and practices will create sustainable long-term value for our company, our employees, our shareholders and other stakeholders, while also helping us reduce risk and identify new opportunities.

We maintain robust governance policies and practices that adhere to high standards of regulatory compliance, ethics, transparency and integrity. Our Board believes that its independence from and oversight of management are maintained effectively through its leadership structure, composition and sound corporate governance policies and practices.

We support expanding patient access to health care and medicine by providing funding to organizations addressing unmet patient needs through innovation and engaging in philanthropic activities. We incorporate material corporate responsibility, regulatory, geopolitical and reputational considerations, including access to health and medicine, research and development, ethical clinical trials, therapeutic area profile, ethical conduct and product quality and safety into our investment decision-making and management practices. This includes considering key risks and opportunities during the due diligence process and, where we believe we can have a material impact, engaging on these matters with our partners.

We are committed to implementing key sustainability practices across our operations and taking steps to measure, manage and minimize our environmental impact where possible. We believe that sustainability is critical to addressing related risks and opportunities for our business. We are focused on tracking our carbon footprint, mitigating our impact through energy efficiency and identifying ways to reduce our environmental impact.

Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had 100 employees. None of our employees are represented by labor unions or covered by any collective bargaining agreement. We believe relations with our employees are satisfactory. In May 2025, we completed the acquisition of our former external manager (the “Internalization”) and became an integrated company with all employees of the former manager becoming employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RP Holdings.

Human Capital

Our ability to hire and retain top talent is a driving force behind our culture. We are focused on creating a supportive and values-based organization where our employees can thrive. We continue to invest in our workplace culture and support our employees across many facets of wellness and personal development. As of December 31, 2025, 48% of the workforce are women and approximately 36% of the workforce are ethnically diverse.

Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters

Our business has been and will continue to be subject to numerous laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could subject us to administrative and legal proceedings and actions by various governmental bodies. See “Risk Factors” in Item 1A, Risk Factors for further information. Our compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material impact on our capital expenditures, earnings, financial condition or competitive position in excess of those affecting others in our industry.

We believe that there are no compliance issues with laws and regulations that have been enacted or adopted regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, that have adversely affected, or are reasonably expected to adversely affect, our business, financial condition or results of operations, and we do not currently anticipate material capital expenditures arising from environmental regulation. We believe that climate change could present risks to our business. Some of the potential impacts of climate change to our business include increased operating costs due to additional regulatory requirements and the risk of disruptions to our business. We do not believe these risks are material to our business at this time.

U.S. Investment Company Act Status

We intend to conduct our business so as not to become regulated as an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act. An entity generally will be determined to be an investment company for purposes of the U.S. Investment Company Act if, absent an applicable exemption, (i) it is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities or (ii) it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the ICA 40% Test.

We do not hold ourselves out as being engaged primarily, or propose to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, and believe that we are not engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. We believe that, for U.S. Investment Company Act purposes, we are engaged primarily, through one or more of our subsidiaries, in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring certain obligations that represent part or all of the sales price of merchandise. Our subsidiaries that are so engaged rely on Section 3(c)(5)(A) of the U.S. Investment Company Act, which, according to certain SEC staff interpretations, generally may be available to an issuer that invests at least 55% of its assets in “notes, drafts, acceptances, open accounts receivable, and other obligations representing part or all of the sales price of merchandise, insurance, and services,” which we refer to as ICA Exception Qualifying Assets, and that does not issue any redeemable securities, face-amount certificates of the installment type or periodic payment plan certificates.

In a no-action letter, dated August 13, 2010, to our predecessor, the SEC staff promulgated an interpretation that royalties that entitle an issuer to collect royalty receivables that are directly based on the sales price of specific biopharmaceutical assets that use intellectual property covered by specific license agreements are ICA Exception Qualifying Assets under Section 3(c)(5)(A). We rely on this no-action letter for the position that royalty receivables relating to biopharmaceutical assets that we hold are ICA Exception Qualifying Assets under Section 3(c)(5)(A) and Section 3(c)(6), which is described below.

As the parent of one or more subsidiaries that rely on Section 3(c)(5)(A), we currently are exempted from registration as an investment company based on Section 3(a)(1)(C) and/or Section 3(c)(6) of the U.S. Investment Company Act. To ensure that we are not obligated to register as an investment company, we must not exceed the thresholds provided by the ICA 40% Test. For purposes of the ICA 40% Test, the term “investment securities” does not include U.S. government securities or securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the U.S. Investment Company Act, such as majority-owned subsidiaries that rely on Section 3(c)(5)(A). We also may rely on Section 3(c)(6), which, based on SEC staff interpretations, requires us to invest, either directly or through majority-owned subsidiaries, at least 55% of our assets in, as relevant here, businesses relying on Section 3(c)(5)(A). For a subsidiary to be “majority-owned,” a parent entity must own a majority of the voting securities of the applicable security. Therefore, the assets that we and our subsidiaries hold and acquire are limited by the provisions of the U.S. Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

If the SEC or its staff in the future adopts a contrary interpretation to that provided in the no-action letter to Royalty Pharma or otherwise restricts the conclusions in the SEC staff’s no-action letter such that royalties are no longer treated as ICA Exception Qualifying Assets for purposes of Section 3(c)(5)(A) and Section 3(c)(6), or the SEC or its staff in the future determines that the no-action letter does not apply to some or all types of royalty receivables relating to biopharmaceutical assets, our business will be materially and adversely affected. In particular, we would be required either to convert to a corporation formed under the laws of the United States or a state thereof (which would likely result in our being subject to U.S. federal corporate income taxation) and to register as an investment company, or to stop all business activities in the United States until such time as the SEC grants an application to register us as an investment company formed under non-U.S. law. It is unlikely that such an application would be granted and, even if it were, requirements imposed by the Investment Company Act, including limitations on our capital structure, our ability to transact business with affiliates and our ability to compensate key employees, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted. Our no longer qualifying for an exemption from registration as an investment company would materially and adversely affect the value of your Class A ordinary shares and our ability to pay dividends in respect of our Class A ordinary shares.

Corporate Information

Our predecessor was founded in 1996 and we were incorporated under the laws of England and Wales on February 6, 2020. We are a holding company and our principal asset is a controlling equity interest in Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd (“RP Holdings”). Our principal executive offices are located at 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022, and our telephone number is (212) 883-0200. Our internet site is www.royaltypharma.com. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto is not incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our agent for service in the United States is CSC North America located at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808.

Available Information

Our reports filed with or furnished to the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, are available, free of charge, on the Investors section of our website at <https://royaltypharma.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, and other information regarding us and other companies that file materials with the SEC electronically. We use the Investor section of our website as a means of disclosing material information. Accordingly, investors should monitor our website, in addition to following our press releases, SEC filings, and public conference calls and webcasts. Statements and information concerning our status as a Passive Foreign Investment Company (“PFIC”) for U.S. taxpayers are also available, free of charge, on the Investors section of our website under “Tax Information.” The information contained on or connected to the websites referenced in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not incorporated by reference into this filing. Further, references to website URLs are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Described below are certain risks that we believe apply to our business. You should carefully consider the following information about these risks, together with the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business.

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. These risks are discussed more fully below and include, but are not limited to, risks related to:

Risks Relating to Our Business

- risks related to sales of biopharmaceutical products on which we receive royalties;
- risks related to the growth and dynamics of the royalty market;
- uncertainties related to acquiring interests in development-stage biopharmaceutical product candidates;
- potential strategic acquisitions of operating biopharmaceutical companies;
- our use of leverage in connection with our capital deployment;
- our ability to leverage our competitive strengths;
- our ability to generate increasing royalty receipts and to achieve attractive returns on our investments, including maintaining attractive internal rates of return and consistent returns on invested capital and returns on invested equity;
- marketers of products that generate our royalties are outside of our control;
- disputes with our partners or payors of our royalties;
- governmental regulation of the biopharmaceutical industry;
- interest rate risk, foreign exchange fluctuations and inflation;
- the assumptions underlying our business model;
- the competitive nature of the biopharmaceutical industry;

Risks Relating to Our Organization and Structure

- our organizational structure, including our status as a holding company;
- our ability to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
- we may not realize the anticipated benefits of the Internalization and we may be exposed to new risks and costs;

Risks Relating to Our Class A Ordinary Shares

- volatility of the market price of our Class A ordinary shares;
- our incorporation under English law;

Risks Relating to Taxation

- the effect of changes to tax legislation and our tax position;

General Risk Factors

- cyber-attacks, data breaches or other failures in information technology systems; and
- legal claims and proceedings that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Biopharmaceutical products are subject to sales risks.

Biopharmaceutical product sales may be lower than expected due to a number of reasons, including pricing pressures, insufficient demand, product competition, failure of clinical trials, delays or failures in obtaining marketing approval in one or more jurisdictions or for additional product indications, lack of market acceptance, changes in the marketer's strategic priorities, obsolescence, lack of coverage or insufficient reimbursement by healthcare programs or insurance plans, loss of patent protection, government regulations and other factors. Development-stage product candidates may also fail to reach the market. Unexpected side effects, safety or efficacy concerns may arise leading to product recalls, withdrawals, diminishing prescribing by physicians, declining reimbursement rates or sales, or litigation. As a result, payments of our royalties may be reduced, delayed or ceased, which could adversely affect our near-term financial performance, internal rates of return, returns on invested capital and returns on invested equity or long-term outlook.

The royalty market may not grow at the same rate as it has in the past, or at all, and we may not be able to acquire sufficient royalties to sustain the growth of our business.

We have historically grown our business by primarily acquiring royalties. However, we may not be able to identify and acquire a sufficient number of royalties, or royalties of sufficient scale, to invest the capital available to us at our targeted rate of capital deployment, which could prevent us from executing our growth strategy and negatively impact our business. Changes in the royalty market, including its structure, participants, growth rate, changes in preferred methods of financing and capital raising in the biopharmaceutical industry, or a reduction in the growth of the biopharmaceutical industry, could lead to diminished opportunities for us to acquire royalties, fewer royalties (or fewer royalties of significant scale) being available, or increased competition for royalties. Even if we continue to acquire royalties, they generally will not generate a meaningful return for several years, if at all, due to transaction structures, circumstances relating to the underlying products or other factors. As a result, we may not be able to continue to acquire royalties or otherwise grow our business as we have in the past, or at all.

Acquisitions of royalties from our investments in development-stage biopharmaceutical product candidates are subject to additional risks and uncertainties.

We acquire royalties on development-stage product candidates that have not yet received marketing approval by any regulatory authority or been commercialized. There can be no assurance that the FDA, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency ("MHRA"), the EMA, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency ("PMDA") or other regulatory authorities will approve such products or that such products will be brought to market on a timely basis or at all, the pricing or reimbursement of such products, if approved, or that the market will be receptive to such products. We have previously acquired royalties on development-stage product candidates for which clinical development was stopped for a number of reasons, including clinical trials failing to meet their primary endpoints. These failures have resulted in, and future failures could lead to, non-cash impairment charges or other investment write downs.

If the FDA, MHRA, the EMA, PMDA or other regulatory authority approves a development-stage product candidate that generates our royalties, the labeling, packaging, manufacturing, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. The subsequent discovery of previously unknown problems with the product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, may result in marketing restrictions or withdrawal from the market.

In addition, the developers of these development-stage product candidates may not be able to raise additional capital to continue their discovery, development and commercialization activities, which may cause them to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of their clinical trials or R&D programs. If other product developers introduce and market products that are more effective, safer or less expensive than the products that generate our royalties, or if such developers introduce their products prior to the competing products underlying our royalties, the products in which we have invested may not achieve commercial success and thereby result in diminished returns or reduced royalties for us, adversely affecting our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Further, the developers of such products may not have sales, marketing or distribution capabilities. If no sales, marketing or distribution arrangements can be made on acceptable terms or at all, the affected product may not be able to be successfully commercialized, which will result in a loss for us. Losses from such assets could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We intend to continue to provide capital to innovators to co-fund clinical development of a product candidate in exchange for a share of the future revenues of that asset and when we do so, we do not control its clinical development. In these situations, the innovators may not complete activities on schedule or in accordance with our expectations or in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, which could delay or prevent the development, approval, manufacturing or commercialization of the development-stage product candidate for which we have provided funding.

Uncertainty relating to development-stage product candidates makes it more difficult to develop accurate assumptions for our internal models, which may result in reduced royalties compared to our estimates. There can be no assurance that our assumptions around the likelihood of a development-stage product candidate's approval, expected pricing or achieving our forecasted sales will prove correct, that regulatory authorities will approve such development-stage product candidates, that such development-stage product candidates will be brought to market on a timely basis or at all, or that such products will achieve commercial success or result in royalties consistent with our estimates.

We may undertake strategic acquisitions of operating biopharmaceutical companies or acquire securities of biopharmaceutical companies. Our failure to realize the expected benefits of such acquisitions could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may acquire companies with significant royalty assets or where we believe we could create significant synthetic royalties. These acquired or created royalty assets may not perform as we project. Moreover, the acquisition of operating biopharmaceutical companies may expose us to liabilities not inherent in our other royalty acquisitions, such as direct exposure to product liability claims, high fixed costs or an expansion of our operations and expense structure, thereby potentially decreasing our profitability. The diversion of our management's attention and any delay or difficulties encountered in connection with any future acquisitions could result in the disruption of our on-going business operations. Despite our business, financial and legal due diligence efforts, we have limited experience in assessing opportunities to acquire operating businesses, and we ultimately may be unsuccessful in ascertaining or evaluating all risks associated with such acquisitions. Moreover, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financing to acquire any businesses or products, which may result in dilution for shareholders or the incurrence of indebtedness. As a result, acquisitions of operating biopharmaceutical companies could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may acquire securities issued by biopharmaceutical companies. Where we acquire equity securities as all or part of the consideration for business development activities, the value of those securities will fluctuate, and may depreciate. We will not control the companies in which we acquire securities, and we will have limited ability to determine management, operational decisions or policies. Further, such transactions may face risks and liabilities that due diligence efforts fail to discover, that are not disclosed to us, or that we inadequately assess. In addition, we may receive material non-public information about other companies. Where such information relates to a company whose equity securities we hold, we may be delayed or prevented from selling such securities when we would otherwise choose to do so, and such delay or prohibition may result in a loss or reduced gain on such securities.

We use leverage in connection with our capital deployment, which magnifies the potential for loss if the royalties we acquire do not generate sufficient income.

We finance a significant portion of our capital deployment with borrowed funds. The use of leverage creates an opportunity for an increased return but also increases the risk of loss if our assets do not generate sufficient cash flows. Our interest expense has increased in recent years. The interest expense and other costs associated with our borrowings may not be covered by our cash flow. In addition, leverage may inhibit our operating flexibility and reduce cash available for dividends or share repurchases.

Our level of indebtedness could limit our ability to respond to changing business conditions. The agreements governing our borrowings may impose operating and financial restrictions which could affect the number and size of the royalties that we may pursue. Therefore, no assurance can be given that we will be able to take advantage of favorable conditions or opportunities as a result of any restrictive covenants under our indebtedness. There can also be no assurance that additional debt financing, either to replace or increase existing debt financing, will be available when needed or on commercially reasonable terms.

Additional risks related to our leverage include:

- to the extent that interest rates at which we borrow increase, our borrowing costs will increase and our leveraging strategy will become more costly, which could lead to diminished Portfolio Cash Flow and net profits;
- we have to comply with various financial covenants in the agreements that govern our debt, including requirements to maintain certain leverage ratios and coverage ratios, which may affect our ability to achieve our business objectives;
- our ability to pay dividends or make share repurchases may be restricted;
- our royalties may be used as collateral for our borrowings; and
- in the event of a default under secured borrowings, if any, one or more of our creditors or their assignees could obtain control of our royalties and, in the event of a distressed sale, these creditors could dispose of these royalties for significantly less value than we could realize for them.

The success of our business depends on key members of our team.

We depend on the expertise, skill and network of business contacts of key members of our team, who evaluate, negotiate, structure, execute, monitor and service our assets. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service and coordination of our team. Although our executives must devote substantially all of their business time to managing us, unless otherwise approved by the board of directors, key members of our team may have other demands on their time, and we cannot assure you that they will continue to be actively involved in our business. The departure of any of these individuals or competing demands on their time could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our key professionals have relationships with participants in the biopharmaceutical industry, financial institutions and other professionals, which we rely upon to source potential asset acquisition opportunities. If our key professionals fail to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sources, we may not be able to grow our portfolio. In addition, we can offer no assurance that these relationships, even if maintained, will generate royalty acquisition opportunities.

There can be no assurance that the policies and procedures we have established to mitigate conflicts of interest will be effective.

There could be conflicts of interest between us and our personnel. Every senior executive is subject to a non-compete agreement that is effective for 18 months following termination of their employment for any reason. In addition, executives must devote substantially all of their time to us, unless otherwise approved by the board of directors. Despite this, the ability of our officers and employees to engage in other business activities may reduce the amount of time they spend working for us. For instance, Mr. Legorreta, our Chief Executive Officer, is also a co-founder of and has significant influence over Pharmakon Advisors, which manages BioPharma Credit PLC (LSE: BPCR) and other investment vehicles that collectively are leading providers of debt capital to the biopharmaceutical industry and he has a substantial investment in BioPharma Credit. In addition, Mr. Legorreta serves as the chairperson of ProKidney Corp.'s board of directors and he participates in foundations that receive and provide medical research funding. Even though he is involved with the companies and the foundations described above, among other organizations, Mr. Legorreta does not have any material constraints on the time he has available to devote to us. While Pharmakon may pursue similar investment opportunities, we believe that actual conflicts of interest are rare due to differing investment strategies, and the fact that royalty holders determine the type of transaction they seek. Under arrangements with Pharmakon, we may provide research, business development, legal, compliance, financial and administrative services to one another, and each party reimburses the other to the extent it provides materially more services than it receives.

To service our indebtedness and meet our other liquidity needs, we require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control. If we cannot generate the required cash, we may be unable to make the required payments under our indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2025, our total principal amount of our senior unsecured notes and borrowings under our term loan was \$9.2 billion. In addition to this indebtedness, we have up to \$1.8 billion of available revolving commitments under our Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below). Furthermore, on August 4, 2025, we entered into an uncommitted credit facility, which provides for borrowing capacity of up to \$350 million at the discretion of the lender thereunder. Except for RP Holdings and RP Manager, our subsidiaries that do not guarantee our indebtedness will have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay amounts due under our indebtedness or to make any funds available to pay those amounts, whether by dividend, distribution, loan or other payment. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to enable us to pay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs.

Absent sufficient cash flow and the ability to refinance, we may be forced to sell assets to make up for any shortfall in our payment obligations. However, the agreements governing our outstanding indebtedness limit our and our subsidiaries' ability to sell assets and also restrict the use of proceeds from such a sale. Accordingly, we may be unable to sell assets quickly enough or for sufficient amounts to meet our obligations on our indebtedness.

Our business is subject to interest rate, foreign exchange, inflation and banking industry risk.

We are subject to interest rate fluctuations through any borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility, Term Loan and through investments in money market accounts and marketable securities, the majority of which bear variable interest rates. If interest rates were to increase, our borrowing costs may increase and our leverage strategy may become more costly, which could reduce Portfolio Cash Flow and net profits. If interest rates were to decrease, returns on our investments in money market accounts and marketable securities may decrease.

Certain products pay royalties in currencies other than U.S. dollars, which creates foreign currency risk primarily with respect to the Euro, Canadian dollar, British pound, Swiss franc and Japanese yen, as our functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. In addition, our results of operations are subject to foreign currency exchange risk through transactional exposure resulting from movements in exchange rates between the time we recognize income on financial royalty assets and the time at which the transaction settles, or we receive the royalty payment. Because we are entitled to royalties on worldwide sales for various products, there is an underlying exposure to foreign currency as the marketer converts payment amounts from local currencies to U.S. dollars using a quarterly average exchange rate. Therefore, cash received may differ from the estimated amount we expected to receive based on fluctuations in currency.

We are also subject to risks and uncertainties caused by significant events with macroeconomic impacts, including, but not limited to geopolitical events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict, conflicts in the Middle East, tensions between China and Taiwan, trade and other international disputes, including new or increased tariffs and other barriers to trade, rising inflation and interest rates, monetary policy changes, financial services sector instability, recessions, global pandemics, significant natural disasters and foreign currency fluctuations. Changes in the value of currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, or high inflation in countries using a currency other than the U.S. dollar, can impact our revenues, costs and expenses and our financial guidance.

Information available to us about the biopharmaceutical products underlying the royalties we buy may be limited and therefore our ability to analyze each product and its potential future cash flow may be similarly limited.

We may have limited information concerning the products generating the royalties we are evaluating for acquisition. Often, the information we have regarding products following our acquisition of a royalty may be limited to the information that is available in the public domain. Therefore, there may be material information that relates to such products that we would like to know but do not have and may not be able to obtain. For example, we may not have access to the results of studies conducted by marketers of the products or others or the nature or amount of any complaints from doctors or users of such products. In addition, the market data that we obtain independently may also prove to be incomplete or incorrect. Due to these and other factors, the actual cash flow from a royalty may be significantly lower than the amounts we estimate, which could negatively impact our internal rates of return, return on invested capital and return on invested equity.

Our future income is dependent upon numerous royalty-specific assumptions and, if these assumptions prove not to be accurate, we may not achieve our expected rates of returns.

Our business model is based on multiple-year internal and external forecasts regarding product sales and numerous product-specific assumptions in connection with each royalty acquisition, including where we have limited information regarding the product. There can be no assurance that the assumptions underlying our financial models, including those regarding product pricing, reimbursement rates or sales, competition, patent expirations, exclusivity terms, license terms or license terminations for the products underlying our portfolio, are accurate. These assumptions involve a significant element of subjective judgment and may be, and in the past have been, adversely affected by post-acquisition changes in market conditions and other factors affecting the underlying product. The risks relating to these assumptions are exacerbated for development-stage product candidates due to the uncertainties around their development, labeling, regulatory approval, commercialization timing, anticipated pricing, manufacturing and supply, competing products or related factors. Our assumptions regarding the financial stability or operational or marketing capabilities of the partner obligated to pay us royalties may also prove, and in the past have proven, to be incorrect. Due to these and other factors, the assets in our current portfolio or future assets may not generate expected returns or returns in line with our historical financial performance or in the time periods we expect or at all, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operation.

We make assumptions regarding the royalty duration for terms that are not contractually fixed, and a shortened royalty term could result in a reduction in the effective interest rate, a decline in income from royalties, significant reductions in royalty payments compared to expectations, or a permanent impairment.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), we classify most royalty assets that we acquire as financial assets that are measured at amortized cost using the prospective effective interest method described in ASC 835-30. The effective interest rate is calculated by forecasting the expected cash flows to be received over the life of the asset relative to the initial invested amount, net of any purchased receivables. A critical component of such forecast is our assumptions regarding duration of the royalty.

The royalty duration is important for purposes of accurately measuring interest income over the life of a royalty. In making assumptions around the royalty duration for terms that are not contractually fixed, we consider the strength of existing patent protection, expected entry of generics, geographical exclusivity periods and potential patent term extensions tied to the underlying product.

The duration of a royalty usually varies on a country-by-country basis and can be based on a number of factors, such as patent expiration dates, whether the product is sold singly or in combination, regulatory exclusivity, years from first commercial sale of the patent-protected product, the entry of competing generic or biosimilar products, or other terms set out in the contracts governing the royalty. It is common for royalty durations to expire earlier or later than anticipated due to unforeseen positive or negative developments over time, including with respect to the granting of patents and patent term extensions, the invalidation of patents, claims of patent misuse, litigation between the party controlling the patents and third party challengers of the patents, the ability of third parties to design around or circumvent valid patents, the granting of regulatory exclusivity periods or extensions, timing for the arrival of generic or biosimilar competitor products, changes to legal or regulatory regimes affecting intellectual property rights or the regulation of pharmaceutical products, product life cycles, and industry consolidations.

If an unexpected shortening of a royalty term were to occur, it could result in a reduction in the effective interest rate for the asset, a decline in income from royalties, a significant reduction in royalty receipts compared to expectations, or a permanent impairment.

Most of our royalties are classified as financial assets that are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method as a result of which our GAAP results of operations can be volatile and unpredictable.

In accordance with GAAP, most of the royalty assets we acquire are treated as investments in cash flow streams and are thus classified as financial assets. Under this classification, our financial royalty assets are treated as having a yield component that resembles loans measured at amortized cost under the effective interest accounting methodology. Under this accounting methodology, we calculate the effective interest rate on each financial royalty asset using a forecast of the expected cash flows to be received over the life of the financial royalty asset relative to the initial acquisition price. The yield, which is calculated at the end of each reporting period and applied prospectively, is then recognized via accretion into our income at the effective rate of return over the expected life of the financial royalty asset.

As a result of the non-cash charges associated with the application of the effective interest method accounting methodology, our income statement activity in respect of many of our royalties can be volatile and unpredictable. Small declines in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts over a long time horizon can result in an immediate non-cash income statement expense recognition, even though the applicable cash inflows will not be realized for many years into the future. For example, in late 2014 we acquired our royalty on the cystic fibrosis franchise, which is classified as a financial royalty asset. Beginning in the second quarter of 2015, declines in near-term sales forecasts of sell-side equity research analysts caused us to recognize non-cash provision expense and build up a corresponding cumulative allowance which reduced the gross balance for this financial royalty asset. Over the course of the next 10 quarters, we recognized non-cash provision expense as a result of these changes in forecasts, including a non-cash expense of \$743.2 million in 2016, ultimately reaching a peak cumulative allowance of \$1.30 billion by September 30, 2017 related to this financial royalty asset. With the approval of the Vertex triple combination therapy, Trikafta, in October 2019, sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts increased to reflect the larger addressable market and the extension of the expected duration of the Trikafta royalty. While small reductions in the cumulative allowance for the cystic fibrosis franchise were recognized as provision income in 2017 and 2018, there remained a \$1.10 billion cumulative allowance that was fully reduced by recognizing non-cash provision income of \$1.10 billion in 2019 as a result of an increase in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts associated with the Trikafta approval. Despite the growth in royalty receipts following the approval of Trikafta, the financial statement impact caused by the application of the effective interest accounting methodology could result in a negative perception of our results in a given period.

Our reliance on a limited number of products may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Although our current asset portfolio includes royalties relating to over 35 marketed products, the top five product franchises accounted for 61% of our Royalty Receipts in the year ended December 31, 2025. In addition, our asset portfolio may not be fully diversified by geographic region or other factors. Any significant deterioration in the cash flows from the top products in our asset portfolio could negatively impact our internal rates of return, return on invested capital and return on invested equity, which could, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We face competition in acquiring royalties and locating suitable royalties to acquire.

There are a limited number of suitable and attractive opportunities to acquire high-quality royalties. Competition to acquire such royalties is significant and may increase. We compete with a broad range of potential acquirers, including biopharmaceutical companies that market the products on which royalties are paid, investment vehicles and other pools of capital, financial institutions, institutional investors, including sovereign wealth and pension funds, and other market participants. These competitors may be able to access lower cost capital, may be larger than us, may have relationships that provide them access to opportunities before us, or may be willing to acquire royalties for lower projected returns than we are.

Biopharmaceutical products are subject to substantial competition.

The biopharmaceutical industry is a highly competitive and rapidly evolving industry. The length of any product's commercial life cannot be predicted with certainty. One or more products on which we are entitled to a royalty may be rendered obsolete or non-competitive by new or alternate products or improvements made to existing products on which we are not entitled to a royalty, either by the current marketer of such products or by another marketer. Current marketers of products may undertake these development efforts in order to improve their products or to avoid paying our royalty. Competition, obsolescence or governmental and regulatory action or healthcare policy changes could significantly affect the revenues, including royalty-related revenues, of the products which generate our royalties.

Competitive factors affecting the market position and success of each product include:

- safety, side effect profile, effectiveness and market acceptance;
- price, including third-party insurance reimbursement policies;
- timing, introduction and marketer support of the product;
- efficacy and execution of marketing and commercialization strategy;
- manufacturing, supply and distribution;
- governmental regulation and policy, including price caps;
- availability of lower-cost generics or biosimilars or alternative treatments;
- intellectual property protection and exclusivity;
- treatment innovations that eliminate or minimize the need for a product; and
- product liability claims.

Products on which we have a royalty receivable or other interest may be rendered obsolete or non-competitive by new or alternate products, including generics or biosimilars, improvements on existing products, marketing or commercialization strategies, or governmental or regulatory action. In addition, as biopharmaceutical companies increasingly devote significant resources to innovate next-generation products and therapies, products on which we have a royalty may become unattractive to commercialize or obsolete. If a product's market acceptance is diminished or it is withdrawn from the market, continuing payments with respect to biopharmaceutical products will decrease or potentially cease, which may affect our ability to realize the benefits of the royalty receivable or other interest in such product and may result in us incurring asset impairment charges. Further, any product for which we have a royalty receivable or other interest that competes with an approved product must demonstrate compelling advantages in efficacy, convenience, tolerability and safety in order to overcome price competition and to be commercially successful. Many approved drugs are well established therapies and are widely accepted by physicians, patients and third-party payors. Insurers and other third-party payors may also encourage the use of generic or alternate products. Any of these developments could adversely affect products on which we have a royalty, and consequently could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Marketers of products that generate our royalties are outside of our control.

In the case of our royalty receivables, our cash flow consists primarily of payments supported by royalties paid by marketers. These marketers may have interests that are different from our interests. For example, these marketers may be motivated to maximize their overall income by allocating resources to other products and, in the future, may decide to focus less attention on the products generating our royalties or by allocating resources to develop products that do not generate royalties to us. There can be no assurance that any marketer or person with whom the marketer has a working relationship has adequate resources or motivation to continue to produce, market and sell the products generating our royalties. Aside from any limited audit rights relating to the activities of the marketers that we may have in certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of our arrangements with the licensor, we do not have oversight rights with respect to the marketers' operations and do not have rights allowing us to direct their operations or strategy nor do our agreements contain performance standards for their operations. The calculation of the royalty payments is subject to and dependent upon the adequacy and accuracy of our counterparties' sales and accounting functions.

While we may be able to receive certain information relating to sales of products through the exercise of audit rights and review of royalty reports we receive from the licensor, such information may be received many months following our recognition of the royalty revenue, may require us to adjust our royalty revenues in later periods and may require expense on our part.

We have limited information on the marketers' operations. We will not have the right to review or receive certain information relating to products that the marketers may have, including the results of any studies conducted by the marketers or others, or complaints from doctors or users of products. The market performance of the products generating our royalties may therefore be diminished by any number of factors relating to the marketers that are outside of our control.

The marketers of biopharmaceutical products are, generally, entirely responsible for the ongoing regulatory approval, commercialization, manufacturing and marketing of products.

Generally, the holders of royalties on products have granted exclusive regulatory approval, commercialization, manufacturing and marketing rights to the marketers of such products. The marketers generally have full control over those efforts and sole discretion to determine the extent and priority of the resources they will commit to their program for a product. Accordingly, the successful commercialization of a product depends on the marketer's efforts and is beyond our control. If a marketer does not devote adequate resources to the ongoing development, regulatory approval, commercialization and manufacture of a product, or if a marketer engages in illegal or otherwise unauthorized practices, the product's sales may not generate sufficient royalties, or the product's sales may be suspended, and consequently, could adversely affect our business. In addition, if marketers of biopharmaceutical products decide to discontinue product programs or we believe the commercial prospects of assets have been reduced, we may recognize material non-cash impairment charges related to the financial royalty asset associated with those programs or assets.

License agreements relating to products may, in some instances, be unilaterally terminated or disputes may arise which may affect our royalties.

License agreements relating to the products generating our royalties may be terminated, which may adversely affect sales of such products and therefore the payments we receive. For example, under certain license agreements, marketers retain the right to unilaterally terminate the agreements with the licensors. When the last patent covering a product expires or is otherwise invalidated in a country, a marketer may be economically motivated to terminate its license agreement, either in whole or with respect to such country, in order to terminate its payment and other obligations. In the event of any such termination, a licensor may no longer receive all of the payments it expected to receive from the licensee and may also be unable to find another company to continue developing and commercializing the product on the same or similar terms as those under the license agreement that has been terminated.

In addition, license agreements may fail to provide significant protection for the licensor in case of the licensee's failure to perform or in the event of disputes. License agreements which relate to the products underlying our royalties are complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what the licensor believes to be the scope of its rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or decrease the licensee's financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, any of which could in turn impact the value of our royalties and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. If a marketer were to default on its obligations under a license agreement, the licensor's remedy may be limited either to terminating certain licenses related to certain countries or to generally terminate the license agreement with respect to such country. In such cases, we may not have the right to seek to enforce the rights of the licensor and we may be required to rely on the resources and willingness of the licensor to enforce its rights against the licensee.

In any of these situations, if the expected payments under the license agreements do not materialize, this could result in a significant loss to us and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The insolvency of a marketer could adversely affect our receipt of cash flows on the related royalties that we hold.

If a marketer were to become insolvent and seek to reorganize under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the U.S. Code, as amended, or the Bankruptcy Code, or liquidate under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code (or foreign equivalent), such event could delay or impede the payment of the amounts due under a license agreement, pending a resolution of the insolvency proceeding. Any unpaid royalty payments due for the period prior to the filing of the bankruptcy proceeding would be unsecured claims against the marketer, which might not be paid in full or at all. While royalty payments due for periods after the filing may qualify as administrative expenses entitled to a higher priority, the actual payment of such post-filing royalty payments could be delayed for a substantial period of time and might not be in the full amount due under the license agreement. The licensor would be prevented by the automatic stay in the bankruptcy proceeding from taking any action to enforce its rights without the permission of the bankruptcy court. In addition, the marketer could elect to reject the license agreement, which would require the licensor to undertake a new effort to market the applicable product with another distributor. Such proceedings could adversely affect the ability of a payor to make payments with respect to a royalty, and could consequently adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Unsuccessful attempts to acquire new royalties could result in significant costs, divert management attention and adversely affect our ability to pursue other investment opportunities.

The evaluation of each potential royalty acquisition and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements requires substantial management time and attention and results in substantial costs for accountants, attorneys, consultants and other advisors. If a decision is made not to complete a specific acquisition, the costs incurred for the proposed transaction would not be recoverable from a third party. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached relating to a specific target asset, we may fail to consummate the acquisition for any number of reasons, including, in the case of an acquisition of a royalty through a business combination with a public company, approval by the target company's public shareholders. Unsuccessful attempts to acquire new royalties could result in significant costs, inefficient use of management's time and potential reputational harm. The diversion of management attention and financial resources could adversely affect our ability to evaluate or complete other investments.

The products that generate our royalties are subject to uncertainty related to healthcare reimbursement policies, managed care considerations, pricing pressures and the regulation of the healthcare industry.

In both U.S. and non-U.S. markets, sales of biopharmaceutical products, and the success of such products, depends in part on governmental regulation and the availability and extent of coverage and reimbursement from third-party payors, including government healthcare programs in addition to private insurance plans.

In the United States, pharmaceutical pricing is subject to increasing government regulation, public scrutiny and policy initiatives. For example, initiatives toward "most favored nation" (MFN) drug pricing in the United States could lead to decreased drug pricing or the drug pricing provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") which require manufacturers of select drugs to engage in a process to establish negotiated Medicare prices. It is unknown what form any future changes or any law would take under the Trump administration. In addition, the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended (the "ACA") established a major expansion of healthcare coverage, financed in part by several new rebates, discounts and taxes that had a significant effect on the expenses and profitability on the companies that manufacture the products that generate our royalties.

Other U.S. federal or state legislative or regulatory action or policy efforts could adversely affect the healthcare industry, including, among others, additional transparency and limitations related to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, general budget control actions, changes in patent laws, changing interpretations of competition law, exercise by the government of march-in rights in respect of government funded innovations, the importation of prescription drugs from outside the United States at prices that are regulated by governments of various foreign countries, revisions to reimbursement of biopharmaceutical products under government programs, restrictions on U.S. direct-to-consumer advertising or limitations on interactions with healthcare professionals. No assurances can be provided that these laws and regulations will not adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Continued intense public scrutiny of the price of drugs, together with government and payor dynamics, may limit the ability of producers and marketers to set or adjust the price of products based on their value. There can be no assurance that new or proposed products will be considered cost-effective or that adequate third-party reimbursement will be available to enable the producer or marketer of such product to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return. These pricing pressures may adversely affect our current royalties and the attractiveness of future acquisitions of royalties.

Outside the United States, numerous major markets, including the EU, UK, Japan and China, have pervasive government regulation of healthcare and government involvement in funding healthcare, and, in that regard, fix the pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products. Consequently, in those markets, the products generating our royalties are subject to government decision-making and budgetary actions.

In addition, many of the products in our portfolio benefit from regulatory exclusivity. If, in an effort to regulate pricing, regulatory exclusivity is not maintained, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely impacted.

The biopharmaceutical industry may be negatively affected by federal government deficit reduction policies, which could reduce the value of the royalties that we hold.

In an effort to contain the U.S. federal deficit, the biopharmaceutical industry could be considered a potential source of savings via legislative proposals. Government action to reduce U.S. federal spending on entitlement programs, including Medicare, Medicaid or other publicly funded or subsidized health programs, or to lower drug spending, may affect payment for the products that generate our royalties. These and any other cost controls or any significant additional taxes or fees that may be imposed on the biopharmaceutical industry as part of deficit reduction efforts could reduce cash flows from our royalties and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Sales of products that generate our royalties are subject to regulatory approvals and actions in the United States and foreign jurisdictions that could harm our business.

The procedures to approve biopharmaceutical products for commercialization vary among countries and can involve additional testing and time. Such procedures may include on-site inspections by regulatory authorities at clinical trial sites or manufacturing facilities, which inspections may be delayed. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries, and approval by one foreign regulatory authority does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other foreign countries or by the FDA. The foreign regulatory approval process may include all of the risks associated with obtaining FDA approval and many include additional risks, such as pricing approval.

There can be no assurance that any of these regulatory approvals will be granted or not be revoked or restricted in a manner that would adversely affect the sales of such products and on the ability of payors to make payments with respect to such royalties to us.

The manufacture and distribution of a biopharmaceutical product may be interrupted by regulatory agencies or supplier deficiencies.

The manufacture of products generating our royalties is typically complex and is highly regulated. In particular, biopharmaceutical products are manufactured in specialized facilities that require the approval of, and ongoing regulation by, the FDA in the United States and, if manufactured outside of the United States, both the FDA and non-U.S. regulatory agencies, such as the MHRA and the EMA. With respect to a product, to the extent that operational standards set by such agencies are not adhered to, manufacturing facilities may be closed or production interrupted until such time as any deficiencies noted by such agencies are remedied. Any such closure or interruption may interrupt, for an indefinite period of time, the manufacture and distribution of a product and therefore the cash flows from the related biopharmaceutical asset may be significantly less than expected.

In addition, manufacturers of a product may rely on third parties for selected aspects of product development, such as packaging or to supply bulk raw material used in the manufacture of such product. In the United States, the FDA requires that all suppliers of pharmaceutical bulk materials and all manufacturers of pharmaceuticals for sale in or from the United States adhere to the FDA's current "Good Manufacturing Practice" regulations and guidelines and similar requirements that exist in jurisdictions outside the United States. Marketers of biopharmaceutical products generally rely on a small number of key, highly specialized suppliers, manufacturers and packagers. Any interruptions, however minimal, in the operation of these manufacturing and packaging facilities could adversely affect production and product sales and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Product liability claims may diminish the returns on biopharmaceutical products.

The developer, manufacturer or marketer of a product could become subject to product liability claims. A product liability claim, regardless of its merits, could adversely affect the sales of the product and the amount of any related royalty payments and could even adversely affect the ability of a payor to make payments with respect to a royalty.

Although we believe that we will not bear responsibility in the event of a product liability claim against the developer, manufacturer, marketer or other seller of a product that generates our royalty, any such product liability claims against us could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are typically not involved in maintaining, enforcing and defending patent rights on products that generate our royalties.

Our right to receive royalties generally depends on the existence of valid and enforceable claims of registered or issued patents in the United States and elsewhere in the world. The products on which we receive payments are dependent on patent protection and on the fact that the manufacturing, marketing and selling of such products do not infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate intellectual property rights of third parties. Typically, we have no ability to control the prosecution, maintenance, enforcement or defense of patent rights, but must rely on the willingness and ability of our partners or their marketers to do so. There can be no assurance that these third parties will vigorously prosecute, maintain, enforce or defend such rights. Even if such third parties seek to prosecute, maintain, enforce or defend such rights, they may not be successful.

The patent position of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies generally is highly uncertain, involves complex legal and factual questions and has been the subject of much litigation. Furthermore, changes in patent laws or interpretation of patent laws in the United States and in other jurisdictions could increase the uncertainties surrounding the successful prosecution of patent applications and the successful enforcement or defense of issued patents by our partners, all of which could diminish the value of patent protection relating to the biopharmaceutical assets. As a result, the issuance, scope, validity, enforceability and commercial value of the patent rights of our partners and their marketers are highly uncertain. In addition, such third parties' pending and future patent applications may not result in patents being issued which protect their products, development-stage product candidates and technologies or which effectively prevent others from commercializing competitive products, development-stage product candidates and technologies. Moreover, the coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before the patent is issued, and its scope can be reinterpreted after issuance.

Even if the patent applications our partners and their marketers license or own do issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide them with any meaningful protection, prevent competitors or other third parties from competing with them or otherwise provide them with any competitive advantage. Competitors or other third parties may be able to circumvent patents of our partners and their marketers by developing similar or alternative products in a non-infringing manner. The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability, and may be challenged in the courts or patent offices in the United States and abroad. Such challenges may result in loss of exclusivity or in patent claims being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable, which could limit the ability of our partners and their marketers from preventing others from using or commercializing similar or identical technology and products, or limit the duration of the patent protection of their products, development-stage product candidates and technologies.

Any loss or reduction in the scope or duration of patent protection for any product that generates our royalties, or any failure to successfully prosecute, maintain, enforce or defend any patents that protect any such product may result in a decrease in the sales of such product and any associated royalties payable to us. Any such event would adversely affect the ability of the payor to make payments of royalties to us or may otherwise reduce the value of our royalties, and could consequently adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In cases where our contractual arrangements with our partner permit us to do so, we could participate in patent suits brought by third parties but this could result in substantial litigation costs, divert management's attention from our core business and there can be no assurance that such suits would be successful.

The existence of third-party patents in relation to products may result in additional costs for the marketer and reduce the amount of royalties paid to us.

The commercial success of a product depends, in part, on avoiding infringement, misappropriation or other violations of the intellectual property rights and proprietary technologies of others. Third-party issued patents or patent applications claiming subject matter necessary or useful to manufacture and market a product could exist or issue in the future. Such third-party patents or patent applications may include claims directed to the composition, manufacturing, mechanism of action, dosing or other unique features of a product. There can be no assurance that a license would be available to marketers for such subject matter if such infringement were to exist or, if offered, would be offered on reasonable or commercially feasible terms. Without such a license, it may be possible for third parties to assert infringement or other intellectual property claims against the marketer of such product based on such patents or other intellectual property rights.

Even if the marketer was able to obtain a license to the intellectual property rights and proprietary technologies of others, it could be non-exclusive, thereby giving its competitors and other third parties access to the same technologies. In addition, if a marketer of a product that generates our royalties is required to obtain a license from a third party, the marketer may, in some instances, have the right to offset the licensing and royalty payments to such third party against royalties that would be owed to our partner, which may ultimately reduce the value of our royalty interest. An adverse outcome in infringement or other intellectual property-related proceedings could subject a marketer to significant liabilities to third parties, require disputed rights to be licensed from third parties or require the marketer to cease or modify its manufacturing, marketing and distribution of any affected product, any of which could reduce the amount of cash flow generated by the affected products and any associated royalties payable to us and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Disclosure of trade secrets of marketers of products could negatively affect the competitive position of the products underlying our biopharmaceutical assets.

The marketers of the products that generate our royalties depend, in part, on trade secrets, know-how and technology, which are not protected by patents, to maintain the products' competitive position. This information is typically protected through confidentiality agreements with parties that have access to such information, such as collaborative partners, licensors, employees and consultants. Any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose the confidential information or competitors might independently develop or learn of the information in some other way, which could harm the competitive position of the products and therefore reduce the amount of cash flow generated by our royalties.

Our board of directors may make decisions with respect to the cash generated from our operations that may result in our not paying dividends or not repurchasing our ordinary shares.

Our board of directors is under no obligation to pay dividends, make distributions or repurchase our ordinary shares and it may decide to use cash to fund asset acquisitions or operations in lieu of paying dividends, making distributions or repurchasing our ordinary shares. We will pay Equity Performance Awards to Mr. Legorreta and certain employees based on our Net Economic Profit regardless of whether any dividends are paid to our shareholders or any ordinary shares are repurchased. Our board of directors' decisions with respect to our cash may result in our not paying dividends or not repurchasing our ordinary shares. Our board of directors' decisions with respect to dividends or repurchases of ordinary shares may adversely affect the market price of our Class A ordinary shares. If we generate positive income, but pay limited or no dividends, holders of Class A ordinary shares may have tax liability on their income in excess of the actual cash dividends received by such holders.

The royalties that we acquire may fall outside the biopharmaceutical industry, and any such assets, and the cash flows therefrom, may not resemble the assets in our current portfolio.

We have discretion as to the types of assets that we may acquire. While we expect to acquire assets that primarily fall within the biopharmaceutical industry, we are not obligated to do so and may acquire other types of assets that are peripheral to or outside of the biopharmaceutical industry. Consequently, our asset acquisitions in the future, and the cash flows from such assets, may not resemble those of the assets in our current portfolio. We may have limited experience acquiring assets that are peripheral to or outside of the biopharmaceutical industry. There can be no assurance that assets acquired in the future will have returns similar to the returns expected of the assets in our current portfolio or be profitable at all.

Risks Relating to Our Organization and Structure

We are a holding company and rely on cash generated by our subsidiaries to meet our financial obligations.

We are a holding company with no material direct operations. Our principal asset is our controlling equity interest in RP Holdings. As a result, we depend on loans, dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and to pay dividends, make distributions to our shareholders and repurchase shares. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and may be subject to contractual, legal, regulatory, financial or other restrictions that limit their ability to provide funds to us. If the cash we receive from our subsidiaries is insufficient to meet our financial obligations, we may be required to raise additional funds through the incurrence of debt, the issuance of equity or the sale of assets. However, there is no assurance that we would be able to obtain such financing on acceptable terms, or at all. Any limitation on the ability our subsidiaries to pay dividends or otherwise make funds available to us could adversely affect our business, financial condition and ability to pay dividends, make distributions to our shareholders or repurchase shares.

Our structure will result in tax distributions as a result of the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest.

RP Holdings is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and has owners that are subject to U.S. federal income taxation. RP Holdings is required to make distributions of cash to the direct owner or beneficial owners of the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest to cover such owner's taxes, calculated using an assumed tax rate that is generally uniform for all recipients regardless of their individual tax status. The cash used by RP Holdings to satisfy these tax distribution obligations will not be available for reinvestment in our business, dividends or share repurchases.

Our ability to pay periodic dividends to our shareholders or make share repurchases may be limited by applicable provisions of English law and contractual restrictions and obligations.

Under English law, we will only be able to declare dividends, make distributions or repurchase shares (other than out of the proceeds of a new issuance of shares for that purpose) out of profits available for distribution. Profits available for distribution are accumulated, realized profits, to the extent that they have not been previously utilized by distribution or capitalization, less its accumulated, realized losses, to the extent that they have not been previously written off in a reduction or reorganization of capital duly made. The amount of our distributable reserves is a cumulative calculation. We may be profitable in a single financial year but unable to pay a dividend or make share repurchases if our accumulated, realized profits do not offset all previous years' accumulated, realized losses. Additionally, we may only make a distribution if our net assets are not less than the amount of our aggregate called-up share capital and undistributable reserves, and if, and to the extent that, the distribution does not reduce the amount of those assets to less than that aggregate.

Subject to the terms of our indebtedness or other contractual obligations, the approval and payment of any interim dividends are at the sole discretion of our board of directors, which may change our dividend policy at any time, and the payment of any final dividends will be subject to majority approval by holders of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares and in each case will be paid out of profits available for that purpose under English law. Our Articles of Association authorize the board of directors to approve interim dividends without shareholder approval to the extent that such dividends appear justified by profits available for such purpose. The board of directors may also recommend final dividends be approved and declared by shareholders at an annual general meeting. No such dividend may exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors.

There can be no assurance that any dividends, whether quarterly or otherwise, will or can be paid or that any shares will or can be repurchased. Whether we pay dividends to our shareholders or make share repurchases depends on a number of factors, including among other things, general economic and business conditions, our strategic plans and prospects, our business and acquisition opportunities, our financial condition or results of operations, working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and obligations, including fulfilling our current and future capital commitments, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions, other restrictions and implications on the payment of dividends by us to our shareholders or making any share repurchases and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant.

A shareholder who receives a distribution under circumstances where he or she knows or has reasonable grounds for believing that the distribution is unlawful in the circumstances is obliged to repay such distribution (or that part of it, as the case may be) to us.

If we were determined to be an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We intend to conduct our business so as not to become regulated as an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act. An entity generally will be determined to be an investment company for purposes of the U.S. Investment Company Act if, absent an applicable exemption, (i) it is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or (ii) it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the ICA 40% Test.

We do not hold ourselves out as being engaged primarily, or propose to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, and believe that we are not engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. We believe that, for U.S. Investment Company Act purposes, we are engaged primarily, through one or more of our subsidiaries, in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring certain obligations that represent part or all of the sales price of merchandise. Our subsidiaries that are so engaged rely on Section 3(c)(5)(A) of the U.S. Investment Company Act, which, as interpreted by the SEC staff, requires each such subsidiary to invest at least 55% of its assets in “notes, drafts, acceptances, open accounts receivable, and other obligations representing part or all of the sales price of merchandise, insurance, and services,” which we refer to as the ICA Exception Qualifying Assets.

In a no-action letter, dated August 13, 2010, to our predecessor, the SEC staff promulgated an interpretation that royalty interests that entitle an issuer to collect royalty receivables that are directly based on the sales price of specific biopharmaceutical assets that use intellectual property covered by specific license agreements are ICA Exception Qualifying Assets under Section 3(c)(5)(A). We rely on this no-action letter for the position that royalty receivables relating to biopharmaceutical assets that we hold are ICA Exception Qualifying Assets under Section 3(c)(5)(A) and Section 3(c)(6), which is described below.

To ensure that we are not obligated to register as an investment company, we must not exceed the thresholds provided by the ICA 40% Test. For purposes of the ICA 40% Test, the term investment securities does not include U.S. government securities or securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the U.S. Investment Company Act, such as majority-owned subsidiaries that rely on Section 3(c)(5)(A). We also may rely on Section 3(c)(6), which, based on SEC staff interpretations, requires us to invest, either directly or through majority-owned subsidiaries, at least 55% of our assets in, as relevant here, businesses relying on Section 3(c)(5)(A). Therefore, the assets that we and our subsidiaries hold and acquire are limited by the provisions of the U.S. Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

If the SEC or its staff in the future adopts a contrary interpretation to that provided in the no-action letter to our predecessor or otherwise restricts the conclusions in the SEC staff’s no-action letter such that royalty interests are no longer treated as ICA Exception Qualifying Assets for purposes of Section 3(c)(5)(A) and Section 3(c)(6), or the SEC or its staff in the future determines that the no-action letter does not apply to some or all types of royalty receivables relating to biopharmaceutical assets, our business will be materially and adversely affected. In particular, we would be required either to convert to a corporation formed under the laws of the United States or a state thereof (which would likely result in our being subject to U.S. federal corporate income taxation) and to register as an investment company, or to stop all business activities in the United States until such time as the SEC grants an application to register us as an investment company formed under non-U.S. law. It is unlikely that such an application would be granted and, even if it were, requirements imposed by the Investment Company Act, including limitations on our capital structure, our ability to transact business with affiliates and our ability to compensate key employees, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted. Our ceasing to qualify for an exemption from registration as an investment company could materially and adversely affect the value of our Class A ordinary shares and our ability to pay dividends in respect of our Class A ordinary shares.

Equity Performance Awards may create incentives that are not fully aligned with the interests of our shareholders.

Subject to certain conditions, at the end of each fiscal quarter, Mr. Legorreta and certain employees are entitled to a distribution in the form of equity from RP Holdings in respect of each portfolio equal to 20% of the Net Economic Profit (defined as the aggregate cash receipts for all new portfolio investments in such portfolio less Total Expenses (defined as interest expense, operating expense and recovery of acquisition cost in respect of such portfolio)) for such portfolio for the applicable measuring period (the “Equity Performance Awards”). The right to Equity Performance Awards may create an incentive to make riskier or more speculative asset acquisitions. In addition, we may incur more debt, finance additional asset acquisitions or otherwise use more leverage in connection with asset acquisitions, as generally the use of leverage can increase the rate of return on an investment and therefore our profits. Under certain circumstances, the use of borrowed money may pose higher risks for our business or increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor our shareholders. In addition, there is no correlation between our profits and the obligation of our board of directors to pay dividends to shareholders. Consequently, shareholders may receive limited or no dividends while Mr. Legorreta and certain employees remain entitled to Equity Performance Awards that may be substantial. Further, even though Equity Performance Awards are payable on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis (with portfolios comprised of investments made during sequential two-year periods) in order to reduce the risks that we will pay Equity Performance Awards on individual investments even though our overall portfolio of investments is not performing well, Equity Performance Awards may nevertheless be payable when our overall portfolio of investments is not performing as well as the individual portfolios that are used as the basis for measuring the Equity Performance Awards.

Operational risks may disrupt our businesses, result in losses or limit our growth.

We rely heavily on financial, accounting, information technology and data processing systems, including systems operated by our current and future collaborators, contractors or consultants. Such systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, data corruption, cybersecurity incidents, unauthorized access, natural disasters, pandemics, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failures. If any of these events occur and such systems do not operate properly or are disabled or if there is any unauthorized disclosure of data, whether as a result of tampering, a breach of network security systems, a cybersecurity vulnerability or attack or otherwise, we could suffer substantial financial loss, increased costs, a disruption of our business, loss of trade secrets or other proprietary information, liability to us, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Furthermore, federal, state and international laws and regulations relating to data privacy and protection, such as the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation and the California Consumer Privacy Act, can expose us to enforcement actions and investigations by regulatory authorities, and potentially result in regulatory penalties and significant legal liability, if our information technology security efforts or data privacy and protection compliance efforts fail. In addition, we operate a business that is highly dependent on information systems and technology. Our information systems and technology may not continue to be able to accommodate our growth, and the cost of maintaining such systems may increase. Such a failure to accommodate growth, or an increase in costs related to such information systems, could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

A disaster or a disruption in the public infrastructure that supports our business, including a disruption involving electronic communications or other services used by us or third parties with whom we conduct business, could adversely affect our ability to continue to operate our business without interruption. Our disaster recovery programs may not be sufficient to mitigate the harm that may result from such a disaster or disruption. In addition, insurance and other safeguards might only partially reimburse us for our losses, if at all.

In addition, sustaining our growth may require us to commit additional management, operational and financial resources to identify new professionals to join the team and to maintain appropriate operational and financial systems to adequately support expansion. Since the market for hiring talented professionals is competitive, we may not be able to grow at the pace we desire.

We are subject to the U.K. Bribery Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-corruption laws, as well as export control laws, import and customs laws, trade and economic sanctions laws and other laws governing our operations.

Our operations are subject to anti-corruption laws, including the U.K. Bribery Act 2010 (“Bribery Act”), the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended the (“FCPA”), the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. §201, the U.S. Travel Act, and other anti-corruption laws that apply in countries where we do business. The Bribery Act, the FCPA and these other laws generally prohibit us and our employees and intermediaries from authorizing, promising, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, improper or prohibited payments, or anything else of value, to government officials or other persons to obtain or retain business or gain some other business advantage. Under the Bribery Act, we may also be liable for failing to prevent a person associated with us from committing a bribery offense. We and the marketers of products that generate our royalties operate in a number of jurisdictions that pose a high risk of potential Bribery Act or FCPA violations, and we participate in collaborations and relationships with third parties whose corrupt or illegal activities could potentially subject us to liability under the Bribery Act, FCPA or local anti-corruption laws, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have actual knowledge of such activities. In addition, we cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our international operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

We are also subject to other laws and regulations governing our international operations, including regulations administered by the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, and authorities in the European Union, including applicable export control regulations, economic sanctions and embargoes on certain countries and persons, anti-money laundering laws, import and customs requirements and currency exchange regulations, collectively referred to as the “Trade Control laws.”

There is no assurance that we will be completely effective in ensuring our compliance with all applicable anti-corruption laws, including the Bribery Act, the FCPA or other legal requirements, including Trade Control laws. If we are not in compliance with the Bribery Act, the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws or Trade Control laws, we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties, disgorgement and other sanctions and remedial measures, and legal expenses, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. Likewise, any investigation of any potential violations of the Bribery Act, the FCPA, other anti-corruption laws or Trade Control laws by the United Kingdom, United States or other authorities could adversely affect our reputation, our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Efforts to ensure that our business arrangements with third parties will comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the statutory exceptions and safe harbors available, it is possible that some of our business activities or our business arrangements with third parties could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices or the business practices of the marketers of products that generate our royalties may not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations or the operations of the marketers of products that generate are royalties are found to be in violation of any of these laws or any other governmental regulations, we or marketers of products that generate our royalties may be subject to significant criminal, civil and administrative sanctions, including monetary penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment and exclusion from participation in government-funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, additional reporting requirements and oversight if we or marketers of products that generate our royalties become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or similar agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws, reputational harm, and we or marketers of products that generate our royalties may be required to curtail or restructure operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

The risk of our being found in violation of these laws is increased by the fact that many of them have not been fully interpreted by the regulatory authorities or the courts, and their provisions are open to a variety of interpretations. Any action against us for violation of these laws, even if we successfully defend against it, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management’s attention from the operation of our business. The shifting compliance environment and the need to build and maintain robust and expandable systems to comply with multiple jurisdictions with different compliance or reporting requirements increases the possibility that a healthcare company may run afoul of one or more of the requirements.

The EU directive on alternative investment fund managers (the “AIFM Directive”) may significantly increase our compliance costs.

The AIFM Directive has been implemented into the national law of the majority of member states of the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom (each an “AIFM state”). The AIFM Directive sets out minimum conditions related to the marketing of interests in alternative investment funds (such as our Class A ordinary shares) in the AIFM states and may impact our ability to attract investors in the AIFM states and may significantly increase our compliance costs. Such conditions include requirements for us to register with the competent authority in the relevant AIFM state in order to market the Class A ordinary shares to investors, requirements to file periodic reports with the competent authority in the relevant AIFM state and requirements to comply with disclosure and reporting obligations in respect of investors in the relevant AIFM state. Such reports and disclosures may become publicly available. While such conditions are met in relation to the AIFM states where our Class A ordinary shares will be marketed, there can be no guarantee that this will continue to be the case.

In each AIFM state, our Class A ordinary shares may only be offered to investors in accordance with local measures implementing the AIFM Directive. Investors, together with any person making or assisting in the decision to invest in us, who are situated, domiciled or who have a registered office, in an AIFM state where our Class A ordinary shares are not being offered pursuant to private placement rules implementing the AIFM Directive may invest, or effect an investment in our Class A ordinary shares, but only in circumstances where they do so at their own initiative. Any investor acquiring our Class A ordinary shares at their own initiative in such AIFM state should note that as we have not been registered for marketing in that AIFM state, no reports will be filed with the competent authority in the relevant AIFM state by or in respect of us and no investor shall be entitled to receive any disclosure or report that is mandated in respect of an alternative investment fund being marketed pursuant to the AIFM Directive.

The United Kingdom implemented the AIFM Directive through the Alternative Investment Managers Regulations 2013 and the Financial Conduct Authority’s Handbook. Following the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union and the expiration of the transitional period, the rules applicable to the marketing of interests in alternative investment funds in the United Kingdom and the other AIFM states remained largely aligned. However, there are now areas of divergence which may make it more time consuming and complex for us to market our Class A ordinary shares to investors in the United Kingdom and other AIFM states which, in turn, may significantly increase compliance costs.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of the Internalization or we may be exposed to new risks and costs.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of the Internalization, such as cash savings, enhanced alignment with shareholders, increased investment returns, management continuity, transparency and governance, or greater structure simplification. Since our Internalization on May 16, 2025, we have become exposed to new costs and risks. Although we no longer pay a management fee, our direct overhead has increased because we are responsible for all compensation and benefits of our employees and other operating expenses. As an employer, we are subject to the liabilities and risks commonly faced by employers, such as workers’ compensation claims, labor disputes and other employee-related grievances, and the costs of employee benefit plans. Our overhead may increase further in the future as a result of our becoming internally managed as the responsibility for overhead relating to management of our business has become our own responsibility. In addition, while Mr. Legorreta has agreed to provide the board of directors with a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on future awards or modifications of Equity Performance Awards, Equity Performance Awards on existing and future investments will continue on their current terms and are ultimately controlled by Mr. Legorreta.

Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares

The market price of our Class A ordinary shares has been and may in the future be volatile, which could cause the value of our shareholders’ investment to decline.

The market price of our Class A ordinary shares has been and may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the per share trading price of our Class A ordinary shares ranged from a low of \$25.75 to a high of \$40.78. Market volatility, as well as general economic, market or political conditions, particularly those that relate to the biopharmaceutical industry, could reduce the market price of our Class A ordinary shares regardless of our operating performance. In addition to the other factors discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our operating results could be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors due to a number of potential factors, including:

- market conditions in the broader stock market in general, or in our industry in particular;

- variations in our quarterly operating results or dividends to shareholders or share repurchases or exchanges for our Class A ordinary shares;
- future sales of our Class A ordinary shares by our affiliates;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;
- timing and rate of capital deployment, including relative to estimates;
- changes in our portfolio mix or acquisition strategy;
- failure to meet analysts' earnings estimates;
- analyst or media reports or other adverse publicity about us, our industry or related sectors;
- third-party healthcare reimbursement policies and practices;
- litigation and government investigations;
- changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations or differing interpretations or enforcement thereof;
- results, or projected results, from marketers of products that generate our royalties;
- results from, and any delays to, the clinical trial programs of development-stage product candidates underlying our biopharmaceutical assets or other issues relating to such products, including regulatory approval or commercialization;
- adverse market reaction to any indebtedness that we may incur or securities we may issue in the future;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies or speculation in the press or investment community;
- announcements by our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, dispositions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments; and
- economic or political developments, such as pandemics, inflation and interest rate volatility and geopolitical conflicts.

These and other factors may cause significant fluctuations in the market price or trading volume of our Class A ordinary shares, which may limit our shareholders' ability to sell their Class A ordinary shares at prices they consider satisfactory or at all.

Stock markets from time to time experience extreme price and volume volatility, including in recent periods. Following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against public companies. If such litigation is instituted against us, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Our Articles of Association provide that the courts of England and Wales will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of all shareholder complaints other than complaints asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, and that the U.S. federal district courts will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any shareholder complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act.

Our Articles of Association provide that the courts of England and Wales will be the exclusive forum for resolving all shareholder complaints other than shareholder complaints asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, and that the U.S. federal district courts will be the exclusive forum for resolving any shareholder complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. This choice of forum provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such shareholder finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits. If a court were to find either choice of forum provision contained in our Articles of Association to be inapplicable or unenforceable, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

U.S. investors may have difficulty enforcing civil liabilities against our company, our directors or members of senior management.

We are a public limited company with our registered office in England and our subsidiaries are incorporated in various jurisdictions, including jurisdictions outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce judgments obtained in U.S. courts against us based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws or otherwise. Even if shareholders are successful in bringing civil action against us, our directors or executive officers, the laws of England may render shareholders unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and executive officers. In addition, it is doubtful whether English courts would enforce certain civil liabilities under U.S. securities laws in original actions or judgments of U.S. courts based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws or otherwise. In addition, awards of punitive damages in actions brought in the United States or elsewhere may be unenforceable in the United Kingdom. An award for monetary damages under the U.S. securities laws would likely be considered punitive if it does not seek to compensate the claimant for loss or damage suffered and is intended to punish the defendant. The enforceability of any judgment in the United Kingdom will depend on the particular facts of the case as well as the laws and treaties in effect at the time. The United States and the United Kingdom do not currently have a treaty providing for recognition and enforcement of judgments (other than arbitration awards) in civil and commercial matters. As a result of the above, shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interest through actions against our management, directors or other shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. public company.

The rights of our shareholders may differ from the rights typically offered to shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

We are incorporated under English law. The rights of our shareholders are governed by English law, including the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the "U.K. Companies Act"), and by our Articles of Association. These rights differ in certain respects from the rights of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations.

The U.K. City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (the "Takeover Code") applies, among other things, to an offer for a public company whose registered office is in the United Kingdom (and the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and whose securities are not admitted to trading on a regulated market in the United Kingdom (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) if the company is considered by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (the "Takeover Panel") to have its place of central management and control in the United Kingdom (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man). This is known as the "residency test." Under the Takeover Code, the Takeover Panel will determine whether we have our place of central management and control in the United Kingdom by looking at various factors, including the structure of our board of directors, the functions of the directors and where they are resident.

Given that our central management and control is situated outside the United Kingdom (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man), we do not anticipate that we will be subject to the Takeover Code. However, if at the time of a takeover offer, the Takeover Panel determines that we have our place of central management and control in the United Kingdom (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man), we would be subject to a number of rules and restrictions, including but not limited to the following: (i) our ability to enter into deal protection arrangements with a bidder would be extremely limited; (ii) we might not, without the approval of our shareholders, be able to perform certain actions that could have the effect of frustrating an offer, such as issuing shares or carrying out acquisitions or disposals; and (iii) we would be obliged to provide equality of information to all bona fide competing bidders.

As a result of updates to the Takeover Code, any change in our place of central management and control will cease to be relevant after February 2, 2027, and therefore, on the assumption that our securities remain admitted to trading on the NASDAQ (or another regulated market outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man), the Takeover Code will not be applicable to us.

Under English law, and whether or not we are subject to the Takeover Code, an offeror for us that has acquired (i) 90% in value of; and (ii) 90% of the voting rights carried by the shares to which the offer relates may exercise statutory squeeze-out rights to compulsorily acquire the shares of the non-assenting minority. However, if an offer for us is conducted by way of a scheme of arrangement the threshold for the offeror obtaining 100% of Company shares comprises two components (i) approval by a majority in number of each class of Company shareholders present and voting at the shareholder meeting; and (ii) approval of Company shareholders representing 75% or more in value of each class of Company shareholders present and voting at that meeting.

As an English public limited company, certain capital structure decisions will require shareholder approval, which may limit our flexibility to manage our capital structure.

We are a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. English law provides that a board of directors may only allot shares (or rights to subscribe for or convert into shares) with the prior authorization of shareholders, such authorization stating the aggregate nominal amount of shares that it covers and valid for a maximum period of five years, each as specified in the articles of association or relevant shareholder resolution. We obtained shareholder authority to allot additional shares until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company or, if earlier, August 12, 2026, the date that is 15 months after May 12, 2025. We intend to seek renewal of this authorization at each year's annual general meeting of shareholders.

English law also generally provides shareholders with preemptive rights when new shares are issued for cash. However, it is possible for the articles of association, or for shareholders to pass a special resolution at a general meeting, being a resolution passed by at least 75% of the votes cast, to disapply preemptive rights. Such a disapplication of preemptive rights may be for a maximum period of up to five years from the date of adoption of the articles of association, if the disapplication is contained in the articles of association, or from the date of the shareholder special resolution, if the disapplication is by shareholder special resolution. In either case, this disapplication would need to be renewed by our shareholders upon its expiration (i.e., at least every five years). We have obtained authority from our shareholders to disapply preemptive rights until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Company or, if earlier, August 12, 2026, which is the date that is 15 months after May 12, 2025, which disapplication will need to be renewed upon expiration to remain effective, but may be sought more frequently for additional five-year terms (or any shorter period). We intend to seek renewal of this authorization at each year's annual general meeting of shareholders.

English law prohibits us from repurchasing our shares by way of "off market purchases" without the prior approval of shareholders by ordinary resolution (i.e., majority of votes cast by our shareholders), and other formalities. Such approval may be for a maximum period of up to five years but may be sought more frequently. English law prohibits us from conducting "on market purchases" as our shares are listed on the NASDAQ and will not be traded on a recognized investment exchange in the United Kingdom.

Our shareholders approved the authorization of certain "off market purchases" that will expire five years from May 12, 2025 unless renewed by our shareholders prior to the expiration date. We cannot assure shareholders that situations will not arise where such shareholder approval requirements for any of these actions would deprive our shareholders of substantial capital management benefits.

If our Class A ordinary shares are not eligible for continued deposit and clearing within the facilities of DTC, then transactions in our securities may be disrupted.

The facilities of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) are a widely-used mechanism that allow for rapid electronic transfers of securities between the participants in the DTC system, which include many banks and brokerage firms. While our Class A ordinary shares are eligible for deposit and clearing within the DTC system, DTC has discretion to cease to act as a depository and clearing agency for our Class A ordinary shares, including to the extent that any changes in U.K. law change the stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax position in relation to the Class A ordinary shares. If DTC determined that the Class A ordinary shares were not eligible for continued deposit and clearance within its facilities, our Class A ordinary shares may not be eligible for continued listing on the NASDAQ and trading in the Class A ordinary shares would be disrupted. While we would pursue alternative arrangements to preserve our listing and maintain trading, any such disruption could adversely affect the market price of our Class A ordinary shares and our access to the capital markets.

Risks Relating to Taxation

Our structure involves complex provisions of tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. Our structure also is subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative change and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

Our tax treatment, including Irish, U.K. and U.S. federal income tax treatment, depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of applicable tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. You should be aware that our tax position is not free from doubt, and that applicable tax rules are generally subject to ongoing review by legislative and administrative bodies and relevant tax authorities, as well as by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), which is continuously considering recommendations for changes to existing tax rules. Furthermore, over 140 member jurisdictions of the G20/OECD Inclusive Framework have joined the Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges of the Digitalization of the Economy as part of the OECD’s base erosion and profit sharing project (“BEPS”), which includes a reallocation of taxing rights among market jurisdictions and model rules for a global minimum tax rate of 15% (“Pillar Two”).

As part of the implementation of the Pillar Two rules by various jurisdictions, the United Kingdom has adopted the Pillar Two income inclusion rule, including a multinational top-up tax and a domestic top-up tax to the minimum effective tax rate of 15% for relevant accounting periods. In addition, the United Kingdom has introduced the Pillar Two undertaxed profits rule, a protective measure that requires subsidiaries to collect top-up taxes where a parent jurisdiction has not implemented the Pillar Two income inclusion rule. Similar legislation has been enacted in Ireland. While we do not expect to be subject to material tax charges under the Pillar Two rules, there remains a risk that tax authorities in any relevant jurisdiction implementing Pillar Two could adopt or interpret legislation, administrative guidance or related statements in a manner that is inconsistent with our understanding of the Pillar Two model rules and associated commentary.

The United States has taken the position that BEPS has no force or effect in the United States absent action by the U.S. Congress. The U.S. Department of Treasury and U.S. Congress have explored potential protective or retaliatory measures against non-U.S. companies and investors if their home jurisdictions impose discriminatory or extraterritorial taxes on U.S. companies, potentially including Pillar Two. We cannot predict whether the United States will adopt any such protective measures or whether any such legislation will be adopted, or whether or how any non-U.S. countries may change their tax laws, including with respect to taxes imposed under Pillar Two. It is possible that any changes in U.S. or non-U.S. tax law could adversely affect our future tax liabilities and our effective tax rate.

As proposals to change tax laws and implement the BEPS framework remain subject to further negotiation, we are currently unable to predict the extent to which any changes to tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances will occur and, if so, the ultimate impact on our business. These review processes could result in revised interpretations of established concepts, statutory changes, revisions to regulations and other modifications and interpretations. No ruling will be sought from the relevant tax authority regarding any of the tax issues discussed herein, and no assurance can be given that the relevant tax authorities will not challenge any of our tax positions and that such challenge would not succeed. If any such position is successfully challenged, our tax reporting or tax liabilities could materially increase, which would adversely affect our profitability and cash flows.

There have been significant changes both made and proposed to international tax laws that increase the complexity, burden and cost of tax compliance for all multinational companies. We expect to continue to monitor these and other developments in international tax law.

We could be liable for significant taxes due to changes in our eligibility for certain income tax treaty benefits or challenges to our tax positions with respect to the application of income tax treaties.

Our subsidiaries expect to receive revenues from both U.S. and non-U.S. sources. We expect that our subsidiaries generally will be eligible for benefits under the applicable income tax treaties between Ireland and the jurisdictions where income is sourced. However, no assurances can be provided in this regard, and it is possible that a taxing authority could successfully assert that any of our subsidiaries does not qualify for treaty benefits as a result of its failure to satisfy the applicable requirements to be eligible to claim treaty benefits. If a taxing authority were to challenge our position regarding the application of an applicable income tax treaty, we could become subject to increased withholding taxes, and such taxes could be significant.

Specifically, with respect to certain U.S.-source income, we expect that our subsidiaries will be eligible for benefits under the U.S.-Ireland income tax treaty (the “Treaty”), and, under that Treaty, will not be subject to any U.S. withholding taxes on such U.S.-source payments. Our current treaty position with respect to U.S.-source payments relies in part on U.S. citizens or tax residents (as defined for purposes of the Treaty) owning, directly or indirectly, at least 50% of the beneficial interest in, or at least 50% of the aggregate vote and value of, each of our subsidiaries that earns U.S.-source income. Our treaty position is based on the current U.S. status of the majority of the existing indirect investors in RP Holdings and Royalty Pharma Investments 2011 ICAV (“RPI 2011 ICAV”). Subject to certain exceptions, the existing indirect U.S. investors in RP Holdings have the right to exchange their interests for our publicly traded Class A ordinary shares. Such publicly traded Class A ordinary shares could be further transferred on the public market to other persons. Therefore, it is possible that over time U.S. persons will own indirectly in the aggregate less than 50% of the interests in our subsidiaries. We currently expect that our Class A ordinary shares and other existing indirect interests in RP Holdings and RPI 2011 ICAV in the aggregate will continue to be owned in sufficient amount by U.S. citizens or tax residents, and that we will be able to establish such ownership, for purposes of satisfying the 50% ownership requirement under the Treaty. However, there is no assurance that RP Holdings and RPI 2011 ICAV will continue to be owned directly or indirectly by sufficient U.S. citizens or residents or that we will be able to establish to the IRS’ satisfaction such ownership for purposes of satisfying the 50% U.S. ownership requirement under the Treaty. It is possible that if the indirect U.S. ownership in our subsidiaries becomes lower than 50% (or we cannot establish such ownership) we may in the future be able to qualify for another applicable exemption from U.S. withholding under the Treaty, but there can be no assurance in this regard. A substantial portion of our revenue is, and is expected to continue to be, derived from U.S.-sourced income, such as royalties, interest or “other income” for Treaty purposes. Therefore, if our subsidiaries failed to qualify for an exemption from U.S. withholding tax under the Treaty (by satisfying either the 50% U.S. ownership requirement or an alternative Treaty exemption) and such types of income were subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, our financial position, profitability and cash flows could be adversely affected.

The Irish Department of Finance has engaged in discussions with the U.S. Treasury on updating certain elements of the Treaty. It is at this time not clear what elements of the Treaty may be updated, or when any such updates would go into effect. However, certain elements of the revised U.S. Model Income Tax Convention could, if included in an update to the Treaty, result in our subsidiaries being unable to qualify for the benefits of the Treaty or eliminate or reduce the benefits of the Treaty that otherwise would have been available to us. If our subsidiaries are unable to qualify for the benefits of the Treaty, or if any benefits of the Treaty that otherwise would have been available to us are eliminated or reduced, then all or a portion of our income may become subject to increased withholding taxes, and such taxes could be very significant and materially and adversely affect our financial position, profitability and cash flows.

In addition, U.S. authorities have from time to time reviewed whether non-U.S. jurisdictions are acting inconsistently with U.S. tax treaties or have implemented or are likely to implement tax rules that are viewed as extraterritorial or as disproportionately affecting U.S. companies and have considered potential protective measures or retaliatory measures in response. It is unclear whether the Treaty could be implicated in any such review or whether any measures that may be adopted could affect our ability to qualify for Treaty benefits or reduce or eliminate those benefits. We cannot know at this time whether or when the United States will adopt any such protective measures, or whether or how Ireland may change its interpretation or enforcement of the Treaty or other tax laws in response to any action taken by U.S. authorities. It is possible that any changes in U.S. or non-U.S. tax law could adversely affect our eligibility for benefits under the Treaty.

If our subsidiaries are considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business, we could be liable for significant U.S. taxation.

In general, if a foreign corporation, such as Royalty Pharma plc, is considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business, such corporation's share of any income that is effectively connected with such U.S. trade or business will be subject to regular U.S. federal income taxation (currently imposed at a maximum rate of 21%) on a net basis and, potentially, an additional 30% U.S. "branch profits" tax on distributions attributable to income that is effectively connected with such U.S. trade or business. In addition, it is possible that such corporation could be subject to taxation on a net basis by state or local jurisdictions within the United States. With limited exceptions, we intend to conduct our activities, through our subsidiaries, such that no income realized by us will be effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business or otherwise subject to regular U.S. federal income taxation on a net basis. If we are able to conduct our activities in this way, income or gains realized by us will not be subject to U.S. net federal income taxation. However, no assurance can be provided in this regard. The proper characterization of our income and gains for U.S. tax purposes is not certain, and it is possible that all or a portion of our income and gains could be characterized as income that is "effectively connected" with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. If our income and gains were characterized as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, we would be subject to significant U.S. taxes plus interest and possible penalties, and our financial position, cash flows and profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

We expect to operate, and expect that RP Holdings will operate, so as to be treated solely as a resident of the U.K. for tax purposes, but changes to our management and organizational structure or to the tax residency laws of other jurisdictions where we operate may cause the relevant tax authorities to treat us or RP Holdings as also being a resident of another jurisdiction for tax purposes.

Under current U.K. tax law, a company that is incorporated in the U.K. is regarded as resident for tax purposes in the U.K. unless (i) it is concurrently treated as resident for tax purposes in another jurisdiction (applying the rules of that other jurisdiction for determining tax residency) that has a double tax treaty with the U.K. and (ii) there is a residency tie-breaker provision in that tax treaty which allocates tax residence to that other jurisdiction.

Based upon our anticipated management and organizational structure, we believe that we and RP Holdings should be regarded as tax resident solely in the U.K. However, because this analysis is highly factual and may depend on future changes in our management and organizational structure, as well as future changes in the tax residency laws of other jurisdictions where we operate, there can be no assurance regarding the determination of our tax residence in the future.

As U.K. tax resident companies, we and RP Holdings will be subject to U.K. corporation tax on our worldwide taxable profits and gains. Should we (or RP Holdings) be treated as resident in a jurisdiction other than the U.K., we (or RP Holdings, as applicable) could be subject to taxation in that jurisdiction and may be required to comply with a number of material and formal tax obligations, including withholding tax or reporting obligations provided under the relevant tax law, which could result in additional costs and expenses.

We believe that we should not be subject to material U.K. corporation tax in respect of certain profits of our non-U.K. tax resident subsidiaries as a result of the U.K.'s "controlled foreign companies" rules but it cannot be guaranteed that this will continue to be the case.

As U.K. tax resident companies, we and RP Holdings will be subject to the U.K.'s "controlled foreign companies" rules (the "U.K. CFC Rules"). The U.K. CFC Rules, broadly, can impose a charge to U.K. tax on U.K. tax resident companies that have, alone or together with certain other persons, interests in a non-U.K. tax resident company (the "Controlled Foreign Company") which is controlled by a U.K. person or persons. The charge under the U.K. CFC Rules applies by reference to certain types of chargeable profit arising to the Controlled Foreign Company, whether or not that profit is distributed, subject to specific exemptions. The types of profits of a Controlled Foreign Company that can potentially be subject to a U.K. corporation tax charge under the U.K. CFC Rules include business profits of the Controlled Foreign Company that are attributable to assets or risks that are managed by activities in the U.K., or certain finance profits of the Controlled Foreign Company that arise from capital or other assets contributed, directly or indirectly, to the Controlled Foreign Company from a connected U.K. tax resident company.

Certain non-U.K. entities in which we hold a greater than 25% interest, including RPI 2019 ICAV (which is Irish tax resident) and RPI 2011 ICAV (which is Irish tax resident and which is held indirectly by us through our participation in RP Holdings), will be Controlled Foreign Companies for U.K. tax purposes. We and RP Holdings will therefore be required to apply the CFC Rules in respect of our direct and indirect interests in these entities on an ongoing basis. We do not expect material U.K. corporation tax charges to arise under the U.K. CFC Rules in respect of our royalty assets or our financing arrangements, however no assurances can be given that this will continue to be the case. The U.K. CFC Rules are highly complex and fact-dependent, and changes to, or adverse interpretations of, these rules, or changes in the future activities of RPI 2019 ICAV or other non-U.K. companies in which we hold an interest, directly or indirectly, may alter this position and could impact our group's effective tax rate.

We believe that dividends received by us and RP Holdings should be exempt from U.K. corporation tax, but it cannot be guaranteed that this will continue to be the case.

U.K. tax resident companies are subject to U.K. corporation tax on receipt of dividends or other income distributions in respect of shares held by them, unless those dividends or other distributions fall within an exempt class. We believe that dividends received by us from RP Holdings, and dividends received by RP Holdings from RPI 2019 ICAV, should fall within such an exempt class and therefore should not be subject to U.K. corporation tax. However, a number of conditions must be met in order for such dividends to qualify for this tax exemption, including (in respect of dividends paid by RPI 2019 ICAV, which is tax resident in Ireland) conditions relating to the application of Irish tax law. As such, it cannot be guaranteed that these conditions for the U.K. tax exemption in respect of distributions will continue at all times to be satisfied. If distributions received by us or by RP Holdings were not to fall within an exempt class, such distributions would likely be subject to U.K. corporation tax at the then prevailing corporation tax rate.

Even where distributions fall within an exempt class, certain anti-avoidance and recharacterization rules may also apply. For instance, if RPI 2019 ICAV were to constitute an "offshore fund" for U.K. tax purposes that has at any time in an accounting period more than 60% by market value of its investments in debt securities, money placed at interest (other than cash awaiting investment), certain contracts for differences, or in holdings in other offshore funds with, broadly, more than 60% of their investments similarly invested, RP Holdings' shareholding in RPI 2019 ICAV may be subject to U.K. corporation tax as a deemed "loan relationship", with the result that dividends received by RP Holdings from RPI 2019 ICAV could be subject to U.K. tax as deemed interest and RP Holdings may be subject to U.K. corporation tax on increases in the fair market value of its shareholding in RPI. The term "offshore fund" is defined for U.K. tax purposes through a characteristics-based approach and, broadly, can include arrangements constituted by a non-U.K. resident body corporate in which a reasonable investor would expect to be able to realize their investment entirely, or almost entirely, by reference to net asset value. We believe and have been advised that RP Holdings' shareholding in RPI 2019 ICAV should not fall within these rules, however no guarantee can be offered that this will continue to be the case. Changes to, or adverse interpretations of, the offshore funds rules, or changes in the nature of our investments, may alter this position and could impact our group's effective rate.

Since 2020, we have been classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we expect to be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the year ended December 31, 2025. Being classified as a PFIC could subject U.S. holders of our Class A ordinary shares to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. While we are classified as a PFIC, distributions that we pay to individual and other non-corporate U.S. holders will not be eligible for taxation at reduced rates, which could potentially adversely affect the value of our Class A ordinary shares.

Since 2020, we have been classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we expect to be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the year ended December 31, 2025. Whether we are classified as a PFIC is generally only relevant for taxable U.S. holders of our Class A ordinary shares. Our PFIC classification is unrelated to our corporate tax status.

So long as we are classified as a PFIC, we intend to furnish annually to U.S. holders a “PFIC Annual Information Statement” with the information required to allow shareholders to make a qualified electing fund (“QEF”) election for United States federal income tax purposes on our website. So long as we are classified as a PFIC, U.S. holders who do not make a QEF election with respect to us or a mark-to-market election with respect to our Class A ordinary shares will be subject to potentially material adverse tax consequences, including (i) the treatment of any gain on disposition of our Class A ordinary shares as ordinary income and (ii) the application of a deferred interest charge on such gain and the receipt of certain distributions on our Class A ordinary shares. In addition, regardless of whether a QEF or mark-to-market election is made with respect to us, U.S. holders will be required to file an annual report on IRS Form 8621 containing such information with respect to its interest in a PFIC as the IRS may require. Failure to file IRS Form 8621 for each applicable taxable year may result in substantial penalties and result in audit by the IRS. Further, if we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder owns our Class A ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to that U.S. holder for all succeeding years during which such person holds our Class A ordinary shares, even if we ceased to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status, unless the U.S. holder makes a special “purging” election on IRS Form 8621. The effect of these adverse tax consequences could adversely affect our U.S. shareholders and make investment in our Class A ordinary shares less attractive to U.S. investors.

So long as we are classified as a PFIC, distributions made to non-corporate U.S. holders will not be eligible for taxation at reduced tax rates generally applicable to dividends paid by certain U.S. corporations and “qualified foreign corporations.” So long as we are classified as a PFIC, the more favorable rates applicable to qualifying corporate dividends could cause individuals to perceive investment in our Class A ordinary shares to be less attractive than investment in the shares of other corporations, and this perception could adversely affect the value of our Class A ordinary shares.

Whether we are a PFIC is a complex legal and factual question. We regularly review whether we expect to be classified as a PFIC in the current year or are likely to be classified as a PFIC in a future year. We may reach the conclusion in future years that we should not be classified as a PFIC.

General Risk Factors

Cybersecurity vulnerabilities, failures in information systems or risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence could result in information theft, data corruption and significant disruption of our business operations.

Cybersecurity vulnerabilities, threats and incidents, including increasingly sophisticated and targeted cyber-related attacks (such as ransomware and phishing attacks), as well as cybersecurity failures resulting from human error, catastrophic events (such as fires, floods, hurricanes and tornadoes), and technological errors, pose a risk to our systems and data. An attack could result in security breaches, theft, lost or corrupted data, misappropriation of sensitive, confidential or personal data or information, loss of trade secrets and commercially valuable information, operating downtimes and operational disruptions. We attempt to mitigate these risks by employing a number of measures, including employee training, monitoring and testing, and maintenance of protective systems and contingency plans, but we have been subject to cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the past and expect to be subject to them in the future. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in preventing cybersecurity vulnerabilities or mitigating their effects. Any cyber-related attack or failure or loss of data could adversely affect our business. In addition, we may suffer reputational harm or face litigation as a result of cyber-related attacks or other data security breaches and may incur significant additional expense to implement further data protection measures.

We rely on information technology systems and networks, including cloud and third-party service providers, to process, transmit and store electronic information in connection with our business activities. These information technology systems and networks may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to failures during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components, power outages, hardware failures or computer viruses. If these information technology systems suffer severe damage or disruption and the issues are not resolved in a timely manner, our business, financial condition or operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, the use of artificial intelligence-based software (including machine learning) is increasingly being used in our industry. As with many developing technologies, artificial intelligence-based software presents risks that could affect its further development, adoption, and use, and therefore our business. For example, algorithms may be flawed; data sets may be insufficient, of poor quality, or contain biased information; and inappropriate or controversial data practices by data scientists, engineers, and end-users could impair results. If artificial intelligence (“AI”) applications assist in producing deficient or inaccurate analyses, we could be subjected to competitive harm, potential legal liability or reputational harm. AI algorithms may use third-party information with unclear intellectual property rights or interests. If we do not have sufficient rights to use the data or other material or content on which any AI solutions we use rely, we may incur liability through the violation of applicable laws and regulations, third-party intellectual property, privacy or other rights, or contracts. Because AI technology itself is highly complex and rapidly developing, it is not possible to predict all of the legal, operational or technological risks that may arise relating to the use of AI.

Collaborators, other contractors or consultants in use today or in the future are vulnerable to damage or interruption from these cybersecurity vulnerabilities, other failures in information systems and artificial intelligence-based software risks. If such an event were to occur in the future and cause interruptions in their operations, it could result in a disruption of their development and commercialization programs and business operations, whether due to a loss of trade secrets or other proprietary information or other similar disruptions. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of, or damage to, a counterparties’ data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, our partners’ operations may be harmed and the development and commercialization of their products, development-stage product candidates and technologies could be delayed. Such an event may reduce the amount of cash flow generated by the related biopharmaceutical products and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the application of accounting standards issued by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies may adversely affect our financial statements.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, which are periodically revised, interpreted or expanded. From time to time, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies. It is possible that future accounting standards we are required to adopt may require changes to the current accounting treatment that we apply to our consolidated financial statements and may require us to make significant changes to our systems. Such changes could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

The outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases could severely impact global economic activity and cause significant volatility and negative pressure in financial markets. Such events could lead to quarantines, business and school closures, travel restrictions and other governmental action, as well as broader economic slowdowns or recessions. A health outbreak or another pandemic could adversely affect us due to, among other factors:

- a general decline in business activity;
- the destabilization of the markets could negatively impact our partners in the biopharmaceutical industry and the sales of products generating our royalties;
- difficulty accessing the capital and credit markets on favorable terms, or at all, and a severe disruption and instability in the global financial markets, or deteriorations in credit and financing conditions which could affect our access to capital necessary to fund business operations or address maturing liabilities on a timely basis;
- the potential negative impact on the health, availability or productivity of our employees, especially if a significant number of them are impacted;
- a deterioration in our ability to ensure business continuity during a disruption;

- interruptions, shortages, delivery delays and potential discontinuation of supply to our partners, which could (i) delay the clinical trials of the development-stage product candidates underlying our assets and result in a loss of our market share for products generating our royalties or development-stage product candidates underlying our assets, if approved, and (ii) hinder our partners' ability to timely distribute products generating our royalties and satisfy customer demand;
- travel restrictions, shelter-in-place policies or restrictions and other disruptions, which could cause or continue to cause delays and other direct impacts at our partners' manufacturing sites, which could impact the ability of our partners to manufacture development-stage product candidates underlying our biopharmaceutical assets and products generating our royalties; and
- potential interruptions to our partners' clinical trial programs of development-stage product candidates underlying our biopharmaceutical assets, including: (i) the potential diversion of healthcare resources away from the conduct of clinical trials to focus on pandemic concerns; (ii) changes in hospital or research institution policies or government regulations, which could delay or adversely impact our partners' ability to conduct their clinical trials; and (iii) pauses to or delays of trial procedures (particularly any procedures that may be deemed non-essential), patient dosing, shipment of our partners' development-stage product candidates, distribution of clinical trial materials, study monitoring, site inspections and data analysis due to reasons related to the pandemic, each of which could cause or continue to cause a disruption or delay to the development or the approval of development-stage product candidates underlying our biopharmaceutical assets.

Legal claims and proceedings could adversely affect our business.

We may become involved in a wide variety of legal claims and proceedings, which could require significant time and expense to investigate, defend and resolve and could divert management's attention from our business. Since litigation is inherently uncertain, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in defending against such claims or proceedings or in obtaining favorable outcomes in claims that we may bring. Our assessment of the likelihood and estimated magnitude of any potential gains or losses associated with legal claims or proceedings, including any reserves established in connection therewith, is subject to significant judgment and may prove to be incorrect.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2025, we did not receive from Vertex the full amount of royalty receipts on Alyftrek net sales to which we believe that we are contractually entitled. Accordingly, we commenced the dispute resolution procedures contemplated by the agreements relating to our royalties on Vertex's cystic fibrosis products. Any amounts receivable by us, if any, in connection with this dispute will be recognized only upon the resolution of the matter in our favor.

The resolution of, or increase in the reserves taken in connection with, one or more of these matters could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, adverse publicity or market reaction arising from legal claims or proceedings could harm our reputation, relationships with counterparties or ability to pursue future business opportunities.

Corporate responsibility matters and any related reporting obligations may impact our business.

U.S. and international regulators, investors and other stakeholders are increasingly focused on corporate responsibility matters, including human capital management, human rights, sustainability and climate-related matters. The legal and regulatory landscape governing these topics includes multiple, potentially overlapping reporting regimes and standards, which may require us to expand our data collection, controls, governance, disclosure processes and external reporting. These developments could increase our compliance costs, require significant management time and attention and expose us to enhanced regulatory, litigation and enforcement risk. In addition, we have announced several corporate responsibility initiatives and goals and there is no assurance that we will achieve any of these goals or that our initiatives will achieve their intended outcomes. Perceptions of our efforts to achieve these goals often differ widely and present risks to our reputation. Any harm to our reputation resulting from our focus on corporate responsibility matters and goals or our failure or perceived failure to meet such goals could impact employee retention, the willingness of our partners to do business with us, or investors' willingness to purchase or hold our ordinary shares, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our ability to implement some initiatives or achieve some goals is dependent on external factors, including third-party collaboration or the availability of economically feasible solutions.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

We have a dedicated team focused on cybersecurity and we maintain a cybersecurity program designed to protect our systems, technology infrastructure, operations and the data entrusted to us by our employees and counterparties. Our cybersecurity program is led by our Chief Technology Officer, who is a part of our senior leadership team and works closely with our team to develop and advance our cybersecurity strategy and regularly reports to our board of directors and the audit committee of our board of directors on cybersecurity matters.

Cybersecurity threats are assessed as part of our enterprise risk management assessments. Our cybersecurity strategy includes procedures for identifying material cybersecurity risks, and prioritizing appropriate risk mitigations. Our cybersecurity strategy also includes developing and implementing policies, procedures, and controls, escalating issues as necessary that present a material risk, and ensuring that all employees have sufficient cybersecurity training. We have engaged consultants and other third parties in connection with our enterprise risk management assessments, including with respect to cybersecurity.

We conduct regular testing to identify vulnerabilities before they can be exploited by attackers. We examine and validate our program with third parties, measuring it against industry standards and established frameworks to help identify areas for focus, improvement and compliance. We have comprehensive incident response plans to ensure that any non-routine events are properly escalated and addressed. These plans are validated through cyber incident exercises to consider the types of decisions that would need to be made in the event of a cyber incident. We have engaged in scenario planning exercises around cyber incidents with cybersecurity consultants in this process.

Our security awareness program utilizes simulations of attacks coupled with employee training in order to reduce risks to our systems if they are the target of phishing or social engineering. We assess third party vendors who have access to our data or systems to measure their adherence to relevant industry practices and standards, including due diligence and monitoring compliance with security assessments.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, we did not identify any risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. Despite our efforts, we cannot eliminate all risks from cybersecurity threats, or provide assurance that we have not experienced an undetected cybersecurity incident. For more information about these risks, please see “Risk Factors—Cybersecurity vulnerabilities, failures in information systems or risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence could result in information theft, data corruption and significant disruption of our business operations.”

Governance

The board of directors has adopted a Cyber Security and Personal Data Breach Policy in order to reflect the importance of appropriate security, processes and procedures to the protection of data and assets, and in an effort to establish a foundation for successful protection against cyber-crime and to minimize any potential negative impacts of a successful cyber-attack. Our cybersecurity program is overseen by our Chief Technology Officer who reports directly to our Chief Executive Officer and periodically briefs the audit committee and the board of directors on our cybersecurity program and cybersecurity issues. Our Chief Technology Officer has over 25 years of professional experience in various roles across multiple industries involving leading strategic technology initiatives. Several of our directors have experience with managing and mitigating cybersecurity and technology risks, which provides our board of directors with insight into such risks and aid in overseeing our information security, operations and systems, as well as our continuing investment in and development of our cybersecurity program. The board of directors receives updates or training, as necessary, on cybersecurity issues from management, experts and legal advisors, as required. The audit committee is responsible for overseeing our enterprise risk management program, which includes consideration of technology and cybersecurity risks. The audit committee receives updates about the results of assessments conducted by outside advisors who provide independent assessments of our technology systems.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

Our executive offices are located at 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as it is contemplated to be conducted.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be a party to various claims, charges and litigation matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Management and legal counsel regularly review the probable outcome of such proceedings. While we cannot feasibly predict the outcome of these matters with certainty, we believe, based on examination of these matters, experience to date and discussions with counsel, that the ultimate liability, individually or in the aggregate, will not adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II.**Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Our Class A ordinary shares are traded under the symbol "RPRX" on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Our Class B ordinary shares are not listed on any stock exchange nor traded on any public market. As of February 6, 2026, there were 2 shareholders of record of our Class A ordinary shares and 5 shareholders of record of our Class B ordinary shares. The number of record holders does not include persons who held our Class A ordinary shares in nominee or "street name" accounts through brokers or other institutions on behalf of shareholders.

Use of Proceeds

None.

Dividends

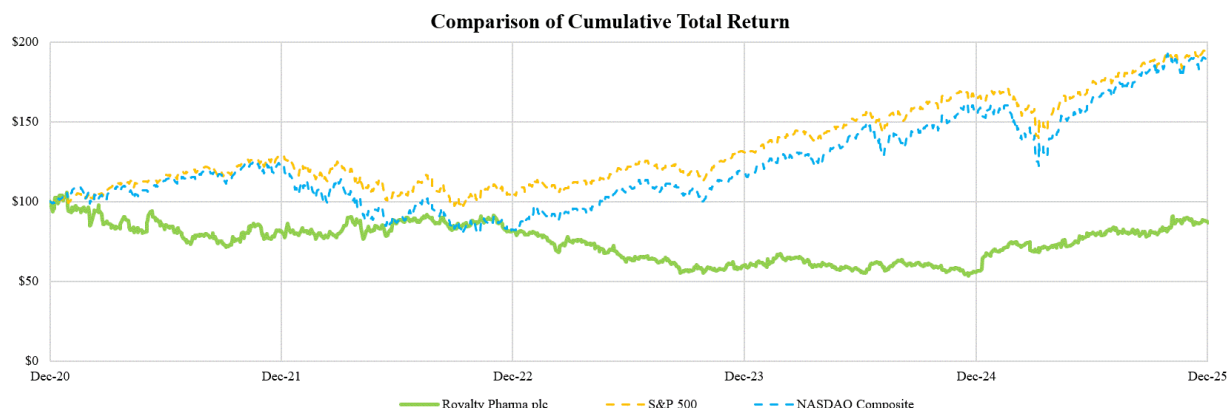
In 2025, we declared and paid four quarterly cash dividends of \$0.22 per Class A ordinary share for an aggregate amount of \$378.3 million to holders of our Class A ordinary shares. Future dividends are subject to declaration by the board of directors. To the extent approved and payable, we intend to pay dividends on or about March 10, June 10, September 10 and December 10 to holders of record on or about the twentieth day of each such prior month.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

See Item 12, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters" for information regarding securities authorized for issuance.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return, calculated on a dividend-reinvested basis, on our Class A ordinary shares, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index ("S&P 500") and the Nasdaq Composite Index ("Nasdaq Composite"). The graph assumes an initial investment of \$100 in our Class A ordinary shares at the market close on December 31, 2020, which was our initial trading day and its relative performance is tracked through December 31, 2025. The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance of our Class A ordinary shares.



The above performance graph shall not be deemed soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any of our other filings under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Share repurchase activities of our Class A ordinary shares during the fourth quarter of 2025 are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Periods	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program ⁽¹⁾
October 1, 2025 - October 31, 2025	1,784	\$ 36.59	1,784	\$ 1,793,008
November 1, 2025 - November 30, 2025	260	38.66	260	1,782,965
December 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025	—	—	—	1,782,965
Total	2,044	36.85	2,044	

- (1) On January 10, 2025, our board of directors authorized a new share repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$3.0 billion of our Class A ordinary shares. This new share repurchase program replaces the unused capacity under the previous share repurchase program that was announced on March 27, 2023. The new share repurchase program has been approved by our board of directors through June 2027 and shareholders have approved the terms of our share repurchase contracts and counterparties thereto through May 2030. The share repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire a minimum amount of our Class A ordinary shares. Under the share repurchase program, Class A ordinary shares may be repurchased in privately negotiated or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act. The maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the program represents the remaining amount available under the new share repurchase program.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) is intended to help the reader understand our results of operations, cash flows, other changes in financial condition and business performance. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and the section titled “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A.

Royalty Pharma plc is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. “Royalty Pharma,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Royalty Pharma plc and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Our principal asset is a controlling equity interest in Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd (“RP Holdings”), a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. We conduct our business through RP Holdings and its subsidiaries.

Business Overview

We are the largest buyer of biopharmaceutical royalties and a leading funder of innovation across the biopharmaceutical industry. Since our founding in 1996, we have been pioneers in the royalty market, collaborating with innovators from academic institutions, research hospitals and not-for-profits through small and mid-cap biotechnology companies to leading global pharmaceutical companies. We have assembled a portfolio of royalties which entitles us to payments based directly on the top-line sales of many of the industry’s leading therapies, which includes royalties on more than 35 commercial products, including Vertex’s Trikafta and Alyftrek, GSK’s Trelegy, Biogen’s Tysabri and Spinraza, Roche’s Evrysdi, Astellas and Pfizer’s Xtandi, Johnson & Johnson’s Tremfya, AbbVie and Johnson & Johnson’s Imbruvica, Servier’s Voranigo, Gilead’s Trodelvy, Amgen’s Imdelltra and Alnylam’s Amvuttra, among others, and 20 development-stage product candidates.

Background and Format of Presentation

RP Holdings is owned by Royalty Pharma plc and, indirectly, by various partnerships (the “Continuing Investors Partnerships”) and, in addition, post-Internalization (as defined below), by the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests (as defined below). RP Holdings is the sole owner of Royalty Pharma Investments 2019 ICAV (“RPI 2019 ICAV”), which is an Irish collective asset management vehicle and is the successor to Royalty Pharma Investments, an Irish unit trust. In 2022, we became an indirect owner of an 82% economic interest in Royalty Pharma Investments ICAV, which was previously owned directly by Royalty Pharma Investments. In connection with the Internalization, Royalty Pharma Investments distributed all of its assets to Royalty Pharma Investments 2011 ICAV (together with Royalty Pharma Investments ICAV, “Old RPI”).

We consummated an exchange offer on February 11, 2020 (the “Exchange Offer”) to facilitate our initial public offering (“IPO”). Prior to the Exchange Offer, Royalty Pharma Investments was owned by various partnerships (the “Legacy Investors Partnerships”). Through the Exchange Offer, investors which represented 82% of the aggregate limited partnership in the Legacy Investors Partnerships exchanged their limited partnership interests in the Legacy Investors Partnerships for limited partnership interests in RPI US Partners 2019, LP and RPI International Holdings 2019, LP, which are part of the Continuing Investors Partnerships. Following the Exchange Offer, we became the indirect owner of an 82% economic interest in Royalty Pharma Investments which entitled us to 82% of the economics of its wholly-owned subsidiary RPI Finance Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPIFT”) and 66% of Royalty Pharma Collection Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPCT”). In December 2023, we acquired the remaining 34% interest in RPCT owned by Royalty Pharma Select Finance Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPSFT”).

Prior to Internalization, we were externally managed by RP Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Legacy Manager” or “RPM”), pursuant to advisory and management agreements (collectively, the “Legacy Management Agreement”).

On January 10, 2025, we entered into an agreement (as amended, the “Purchase Agreement”) with RPM, Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“RP Manager”) and the sellers named therein (the “Sellers”). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, RPM contributed substantially all of its assets and liabilities to RP Manager and we agreed to acquire all of the equity interests of RP Manager from the Sellers (the “Internalization”). The Sellers included our founder, chief executive officer and chairman, Pablo Legorreta, RPM I, LLC and RP MIP Holdings, LLC (“RP MIP Holdings”). The equity interest holders of RP MIP Holdings include our named executive officers and certain employees of the Legacy Manager, who became employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RP Holdings, in connection with the Internalization. We completed the acquisition of RP Manager on May 16, 2025.

Understanding Our Financial Reporting

Our portfolio of investments contains royalties and royalty-like terms held through different forms or instruments. Most of the royalties we acquire are treated as investments in cash flow streams and are classified as financial assets measured under the effective interest method in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). Under this accounting methodology, we calculate the effective interest rate on each financial royalty asset using a forecast of the expected cash flows to be received over the life of the financial royalty asset relative to the initial acquisition price. The yield, which is calculated at the end of each reporting period and applied prospectively, is then recognized via accretion into our income at the effective rate of return over the expected life of the financial royalty asset.

The measurement of income from our financial royalty assets requires significant judgments and estimates, including management’s judgment in forecasting the expected future cash flows of the underlying royalties and the expected duration of each financial royalty asset. Our cash flow forecasts are updated each reporting period primarily using sell-side equity research analysts’ consensus sales estimates. We then calculate our expected royalty receipts by applying our royalty terms to these consensus sales forecasts. As we update our forecasted cash flows on a periodic basis and recalculate the present value of the remaining future cash flows, any shortfall when compared to the carrying value of the financial royalty asset is recorded directly in the consolidated statements of operations as non-cash provision expense. If, in a subsequent period, there is an increase in expected cash flows or if actual cash flows are greater than cash flows previously expected, we reverse the provision expense previously recorded in part or in full by recording a non-cash credit to the provision, or provision income.

As a result of the non-cash charges associated with applying the effective interest method accounting methodology to our financial royalty assets, our consolidated statements of operations activity can be volatile and unpredictable. Small declines in sell-side equity research analysts’ consensus sales forecasts over a long time horizon can result in an immediate non-cash income statement expense recognition, even though the applicable cash inflows will not be realized for many years into the future. For example, in late 2014 we acquired the cystic fibrosis franchise and shortly after, declines in near-term sales forecasts of sell-side equity research analysts caused us to recognize non-cash provision expense in our consolidated statements of operations. Over the course of the next 10 quarters, we continued to recognize non-cash provision expense because of these changes in sales forecasts, ultimately reaching a peak cumulative allowance of \$1.30 billion by September 30, 2017. With the approval of Vertex’s Trikafta in October 2019, sell-side equity research analysts’ consensus sales forecasts increased to reflect the larger addressable market and the extension of the expected duration of the Trikafta royalty, resulting in the reversal of the remaining \$1.10 billion cumulative allowance. The recognition of the associated non-cash provision income of \$1.10 billion in 2019 was not tied to royalty receipts, but rather to the increase in sales forecasts due to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) approval of Trikafta. This example illustrates the volatility caused by our accounting model in our consolidated statements of operations.

We believe there is no direct correlation between income from financial royalty assets and royalty receipts due to the nature of the accounting methodology applied for financial royalty assets. Further, income from financial royalty assets and the provision for changes in expected cash flows related to these financial royalty assets can be volatile and unpredictable.

Our operations have historically been financed primarily with cash flows generated by our royalties. Given the importance of cash flows and their predictability to management’s operation of the business, management uses Portfolio Receipts (as defined below) as a primary measure of our operating performance. See “—Portfolio Overview” for additional discussion regarding Portfolio Receipts.

Understanding Our Results of Operations

We report non-controlling interests related to the portion of ownership interests of consolidated subsidiaries not owned by us and which are attributable to:

1. The Legacy Investors Partnerships' ownership of approximately 18% in Old RPI, which is the only remaining historical non-controlling interest that existed prior to our IPO. The value of this non-controlling interest will continue to decline over time as the assets in Old RPI expire. The Legacy Investors Partnerships are referred to as the "legacy non-controlling interests."

2. The Continuing Investors Partnerships' indirect ownership in RP Holdings through their indirect ownership of RP Holdings' Class B ordinary shares (the "RP Holdings Class B Interests"). RP Holdings Class B Interests are exchangeable into our Class A ordinary shares. As the Continuing Investors Partnerships conduct exchanges, the Continuing Investors Partnerships' indirect ownership in RP Holdings decreases and the value of this non-controlling interest decreases.

3. Pablo Legorreta's ultimate ownership of the RP Holdings' Class C ordinary share (the "RP Holdings Class C Special Interest") which entitles him to receive Equity Performance Awards ("Founder's Equity").

Equity Performance Awards ("EPAs") represent 20% of the Net Economic Profit (as defined below) generated from investments made during each two-year investment period (each, a "Portfolio"). Net Economic Profit is defined as the aggregate cash receipts for all new portfolio investments in a Portfolio less Total Expenses, which is defined as interest expense, operating expense and recovery of acquisition cost related to that Portfolio. Distributions of EPAs occur only upon the satisfaction of specified performance and return thresholds. EPAs are generally settled in RP Holdings' Class B Interests, which are immediately exchanged upon issuance for Class A ordinary shares. A portion of the EPAs may be paid in cash as a tax advance to cover income tax obligations incurred by the beneficial owners of the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest.

Mr. Legorreta granted ownership units in the entities that hold the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest to certain employees of RPM, who became employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RP Holdings, in connection with the Internalization. These grants allow such employees to participate on a pro rata basis in the economic returns of the EPAs for a specific Portfolio (the "Employee EPAs"). Prior to the Internalization, Founder's Equity, which included the Employee EPAs, was accounted for as an equity transaction and recorded as non-controlling interest. Following the Internalization, Founder's Equity, which no longer includes Employee EPAs, continues to be accounted as non-controlling interest.

4. The Sellers' indirect ownership in RP Holdings through their indirect ownership of RP Holdings' Class E ordinary shares (the "RP Holdings Class E Interests"). In connection with the Internalization, we issued 24.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests, subject to vesting conditions, to the Sellers (the "Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests") as part of the transaction considerations. Upon vesting, the RP Holdings Class E Interests become exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Class A ordinary shares, and upon such exchange, the value of this non-controlling interest decreases.

The Continuing Investors Partnerships, the Founder's Equity and the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests, collectively, are referred to as the "continuing non-controlling interests."

Total income and other revenues

Total income and other revenues is primarily comprised of interest income from our financial royalty assets and royalty income generally arising from successful commercialization of products developed through research and development ("R&D") funding arrangements. Most of our royalties are classified as financial assets as our ownership rights are generally passive in nature.

The royalty payors that accounted for greater than 10% of our total income and other revenues are shown in the table below:

Royalty Payor	Royalty	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Vertex	Cystic fibrosis franchise	35 %	36 %
Roche	Evrysdi, Mircera	*	10 %

*Represents less than 10%.

Income from financial royalty assets

Our financial royalty assets represent investments in cash flow streams with yield components that most closely resemble loans measured at amortized cost under the effective interest method. We calculate the effective interest rate using forecasted expected cash flows to be received over the life of the royalty asset relative to the initial acquisition price. Interest income is recognized at the effective rate of return over the expected life of the asset, which is calculated at the end of each reporting period and applied prospectively. As changes in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales estimates are updated on a quarterly basis, the effective rate of return changes. For example, if sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts increase, the yield to derive income on a financial royalty asset will increase and result in higher income for subsequent periods.

Variables affecting the recognition of interest income from financial royalty assets under the prospective effective interest method include any one of the following: (1) additional acquisitions, (2) changes in expected cash flows of the underlying pharmaceutical products, derived primarily from sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts, (3) regulatory approval of additional indications which leads to new cash flow streams, (4) changes to the estimated duration of the royalty (e.g., patent expiration date), (5) changes in amounts and timing of projected royalty receipts and milestone payments and (6) changes in the portion of sales that are subject to the royalty, which is referred to as royalty bearing sales. Our financial royalty assets are directly linked to sales of underlying pharmaceutical products whose life cycle typically peaks at a point in time, followed frequently by declining sales trends due to the entry of generic competition, resulting in natural declines in the asset balance and periodic interest income over the life of our royalties. The recognition of interest income from royalties requires management to make estimates and assumptions around many factors, including those impacting the variables noted above.

Other royalty income and revenues

Other royalty income and revenues primarily includes income from financial royalty assets that have been fully amortized and income from synthetic royalties and milestones arising out of R&D funding arrangements. Occasionally, a royalty asset may be amortized on an accelerated basis due to collectability concerns, which, if resolved, may result in future cash collections when no financial royalty asset remains. Similarly, we may continue to collect royalties on a fully amortized financial royalty asset beyond the estimated duration. In each scenario where a financial royalty asset has been fully amortized, income from such royalty is recognized as *Other royalty income and revenues*.

Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets

The *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets* includes the following:

- non-cash expense or income related to the current period activity resulting from adjustments to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows; and
- non-cash expense or income related to the provision for current expected credit losses, which reflects the activity for the period, primarily due to new financial royalty assets with limited protective rights and changes to cash flow estimates for financial royalty assets with limited protective rights.

As discussed above, income is accreted on our financial royalty assets using the effective interest method. As we update our forecasted cash flows on a periodic basis and recalculate the present value of the remaining future cash flows, any shortfall when compared to the carrying value of the financial royalty asset is recorded directly in the consolidated statements of operations through the line item *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets*. If, in a subsequent period, there is an increase in expected cash flows or if actual cash flows are greater than cash flows previously expected, we reverse the provision expense previously recorded in part or in full by recording a credit to the provision, or provision income.

The same variables and management's estimates affecting the recognition of interest income on our financial royalty assets noted above also directly impact the provision.

Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments

The provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments, a non-cash item, represents the current expected credit losses on the unfunded portions of our funding arrangements with Revolution Medicines. Because we have limited protective rights with respect to each unfunded portion once the committed funding is provided, we are required to recognize an allowance for current expected credit losses based on our estimate of probability of future funding. We estimate this allowance using the probability of default and loss given default method. We are required to reassess our estimate of current expected credit losses as of each reporting date, and any subsequent change to such allowance, which can be income or expense, is reflected within *Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments* in the consolidated statements of operations.

R&D funding expense

R&D funding expense consists of certain development-stage funding payments that we have made to counterparties to acquire royalties or milestones on product candidates. The payments can be made on an upfront basis, upon pre-approval milestones or over time as the related product candidates undergo clinical trials.

General and administrative expenses

Prior to the Internalization, the most significant component of general and administrative ("G&A") expenses was the Management Fees (as defined below). Under the Legacy Management Agreement, we paid a quarterly operating and personnel payment to RPM or its affiliates equal to 6.5% of the cash receipts from Royalty Investments (as defined in the Legacy Management Agreement) and 0.25% of the value of our security investments under GAAP as of the end of such quarter ("Management Fees").

Following the Internalization, we no longer pay Management Fees; instead, employee compensation expenses represent the most significant component of G&A expenses. Employee compensation includes cash-based and share-based expenses. Share-based compensation expenses arising from the Internalization primarily include the following:

1. Approximately 22.8 million RP Holdings Class E Interests with an aggregate fair value of approximately \$755.4 million, which are expensed over vesting periods on a straight-line basis of generally five to nine years. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$646.5 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to 19.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests that is expected to vest over a weighted average period of 5.5 years.
2. The vesting of the Employee EPAs over their remaining service periods and the subsequent change in their fair value. The fair value of the Employee EPAs is driven by the performance of the investments within the Portfolio and will fluctuate based on the timing and amount of investments made during the investment period as well as the actual and expected returns on the investments.

Additionally, as each new Portfolio commences after the Internalization, any related Employee EPAs will also be recognized as share-based compensation expense over the required service periods of generally four years and included within *General and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statement of operations. Lastly, G&A expenses include rent, legal fees and other expenses for professional services.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees

Equity in earnings of equity method investees primarily includes the results of our share of income or loss from the following non-consolidated affiliates:

1. *Legacy SLP Interest.* In connection with the Exchange Offer, we acquired an equity method investment from the Continuing Investors Partnerships in the form of a special limited partnership interest in the Legacy Investors Partnerships (the “Legacy SLP Interest”) in exchange for issuing shares in our subsidiary. The Legacy SLP Interest entitles us to the equivalent of performance distribution payments that would have been paid to the general partner of the Legacy Investors Partnerships and a performance income allocation on a similar basis. As the Legacy Investors Partnerships no longer participate in investment opportunities, the value of the Legacy SLP Interest is expected to decline over time.
2. *The Avillion Entities.* The Avillion Entities (as defined below) partner with global biopharmaceutical companies to perform R&D in exchange for success-based milestones or royalties if products are commercialized. Our investments in Avillion Financing I, LP (“Avillion I”) and BAv Financing II, LP (“Avillion II”) and together with Avillion I, the “Avillion Entities”) are accounted for using the equity method.

Other income, net

Other income, net primarily includes the changes in fair value of our equity securities and available for sale debt securities, including related forwards and funding commitments, and interest income.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests

The net income attributable to non-controlling interests includes income attributable to the legacy non-controlling interests and the continuing non-controlling interests. Following our acquisition of the remaining non-controlling interest in RPCT held by RPSFT in December 2023, and since the Legacy Investors Partnerships no longer participate in investment opportunities, the related net income attributable to the legacy non-controlling interests is expected to continue to decline over time as the assets held by Old RPI mature.

The net income attributable to the continuing non-controlling interests related to the Continuing Investors Partnerships and the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests is expected to decline over time if the investors who indirectly own the RP Holdings Class B Interests and the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests, respectively, conduct exchanges for our Class A ordinary shares.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests above can fluctuate significantly from period to period, primarily driven by volatility in the income statement activity of the respective underlying entity as a result of the non-cash charges associated with applying the effective interest accounting methodology to our financial royalty assets as described in the section titled “Understanding Our Financial Reporting.”

Further, the net income attributable to the continuing non-controlling interests includes EPAs attributable to Founder’s Equity that we began recognizing in the first quarter of 2025 as certain conditions were met.

Results of Operations

In this section, we discuss the results of our operations for 2025 compared to 2024. For a discussion of 2024 compared to 2023, please refer to Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

The comparison of our historical results of operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Income and other revenues				
Income from financial royalty assets	\$ 2,261,152	\$ 2,149,422	111,730	5.2
Other royalty income and revenues	117,041	114,154	2,887	2.5
Total income and other revenues	2,378,193	2,263,576	114,617	5.1
Operating (income)/expense				
Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(295,838)	732,461	(1,028,299)	*
Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments	89,032	—	89,032	n/a
Research and development funding expense	452,000	2,000	450,000	*
General and administrative expenses	573,481	236,671	336,810	142.3
Total operating expense, net	818,675	971,132	(152,457)	(15.7)
Operating income	1,559,518	1,292,444	267,074	20.7
Other (income)/expense				
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	(29,089)	(29,611)	522	(1.8)
Interest expense	307,664	225,512	82,152	36.4
Other income, net	(43,249)	(234,270)	191,021	(81.5)
Total other expense/(income), net	235,326	(38,369)	273,695	*
Consolidated net income	1,324,192	1,330,813	(6,621)	(0.5)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	553,245	471,830	81,415	17.3
Net income attributable to Royalty Pharma plc	\$ 770,947	\$ 858,983	(88,036)	(10.2)

*Percentage change is not meaningful.

Total income and other revenues

Income from financial royalty assets

Income from financial royalty assets by top products is as follows, in order of contribution to income in 2025 (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Cystic fibrosis franchise	\$ 828,181	\$ 826,205	1,976	0.2
Evrysdi	206,972	224,429	(17,457)	(7.8)
Voranigo	154,420	46,153	108,267	*
Trelegy	154,100	146,920	7,180	4.9
Tremfya	152,936	147,141	5,795	3.9
Tysabri	116,876	124,815	(7,939)	(6.4)
Other products	647,667	633,759	13,908	2.2
Total income from financial royalty assets	\$ 2,261,152	\$ 2,149,422	111,730	5.2

*Percentage change is not meaningful.

Income from financial royalty assets increased by \$111.7 million, or 5.2%, in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily due to the addition of Voranigo which we acquired in August of 2024 upon FDA approval, partially offset by lower income from Evrysdi due to a decline in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts.

Other royalty income and revenues

Other royalty income and revenues were relatively flat in 2025 as compared to 2024.

Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets

Provision activity is a combination of income and expense items. The provision breakdown by royalty asset (exclusive of the provision for current expected credit losses) based on the largest contributors to each year's provision income or expense (in thousands) is as follows:

Royalty	2025	Royalty	2024
Cystic fibrosis franchise	\$ (259,353)	Evrysdi	\$ 378,565
Tremfya	(77,895)	Cystic fibrosis franchise	256,814
Xtandi	(64,368)	Crysvita	164,265
Promacta	54,772	IDHIFA	(75,059)
Evrysdi	115,558	Tysabri	(158,433)
Other	(38,389)	Other	65,894
Total provision, exclusive of provision for credit losses	(269,675)	Total provision, exclusive of provision for credit losses	632,046
Provision for current expected credit losses	(26,163)	Provision for current expected credit losses	100,415
Total provision	\$ (295,838)	Total provision	\$ 732,461

In 2025, we recorded provision income of \$295.8 million, comprised of \$269.7 million in provision income for changes in expected cash flows and \$26.2 million in provision income for current expected credit losses. We recorded provision income for changes in expected cash flows primarily related to the cystic fibrosis franchise, Tremfya, and Xtandi due to increases in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts, partially offset by provision expense related to Evrysdi due to declines in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts. The provision income for credit losses was primarily related to Niktimvo as a result of changes in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts, partially offset by the addition of Imdelltra to our portfolio.

In 2024, we recorded provision expense of \$732.5 million, comprised of \$632.0 million in provision expense for changes in expected cash flows and \$100.4 million in provision expense for current expected credit losses. We recorded provision expense for changes in expected cash flows primarily related to Evrysdi due to declines in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts. We recorded provision expense for changes in expected cash flows related to the cystic fibrosis franchise, primarily due to the inclusion of consensus estimates in 2024 for Vertex's Alyftrek and the conservative assumption that royalties will only be collected on the tezacaftor component of Alyftrek and not on the deuterated ivacaftor component. Although we believe that the deuterated ivacaftor component of Alyftrek is the same as ivacaftor and is therefore royalty-bearing, Vertex has made public statements that it believes the deuterated ivacaftor component is not royalty-bearing. If deuterated ivacaftor is determined to be royalty-bearing, we may recognize provision income in our results of operations at that time or recognize higher interest income prospectively. Additionally, we recorded provision expense for Crysvita due to declines in sales forecasts. The provision expense for changes in expected cash flows was partially offset by provision income for changes in expected cash flows related to Tysabri due increases in sales forecasts. The provision expense for credit losses was primarily driven by the addition of Niktimvo to our portfolio.

Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments

Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments was \$89.0 million in 2025, related to our funding arrangement with Revolution Medicines, which was entered into in June 2025.

R&D funding expense

R&D funding expense increased by \$450.0 million in 2025 as compared to 2024 due to R&D funding arrangements entered into in 2025 related to daraxonrasib and litifilimab of \$250.0 million and \$200.0 million, respectively.

G&A expenses

G&A expenses increased by \$336.8 million, or 142.3%, in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by additional share-based compensation expenses of \$287.1 million recognized following the Internalization and acquisition-related costs of \$28.9 million incurred for the Internalization. The increase in G&A expenses was also partially attributable to higher Management Fees of \$33.0 million pre-Internalization as a result of the January 2025 sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees

Equity in earnings of equity method investees were relatively flat in 2025 as compared to 2024. In 2025, we recorded income allocations from the Legacy SLP Interest of \$17.0 million and \$12.1 million from the Avillion Entities, primarily driven by a gain related to the FDA approval of Airsupra's supplemental new drug application which triggered a milestone payable from AstraZeneca to the Avillion Entities. In 2024, we recorded income allocations from the Legacy SLP Interest of \$10.4 million and \$19.2 million from the Avillion Entities, primarily driven by a gain related to the positive result of Airsupra's Phase III clinical trial which triggered a milestone payment from AstraZeneca to the Avillion Entities.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased by \$82.2 million, or 36.4% in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by the issuance of the \$1.5 billion and \$2.0 billion of senior unsecured notes in June 2024 and September 2025, respectively, and the \$380 million term loan that we assumed as part of the Internalization. The weighted average coupon rate on our senior unsecured notes outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was 3.75% and 3.06%, respectively.

Refer to the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section for additional discussion of our debt financing arrangements.

Other income, net

Other income, net of \$43.2 million in 2025 was primarily comprised of \$45.9 million of gains on available for sale debt securities and \$33.6 million of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents, partially offset by \$21.9 million of losses on equity securities. The gains on available for sale debt securities were primarily driven by the changes in fair value of the Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements.

Other income, net of \$234.3 million in 2024 was primarily comprised of \$154.9 million of gains on available for sale debt securities, \$47.3 million of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents and \$39.5 million of gains on equity securities. The gains on available for sale debt securities were primarily driven by the changes in fair value of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests

Net income attributable to the Legacy Investors Partnerships increased by \$37.6 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by higher net income attributable to Old RPI. The higher net income is a result of provision income recognized in 2025 as compared to provision expense recognized in 2024.

Net income attributable to the Continuing Investors Partnerships decreased by \$45.6 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by lower net income attributable to RP Holdings as a result of higher R&D expense and share-based compensation expense recognized in 2025, which was partially offset by provision income. Conversely, in 2024, we recognized provision expense and minimal R&D expense and share-based compensation expense.

Net income attributable to Founder's Equity was \$60.2 million in 2025. We began recognizing EPAs in the first quarter of 2025 as certain conditions were met during the period. Total EPAs earned in 2025 was \$81.2 million, attributable to Founder's Equity and Employee EPAs, with settlement consisting of a combination of Class A ordinary shares and cash distributions provided as tax advances.

Net income attributable to RP Holdings Class E Interests was \$29.2 million in 2025. The RP Holdings Class E Interests were issued in connection with the Internalization.

Portfolio Overview

Our business model is different from that of traditional operating companies in the biopharmaceutical industry. Our operating performance is a function of our liquidity as our operations have historically been financed primarily with cash flows generated by our royalties. We use the cash generated by our existing royalties to fund investments in new royalties. We consider a variety of metrics in assessing the performance of our business. Portfolio Receipts is a key performance metric that represents our ability to generate cash from our portfolio investments, the primary source of capital that we can deploy to make new portfolio investments. Portfolio Receipts also enables management to better analyze our liquidity and long-term growth prospects by providing a more granular product-by-product presentation of the underlying cash generation of our royalty investments.

Portfolio Receipts is defined as the sum of royalty receipts and milestones and other contractual receipts. Royalty receipts include variable payments based on sales of products, net of contractual payments to the legacy non-controlling interests, that are attributed to us ("Royalty Receipts"). Milestones and other contractual receipts include sales-based or regulatory milestone payments and other fixed contractual receipts, net of contractual payments to the legacy non-controlling interests, that are attributed to us. Portfolio Receipts does not include royalty receipts and milestones and other contractual receipts that were received on an accelerated basis under the terms of the agreement governing the receipt or payment. Portfolio Receipts also does not include proceeds from equity securities or proceeds from purchases and sales of marketable securities, both of which are not central to our fundamental business strategy.

Portfolio Receipts is calculated as the sum of the following line items from our GAAP consolidated statements of cash flows: *Cash collections from financial royalty assets*, *Cash collections from intangible royalty assets*, *Other royalty cash collections*, *Proceeds from available for sale debt securities* and *Distributions from equity method investees* less *Distributions to legacy non-controlling interests - Portfolio Receipts*, which represent contractual distributions of Royalty Receipts, milestones and other contractual receipts to the Legacy Investors Partnerships.

Our portfolio consists of royalties on more than 35 marketed therapies and 20 development-stage product candidates. The therapies in our portfolio address therapeutic areas such as rare disease, oncology, neuroscience, infectious disease, hematology and diabetes, and are delivered to patients across both primary and specialty care settings. The table below shows Portfolio Receipts, including Royalty Receipts by product and milestones and other contractual receipts, in order of contribution to total Royalty Receipts in 2025 (in thousands):

Products	Marketer(s)	Therapeutic Area	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
			2025	2024	\$	%
Cystic fibrosis franchise ⁽¹⁾	Vertex	Rare disease	\$ 916,869	\$ 856,792	60,077	7.0
Trelegy	GSK	Respiratory	332,451	283,747	48,704	17.2
Tysabri	Biogen	Neuroscience	249,619	261,671	(12,052)	(4.6)
Evrysdi	Roche	Rare disease	201,584	173,508	28,076	16.2
Xtandi	Pfizer, Astellas	Oncology	196,917	168,667	28,250	16.7
Tremfya	Johnson & Johnson	Immunology	178,398	139,561	38,837	27.8
Imbruvica	AbbVie, Johnson & Johnson	Oncology	170,357	191,014	(20,657)	(10.8)
Promacta	Novartis	Hematology	141,780	158,419	(16,639)	(10.5)
Voranigo	Servier	Oncology	118,206	4,928	113,278	*
Cabometyx/Cometriq	Exelixis, Ipsen, Takeda	Oncology	84,551	72,647	11,904	16.4
Spinraza	Biogen	Rare disease	52,452	44,981	7,471	16.6
Trodelvy	Gilead	Oncology	46,605	43,094	3,511	8.1
Erleada	Johnson & Johnson	Oncology	46,150	38,997	7,153	18.3
Imdelltra	Amgen	Oncology	9,625	—	9,625	n/a
Other products ⁽²⁾			381,265	332,593	48,672	14.6
Royalty Receipts			\$ 3,126,829	\$ 2,770,619	356,210	12.9
Milestones and Other Contractual Receipts			127,532	30,827	96,705	313.7
Portfolio Receipts⁽³⁾			\$ 3,254,361	\$ 2,801,446	452,915	16.2

*Percentage change is not meaningful.

- (1) The cystic fibrosis franchise includes the following approved products: Kalydeco, Orkambi, Symdeko/Symkevi, Trikafta/Kaftrio and Alyftrek, which was approved by the FDA in December 2024.
- (2) Other products primarily include Royalty Receipts on the following products: Crysvita, Emgality, Entyvio, Farxiga/Onglyza, IDHIFA, Nesina, Nurtec ODT, Orladeyo, Prevymis, Soliqua and distributions from the Legacy SLP Interest, which are presented as *Distributions from equity method investees* on the consolidated statements of cash flows.
- (3) Portfolio Receipts for 2025 does not include the \$511 million of proceeds from our sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds because it was treated as an asset sale.

Analysis of Portfolio Receipts

The key drivers of Portfolio Receipts are discussed below:

- **Cystic fibrosis franchise** – Royalty Receipts from the cystic fibrosis franchise, including Kalydeco, Orkambi, Symdeko/Symkevi, Trikafta/Kaftrio and Alyftrek, which is marketed by Vertex for the treatment of cystic fibrosis, increased by \$60.1 million in 2025 as compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to strong cystic fibrosis patient demand globally and higher net realized pricing in the United States, while Ex-U.S. saw strong performance across multiple markets, partially offset by a revenue decline in Russia.
- **Trelegy** – Royalty Receipts from Trelegy, which is marketed by GSK for the maintenance treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma, increased by \$48.7 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by continued growth across all regions, reflecting patient demand, single inhaler triple therapy class growth, and increased market share.
- **Tysabri** – Royalty Receipts from Tysabri, which is marketed by Biogen for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, decreased by \$12.1 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, due to increased competition in rest of world, partially offset by a favorable U.S. rebate estimate change and inventory dynamics.

- **Evrysdi** – Royalty Receipts from Evrysdi, which is marketed by Roche for the treatment of spinal muscular atrophy, increased by \$28.1 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, attributable to strong growth globally, partially offset by tender-related buying patterns in international sales.
- **Xtandi** – Royalty Receipts from Xtandi, which is marketed by Pfizer and Astellas for the treatment of prostate cancer, increased by \$28.3 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, attributable to sales growth across all regions, particularly in the United States.
- **Tremfya** – Royalty Receipts from Tremfya, which is marketed by Johnson & Johnson for the treatment of plaque psoriasis, active psoriatic arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease, increased by \$38.8 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, driven by share gains and market growth, including strong uptake across recently launched inflammatory bowel disease indications, partially offset by the impact of Medicare Part D redesign.
- **Imbruvica** – Royalty Receipts from Imbruvica, which is marketed by AbbVie and Johnson & Johnson for the treatment of blood cancers and chronic graft versus host disease, decreased by \$20.7 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, reflecting competitive pressures and the impact of Medicare Part D redesign.
- **Promacta** – Royalty Receipts from Promacta, which is marketed by Novartis for the treatment of chronic immune thrombocytopenia purpura (“ITP”) and aplastic anemia, decreased by \$16.6 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, due to discontinued promotion in most markets and the U.S. launch of generic competition in May 2025.
- **Voranigo** – Royalty Receipts from Voranigo, which is marketed by Servier for the treatment of low-grade glioma, increased by \$113.3 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by its strong launch in the United States. We acquired the Voranigo royalty in the third quarter of 2024 shortly after it was approved and began recording Royalty Receipts in the fourth quarter of 2024.
- **Cabometyx/Cometriq** – Royalty Receipts from Cabometyx/Cometriq, which is marketed by Exelixis, Ipsen and Takeda, primarily for the treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma and hepatocellular carcinoma, increased by \$11.9 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by continued demand growth from uptake in combination with Opdivo in first-line renal cell carcinoma and previously treated advanced neuroendocrine tumors (“NET”).
- **Spinraza** – Royalty Receipts from Spinraza, which is marketed by Biogen for the treatment of spinal muscular atrophy, increased by \$7.5 million in 2025 as compared to 2024. Royalties in the first quarter of 2024 were lower due to the \$1.5 billion cap, benefiting royalty receipts growth in 2025.
- **Trodelvy** – Royalty Receipts from Trodelvy, which is marketed by Gilead for the treatment of metastatic triple-negative breast cancer and pre-treated hormone receptor (“HR”)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (“HER2”)-negative metastatic breast cancer, increased by \$3.5 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by strong demand.
- **Erleada** – Royalty Receipts from Erleada, which is marketed by Johnson & Johnson for the treatment of prostate cancer, increased by \$7.2 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, driven by market growth and continued share gains, partially offset by the impact of Medicare Part D redesign.
- **Imdelltra** – Royalty Receipts from Imdelltra, which is marketed by Amgen for the treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer were \$9.6 million in 2025, primarily driven by its strong global launch as it establishes a new standard of care in second-line extensive stage small cell lung cancer (“ES-SCLC”). We acquired the Imdelltra royalty in the third quarter of 2025 and began receiving Royalty Receipts in the fourth quarter of 2025.
- **Other products** – Royalty Receipts from other products increased by \$48.7 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, driven by recently launched products including Niktimvo, Skytrofa and Rytelo, as well as the timing of Soliqua royalty payments, partially offset by the expiration of royalties on Entyvio and a one-time true-up of royalties on the DPP-IVs received in the prior year period.

- **Milestones and other contractual receipts** increased by \$96.7 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily attributable to a one-time distribution related to the Legacy SLP Interest and a milestone payment in the amount of \$27.4 million related to Aircsupra.

Key Developments Relating to Our Portfolio

Recent key developments related to products in our portfolio are discussed below:

Commercial Products

- **Cystic fibrosis franchise.** In July 2025, Vertex announced that the European Commission (“EC”) approved Alyftrek for people with cystic fibrosis ages 6 years and older who have at least one non-class I mutation in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene.

In April 2025, Vertex announced EC approval for the label expansion of Kaftrio in combination with ivacaftor for cystic fibrosis patients ages 2 years and older who have at least one non-class I mutation in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (“CFTR”) gene.

- **Tysabri.** In November 2025, Sandoz announced the U.S. launch of Tyruko, the first and only FDA-approved biosimilar to Biogen’s Tysabri.
- **Xtandi.** In July 2025, Pfizer and Astellas Pharma announced topline results from the overall survival (“OS”) analysis from the Phase 3 EMBARK study evaluating Xtandi in men with non-metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer. For patients treated with Xtandi plus leuprolide versus placebo plus leuprolide, EMBARK met the key secondary endpoint with a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in OS. Results also showed a favorable trend towards improved OS for patients treated with Xtandi monotherapy versus placebo plus leuprolide, however the difference did not reach statistical significance.
- **Tremfya.** In May 2025, Johnson & Johnson announced that the EC approved Tremfya for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease.

In April 2025, Johnson & Johnson announced that the EC approved Tremfya for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.

In April 2025, Johnson & Johnson announced that the Phase 3b APEX study achieved both its primary endpoint of reducing signs and symptoms and its major secondary endpoint of reducing progression of structural damage in adults living with active psoriatic arthritis, compared to placebo.

In March 2025, Johnson & Johnson announced that the FDA approved Tremfya in Crohn’s disease, which is now the first and only IL-23 offering both subcutaneous and intravenous induction options for the treatment of adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease.

- **Promacta.** In May 2025, Camber Pharmaceuticals announced the U.S. launch of eltrombopag, the AB-rated generic for Promacta.
 - **Cabometyx.** In July 2025, Ipsen announced that the EC approved Cabometyx for patients with previously treated advanced neuroendocrine tumors.
- In March 2025, Exelixis announced that the FDA approved Cabometyx for patients with previously treated advanced neuroendocrine tumors.
- **Spinraza.** In January 2026, Biogen announced that the EC granted marketing authorization for a high dose regimen of Spinraza for spinal muscular atrophy.

- **Trodelvy.** In November 2025, Gilead announced the Phase 3 ASCENT-07 study investigating Trodelvy as a first-line (“1L”) treatment for HR+/HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer patients did not meet the primary endpoint of progression-free survival. Overall survival is a key secondary endpoint and was not mature at the time of the primary analysis.

In October 2025, Gilead announced that based on the positive Phase 3 updates from ASCENT-03 and ASCENT-04, it has submitted two supplemental biologics license applications for Trodelvy in 1L metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (“mTNBC”) and expects regulatory decisions in 2026.

In May 2025, Gilead Sciences announced positive topline results from the Phase 3 ASCENT-03 study. The study met its primary endpoint, demonstrating a highly statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in progression-free survival (“PFS”) compared to chemotherapy in patients with 1L mTNBC who are ineligible to receive immunotherapy. Overall survival, a key secondary endpoint, was not mature at the time of PFS primary analysis. Gilead will continue to monitor OS outcomes.

In April 2025, Gilead announced positive topline results from the Phase 3 Ascent-04/Keynote-D19 study, demonstrating that Trodelvy plus Keytruda significantly improved PFS compared to Keytruda and chemotherapy in patients with previously untreated PD-L1+ mTNBC. Overall survival, a key secondary endpoint, was not mature at the time of the PFS primary analysis. However, there was an early trend in improvement for OS with Trodelvy plus Keytruda and Gilead will continue to monitor OS outcomes.

- **Airsupra.** In September 2025, AstraZeneca announced that the FDA approved a supplemental NDA for Airsupra to reflect the statistically significant severe exacerbation risk reduction in patients with mild asthma compared to albuterol based on the BATURA study results.
- **Cobefny.** In December 2025, Bristol Myers Squibb announced that it will enroll additional patients in the Phase 3 ADEPT-2 study of Cobefny in psychosis associated with Alzheimer’s disease. Following consultation with the FDA and a review by the independent Data Monitoring Committee, the study will continue as planned, with results expected by the end of 2026.

In April 2025, Bristol Myers Squibb announced that topline results from the Phase 3 ARISE trial evaluating Cobefny as an adjunctive treatment to atypical antipsychotics in adults with schizophrenia did not reach the threshold for a statistically significant difference compared to placebo.

- **Imdelltra.** In November 2025, Amgen announced that the FDA granted full approval to Imdelltra for the treatment of adult patients with ES-SCLC with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy, converting Imdelltra’s prior accelerated approval into a full approval.
- **Myqorzo.** In December 2025, Cytokinetics announced the FDA approval of Myqorzo (formerly known as aficamten) for the treatment of adults with symptomatic obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

In May 2025, Cytokinetics announced positive topline results from MAPLE-HCM, a Phase 3 trial comparing aficamten to metoprolol in patients with symptomatic obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The study met its primary endpoint, demonstrating a statistically significant improvement in peak oxygen uptake from baseline to Week 24 with a favorable safety profile.

- **Skytrofa.** In July 2025, Ascendis announced the FDA approved Skytrofa for the once-weekly treatment of adults with growth hormone deficiency.

Development-Stage Product Candidates

- **Daraxonrasib.** In October 2025, Revolution Medicines announced that the FDA granted a non-transferrable voucher for daraxonrasib under the Commissioner's National Priority Voucher pilot program, which accelerates target review times to 1-2 months versus 6+ months.

In September 2025, Revolution Medicines announced positive Phase 1 results from its clinical trials evaluating daraxonrasib as a monotherapy and daraxonrasib in combination with chemotherapy in 1L metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma ("PDAC"). Based upon these data, Revolution Medicines initiated a Phase 3 trial for daraxonrasib in 1L metastatic PDAC in the fourth quarter of 2025.

- **Deucritibant.** In December 2025, Pharvaris announced positive topline data from the RAPIDe-3 pivotal Phase 3 study, which met its primary endpoint and all secondary efficacy endpoints with statistical significance. The data will serve as the basis for marketing authorization applications expected to be filed in first half of 2026.
- **Ecopipam.** In February 2025, Emalex announced positive Phase 3 results for ecopipam in patients with Tourette syndrome. The study showed statistical significance between ecopipam and placebo for both the primary efficacy endpoint in pediatrics and the secondary efficacy endpoint in pediatrics and adults.
- **Litifilimab.** In October 2025, Biogen announced that both litifilimab Phase 3 studies for systemic lupus erythematosus are fully enrolled with expected data readout for both studies accelerated to the second half of 2026.
- **Obexelimab.** In January 2026, Zenas BioPharma ("Zenas") announced positive results from the Phase 3 INDIGO trial of obexelimab in Immunoglobulin G4-related disease ("IgG4-RD"), which met the primary endpoint demonstrating a clinically meaningful and highly statistically significant reduction in risk of IgG4-RD flare. Zenas anticipates submitting a Biologics License Application in Q2 2026 and a Marketing Authorization Application to the European Medicines Agency ("EMA") in the second half of 2026.

In October 2025, Zenas announced positive results from the Phase 2 trial of obexelimab in relapsing multiple sclerosis, which demonstrated a highly statistically significant 95% relative reduction in new gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing T1 lesions over week 8 and week 12 compared with placebo. Zenas anticipates reporting 24-week data in the first quarter of 2026.

- **Pelabresib.** In January 2026, Novartis announced plans to submit a European Union regulatory filing for pelabresib in 2026, and that it would begin a new Phase 3 study in the United States, Canada and Japan.
- **TEV-749.** In December 2025, Teva Pharmaceuticals ("Teva") submitted a NDA to the FDA for TEV-749 ("olanzapine LAI") for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults.

In January 2025, Teva announced that olanzapine LAI achieved Phase 3 targeted injections without Post-injection Delirium/Sedation Syndrome ("PDSS").

- **Trontinemab.** In September 2025, Roche announced that it initiated the Phase 3 program for trontinemab in early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, Roche announced plans to initiate a Phase 3 study in preclinical Alzheimer's disease, in people at high risk of cognitive decline.

Investments Overview

Ongoing investment in new royalties is fundamental to the long-term prospects of our business. New investments provide a source of growth for our Royalty Receipts, supplementing growth within our existing portfolio and offsetting declines for royalties on products that have lost market exclusivity. We evaluate an array of royalty acquisition opportunities on a continuous basis and expect to continue to make acquisitions in the ordinary course of our business. We have established a strong track record of identifying, evaluating and investing in royalties tied to leading products across therapeutic areas and treatment modalities. We invest in approved products and development-stage product candidates that have generated robust proof of concept data. We invest in these therapies through the purchase of royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts by making hybrid investments and by acquiring businesses with significant existing royalty assets or the potential for the creation of such assets.

In 2025, we invested \$2.6 billion in royalties, milestones and other contractual receipts. While volatility exists in the funding of new acquisitions on a year-to-year basis due to the unpredictable timing of new investment opportunities, we have consistently deployed significant amounts of cash when measured over multi-year periods. Our approach is rooted in a highly disciplined evaluation process that is not dictated by a minimum annual investment threshold.

Included below are tables of investment activities over each of the last five years (in thousands). Announced transactions amounts reflect maximum transaction value for transactions entered into over each of the periods presented. Capital Deployment represents the total outflows that will drive future Portfolio Receipts and includes cash paid at the acquisition date and any subsequent associated milestone investments reflected in the period in which cash was paid. Capital Deployment in approved/ marketed royalties versus development-stage royalties is based upon the approval status of the therapy at the time of our upfront investment.

	Average	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Announced Transactions						
Upfront payments	\$ 2,104,600	\$ 1,965,000	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 2,109,000	\$ 1,963,000	\$ 2,161,000
Potential payments/milestones	1,445,200	2,735,000	493,000	1,850,000	1,443,000	705,000
Total announced transaction value	\$ 3,549,800	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 2,818,000	\$ 3,959,000	\$ 3,406,000	\$ 2,866,000
Capital Deployment						
Approved/ marketed royalties	\$ 1,776,045	\$ 1,733,720	\$ 1,775,545	\$ 1,875,232	\$ 1,920,958	\$ 1,574,769
Development-stage royalties ⁽¹⁾	720,986	862,102	985,364	316,689	507,399	933,374
Total Capital Deployment⁽²⁾	\$ 2,497,031	\$ 2,595,822	\$ 2,760,909	\$ 2,191,921	\$ 2,428,357	\$ 2,508,143

- (1) Development-stage royalties include: direct R&D funding arrangements and funding arrangements executed through our joint venture partnership with the Avillion Entities, investments in development-stage product candidates and investments in debt securities primarily made in connection with acquisitions of royalties on development-stage products from the seller.
- (2) Capital Deployment is calculated as the summation of the following line items from our GAAP consolidated statements of cash flows: *Investments in equity method investees, Purchases of available for sale debt securities, Acquisitions of financial royalty assets, Acquisitions of other financial assets, Milestone payments, Development-stage funding payments* less *Contributions from legacy non-controlling interests - R&D*.

Summary of Acquisition Activities

- In January 2026, we announced a funding agreement with Teva for TEV-408 for up to \$500 million. The agreement includes \$75 million to co-fund a Phase 2b study for vitiligo targeted for 2026. Based on the future results from the Phase 2b study in vitiligo, we will have an option to provide an additional \$425 million to co-fund the Phase 3 development program.
- In December 2025, we acquired the remaining royalties on Roche's Evrysdi for the treatment of spinal muscular atrophy from PTC Therapeutics for an upfront payment of \$240 million and up to \$60 million in sales-based milestones.

- In December 2025, we acquired a pre-existing royalty interest in Nuvalent's neladalkib and zidesamtinib from an undisclosed party for up to \$315 million, including an upfront payment of \$155 million. Neladalkib and zidesamtinib are next-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors ("TKIs"). Neladalkib is in development for patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase ("ALK") mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC") and zidesamtinib is in development for ROS proto-oncogene 1 ("ROS1") mutation-positive NSCLC.
- In December 2025, we announced a transaction to acquire a royalty interest in Denali Therapeutics' tividonofusp alfa for up to \$275 million. Tividonofusp alfa is Denali's lead investigational TransportVehicle™-enabled enzyme replacement therapy for the treatment of mucopolysaccharidosis type II ("MPS II, or Hunter syndrome"). We will make a \$200 million payment contingent on FDA accelerated approval and a \$75 million payment on EMA approval if achieved by December 31, 2029.
- In November 2025, we acquired a royalty interest in Alnylam's Amvuttra from Blackstone for \$310 million. Amvuttra is an approved ribonucleic acid interference ("RNAi") therapeutic for the treatment of transthyretin ("TTR") amyloidosis with cardiomyopathy and for hereditary TTR amyloidosis with polyneuropathy.
- In September 2025, we acquired a synthetic royalty on obexelimab from Zenas BioPharma for an upfront payment of \$75 million and up to \$225 million in milestone payments contingent on the achievements of certain clinical and regulatory events. Obexelimab is in Phase 3 development for the treatment of immunoglobulin G4-related disease and Phase 2 development for relapsing multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus.
- In August 2025, we acquired a royalty interest in Amgen's Imdelltra from BeOne for an upfront payment of \$885 million. BeOne had the option to sell to us additional royalties on Imdelltra for up to \$65 million within twelve months from the acquisition date and in November 2025, BeOne elected to sell to us \$26 million of those additional royalties. Imdelltra is approved for the treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer.
- In June 2025, we entered into a two part \$2 billion funding arrangement with Revolution Medicines. The funding arrangement includes up to \$1.25 billion, including \$250 million upfront, to purchase a synthetic royalty on daraxonrasib and a senior secured term loan of up to \$750 million. The first tranche of the senior secured term loan must be drawn following FDA approval of daraxonrasib. Daraxonrasib is in Phase 3 development for the treatment of RAS mutant pancreatic cancer and non-small cell lung cancer.
- In February 2025, we entered into an R&D funding arrangement with Biogen to provide up to \$250 million over six quarters including \$50 million upfront for the development of litifilimab. Litifilimab is in Phase 3 development for the treatment of lupus.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our primary source of liquidity is cash provided by operations. For 2025 and 2024, we generated \$2.5 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively, in *Net cash provided by operating activities*. We believe that our existing capital resources, cash provided by operating activities and access to our Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below) will continue to allow us to meet our operating and working capital requirements, to fund planned strategic acquisitions and R&D funding arrangements, and to meet our debt service obligations for the foreseeable future. We have historically operated at a low level of fixed operating costs. We no longer pay Management Fees following the Internalization, which comprised the majority of our cash G&A expenses historically. Our primary cash operating expenses, other than R&D funding commitments, include interest expense, employee personnel costs, rent expense and legal and professional fees.

We have access to substantial sources of funds in the capital markets and we may, from time to time, seek additional capital through a combination of additional debt or equity financings. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the par value of all of our outstanding borrowings was \$9.2 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively. Additionally, we have up to \$1.8 billion of available revolving commitments under our Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below) and up to \$350.0 million of an uncommitted line of credit under our Uncommitted Credit Facility (as defined below). A summary of our borrowing activities, balances and compliance with certain debt covenants under various financing arrangements is included in Note 12-Borrowings of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have historically funded our investments through operating cash flows, equity contributions and debt. Our low operating costs coupled with a lack of capital expenditures and low taxes have contributed to our strong financial profile, resulting in high operating leverage and high cash flow conversion. We expect to continue funding our current and planned operating costs (excluding acquisitions) principally through our cash flow from operations and investments through cash flow and issuances of equity and debt. We have supplemented our available cash and cash equivalents on hand with attractive debt capital to fund certain strategic acquisitions.

Our ability to satisfy our working capital needs, debt service and other obligations, and to comply with the financial covenants under our financing agreements depends on our future operating performance and cash flow, which are in turn subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Cash Flows

The following table and analysis of cash flow changes presents a summary of our cash flow activities for 2025 as compared to 2024 (in thousands). For a discussion of cash flow activities for 2024 compared to 2023, please refer to Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

	Years Ended December 31,		Change
	2025	2024	
Cash provided by/(used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 2,489,823	\$ 2,768,986	\$ (279,163)
Investing activities	(1,614,180)	(2,678,115)	1,063,935
Financing activities	(1,185,973)	361,145	(1,547,118)

Analysis of Cash Flow Changes

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$279.2 million in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily due to \$450.0 million of higher payments for development-stage funding agreements and \$116.7 million of higher interest payments, partially offset by a \$371.3 million increase in cash collections from financial royalty assets.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$1.1 billion in 2025 as compared to 2024, primarily driven by lower cash used for acquisitions of financial royalty assets of \$808.0 million and \$511 million in proceeds from the sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities in 2025 was \$1.2 billion as compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$361.1 million in 2024. In 2025, cash used in financing activities was primarily driven by the \$1.2 billion repurchases of our Class A ordinary shares and the repayment of \$1.0 billion debt, which was partially offset by the net proceeds from the issuance of \$2.0 billion of senior unsecured notes. In 2024, cash provided by financing activities was primarily driven by the net proceeds from the issuance of \$1.5 billion of senior unsecured notes, partially offset by the use of cash for dividends and distributions and repurchases of Class A ordinary shares.

Sources of Capital

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$618.7 million and \$929.0 million, respectively. We intend to fund short-term and long-term financial obligations as they mature through cash and cash equivalents, future cash flows from operations or the issuance of additional debt. Our ability to generate cash flows from operations, issue debt or enter into financing arrangements on acceptable terms could be adversely affected if there is a material decline in the sales of the underlying pharmaceutical products in which we hold royalties, deterioration in our key financial ratios or credit ratings, or other material unfavorable changes in business conditions. Currently, we believe that we have sufficient financial flexibility to issue debt, enter into other financing arrangements and attract long-term capital on acceptable terms to support our growth objectives.

Borrowings

Our borrowings consisted of the following (in thousands):

Type of Borrowing	Date of Issuance	Maturity	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Senior Unsecured Notes:				
\$1,000,000, 1.20% (issued at 98.875% of par)	9/2020	9/2025	\$ —	\$ 1,000,000
\$1,000,000, 1.75% (issued at 98.284% of par)	9/2020	9/2027	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$500,000, 5.15% (issued at 98.758% of par)	6/2024	9/2029	500,000	500,000
\$1,000,000, 2.20% (issued at 97.760% of par)	9/2020	9/2030	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$600,000, 4.45% (issued at 98.909% of par)	9/2025	3/2031	600,000	—
\$600,000, 2.15% (issued at 98.263% of par)	7/2021	9/2031	600,000	600,000
\$500,000, 5.40% (issued at 97.872% of par)	6/2024	9/2034	500,000	500,000
\$900,000, 5.20% (issued at 97.989% of par)	9/2025	9/2035	900,000	—
\$1,000,000, 3.30% (issued at 95.556% of par)	9/2020	9/2040	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$1,000,000, 3.55% (issued at 95.306% of par)	9/2020	9/2050	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$700,000, 3.35% (issued at 97.565% of par)	7/2021	9/2051	700,000	700,000
\$500,000, 5.90% (issued at 97.617% of par)	6/2024	9/2054	500,000	500,000
\$500,000, 5.95% (issued at 95.824% of par)	9/2025	9/2055	500,000	—
Term Loan	See below	7/2026	380,000	—
Total senior unsecured debt			9,180,000	7,800,000
Unamortized debt discount and issuance costs			(229,083)	(187,574)
Total debt carrying value			8,950,917	7,612,426
Less: Current portion of long-term debt			\$ (380,000)	\$ (997,773)
Total long-term debt			\$ 8,570,917	\$ 6,614,653

Senior Unsecured Notes

As of December 31, 2025, our total principal amount of senior unsecured notes outstanding was \$8.8 billion (the “Notes”) with a weighted average coupon rate of 3.75%. The Notes require semi-annual interest payments. Indentures governing the Notes contain certain covenants with which we were in compliance as of December 31, 2025.

Term Loan assumed from Internalization

In connection with the Internalization, RP Holdings and RP Manager were each joined as a borrower under RPM's then existing \$380 million term loan (the "Term Loan") with Bank of America, N.A (as amended, the "Loan Agreement"). Pablo Legorreta, Legorreta Investments, LLC and Legorreta Investments II LLC are guarantors under the Term Loan. Upon the closing of the Internalization, RPM was released as a borrower under the Term Loan. In the third quarter of 2025, the Loan Agreement was amended to accelerate the maturity of the Term Loan to July 31, 2026 and decrease the applicable interest rate. Following the amendment, the Term Loan is subject to an interest rate, at our option, of either (i) the Daily SOFR plus 1.25% or (ii) Term SOFR plus 1.25%, each as defined in the Loan Agreement. Interest is payable in arrears quarterly. We made the first interest payment in the third quarter of 2025. The Term Loan is subject to certain customary covenants, that among other things, require us to maintain (i) a Consolidated Leverage Ratio, (ii) a Consolidated Coverage Ratio, and (iii) a Consolidated Portfolio Cash Flow Ratio, each as described further below under the description of the Credit Agreement that governs the Revolving Credit Facility.

Uncommitted Credit Facility

In August 2025, we entered into an uncommitted line of credit agreement with Société Générale (the "Uncommitted Credit Facility") which provides for an aggregate borrowing capacity of up to \$350.0 million for general corporate purposes within a quarter. As of December 31, 2025, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Uncommitted Credit Facility.

Senior Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

Our subsidiary, RP Holdings, as borrower, initially entered into the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") on September 15, 2021, which provides for an unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement, which was entered into on December 22, 2023, increased the borrowing capacity to \$1.8 billion for general corporate purposes with \$1.69 billion of the revolving commitments maturing on December 22, 2028 and the remaining \$110.0 million of revolving commitments maturing on October 31, 2027. On January 24, 2024 and April 8, 2025, we entered into Amendments No. 4 and 5, respectively, to the Credit Agreement to make certain technical modifications. As of December 31, 2025, we have a borrowing capacity of \$1.8 billion under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Credit Agreement that governs the Revolving Credit Facility and the amended loan agreement that governs the Term Loan contain certain customary covenants, that among other things, require us to maintain (i) a Consolidated Leverage Ratio at or below 4.00 to 1.00 (or at or below 4.50 to 1.00 following a qualifying material acquisition) of consolidated funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement, (ii) a Consolidated Coverage Ratio at or above 2.50 to 1.00 of Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement and (iii) a Consolidated Portfolio Cash Flow Ratio at or below 5.00 to 1.00 (or at or below 5.50 to 1.00 following a qualifying material acquisition) of consolidated funded debt to Portfolio Cash Flow, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement. We were in compliance with the financial covenants as of December 31, 2025.

Adjusted EBITDA and Portfolio Cash Flow are non-GAAP liquidity measures that are key components of certain material covenants contained within the Credit Agreement. Noncompliance with the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement could result in our lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. If we cannot satisfy these financial covenants, we would be prohibited under our Credit Agreement from engaging in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness, paying dividends, making certain payments and acquiring and disposing of assets.

The table below presents Adjusted EBITDA and Portfolio Cash Flow, each as calculated according to its respective definition in our Credit Agreement (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Portfolio Receipts	\$ 3,254,361	\$ 2,801,446
Payments for operating and professional costs ⁽¹⁾	(288,138)	(236,225)
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 2,966,223	\$ 2,565,221
Interest paid, net	(241,983)	(113,088)
Portfolio Cash Flow (non-GAAP)	\$ 2,724,240	\$ 2,452,133

- (1) In 2025, amount included a \$33 million payment related to the Management Fees on the sale of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds and payments of \$29 million for acquisition-related costs for the Internalization. Both payments are non-recurring. Following the Internalization, we no longer pay Management Fees and instead, we compensate employees directly.

Adjusted EBITDA and Portfolio Cash Flow are non-GAAP liquidity measures that exclude the impact of certain items and therefore have not been calculated in accordance with GAAP. We caution readers that amounts presented in accordance with our definitions of Adjusted EBITDA and Portfolio Cash Flow may not be the same as similar measures used by other companies or analysts. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and Portfolio Cash Flow to *Net cash provided by operating activities*, the closest GAAP measure, is presented below (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net cash provided by operating activities (GAAP)	\$ 2,489,823	\$ 2,768,986
Adjustments:		
Proceeds from available for sale debt securities ^{(1), (2)}	21,226	19,786
Distributions from equity method investees ⁽²⁾	105,149	23,641
Interest paid, net ⁽²⁾	241,983	113,088
Development-stage funding payments	452,000	2,000
Distributions to legacy non-controlling interests - Portfolio Receipts ⁽²⁾	(354,901)	(362,280)
Payments for Employee EPAs	10,943	—
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 2,966,223	\$ 2,565,221
Interest paid, net ⁽²⁾	(241,983)	(113,088)
Portfolio Cash Flow (non-GAAP)	\$ 2,724,240	\$ 2,452,133

- (1) Amounts include quarterly repayments on the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding and a quarterly repayment on the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds in each of 2025 and 2024. The MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were sold in January 2025.
- (2) The table below shows the line item for each adjustment and the direct location for such line item in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Reconciling Adjustment	Statements of Cash Flows Classification
Interest paid, net	Operating activities (<i>Interest paid less Interest received</i>)
Distributions from equity method investees	Investing activities
Proceeds from available for sale debt securities	Investing activities
Distributions to legacy non-controlling interests - Portfolio Receipts	Financing activities

Uses of Capital

Acquisitions of Royalties

We acquire product royalties in ways that can be tailored to the needs of our partners through a variety of structures:

- **Third-party Royalties** – Existing royalties on approved or late-stage development therapies. A royalty is the contractual right to a percentage of top-line sales from a licensee's use of a product, technology or intellectual property. The majority of our current portfolio consists of third-party royalties.

- **Synthetic Royalties** – Newly-created royalties on approved or late-stage development therapies with strong proof of concept. A synthetic royalty is the contractual right to a percentage of top-line sales by the developer or marketer of a therapy in exchange for funding.
- **Other Funding Modalities** – We may provide other forms of capital to our partners as a component within a royalty transaction to increase the scale of our capital. This may include senior unsecured debt, direct equity investments and launch and development capital (in exchange for fixed long-term payments).

Additionally, we may identify additional opportunities, platforms or technologies that leverage our capabilities.

Distributions to Shareholders

We paid dividends and distributions of \$511.9 million and \$501.8 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. We do not have a legal obligation to pay a quarterly dividend or dividends at any specified rate or at all.

Class A Ordinary Share Repurchases

In January 2025, our board of directors authorized a new share repurchase program, which replaced the share repurchase program announced on March 27, 2023, under which we may repurchase up to \$3.0 billion of our Class A ordinary shares. The repurchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The new share repurchase program has been approved by our board of directors through June 2027 and shareholders have approved the terms of our share repurchase contracts and counterparties thereto through May 2030. In 2025, we repurchased 37.4 million shares at a cost of approximately \$1.2 billion. In 2024, we repurchased 8.4 million shares at a cost of approximately \$229.9 million. As of December 31, 2025, approximately \$1.8 billion remained available under the new share repurchase program.

Other Funding Arrangements

In June 2025, we entered into a two-part \$2 billion funding arrangement with Revolution Medicines. The funding arrangement includes up to \$1.25 billion, including \$250 million paid upfront, to purchase a synthetic royalty on daraxonrasib and a senior secured term loan of up to \$750 million. The first tranche of the senior secured term loan must be drawn following FDA approval of daraxonrasib. As of December 31, 2025, \$1 billion of the funding commitment remained unfunded.

We have a long-term funding arrangement with Cytokinetics which is comprised of seven tranches of up to \$525 million in total funding (“Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding”). As of December 31, 2025, \$175 million remained available under the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding.

We may have other funding arrangements where we are contractually obligated to fund R&D activities performed by our development partners. We also have funding arrangements related to our equity method investments in the Avillion Entities. As our committed capital requirements are based on phases of development, the completion of which is highly uncertain, only the capital required to fund the current stage of development under such funding arrangements is considered committed capital, which was approximately \$63.3 million as of December 31, 2025.

We also have certain milestones payable to our counterparties that are contingent on the successful achievement of certain development, regulatory approval or commercial milestones. These contingent milestone payments are not considered contractual obligations. In 2025, we paid a \$200 million regulatory milestone following FDA approval of a new manufacturing hub for Adstiladrin and sales-based milestones of \$18.6 million and \$50 million related to Erleada and Trelegy, respectively.

Debt Service

The future principal and interest payments under our Notes as of December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Principal Payments	Interest Payments
2026	\$ —	\$ 332,431
2027	1,000,000	329,850
2028	—	312,350
2029	500,000	312,350
2030	1,000,000	286,600
Thereafter	6,300,000	3,352,450
Total⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 4,926,031

(1) Excludes unamortized debt discount and issuance costs of \$229.1 million as of December 31, 2025, which are amortized through interest expense over the remaining life of the underlying debt obligations.

In addition to our Notes, we have a \$380 million Term Loan due in July 2026. The interest rate on the Term Loan is variable based on SOFR. Using the SOFR interest rate as of December 31, 2025, the estimated interest payments in 2026 are \$17.7 million.

Leases

In connection with the Internalization, we entered into an operating lease agreement for our office space. The lease agreement has a non-cancelable term through October 31, 2031 and a five-year extension option. As of December 31, 2025, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases over the next five years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Payments
2026	\$ 4,053
2027	3,776
2028	3,721
2029	3,726
2030	3,755
Thereafter	3,129
Total lease payments	22,160
Less: imputed interest	(2,903)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 19,257

Management Fees

Prior to the Internalization, we paid quarterly Management Fees pursuant to the Legacy Management Agreement equal to 6.5% of the cash receipts from Royalty Investments (as defined in the Legacy Management Agreement) for such quarter and 0.25% of our security investments under GAAP as of the end of each quarter. The payment for our Management Fees was previously the most significant component of *Payments for operating and professional costs* presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Following the Internalization, we no longer pay Management Fees and instead, we compensate employees and pay other operating costs directly.

Guarantor Financial Information

Our obligations under the Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by RP Holdings and RP Manager, our non-wholly owned subsidiaries (together, the “Guarantor Subsidiaries”). Our remaining subsidiaries (the “Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries”) do not guarantee the Notes.

Under the terms of the indenture governing the Notes, Royalty Pharma plc and the Guarantor Subsidiaries each fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, guarantee the payment of interest, principal and premium, if any, on the Notes. As of December 31, 2025, the total outstanding and guaranteed Notes had a par value and carrying value was \$8.8 billion and \$8.6 billion, respectively.

The following financial information presents summarized combined balance sheet information as of December 31, 2025, and summarized combined statement of operations information for 2025 for Royalty Pharma plc, RP Holdings and RP Manager. All intercompany balances and transactions between these entities are eliminated in the presentation of the combined financial statements. RP Holdings' most significant asset is its investment in operating subsidiaries, which has been eliminated in the table below to exclude investments in Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. Our operating subsidiaries hold the majority of our cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and financial royalty assets. As a result, our ability to make required payments on the Notes depends on the performance of our operating subsidiaries and their ability to distribute funds to us. There are no material restrictions on distributions from the operating subsidiaries. Amounts presented below do not represent our total consolidated amounts (in thousands):

Summarized Combined Balance Sheet

	As of December 31, 2025
Current assets	\$ 27,054
Current interest receivable on intercompany notes due from Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	26,932
Non-current assets	926,732
Non-current intercompany notes receivable due from Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	3,011,820
Current liabilities	515,312
Current interest payable on intercompany notes due to Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	26,932
Non-current liabilities	9,147,894
Non-current intercompany notes payable due to Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	2,208,840

Summarized Combined Statement of Operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2025
Interest income on intercompany notes receivable due from Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	\$ 146,611
Other income	72,196
Operating expenses	725,272
Interest expense on intercompany notes due to Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	72,010
Net loss	578,475

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Certain of these policies are considered critical as they have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations and require the most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates that are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The result of these evaluations forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

Our most critical accounting policies relate to our financial royalty assets and the full descriptions can be found in Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements. Similarly, the most significant judgments and estimates applied by management are associated with the measurement of our financial royalty assets at amortized cost using the prospective effective interest method. The application of the prospective approach to calculate interest income from our financial royalty assets requires management's judgment in forecasting the expected future cash flows of the underlying royalties. These estimates and judgments arise because of the inherent uncertainty in predicting future events.

We evaluate financial royalty assets for impairment on an individual basis by comparing the effective interest rate at each reporting date to that of the prior period. If the effective interest rate for the current period is lower than the prior period and if the gross cash flows have declined (expected and collected), management records a provision for the change in expected cash flows. The provision is measured as the difference between the financial royalty asset's amortized cost basis and the net present value of the expected future cash flows, calculated based on the prior period's effective interest rate. The amount recognized as provision expense increases the financial royalty asset's cumulative allowance, which reduces the net carrying value of the financial royalty asset.

Factors Impacting Expected Future Cash Flows

The amounts and timing of forecasted expected future cash flows are largely influenced by sell-side equity research analyst coverage, commercial performance of the product and the royalty duration.

- *Analyst coverage.* Expected future cash flows are derived from sales projections for the underlying biopharmaceutical products, based primarily on sell-side equity research analyst consensus forecasts. These forecasts incorporate market research on global economic conditions, industry trends and product life cycles. Our policy is to rely on sell-side research analysts' consensus sales forecasts to derive annual sales projections for each financial royalty asset over the periods for which we are entitled to royalties or milestones. When analyst estimates do not extend through the full royalty term, we project future sales using statistical curves which are modelled using a combination of historical product trends and available consensus estimates. Depending on the level of details provided in analyst models, management may apply additional assumptions to allocate annual sales to quarterly periods and by geographic regions, determine product and pricing mix for franchises, or exclude sales for unapproved products. Contractual royalty rates, terms and milestones are then applied to the adjusted sales projections to estimate the royalty or milestone payments over the asset's life, forming the basis for expected future cash flows used in calculating and measuring interest income.
- *Commercial performance.* The approval of a product for use in new indications can extend the date through which we are entitled to royalties or milestones on that product. For certain financial royalty assets, such as the cystic fibrosis franchise, we are entitled to royalties on approved combination products and on future combination products, which create new cash flow streams that were previously not reflected. We generally do not recognize income from, or forecast sales for, unapproved products unless they are incorporated into analyst consensus forecasts in such a way that we cannot isolate the probability of regulatory success that is built into analyst estimates. If a product is removed from all or a portion of a market, subsequent sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts will reflect the expected drop in sales. Both the new cash flow streams and the cessation of cash flow streams related to a product's performance in the market over the royalty term can materially affect our forecast of expected future cash flows, which directly impacts the measurement of interest income.
- *Royalty duration.* The duration of a royalty can be based on a variety of factors, such as regulatory and marketing approval dates, patent expiration dates, the number of years from first commercial sale, the first date of manufacture of the patent-protected product, the entry of generics or a contractual date arising from litigation, which are all impacted by the point in time in the product's life cycle at which we acquire the royalty. Royalty durations vary by geography as the United States, European Union and other jurisdictions may be subject to different country-specific patent protection terms or exclusivity based on contractual terms. Products may be covered by a number of patents and, where a royalty term is linked to the existence of valid patents, management is required to make judgments about the patent providing the strongest protection to align the period over which management forecasts expected future cash flows to the royalty term. It is common for the latest expiring patent in effect at the date we acquire a financial royalty asset to be extended, adjusted or replaced with newer dated patents subsequent to our acquisition of a royalty due to new information, resulting in changes to the royalty duration in later periods. Patents may expire earlier than expected at the time of the acquisition due to the loss of patent protection, loss of data exclusivity on intellectual property, contractual licensing terms limiting royalty payments based on time from product launch, recent legal developments or litigation. Macroeconomic factors, such as changes in economies or the competitive landscape, including the unexpected loss of exclusivity to the products underlying our portfolio of royalties, changes in government legislation, product life cycles, industry consolidations and other changes beyond our control could result in a positive or negative impact on our forecast of expected future cash flows and the related measurement of interest income.

Significant Assumptions Applied in Developing Forecasted Expected Future Cash Flows

As part of the preparation of the forecasted expected future cash flows, which relies on the sources and variables discussed above, management is required to make assumptions around the following forecast inputs: (1) estimates of the duration of the royalty, which includes consideration of the strength of patent protection and anticipated timing for entry of generics, (2) product growth rates and sales trends in outer years, generally projected through statistical curves, (3) the product and pricing mix for franchised products, (4) the geographical allocation of annual sales data from sell-side equity research analysts' models, and (5) the portion of sales that are subject to royalties, which is referred to as royalty bearing sales. Generally the most significant and judgmental assumptions used in forecasting the expected future cash flows for our royalties include (1) estimates of the duration of the royalty and (2) sales trends and product growth rates in outer years of the royalty term, which are primarily derived from statistical models.

With respect to the cystic fibrosis franchise, forecasted expected future cash flows in 2025 are significantly impacted by prong 5 from above, the estimated royalty bearing sales. The forecasted expected cash flows for the cystic fibrosis franchise included consensus estimates for Vertex's Alyftrek and also included the conservative assumption that royalties will only be collected on the tezacaftor component of Alyftrek and not on the deuterated ivacaftor component. Although we believe that the deuterated ivacaftor component of Alyftrek is the same as ivacaftor and is therefore royalty-bearing, Vertex has made public statements that it believes the deuterated ivacaftor component is not royalty-bearing. If the forecasted expected cash flows for the cystic fibrosis franchise included the assumption that the deuterated ivacaftor component is royalty-bearing in 2025, we would expect the impact to be reflected through higher interest income prospectively.

The royalty duration is important for purposes of accurately measuring interest income over the life of a financial royalty asset. In making assumptions around the royalty duration for terms that are not contractually fixed, management considers the strength of existing patent protection, timing for expected entry of generics, geographical exclusivity periods and potential patent term extensions tied to the underlying product. It is common for royalty durations to expire earlier or later than anticipated due to unforeseen developments over time, including with respect to the granting of patents and patent term extensions, the invalidation of patents, litigation between the party controlling the patents and third party challengers of the patents, the ability of third parties to design around or circumvent valid patents, the granting of regulatory exclusivity periods or extensions, timing for the arrival of generic or biosimilar competitor products, changes to legal or regulatory regimes affecting intellectual property rights or the regulation of pharmaceutical products, product life cycles, and industry consolidations.

When royalty-bearing pharmaceutical products have limited or no coverage by sell-side equity research analysts, or where sell-side equity research analyst estimates are not available for the full term of our royalty, particularly for the later years in a product's life, we generally incorporate a statistical curve developed using historical sales data and available consensus sales projections to forecast product sales over the remaining life of the product.

Even though we believe interest income from financial royalty assets and the associated non-cash provision for changes in expected cash flows are not indicative of our near-term financial performance and should not be used as a source for predicting future income or growth trends, changes in the aforementioned assumptions could result in a material impact to our financial statements. A shortened royalty term can result in a reduction in interest income, significant reductions in total royalty payments over time compared to expectations or a permanent impairment. If the effective interest rate is lower for the current period than the prior period and if the gross cash flows have declined (expected and collected), this would result in the immediate recognition of non-cash provision expense even though the applicable cash inflows will not be realized for many years into the future. Small declines in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts over a long time horizon can result in an immediate non-cash income statement expense recognition, even though the applicable cash inflows will not be realized for many years into the future.

Below is a summary of the sensitivity of our current year results in relation to the royalty duration for our top three financial royalty assets that are uncapped based on net carrying value as of December 31, 2025. Because these are long-dated financial royalty assets, we have assumed a change of two years in the estimated duration to sensitize the financial statement impact. There have not been any significant changes to the estimated duration of expected future cash flows between 2023 and 2025 for the financial royalty assets displayed below except for the cystic fibrosis franchise. During 2024, the estimated duration for the cystic fibrosis franchise was extended from 2037 to a range of 2039 to 2041, reflecting the approval of Alyftrek.

If the duration of these financial royalty assets were extended two years by assuming the statistically projected growth trends continue and all other royalty terms and assumptions remain unchanged, any impact to interest income would be recognized prospectively over the remaining expected life of the financial asset. As there would be no current impact to interest income, the sensitivity is not disclosed below. However, an extended duration for a financial royalty asset could result in the reduction of any existing cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows, which would be recognized in the current period as provision income and is reflected in the table below for these top three financial royalty assets. If the duration for these financial royalty assets were reduced by two years by eliminating the corresponding forecasted expected future cash flows in that two year period while keeping all other royalty terms and assumptions unchanged, we would recognize immediate incremental provision expense in the current period as a result of applying the prospective method of the effective interest rate methodology. The extension and reduction in royalty terms are modelled in isolation for purposes of the sensitivity disclosures below and do not include any consideration of the related allowance for current expected credit losses. The measurement of interest income from our financial royalty assets is recalculated each reporting period, which requires updates to various inputs and assumptions, including estimated royalty duration. Therefore, any actual impact to recognition of provision income or expense would be different than the sensitivity disclosure below. The impact of these sensitivity assumptions is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Royalty Duration ⁽¹⁾	Change in Duration Assumption Applied	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Change in Duration Assumption Applied	Year Ended December 31, 2025
			Provision Income for Changes in Expected Cash Flows		Provision Expense for Changes in Expected Cash Flows
Cystic fibrosis franchise	2039-2041 ⁽²⁾	+ 2 years	\$ —	- 2 years	\$ 216,527
Evrysdi	2035-2036	+ 2 years	(169,874)	- 2 years	218,787
Voranigo	2038	+ 2 years	—	- 2 years	50,424

- (1) Durations shown represent our estimates as of the current reporting date of when a royalty will substantially end, which may vary by geography and may depend on clinical trial results, regulatory approvals, contractual terms, commercial developments, estimates of regulatory exclusivity and patent expiration dates (which may include estimated patent term extensions) or other factors. There can be no assurances that our royalties will expire when expected.
- (2) Royalty is perpetual. We estimate royalty duration of 2039-2041 due to expected Alyftrek patent expiration and potential generic entry thereafter leading to sales decline.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on recently issued accounting standards.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

We are subject to certain risks which may affect our results of operations, cash flows and fair values of assets and liabilities, including volatility in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because the nature of the marketable securities we hold. In order to manage our exposures, we follow established risk management policies and procedures, including the use of derivative financial instruments, such as swaps, rate locks and forwards. We do not enter into derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The counterparties to these contracts are all major financial institutions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our results of operations are subject to foreign currency exchange risk through transactional exposure resulting from movements in exchange rates between the time we recognize royalty income or royalty revenue and the time at which the transaction settles, or we receive the royalty payment. The current portion of *Financial royalty assets* accounts for the most common type of transactional exposure. Because we are entitled to royalties on worldwide sales for various products, there is an underlying exposure to foreign currency as the marketer converts payment amounts from local currencies to U.S. dollars using a quarterly average exchange rate. Therefore, cash received may differ from the estimated receivable based on fluctuations in currency. In addition, certain products pay royalties in currencies other than U.S. dollars, which also creates foreign currency risk primarily with respect to the Euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc and Japanese yen, as our functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. To manage foreign currency exchange risk, we may periodically utilize non-deliverable forward exchange or other hedging contracts. We do not currently have any foreign exchange contracts in place.

Interest Rate Risk

We are subject to interest rate fluctuation exposure through our investments in money market accounts and marketable securities, the majority of which bear a variable interest rate. As of December 31, 2025, we held cash and cash equivalents of \$618.7 million, of which \$235.1 million was cash and \$383.6 million was invested in interest-bearing money market funds. As of December 31, 2024, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$929.0 million, of which \$360.7 million was cash and \$568.3 million was invested in interest-bearing money market funds.

The objectives of our investment policy are the preservation of capital and fulfillment of liquidity needs. In order to maximize income without assuming significant market risk, we maintain our excess cash and cash equivalents in money market funds and marketable securities, largely composed of investment grade, short to intermediate term fixed income and debt securities. Because of the short term maturities of our cash equivalents and the short term nature of our marketable securities, we do not believe that a decrease in interest rates would have any material negative impact on the fair value of our cash equivalents or marketable securities.

Our debt portfolio is managed on a consolidated basis and management makes financing decisions to achieve the lowest cost of debt capital and to maximize portfolio objectives. As of December 31, 2025, 100% of our outstanding Notes have fixed interest rates. We have a \$1.8 billion Revolving Credit Facility, a \$350 million Uncommitted Credit Facility and a \$380 million Term Loan with variable interest rates. The Revolving Credit Facility and the Uncommitted Credit Facility had no outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2025. We are subject to interest rate fluctuation exposure related to the amounts drawn under the credit facilities.

Credit and Counterparty Risk

We are exposed to credit risk related to the counterparties with which we do business. We are subject to credit risk from our royalty assets, our receivables and our financial instruments, primarily available for sale debt securities. The majority of our royalty assets and receivables arise from contractual royalty agreements that pay royalties on the sales of underlying pharmaceutical products in the United States, Europe and the rest of the world, with concentrations of credit risk limited due to the broad range of marketers responsible for paying royalties to us and the variety of geographies from which our royalties on product sales are derived. The products in which we hold royalties are marketed by leading biopharmaceutical industry participants, including, among others, Vertex, GSK, Biogen, Roche, Astellas, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, AbbVie, Servier, Gilead, Amgen and Alnylam. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Vertex, as the marketer and payor of our royalties on the cystic fibrosis franchise, accounted for 32% and 34% of our current portion of financial royalty assets, respectively, and represented the largest individual marketer and payor of our royalties. Refer to “Understanding Our Results of Operations” within this MD&A for a discussion of the royalty payors accounting for 10% or more of our total income and other revenues for 2025 and 2024.

We monitor the financial performance and creditworthiness of the counterparties to our royalty agreements and available for sale debt securities so that we can properly assess and respond to changes in their credit profile. To date, we have not experienced any significant losses with respect to the collection of income or revenue on our royalty assets or available for sale debt securities.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
Index to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 42)</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>83</u>

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Royalty Pharma plc

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Royalty Pharma plc (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 11, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

	Valuation of Financial Royalty Assets and related Interest Income
<i>Description of the Matter</i>	<p>As disclosed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's total financial royalty assets, net, were carried at \$17,062,868 thousand as of December 31, 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized income from financial royalty assets of \$2,261,152 thousand. As explained in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's financial royalty assets are measured at amortized cost using the prospective effective interest rate method.</p> <p>Auditing the valuation of the financial royalty assets and related interest income involved complex auditor judgment, because the assumptions used by management to forecast the expected cash flows from the underlying royalties are forward-looking and are therefore affected by future economic and market conditions, such as the impact of the entry of competing or generic products to the market, among other uncertainties. The key assumptions used in the valuation of the financial royalty assets and related interest income are product growth rates applied to forecasted sales and the royalty duration.</p>
<i>How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit</i>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to the valuation of financial royalty assets and related interest income. This included testing controls over management's review of the significant assumptions and other inputs used in estimating the royalty duration and product growth rates.</p> <p>To test the valuation of the financial royalty assets and related interest income, our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the methodology and completeness and accuracy of the data used to develop the key assumptions identified above. For example, with the support of statistical modelling specialists, we evaluated management's statistical methodology for sales growth forecasts and performed sensitivity analysis over the resulting forecasted product sales. We also tested the inputs to the model, principally comprising historic product sales and third-party analyst estimates of nearer-term sales amounts, by comparing to analyst reports or published sales information. For royalty duration, among other procedures, we compared management's assessment of the likely date of expiry of the Company's cash flows against original purchase agreements, as well as independently assessing the royalty duration against available published information sources, such as those from regulatory bodies, counterparties, and product marketers.</p> <p>We assessed the historical accuracy of management's estimates by comparing expected cash flows to actual cash receipts. We also evaluated the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p>

Description of the Matter

Initial recognition and valuation of Employee EPAs assumed as part of the Internalization

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, on May 16, 2025, the Company completed its acquisition of Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC for total consideration of \$565.2 million (the “Internalization”). The transaction was accounted for as a business combination. As a result of the Internalization the company recognized an initial liability related to Employee Equity Performance Awards (“Employee EPAs”) of \$422.5 million.

The initial recognition and valuation of the Employee EPAs required management to establish an accounting policy for the classification and measurement of the Employee EPAs and make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions. Auditing the initial recognition and valuation of the Employee EPAs was complex due to the judgment and estimation required by management. The complexity is due to the high subjectivity and estimation uncertainty of the assumptions used by management to estimate the fair value using the Monte Carlo Simulation model. The key assumptions used in the valuation of the Employee EPAs are product growth rates applied to forecasted sales and the duration of cash receipts.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to the accounting and valuation of the Employee EPAs. This included testing controls over management’s review of the technical accounting considerations, significant assumptions, and other inputs used in estimating the valuation of the liability.

To audit the Company's accounting policy for the initial recognition of the Employee EPAs we assessed the appropriateness of the conclusions reached in accordance with the applicable accounting principles.

To test the valuation of the liability and related share-based compensation expense, our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the methodology and completeness and accuracy of the data used to develop the key assumptions identified. For example, we engaged valuation specialists to gain an understanding of the approach taken by the Company and to assess the appropriateness of the methodology used, and to develop their own point estimate for the Employee EPA liability at fair value using the Monte Carlo Simulation.

We also evaluated the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2022.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 11, 2026

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Royalty Pharma plc

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Royalty Pharma plc's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Royalty Pharma plc (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the COSO criteria.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls covering a portion of general and administrative expenses attributable to cash employee compensation for personnel of Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC which constituted 7% of general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also did not include an evaluation of internal control over cash employee compensation for personnel of Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and our report dated February 11, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 11, 2026

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 618,696	\$ 929,026
Financial royalty assets	854,386	783,770
Available for sale debt securities	18,800	58,200
Other royalty income receivable	29,316	26,956
Other current assets	6,893	4,187
Total current assets	1,528,091	1,802,139
Financial royalty assets, net	16,208,482	15,127,158
Equity securities	171,312	186,960
Available for sale debt securities	419,000	693,500
Equity method investments	289,968	379,424
Goodwill	924,634	—
Other assets	79,293	33,534
Total assets	\$ 19,620,780	\$ 18,222,715
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Distributions payable to legacy non-controlling interests	\$ 72,825	\$ 75,811
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	19,404	13,370
Interest payable	110,818	98,062
Current portion of long-term debt	380,000	997,773
Other current liabilities	53,164	68,600
Total current liabilities	636,211	1,253,616
Long-term debt	8,570,917	6,614,653
Accrued compensation liabilities	577,870	—
Other liabilities	120,843	12,080
Total liabilities	9,905,841	7,880,349
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; issued and outstanding: 2025—428,669 and 2024—445,985	43	45
Class B ordinary shares, \$0.000001 par value; issued and outstanding: 2025—148,438 and 2024—143,128	—	—
Class R redeemable shares, £1 par value; issued and outstanding: 2025—50 and 2024—50	63	63
Deferred shares, \$0.000001 par value; issued and outstanding: 2025—411,475 and 2024—392,255	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	4,123,088	4,103,482
Retained earnings	2,356,318	2,845,653
Non-controlling interests	3,238,039	3,395,785
Treasury interests	(2,612)	(2,662)
Total shareholders' equity	9,714,939	10,342,366
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 19,620,780	\$ 18,222,715

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Income and other revenues			
Income from financial royalty assets	\$ 2,261,152	\$ 2,149,422	\$ 2,197,754
Other royalty income and revenues	117,041	114,154	156,800
Total income and other revenues	2,378,193	2,263,576	2,354,554
Operating (income)/expense			
Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(295,838)	732,461	560,656
Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments	89,032	—	—
Research and development funding expense	452,000	2,000	52,000
General and administrative expenses (includes \$290,890, \$3,224, and \$3,302 of share-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively; see Note 4)	573,481	236,671	249,748
Total operating expense, net	818,675	971,132	862,404
Operating income	1,559,518	1,292,444	1,492,150
Other (income)/expense			
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	(29,089)	(29,611)	(28,882)
Interest expense	307,664	225,512	187,187
Losses on derivative financial instruments	—	6,000	2,290
Losses/(gains) on equity securities	21,852	(39,549)	(87,139)
Gains on available for sale debt securities	(45,859)	(154,906)	(230,840)
Interest income	(33,591)	(47,343)	(72,291)
Other non-operating expenses, net	14,349	1,528	21,737
Total other expense/(income), net	235,326	(38,369)	(207,938)
Consolidated net income before tax	1,324,192	1,330,813	1,700,088
Income tax expense	—	—	—
Consolidated net income	1,324,192	1,330,813	1,700,088
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	553,245	471,830	565,254
Net income attributable to Royalty Pharma plc	\$ 770,947	\$ 858,983	\$ 1,134,834
Earnings per Class A ordinary share:			
Basic	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.54
Diluted	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.53
Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding:			
Basic	429,801	448,185	447,601
Diluted	564,455	594,108	602,900

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Class A Ordinary Shares		Class B Ordinary Shares		Class R Redeemable Shares		Deferred Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Non- Controlling Interests	Treasury Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2022	443,166	\$ 44	164,058	\$ —	50	\$ 63	371,325	\$ —	\$ 3,666,160	\$ 1,964,689	\$ 3,897,223	\$ (2,806)	\$ 9,525,373
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,855	—	11,855
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(487,721)	—	(487,721)
Dividends (\$0.80 per class A ordinary share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(358,327)	—	—	(358,327)
Other exchanges	13,315	2	(13,315)	—	—	—	13,315	—	428,629	—	(428,808)	177	—
Share-based compensation and related issuances of Class A ordinary shares	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,357	—	—	—	2,357
Repurchases of Class A ordinary shares	(9,846)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(85,711)	(219,047)	—	—	(304,759)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,134,834	565,254	—	1,700,088
Purchase of non-controlling interest in RPCT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,566)	(11)	—	(4,577)
Balance at December 31, 2023	446,692	\$ 45	150,743	\$ —	50	\$ 63	384,640	\$ —	\$ 4,011,435	\$ 2,517,583	\$ 3,557,792	\$ (2,629)	\$ 10,084,289
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,038	—	9,038
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(476,632)	—	(476,632)
Dividends (\$0.84 per class A ordinary share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(376,465)	—	—	(376,465)
Other exchanges	7,615	1	(7,615)	—	—	—	7,615	—	166,275	—	(166,243)	(33)	—
Share-based compensation and related issuances of Class A ordinary shares	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,344	—	—	—	2,344
Repurchases of Class A ordinary shares	(8,403)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(76,572)	(153,340)	—	—	(229,913)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	858,983	471,830	—	1,330,813
Purchase of non-controlling interest in RPCT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,108)	—	—	(1,108)
Balance at December 31, 2024	445,985	\$ 45	143,128	\$ —	50	\$ 63	392,255	\$ —	\$ 4,103,482	\$ 2,845,653	\$ 3,395,785	\$ (2,662)	\$ 10,342,366
ASU 2025-07 adoption impact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12,000)	—	(12,000)
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,983	—	9,983
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(541,262)	—	(541,262)
Dividends (\$0.88 per class A ordinary share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(378,317)	—	—	(378,317)
Other exchanges	19,220	2	(19,220)	—	—	—	19,220	—	345,605	—	(345,657)	50	—
Share issuances for EPAs, Equity Incentive Plans and related share-based compensation	877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,889	(551)	108,945	—	136,283
Shares and share-based awards issued for Internalization	—	—	24,530	—	—	—	—	—	3,778	—	57,000	—	60,778
Repurchases of Class A ordinary shares	(37,413)	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(357,666)	(869,414)	—	—	(1,227,084)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770,947	553,245	—	1,324,192
Balance at December 31, 2025	428,669	\$ 43	148,438	\$ —	50	\$ 63	411,475	\$ —	\$ 4,123,088	\$ 2,356,318	\$ 3,238,039	\$ (2,612)	\$ 9,714,939

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash collections from financial royalty assets	\$ 3,354,750	\$ 2,983,410	\$ 3,201,410
Cash collections from intangible royalty assets	720	14,647	1,302
Other royalty cash collections	114,021	108,846	158,843
Distributions from equity method investees	13,396	13,396	18,823
Interest received	34,308	46,482	71,604
Development-stage funding payments	(452,000)	(2,000)	(52,000)
Payments for operating and professional costs	(288,138)	(236,225)	(243,012)
Payments for Employee EPAs	(10,943)	—	—
Interest paid	(276,291)	(159,570)	(169,168)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,489,823	2,768,986	2,987,802
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(74,416)	—	—
Distributions from equity method investees	105,149	23,641	43,882
Investments in equity method investees	—	(10,955)	(12,542)
Purchases of equity securities	(58,427)	(62,500)	—
Proceeds from equity securities	34,723	98,575	—
Purchases of available for sale debt securities	(175,000)	(150,000)	—
Proceeds from available for sale debt securities	21,226	19,786	1,440
Proceeds from sales of available for sale debt securities	510,553	—	—
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities	—	—	24,391
Acquisitions of financial royalty assets	(1,697,729)	(2,505,701)	(2,115,522)
Acquisitions of other financial assets	—	(18,000)	—
Milestone payments	(271,313)	(75,000)	(12,400)
Other	(8,946)	2,039	(2,038)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,614,180)	(2,678,115)	(2,072,789)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Distributions to legacy non-controlling interests - Portfolio Receipts	(354,901)	(362,280)	(376,987)
Distributions to continuing non-controlling interests	(167,475)	(125,159)	(119,534)
Dividends to shareholders	(378,253)	(376,465)	(358,327)
Repurchases of Class A ordinary shares	(1,227,383)	(229,651)	(304,759)
Contributions from legacy non-controlling interests - R&D	220	747	543
Contributions from non-controlling interests - other	5,697	4,360	6,933
Cash acquired in connection with purchase of non-controlling interest	—	—	4,973
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	1,275,000	—	350,000
Repayment of revolving credit facility	(1,275,000)	—	(350,000)
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,000,000)	—	(1,000,000)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of discount	1,954,475	1,471,235	—
Debt issuance costs and other	(16,563)	(12,616)	(1,596)
Other	(1,790)	(9,026)	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(1,185,973)	361,145	(2,148,754)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(310,330)	452,016	(1,233,741)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	929,026	477,010	1,710,751
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 618,696	\$ 929,026	\$ 477,010

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Purpose

Royalty Pharma plc is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. “Royalty Pharma,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Royalty Pharma plc and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. We are the largest buyer of biopharmaceutical royalties and a leading funder of innovation across the biopharmaceutical industry. Our principal asset is a controlling equity interest in Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd (“RP Holdings”), a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. We conduct our business through RP Holdings and its subsidiaries.

Prior to May 16, 2025, we were externally managed by RP Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Legacy Manager” or “RPM”), pursuant to advisory and management agreements (collectively, the “Legacy Management Agreement”). On May 16, 2025, we completed the Internalization (as defined below) and became an integrated company with the former employees of RPM becoming employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RP Holdings. Refer to Note 3-Internalization for additional discussion.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of income, revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Royalty Pharma and all majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries, as well as variable interest entities, where we are the primary beneficiary. We consolidate based upon evaluation of our power, through voting rights or similar rights, to direct the activities of another entity that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance. For consolidated entities where we own or are exposed to less than 100% of the economics, we record *Net income attributable to non-controlling interests* in our consolidated statements of operations equal to the percentage of the economic or ownership interest retained in such entities by the respective non-controlling parties, except for the RP Holdings Class C Interests (as defined below), which are recorded based on their rights.

RP Holdings is owned by Royalty Pharma plc, and, indirectly, by various partnerships (the “Continuing Investors Partnerships”) and, post-Internalization, by the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests (as defined below). RP Holdings is the sole owner of Royalty Pharma Investments 2019 ICAV (“RPI 2019 ICAV”), which is an Irish collective asset management vehicle and is the successor to Royalty Pharma Investments, an Irish unit trust. In 2022, we became an indirect owner of an 82% economic interest in Royalty Pharma Investments ICAV, which was previously owned directly by Royalty Pharma Investments. In connection with the Internalization, Royalty Pharma Investments distributed all of its assets to Royalty Pharma Investments 2011 ICAV (together with Royalty Pharma Investments ICAV, “Old RPI”).

We consummated an exchange offer on February 11, 2020 (the “Exchange Offer”) to facilitate our initial public offering (“IPO”). Prior to the Exchange Offer, Royalty Pharma Investments was owned by various partnerships (the “Legacy Investors Partnerships”). Through the Exchange Offer, investors which represented 82% of the aggregate limited partnership in the Legacy Investors Partnerships exchanged their limited partnership interests in the Legacy Investors Partnerships for limited partnership interests in RPI US Partners 2019, LP and RPI International Holdings 2019, LP which are part of the Continuing Investors Partnerships. Following the Exchange Offer, we became the indirect owner of an 82% economic interest in Royalty Pharma Investments which entitled us to 82% of the economics of its wholly-owned subsidiary RPI Finance Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPIFT”), and 66% of Royalty Pharma Collection Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPCT”). In December 2023, we acquired the remaining 34% interest in RPCT owned by Royalty Pharma Select Finance Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (“RPSFT”).

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We report four non-controlling interests:

1. The Legacy Investors Partnerships' ownership of approximately 18% in Old RPI, which is the only remaining historical non-controlling interest that existed prior to our IPO.
2. The Continuing Investors Partnerships' indirect ownership in RP Holdings through their indirect ownership of RP Holdings' Class B ordinary shares (the "RP Holdings Class B Interests").
3. Pablo Legorreta's ultimate ownership of the RP Holdings' Class C ordinary share (the "RP Holdings Class C Special Interest") which entitles him to receive Equity Performance Awards (the "Founder's Equity"). See discussion in Note 5-Shareholders' Equity.
4. The Sellers' (as defined in Note 3-Internalization) indirect ownership in RP Holdings through their indirect ownership of RP Holdings' Class E ordinary shares (the "RP Holdings Class E Interests"). In connection with the Internalization, we issued 24.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests to the Sellers (the "Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests"), subject to vesting conditions, as part of the transaction consideration.

The Continuing Investors Partnerships, the Founder's Equity and the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests, collectively, are referred to as the "continuing non-controlling interests."

All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of financial royalty assets, available for sale debt securities and receivables. The majority of our financial royalty assets and receivables arise from contractual royalty agreements that entitle us to royalties on the sales of underlying biopharmaceutical products in the United States, Europe and the rest of the world, with concentrations of credit risk limited due to the broad range of marketers responsible for paying royalties to us and the variety of geographies from which our royalties on product sales are derived. The products in which we hold royalties are marketed by leading industry participants, including, among others, Vertex, GSK, Biogen, Roche, Astellas, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, AbbVie, Servier, Gilead, Amgen and Alnylam. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Vertex, as the marketer and payor of our royalties on the cystic fibrosis franchise, accounted for 32% and 34% of our current portion of financial royalty assets, respectively, and represented the largest individual marketer and payor of our royalties.

We monitor the financial performance and creditworthiness of the counterparties to our royalty agreements so that we can properly assess and respond to changes in their credit profile. To date, we have not experienced any significant credit losses with respect to the collection of income or revenue on our royalty assets.

Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued amendments which refine the scope of the guidance on derivatives in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 815 and clarify the guidance on share-based payments from a customer in ASC 606 ("ASU 2025-07"). ASU 2025-07 adds a new scope exception to the derivative guidance for contracts, such as certain research and development funding arrangements, that are not traded on an exchange and contain an underlying that is based on the operations or activities specific to one of the parties involved. ASU 2025-07 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not yet been issued or made available for issuance.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We adopted ASU 2025-07 in 2025 using the modified retrospective transition method, effective January 1, 2025. The only impact of adopting this standard related to the CK-586 R&D funding arrangement, which we entered into in 2024 and had previously accounted for as a derivative. As of December 31, 2024, this derivative had a carrying amount of \$12.0 million recorded within *Other Assets*. Upon reassessment under the new guidance, we concluded that the CK-586 funding arrangement qualifies for the derivative scope exception. Accordingly, we recorded a \$12.0 million cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2025 to derecognize the derivative asset and reflect the CK-586 funding arrangement as R&D expense.

The scope clarification for share-based non-cash consideration from a customer in a revenue contract is not applicable to us. As such, we adopted this update on December 31, 2025 on a prospective method.

In November 2023, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that amends the guidance for required disclosures related to a public entity's reportable segments ("ASU 2023-07"). The ASU expands public entities' segment disclosures by requiring disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of the amount and description of the composition of other segment items and interim disclosures of a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets. Public entities with a single reportable segment are required to provide the new disclosures and all the disclosures required under ASC 280. This update became effective for us in 2024 and our expanded disclosures are included below under "Segment Information."

Segment Information

Our CODM is our Chief Executive Officer, who reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis to allocate resources, evaluate financial performance and make overall operating decisions. As such, we concluded that we operate as one single reportable segment, which is primarily focused on acquiring biopharmaceutical royalties. The measure of segment profit or loss that is most consistent with our consolidated financial statements is consolidated net income. The accounting policies of our single reportable segment are the same as those for the consolidated financial statements. The level of disaggregation and amounts of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM are the same as those presented in the consolidated statements of operations. Likewise, the measure of segment assets is reported on the consolidated balance sheets as total assets.

Royalty Assets

An acquisition of a royalty asset provides the buyer with contractual rights to cash flows from the sale of patent-protected biopharmaceutical products by unrelated biopharmaceutical companies. The majority of our royalties provide us with rights that are protective and passive in nature. In other words, we do not own the intellectual property or have the right to commercialize the underlying products. These contractual cash flow rights are classified as financial royalty assets.

In the limited instances where we possess rights to exploit the underlying patents, rights to the intellectual property related to the biopharmaceutical products, or the ability to influence the amount or duration of future royalty payments, these royalties are classified as intangible royalty assets. The cost of an intangible royalty asset is amortized over the expected life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

Financial Royalty Assets, Net

Although financial royalty assets do not have the contractual terms typical of a loan (such as principal and interest), we account for them under ASC Topic 310 Receivables. In limited instances, our royalty assets may be classified as contract assets and recorded as part of financial royalty assets because they are accounted for in the same manner. Our financial royalty assets are classified similar to loans receivable and are measured at amortized cost using the prospective effective interest method described in ASC 835-30 *Imputation of Interest*.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The effective interest rate is calculated by forecasting the expected cash flows to be received over the life of the asset relative to the initial invested amount. The effective interest rate is recalculated each reporting period as differences between expected cash flows and actual cash flows are realized and as there are changes to expected future cash flows. Income is calculated by multiplying the carrying value of the financial royalty asset by the periodic effective interest rate. The carrying value of a financial royalty asset is made up of the opening balance, or net purchase price for a new financial royalty asset, which is increased by accrued interest income and decreased by cash receipts in the period to arrive at the ending balance. If the ending balance is greater than the net present value of the expected future cash flows, a provision is recorded to reduce the asset balance to the net present value. The provision is recorded through the statements of operations as *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets* and the carrying value of *Financial royalty assets, net* is presented net of the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows.

The application of the prospective approach to measure our financial royalty assets at amortized cost requires management's judgment in forecasting the expected future cash flows of the underlying royalties. The amounts and duration of forecasted expected future cash flows used to calculate and measure interest income are largely impacted by sell-side equity research analyst coverage, commercial performance of the product, and royalty duration, each discussed in further detail below.

- *Analyst coverage.* Expected future cash flows are derived from sales projections for the underlying biopharmaceutical products, based primarily on sell-side equity research analyst consensus forecasts. These forecasts incorporate market research on global economic conditions, industry trends and product life cycles. Our policy is to rely on sell-side research analysts' consensus sales forecasts to derive annual sales projections for each financial royalty asset over the periods for which we are entitled to royalties or milestones. When analyst estimates do not extend through the full royalty term, we project future sales using statistical curves which are modelled using a combination of historical product trends and available consensus estimates. Depending on the level of details provided in analyst models, management may apply additional assumptions to allocate annual sales to quarterly periods and by geographic regions, determine product and pricing mix for franchises, or exclude sales for unapproved products. Contractual royalty rates, terms and milestones are then applied to the adjusted sales projections to estimate the royalty or milestone payments over the asset's life, forming the basis for expected future cash flows used in calculating and measuring interest income.
- *Commercial performance.* The approval of a product for use in new indications can extend the date through which we are entitled to royalties or milestones on that product. For certain financial royalty assets, such as the cystic fibrosis franchise, we are entitled to royalties on approved combination products and on future combination products, which create new cash flow streams that were previously not reflected. We generally do not recognize income from, or forecast sales for, unapproved products unless they are incorporated into analyst consensus forecasts in such a way that we cannot isolate the probability of regulatory success that is built into the analyst's estimates. If a product is removed from all or a portion of a market, subsequent sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts will reflect the expected drop in sales. Both the new cash flow streams and the cessation of cash flow streams related to a product's performance in the market over the royalty term can materially affect our forecast of expected future cash flows, which directly impacts the measurement of interest income.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- *Royalty duration.* The duration of a royalty can be based on a variety of factors, such as regulatory and marketing approval dates, patent expiration dates, the number of years from first commercial sale, the first date of manufacture of the patent-protected product, the entry of generics or a contractual date arising from litigation, which are all impacted by the point in time in the product's life cycle at which we acquire the royalty. Royalty durations vary by geography as the United States, European Union and other jurisdictions may be subject to different country-specific patent protection terms or exclusivity based on contractual terms. Products may be covered by a number of patents and, where a royalty term is linked to the existence of valid patents, management is required to make judgments about the patent providing the strongest protection to align the period over which management forecasts expected future cash flows to the royalty term. It is common for the latest expiring patent in effect at the date we acquire a financial royalty asset to be extended, adjusted or replaced with newer dated patents subsequent to our acquisition of a royalty due to new information, resulting in changes to the royalty duration in later periods. Patents may expire earlier than expected at the time of the acquisition due to the loss of patent protection, loss of data exclusivity on intellectual property, contractual licensing terms limiting royalty payments based on time from product launch, recent legal developments or litigation. Macroeconomic factors, such as changes in economies or the competitive landscape, including the unexpected loss of exclusivity to the products underlying our portfolio of royalties, changes in government legislation, product life cycles, industry consolidations and other changes beyond our control could result in a positive or negative impact on our forecast of expected future cash flows and the related measurement of interest income.

As part of the preparation of the forecasted expected future cash flows, which relies on the sources and variables discussed above, management is required to make assumptions around the following forecast inputs: (1) estimates of the duration of the royalty, which includes consideration of the strength of patent protection and anticipated timing for entry of generics, (2) product growth rates and sales trends in outer years, generally projected through statistical curves, (3) the product and pricing mix for franchised products, (4) the geographical allocation of annual sales data from sell-side equity research analysts' models, and (5) the portion of sales that are subject to royalties, which is referred to as royalty bearing sales. The most sensitive of these assumptions relates to management's estimate of the royalty duration in the final years of an asset's life. In some cases, patent protection may extend to a later period than the expiration date management has estimated. Management may apply a shorter royalty term in this situation if, based on its experience and expertise, it believes that it is more likely that the associated patents are subject to opposition or infringement, that the market for a particular product may shift based on pipeline approvals and products, or that product sales may be harmed by competition from generics. For products providing perpetual royalties, management applies judgment in establishing the duration over which it forecasts expected future cash flows.

A shortened royalty term can result in a reduction in the effective interest rate, lower income from financial royalty assets, a decline in the carrying value of the financial royalty asset and recognition of provision expense, reductions in royalty payments compared to expectations, or a permanent impairment. Additionally, royalty payments may occasionally continue beyond the estimated royalty expiration date for such reasons we cannot foresee such as excess inventory in the channel or additional scope of patent protection identified after expiry, including royalties we may become entitled to from new indications, new compounds, or for new regulatory jurisdictional approvals.

Certain acquisition agreements provide for future incoming or outgoing contingent payments based on the commercial, regulatory or clinical performance of the related biopharmaceutical product generally over a multi-year period. For purposes of measuring income from financial royalty assets, commercial milestones payable or receivable are reflected in the forecasted expected future cash flows in the period in which the milestone criteria is projected to be satisfied based on sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts. Milestones based on regulatory approval or clinical criteria are generally not reflected in the expected future cash flows until such approval or criteria is achieved. We assess all milestone payments to determine whether we must account for these arrangements as derivatives instruments under ASC 815 – *Derivatives and Hedging*.

Amounts related to outgoing contingent milestone payments are not considered contractual obligations as they are contingent on the successful completion of the defined milestones. Payments under these agreements generally become due and payable upon achievement of certain commercial milestones, or when the contingency is resolved.

The current portion of financial royalty assets represents an estimation for current quarter royalty receipts which are collected during the subsequent quarter and for which the estimates are derived from the latest external publicly available sell-side equity research analyst reports, reported in arrears.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cumulative Allowance and Provision for Changes in Expected Cash Flows from Financial Royalty Assets

We evaluate financial royalty assets for impairment on an individual basis by comparing the effective interest rate at each reporting date to that of the prior period. If the effective interest rate is lower for the current period than the prior period, and if the gross cash flows have declined (expected and collected), we record provision expense for the change in expected cash flows. The provision is measured as the difference between the financial royalty asset's amortized cost basis and the net present value of the expected future cash flows, calculated using the prior period's effective interest rate. The amount recognized as provision expense increases the financial royalty asset's cumulative allowance, which reduces the net carrying value of the financial royalty asset.

In a subsequent period, if there is an increase in expected future cash flows, or if actual cash flows are greater than cash flows previously expected, we reduce the previously established cumulative allowance in part or in full, resulting in a non-cash credit to the provision recorded through the *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets* on the consolidated statements of operations. We also recalculate the amount of accretable yield to be recognized based on the revised remaining future cash flows. The adjustment to the accretable yield is treated as a change in estimate and is recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the financial royalty asset by adjusting the effective interest rate used to calculate income.

Movements in the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows, which forms part of the *Financial royalty assets, net* line item on the consolidated balance sheets, are accompanied by corresponding provision income or expense. Amounts not expected to be collected are written off against the allowance at the time that such a determination is made. In some cases, when a financial royalty asset's contractual cash flows expire, the final royalty payment may differ from the remaining net carrying value. We account for this non-cash true-up at the end of the royalty term as either *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets* or as *Income from financial royalty assets* on the consolidated statements of operations.

Allowance for Current Expected Credit Losses

We recognize an allowance for current expected credit losses under ASC 326 – *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* on (1) our portfolio of financial royalty assets for which we have limited protective rights and (2) on the unfunded portions of certain funding commitments for which we have limited protective rights once funded. The credit loss allowance is estimated using the probability of default and loss given default method. The credit rating, which is assessed primarily based on publicly available data and updated quarterly, is the primary credit quality indicator used to determine the probability of default of the marketers responsible for paying our royalties and the resulting loss given default.

The allowance for current expected credit losses related to financial royalty assets is presented net within the non-current portion of financial royalty assets on the consolidated balance sheets, and changes to such allowance are recorded within *Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets* on the consolidated statements of operations. The allowance for current expected credit losses related to the unfunded portions of relevant funding arrangements is recorded within *Other liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheet, with changes to such allowance reflected within *Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments* in the consolidated statements of operations.

Income from Financial Royalty Assets

We recognize income from financial royalty assets when there is a reasonable expectation about the timing and amount of cash flows expected to be collected. The accretable yield is recognized as income at the effective rate of return over the expected life of financial royalty assets. An acquisition of a royalty on a development-stage product classified as a financial royalty asset is generally placed in non-accrual status where income is not recognized until we are able to reliably estimate expected cash flows, generally when the product receives regulatory approval.

We evaluate such financial royalty assets held at cost for impairment based on, among other factors, a review of development progress and publicly available information around regulatory discussions, clinical trial results and approval status. An impairment loss is recognized if it is probable that we will be unable to recover the carrying value of the financial royalty asset held at cost and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Royalty Income and Revenues

Other royalty income and revenues includes income from financial royalty assets that have been fully amortized and income from synthetic royalties and milestones arising out of research and development (“R&D”) funding arrangements. Other royalty income and revenues also includes revenues from intangible royalty assets.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, equity securities, available for sale debt securities, royalty interests, Employee EPAs (as defined in Note 5-Shareholders’ Equity) and long-term debt. Cash and cash equivalents, equity securities, available for sale debt securities, Employee EPAs and certain royalty interests are reported at their respective fair values on our consolidated balance sheets. Outstanding borrowings under our senior unsecured notes, term loan and non-current financial royalty assets are reported at amortized cost on our consolidated balance sheets, for which fair values are disclosed. The remaining financial instruments are reported on our consolidated balance sheets at amounts that approximate fair value.

For financial instruments carried at fair value, the level in the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of inputs that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. We determine the fair value of assets and liabilities using the fair value hierarchy, which establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Prices or valuation that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held at financial institutions and all highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Equity Securities and Available for Sale Debt Securities

Our equity securities primarily consist of investments in publicly traded equity securities and are measured and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in earnings. For equity securities without a readily determinable fair value, recorded within *Other assets* on the consolidated balance sheets, we use the fair value measurement alternative and measure the securities at cost less impairment, if any.

Investments classified as available for sale debt securities are recorded at fair value. We elect to apply the fair value option for available for sale debt securities when the fair value option better aligns with the economics of the investment. Upon such election, the entire investment is measured at fair value on a recurring basis, with movements in fair value recognized in earnings.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investment in Non-Consolidated Affiliates

Investments in entities that provide us with the ability to exercise significant influence, but not a controlling financial interest, and where we are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for under the equity method or as equity securities under the fair value option. Investments accounted for under the equity method are initially recorded at fair value. If there is a difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the equity method investment at inception, we quantify the basis difference and amortize it in a rational manner over the life of the investment. Subsequently, we recognize through earnings our proportionate share of the investee's net income or loss, net of any adjustment to reflect the amortization of basis differences. We generally record our share of the results of our investees one quarter in arrears within *Equity in earnings of equity method investees* in the consolidated statements of operations. The investment is reflected as *Equity method investments* on the consolidated balance sheets.

We have variable interests in entities formed for the purposes of entering into co-development arrangements for potential biopharmaceutical products (the "Avillion entities"). The Avillion entities are variable interest entities for which we are not the primary beneficiary as we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly influence the economic performance of the entity. In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary of an entity, management applies a qualitative approach that determines whether it has both (1) the power to direct the economically significant activities of the entity and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of, or the right to receive benefits from, the entity that could potentially be significant. Management continuously assesses whether we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity as changes to existing relationships or future transactions may result in the consolidation or deconsolidation of one or more of its investees.

When we have committed to provide further support to the investee through capital call commitments and the investment has been reduced to zero, we provide for additional losses, resulting in a negative equity method investment, which is presented as a liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

Acquisitions

We first determine whether a set of assets acquired constitutes a business and should be accounted for as a business combination. If the assets acquired do not constitute a business, we account for the transaction as an asset acquisition. Business combinations are accounted for by means of the acquisition method of accounting. The acquisition method of accounting for business combinations requires us to use significant estimates and assumptions, including fair value estimates, as of the business combination date and to refine those estimates as necessary during the measurement period, which is defined as the period, not to exceed one year, in which we may adjust the provisional amounts recognized for a business combination. Under the acquisition method of accounting, we recognize separately from goodwill the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, generally at the acquisition date fair value. The excess of the fair value of consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Goodwill

As a result of the Internalization (as defined below), we recorded goodwill which represents the excess of the total purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill has an indefinite life and therefore is not amortized under the provisions of ASC 350 – *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*. We have one reporting unit and assess goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment.

Research and Development Funding Expense

We enter into transactions where we agree to fund a portion of the R&D performed by our partners for products undergoing late-stage clinical trials in exchange for future royalties or milestones if the products are successfully developed and commercialized. In accordance with ASC 730 – *Research and Development*, we account for the funded amounts as R&D expense when we have the ability to obtain the results of the R&D, the transfer of financial risk is genuine and substantive and, at the time of entering into the transaction, it is not yet probable that the product will receive regulatory approval. If these conditions are not met, we may record the funded amounts as a financial royalty asset. We may fund R&D upfront or over time as the underlying products undergo clinical trials.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Royalties earned on successfully commercialized products generated from R&D arrangements are recognized as *Other royalty income and revenues* in the same period in which the sale of the product occurs. Fixed or milestone payments receivable based on the achievement of contractual criteria for products arising out of our R&D arrangements are also recognized as *Other royalty income and revenues* in the period that the milestone threshold is met. Milestone thresholds are typically not triggered until after all funding obligations have been completed.

Share-based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718 – *Share-based Compensation*. We have share-based compensation arrangements in the form of (1) Employee EPAs (as defined in Note 5–Shareholders’ Equity), which are liability classified, (2) RP Holdings Class E Interests, which were issued as part of the Internalization consideration, and (3) RSUs, which are issued to directors and employees. RP Holdings Class E Interests and RSUs are both equity classified. Share-based compensation expense for equity-classified awards is measured at grant-date fair value and recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period within *General and administrative expenses*. We have elected to account for forfeitures as they occur. The fair value of the Employee EPAs is remeasured at each reporting date using a Monte Carlo simulation methodology, with changes in the fair value recognized as part of the share-based compensation expense.

Income Taxes

We periodically assess if our activities, as conducted through our subsidiaries, and as currently contemplated, constitute being engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Neither the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (“the Code”) nor the applicable Treasury regulations provide a general definition of what constitutes as being engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and the limited case law on the subject does not provide definitive guidance. Based on our periodic assessment, we believe that we are not engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and as such, we do not record a provision for U.S. income taxes with respect to effectively connected income for the years presented in the consolidated financial statements.

We have funding arrangements in place where our counterparties have drawn on capital or are allowed to draw on capital over a prescribed period of time. Income from these funding arrangements is subject to U.S. taxation and we record a provision for U.S. income taxes within *General and administrative expenses* in accordance with ASC 740 – *Income Taxes*, with respect to this income. We expect the associated income tax provision expense to become more significant in the future as we enter into more funding arrangements.

We operate so as to be treated solely as resident in the U.K. for tax purposes. As a U.K. tax resident company, we are subject to U.K. corporation tax on our worldwide taxable profits and gains. U.K. tax resident companies are subject to U.K. corporation tax on dividend receipts or other income distributions in respect of shares held by them, unless those dividends or other distributions fall within an exempt class. We believe that dividends received by us from RP Holdings, and dividends received by RP Holdings from RPI 2019 ICAV, should fall within such an exempt class and therefore should not be subject to U.K. corporation tax. As such, we do not record a provision for U.K. income taxes with respect to the dividends received from RP Holdings or with respect to the dividends received by RP Holdings from RPI 2019 ICAV.

We are also subject to the U.K.’s “controlled foreign companies” rules (the “U.K. CFC Rules”). The U.K. CFC Rules, broadly, apply to U.K. tax resident companies that have, alone or together with certain other persons, interests in a non-U.K. tax resident company (the “Controlled Foreign Company”) which is controlled by a U.K. person or persons. The charge under the U.K. CFC Rules applies by reference to certain types of chargeable profit arising to the Controlled Foreign Company, whether or not that profit is distributed, subject to specific exemptions. Certain non-U.K. entities in which we hold a greater than 25% interest, including RPI 2019 ICAV (which is an Irish tax resident) and Old RPI (which is an Irish tax resident and is held indirectly by us through our participation in RP Holdings), are considered Controlled Foreign Companies for U.K. tax purposes. We are therefore required to apply the U.K. CFC Rules in respect of our direct and indirect interests in these entities on an ongoing basis. We do not expect material tax charges to arise under the U.K. CFC Rules with respect to our direct and indirect interests in these entities and we therefore do not record a provision for U.K. income taxes related to this matter.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Taxation Matters

We are subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on certain fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits and income, such as royalties from sources within the United States, unless reduced or eliminated under an applicable tax treaty or provision of the Code. Generally, this tax is imposed by withholding 30% of the payments, or deemed payments, that are subject to this tax. We believe our subsidiaries are eligible for benefits under the U.S.-Ireland income tax treaty, and, under that treaty, are not subject to any U.S. withholding taxes on U.S.-source royalty, interest or other income payments.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is calculated by dividing net income attributable to us by the weighted average number of Class A ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to us by the weighted average number of Class A ordinary shares outstanding during the period, including the number of Class A ordinary shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive securities had been issued.

Our Class B ordinary shares, Class R redeemable shares and deferred shares do not share in the earnings or losses attributable to us and are therefore not participating securities.

Our outstanding Class B ordinary shares are considered potentially dilutive shares of Class A ordinary shares because Class B ordinary shares, together with the related RP Holdings Class B Interests and vested RP Holdings Class E Interests, are exchangeable into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis. In addition, potentially dilutive securities include Class B ordinary shares contingently issuable for the EPAs and Class A ordinary shares issuable upon vesting of RSUs issued to directors and employees.

We include potentially dilutive shares in the denominator to compute diluted EPS if (i) the inclusion of the ordinary shares is dilutive for the respective reporting periods, and (ii) contingencies are satisfied as of the end of the reporting period for ordinary shares that are contingently issuable. We use the “if-converted” method to determine the potentially dilutive effect of our outstanding Class B ordinary shares, and the treasury stock method to determine the potentially dilutive effect of the unvested RSUs.

Shares Repurchases

Amounts paid to repurchase shares in excess of the par value are allocated between *Additional paid-in capital* and *Retained earnings*.

3. Internalization

On January 10, 2025, we entered into an agreement (as amended, the “Purchase Agreement”) with RPM, Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“RP Manager”) and the sellers named therein (the “Sellers”). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, RPM contributed substantially all of its previously held assets and liabilities to RP Manager and we agreed to acquire all of the equity interests of RP Manager from the Sellers (the “Internalization”). The Sellers included our founder, chief executive officer and chairman, Pablo Legorreta, RPM I, LLC and RP MIP Holdings, LLC (“RP MIP Holdings”), as the former equity owners of RPM. The equity interest holders of RP MIP Holdings include our named executive officers and certain employees of the Legacy Manager, who became employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a subsidiary of RP Manager, in connection with the Internalization. We completed the acquisition of RP Manager on May 16, 2025 and accounted for the transaction as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805.

The announced transaction value for the Internalization of \$1.1 billion included cash and 24.5 million newly issued RP Holdings Class E Interests, of which 1.7 million shares were recognized as part of the purchase price and 22.8 million shares were subject to vesting, with related share-based compensation expense to be recognized over the vesting period post-Internalization. The announced transaction value also included the assumption of a \$380 million term loan. In accordance with ASC 805, the \$380 million term loan was not recognized as part of the purchase price. Instead, it was recorded as a liability acquired in the preliminary allocation of purchase price below.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In addition, we issued replacement equity awards in the form of RSUs to employees and recognized a liability related to the Employee EPAs. As described and each term as defined in Note 5-Shareholders' Equity, the Employee EPAs represent the participation of certain employees in the economic returns of the EPAs for a specific Portfolio, which exclude Founder's Equity, which represents Mr. Legorreta's retained EPAs. Accordingly, at the closing of the Internalization, the portions of each of these components attributable to the pre-Internalization service period were included as part of the purchase price.

The following table presents the components of the total purchase price to acquire RP Manager (in thousands):

Cash	\$	81,950
Fair value of equity attributable to pre-Internalization service period:		
RP Holdings Class E Interests		57,000
Employee RSUs		3,778
Employee EPAs		422,479
Total purchase price	\$	565,207

RP Holdings Class E Interests

We issued 24.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests and an equal number of Royalty Pharma plc Class B ordinary shares to the Sellers, with an aggregate fair value of \$812.4 million based on our stock price of \$33.12 upon the closing of the Internalization. Approximately 1.7 million of the RP Holdings Class E Interests valued at approximately \$57.0 million, were considered to be attributable to services rendered pre-Internalization and were included as part of the purchase price. The remaining 22.8 million RP Holdings Class E Interests with an aggregate fair value of approximately \$755.4 million are subject to straight-line vesting generally over five to nine years and forfeiture if vesting conditions are not met. We recognize the related share-based compensation expense over the corresponding vesting periods.

Employee RSUs

We issued approximately 316 thousand Class A ordinary shares as replacement awards to certain employees (the "Employee RSUs") valued at \$10.5 million based on our stock price of \$33.12 upon the closing of the Internalization. Approximately \$3.8 million of the Employee RSUs were considered to be attributable to service rendered pre-Internalization and were included as part of the purchase price. The remaining Employee RSUs are subject to straight-line vesting generally over a period up to four years and forfeiture if vesting conditions are not met.

Employee EPAs

As described and each term as defined in Note 5-Shareholders' Equity, after the Internalization, employees who participate in the EPAs became employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC and the service required for vesting became service required to be rendered to the Company. Accordingly, we began to account for the Employee EPAs under ASC 718 as compensation arrangements and began recognizing share-based compensation expense over the remaining post-Internalization service period. The Employee EPAs exclude Founder's Equity, which represents Mr. Legorreta's retained EPAs. The periodic cash distributions as tax advances related to the Employee EPAs are presented as an operating activity in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

As a result of the Internalization, we recognized a liability for the Employee EPAs. The fair value of approximately \$422.5 million, measured as of the closing of the Internalization, was considered attributable to service rendered pre-Internalization and was included as part of the purchase price. The fair value of the remaining Employee EPAs is recorded as share-based compensation expense over the remaining vesting period. The fair value of the Employee EPAs is recognized as a liability within *Accrued compensation liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheet and is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation methodology. See Note 4-Share-Based Compensation for additional discussion.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Preliminary Allocation of the Purchase Price

We allocated the purchase price to the estimated fair values of assets and liabilities acquired. The purchase price allocation is based on management's estimates and assumptions, as well as information compiled by management. Our estimates and assumptions are subject to change during the measurement period of up to twelve months from the date of the Internalization as further information becomes available. The excess of the total purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired was allocated to goodwill. The goodwill recorded as part of the Internalization includes the assembled workforce and synergies resulting from the Internalization.

The following is a summary of a preliminary allocation of the purchase price (in thousands):

	Preliminary allocation of purchase price	Location on Consolidated Balance Sheet
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,535	Cash and cash equivalents
Other current assets	1,458	Other current assets
Property, plant and equipment	23,085	Other assets
Operating lease right of use asset	20,967	Other assets
Other assets	172	Other assets
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,867)	Accounts payable and accrued expenses
Interest payable	(3,822)	Interest payable
Term Loan	(380,000)	Long-term debt
Operating lease liabilities, current	(2,749)	Other current liabilities
Operating lease liabilities	(18,218)	Other liabilities
Other liabilities	(5,988)	Other liabilities
Goodwill	924,634	Goodwill
Total purchase price	\$ 565,207	

Following the Internalization, we no longer pay Management Fees (as defined in Note 16-Related Party Transactions). The Internalization did not result in the recognition of gains or losses in the consolidated statements of operations.

In 2025, we recorded approximately \$28.9 million of acquisition-related costs within *General and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statements of operations, all of which were paid and included within *Payments for operating and professional costs* on the consolidated statement of cash flows. These costs are primarily related to legal, advisory and professional services.

In 2025, approximately 62% of the total *General and administrative expenses* were related to costs incurred by RP Manager and its subsidiaries. These costs primarily consisted of employee compensation expenses, including share-based compensation.

Pro Forma Information (Unaudited)

The unaudited pro forma results presented below are for informational purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of what our actual results of operations would have been had the Internalization occurred at the beginning of 2024 nor are they indicative of our results of operations for future periods. The following table summarizes the pro forma consolidated information assuming we had completed the Internalization on January 1, 2024 (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Pro forma revenue	\$ 2,378,193	\$ 2,263,576
Pro forma net income ⁽¹⁾	1,395,756	1,136,623

(1) Pro forma net income in 2024 reflects a \$28.9 million adjustment for non-recurring acquisition-related expenses.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Share-Based Compensation

We record share-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the corresponding service-based vesting periods within *General and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statements of operations.

Prior to the Internalization, our share-based awards consisted only of RSUs issued to directors, for which we recognized immaterial share-based compensation expense. As a result of the Internalization, we began to recognize share-based compensation expense related to RP Holdings Class E Interests that were issued as part of the Internalization consideration, Employee EPAs and Employee RSUs. The share-based compensation expense is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
RP Holdings Class E Interests	\$ 108,945	\$ —	\$ —
Employee EPAs	176,334	—	—
Employee and Director RSUs	5,611	3,224	3,302
Total Share-Based Compensation	\$ 290,890	\$ 3,224	\$ 3,302

RP Holdings Class E Interests

In connection with the Internalization, approximately 22.8 million RP Holdings Class E Interests with an aggregate fair value of approximately \$755.4 million will be expensed generally over vesting periods ranging from five to nine years.

In 2025, we recorded \$108.9 million of share-based compensation expense related to the RP Holdings Class E Interests. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$646.5 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to 19.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests that is expected to vest over a weighted average period of 5.5 years.

Employee EPAs

In accordance with ASC 718, we accounted for the Employee EPAs as liability-classified share-based compensation arrangements. The Employee EPAs are subject to a service-based vesting period, generally four years, commencing at the start of each respective Portfolio (as defined in Note 5-Shareholders' Equity).

We recognized a liability of approximately \$422.5 million related to Employee EPAs as of the date of the Internalization. The fair value of the remaining Employee EPAs is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the remaining vesting period. We remeasure the fair value of the Employee EPAs at each reporting date with changes in the fair value recognized as part of share-based compensation expense. As of December 31, 2025, the fair value of Employee EPAs was \$577.9 million as recorded within *Accrued compensation liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheet. We estimated the fair value of the Employee EPAs using a Monte Carlo simulation methodology under the option pricing framework. Using the Monte Carlo model, we first simulate cash flows for all underlying investments within the respective portfolio, incorporating a range of potential outcomes driven primarily by projected product sales and reflecting features such as milestone payments, royalty tiers, caps, and floors, as well as sales-level volatility. Based on these simulated portfolio outcomes, the Monte Carlo model estimates the probability of satisfying the applicable performance and return thresholds that determine Employee EPA payouts.

In 2025, we recorded \$176.3 million of share-based compensation expense related to the Employee EPAs. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$80.5 million of unrecognized expense related to the Employee EPAs that is expected to vest over a weighted average period of 2.0 years.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Employee and Directors RSUs

We issue RSUs to employees and independent directors under the 2025 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2020 Independent Director Equity Incentive Plan, respectively. The 2025 Equity Incentive Plan became effective on May 16, 2025 in connection with the Internalization and 2 million Class A ordinary shares were authorized for issuance. The 2020 Independent Director Equity Incentive Plan was effective on June 15, 2020, whereby 800 thousand Class A ordinary shares were authorized for issuance. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 1.6 million and 321 thousand shares remain available for future issuance under the 2025 Equity Incentive Plan and 2020 Independent Director Equity Incentive Plan, respectively.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, we recorded \$5.6 million, \$3.2 million and \$3.3 million of share-based compensation expense related to the employee and directors RSUs, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$7.6 million of unrecognized expense related to the employee RSUs that are expected to vest over a weighted average period of 2.4 years and the total unrecognized expense related to the outstanding directors' RSUs was not material.

5. Shareholders' Equity

Capital Structure

Royalty Pharma plc has two classes of voting shares: Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares, each of which has one vote per ordinary share. The Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, except as otherwise required by applicable law. The Class B ordinary shares are not publicly traded and holders of Class B ordinary shares only have limited rights to receive a distribution equal to their nominal value upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up. As of December 31, 2025, Royalty Pharma plc had 428,669 thousand Class A ordinary shares and 148,438 thousand Class B ordinary shares outstanding.

An exchange agreement entered into by, among others, Royalty Pharma plc, RP Holdings, the Continuing Investors Partnerships, RPI International Partners 2019, LP, RPI US Feeder 2019, LP, RPI International Feeder 2019, LP, RPI EPA Vehicle, LLC and certain recipients nominated by the Sellers (as amended from time to time, the "Exchange Agreement") facilitates the exchange of RP Holdings Class E Interests and the exchange of RP Holdings Class B Interests for Class A ordinary shares. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, RP Holdings Class B Interests are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Class A ordinary shares on a quarterly basis. Each such exchange also results in the re-designation of the same number of Class B ordinary shares as deferred shares. Such deferred shares are non-voting and do not confer a right to participate in our profits or any right to receive dividends. As of December 31, 2025, Royalty Pharma plc had 411,475 thousand deferred shares outstanding.

In addition, Royalty Pharma plc issued 50 thousand Class R redeemable shares, which do not entitle the holder to voting or dividend rights. As required by the U.K. Companies Act 2006, the Class R redeemable shares were issued to ensure sufficient sterling denominated share capital. The Class R redeemable shares may be redeemed at our option in the future. Any such redemption would be at the nominal value of £1 each.

Class A Ordinary Share Repurchases

In January 2025, our board of directors authorized a new share repurchase program, which replaced the share repurchase program announced on March 27, 2023, under which we may repurchase up to \$3.0 billion of our Class A ordinary shares. The repurchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The new share repurchase program has been approved by our board of directors through June 2027 and shareholders have approved the terms of our share repurchase contracts and counterparties thereto through May 2030. In 2025, we repurchased 37.4 million shares at a cost of approximately \$1.2 billion. In 2024, we repurchased 8.4 million shares at a cost of approximately \$229.9 million. As of December 31, 2025, approximately \$1.8 billion remained available under the new share repurchase program.

In connection with our repurchase of Class A ordinary shares that began in the second quarter of 2023, RP Holdings also began to retire a corresponding number of RP Holdings' Class A ordinary shares ("RP Holdings Class A Interests") held by us which reduces our ownership in RP Holdings and which is reflected through *Other exchanges* in the tables below and in our consolidated statements of shareholders' equity.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-Controlling Interests

The changes in the balances of our non-controlling interests are as follows (in thousands):

	RPSFT	Legacy Investors Partnerships	Continuing Investors Partnerships	Founder's Equity⁽¹⁾	RP Holdings Class E Interests Holders	Total
December 31, 2022	\$ (597)	\$ 1,527,887	\$ 2,369,933	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,897,223
Contributions	—	7,981	3,874	—	—	11,855
Distributions	(4,437)	(363,635)	(119,649)	—	—	(487,721)
Other exchanges	—	—	(428,808)	—	—	(428,808)
Net income	5,045	167,483	392,726	—	—	565,254
Purchase of non-controlling interest in RPCT	(11)	—	—	—	—	(11)
December 31, 2023	\$ —	\$ 1,339,716	\$ 2,218,076	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,557,792
Contributions	—	5,161	3,877	—	—	9,038
Distributions	—	(351,474)	(125,158)	—	—	(476,632)
Other exchanges	—	—	(166,243)	—	—	(166,243)
Net income	—	194,937	276,893	—	—	471,830
December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ 1,188,340	\$ 2,207,445	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,395,785
Contributions	—	7,643	2,340	—	—	9,983
Distributions	—	(345,188)	(119,683)	(60,243)	(16,148)	(541,262)
Other exchanges	—	—	(521,579)	—	175,922	(345,657)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	108,945	108,945
Internalization	—	—	—	—	57,000	57,000
Net income	—	232,524	231,260	60,243	29,218	553,245
December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ 1,083,319	\$ 1,799,783	\$ —	\$ 354,937	\$ 3,238,039

(1) Amounts represent the entirety of the EPAs prior to the Internalization and only the Founder's Equity portion after the Internalization.

Continuing Investors Partnerships

The Continuing Investors Partnerships hold the number of Class B ordinary shares equal to the number of RP Holdings Class B Interests indirectly held by them. As the Continuing Investors Partnerships exchange RP Holdings Class B Interests indirectly held by them for Class A ordinary shares, the Continuing Investors Partnerships' indirect ownership in RP Holdings decreases.

RPSFT

We historically reported a non-controlling interest related to a de minimis interest in RPCT held by RPSFT. In December 2023, we acquired the remaining interest in RPCT held by RPSFT by effectively purchasing the net assets of RPSFT and its parent entities, which primarily consisted of cash and RPSFT's right to receive a portion of royalties received by RPCT. The estimated purchase price, subject to post-closing adjustments, was approximately \$11.4 million and was unpaid as of December 31, 2023. In 2024, we paid the finalized purchase price of approximately \$12.5 million. Following this December 2023 transaction, RPSFT no longer holds a non-controlling interest in RPCT.

Founder's Equity

In 2020, RP Holdings issued the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest which entitles the holder, through RPI EPA Vehicle, LLC and other intermediary entities that are ultimately controlled by our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Pablo Legorreta, to receive distributions of Equity Performance Awards (the "Founder's Equity").

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Equity Performance Awards (“EPAs”) represent 20% of the Net Economic Profit (as defined below) generated from investments made during each two-year investment period (each, a “Portfolio”). Net Economic Profit is defined as the aggregate cash receipts for all new investments in a Portfolio, less Total Expenses, which is defined as interest expense, operating expense, and recovery of acquisition cost related to that Portfolio. Distributions of EPAs occur only upon the satisfaction of specified performance and return thresholds. EPAs are generally settled in RP Holdings Class B Interests, which are immediately exchanged upon issuance for Class A ordinary shares. A portion of the EPAs may be paid in cash as a tax advance to cover income tax obligations incurred by the beneficial owners of the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest.

Mr. Legorreta granted ownership units in the entities that hold the RP Holdings Class C Special Interest to certain employees of RPM. These grants allow such employees to participate on a pro rata basis in the economic returns of the EPAs for a specific Portfolio (the “Employee EPAs”). In exchange for participation in the EPAs, these employees agreed to render services to RPM for generally four years, commencing at the beginning of each Portfolio.

Prior to the Internalization, the service requirement for employee participation in the EPAs was previously tied to services rendered to RPM, which was not a consolidated entity. Accordingly, Founder’s Equity, including the employee participation in the EPAs, was accounted for as non-controlling interest. Post-Internalization, Founder’s Equity only includes Mr. Legorreta’s retained EPAs which continues to be accounted for as non-controlling interest.

Prior to 2025, no payments for EPAs were made as certain performance and return thresholds had not been met. In the first quarter of 2025, we began making payments for EPAs as these thresholds were met during the period. In 2025, total EPAs earned were \$81.2 million, attributable to Founder’s Equity and Employee EPAs, with settlement consisting of a combination of approximately equal amounts in Class A ordinary shares and cash payments provided as tax advances. The table presented below summarizes the breakdown of total EPAs earned in 2025 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Location Recorded in Consolidated Financial Statements
Founder’s Equity ⁽¹⁾	\$ 60,243	<i>Net income attributable to non-controlling interests</i>
Employee EPAs	20,943	<i>Accrued compensation liabilities (reduction of Employee EPAs liability)</i>
Total	\$ 81,186	

Form of Settlement		
Cash	\$ 42,585	<i>Distributions to continuing non-controlling interests (Founder’s Equity)</i>
Shares ⁽²⁾	\$ 38,601	<i>Payments for Employee EPAs (Employee EPAs)</i>
Total	\$ 81,186	

- (1) Founder’s Equity includes \$38.4 million for Mr. Legorreta’s retained EPAs encompassing all of the 2025 period and \$21.8 million attributable to employees’ participation in the EPAs, which were considered part of Founder’s Equity prior to the closing of the Internalization.
- (2) Amount represents shares earned in 2025, substantially all of which were settled during the year except for \$14.3 million payable as of December 31, 2025, which is expected to be settled in shares during the first quarter of 2026.

Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests

We issued 24.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests as part of the transaction consideration for the Internalization, all of which were outstanding as of closing of the Internalization and approximately 24.45 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2025. The Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests represent a non-controlling interest. The change in RP Holdings ownership following the issuance of RP Holdings Class E Interests is reflected through *Other exchanges* in the above table and in our consolidated statements of shareholders’ equity. The Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests are entitled to any dividends and distributions from RP Holdings pro rata (on a per share basis) and on a pari passu basis with each RP Holdings Class A Interest and RP Holdings Class B Interest. They are also entitled to a pro rata portion (on a per share basis) and on a pari passu basis with each RP Holdings Class A Interest and RP Holdings Class B Interest of RP Holdings’ net assets. Accordingly, we record *Net income attributable to non-controlling interests* for Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests based on the weighted average number of RP Holdings Class E Interests outstanding during the period. Upon vesting, the RP Holdings Class E Interests are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Royalty Pharma plc Class A ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 2.8 million of RP Holdings Class E Interests have legally vested.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-Controlling Interests Ownership

The changes in RP Holdings ownership among the Continuing Investors Partnerships, the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests and us are reflected through *Other exchanges* in the above tables and in our consolidated statements of shareholders' equity. These changes typically result from activities during the period, including (1) the exchanges of RP Holding Class B Interests for Class A ordinary shares, (2) retirement of RP Holdings Class A Interests in connection with our repurchase of Class A ordinary shares and (3) the exchanges of RP Holding Class E Interests for Class A ordinary shares.

As of December 31, 2025, the ownership of RP Holdings was as follows: 4% by the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests, 22% by the Continuing Investors Partnerships and 74% by Royalty Pharma plc. As of December 31, 2024, the ownership of RP Holdings was as follows: 24% by the Continuing Investors Partnerships and 76% by Royalty Pharma plc. As of December 31, 2023 the ownership of RP Holdings was as follows: 25% by the Continuing Investors Partnerships and 75% by Royalty Pharma plc.

Dividends

The holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends subject to approval by our board of directors. The holders of Class B ordinary shares do not have any rights to receive dividends; however, RP Holdings Class B Interests and RP Holdings Class E Interests are entitled to dividends and distributions from RP Holdings. During 2025, we declared and paid four quarterly cash dividends of \$0.22 per Class A ordinary share in an aggregate amount of \$378.3 million to holders of our Class A ordinary shares.

6. Available for Sale Debt Securities

Funding Arrangements with Cytokinetics

In May 2024, we expanded our funding collaboration with Cytokinetics, Incorporated ("Cytokinetics"). As part of the expanded funding collaboration, we provided funding of \$100 million for Cytokinetics' Phase 3 clinical trial of omecamtiv mecarbil ("Cytokinetics Development Funding") and amended the funding agreement that we entered into with Cytokinetics in 2022 to provide two additional funding tranches (as amended, "Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding"). Following the amendment in May 2024, the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding is comprised of seven tranches with total funding of up to \$525 million.

Our return on the Cytokinetics Development Funding depends on the outcome of omecamtiv mecarbil's Phase 3 clinical trial and approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"). If omecamtiv mecarbil's Phase 3 clinical trial is successful and approval by the FDA is received within a specific timeframe, we will receive a return of \$100 million and the greater of an incremental 2.0% royalty on annual net sales of omecamtiv mecarbil or quarterly fixed payments for 18 quarters and an incremental 2.0% royalty thereafter. If FDA approval is not received within a specific timeframe, we will receive a return of 2.4 times the Cytokinetics Development Funding over 18 quarters. If the Phase 3 clinical trial is not successful within a specific timeframe, we will receive a return of 2.3 times the Cytokinetics Development Funding over 22 quarters.

Out of the seven tranches of the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding, we have funded a total of \$275 million under tranches one, four, five and six as of December 31, 2025, including the required minimum draw in April 2025. Tranches two and three are no longer available because the related regulatory milestones were not met. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the contingency for tranche seven was met and up to \$175 million became available for Cytokinetics to draw ("Cytokinetics Funding Commitments") through the fourth quarter of 2026. For tranches one, four, five, six and seven, we expect a return of 1.9 times the amount drawn over 34 consecutive quarterly payments beginning on the last business day of the seventh quarter following the quarter each tranche was funded. In the fourth quarter of 2023, we began receiving quarterly repayments on tranche one.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We elected the fair value option to account for the Cytokinetics Development Funding and the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding (collectively the “Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements”) as it most accurately reflects the nature of the funding arrangements. The funded Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements are recorded within *Available for sale debt securities* on the consolidated balance sheets. The Cytokinetics Funding Commitments are recognized at fair value within *Other liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheets. The changes in the fair value of the funded Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements and Cytokinetics Funding Commitments are recorded within *Gains on available for sale debt securities* in the consolidated statements of operations.

Further, as part of the expanded funding collaboration in May 2024, we purchased Cytokinetics common stock and provided funding for clinical trials of CK-586 in exchange for a royalty. Lastly, the funding collaboration also included the restructuring of our royalty on Myqorzo, formerly known as aficamten.

MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds

In September 2022, we provided MorphoSys funding of \$300 million (“MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds”) for which we began receiving quarterly repayments in the fourth quarter of 2024. MorphoSys was acquired by Novartis in 2024. In January 2025, the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were sold for approximately \$511 million.

We elected the fair value option to account for the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds as it most accurately reflects the nature of the instrument. The MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were recorded within *Available for sale debt securities* on the consolidated balance sheet. The changes in the fair value of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were recorded within *Gains on available for sale debt securities* in the consolidated statement of operations.

The table below summarizes our available for sale debt securities recorded at fair value (in thousands):

	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Fair Value	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Non-Current Liabilities	Total
As of December 31, 2025							
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 382,378	\$ 55,422	\$ 437,800	\$ 18,800	\$ 419,000	\$ —	\$ 437,800
Funding commitments ⁽²⁾	(14,500)	5,400	(9,100)	—	—	(9,100)	(9,100)
Total	\$ 367,878	\$ 60,822	\$ 428,700	\$ 18,800	\$ 419,000	\$ (9,100)	\$ 428,700
As of December 31, 2024							
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 516,329	\$ 235,371	\$ 751,700	\$ 58,200	\$ 693,500	\$ —	\$ 751,700
Funding commitments ⁽²⁾	(12,300)	220	(12,080)	—	—	(12,080)	(12,080)
Total	\$ 504,029	\$ 235,591	\$ 739,620	\$ 58,200	\$ 693,500	\$ (12,080)	\$ 739,620

- (1) The cost related to tranches one and six of the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding and the cost for the Cytokinetics Development Funding reflect the fair values on their respective funding dates. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the costs related to tranche four and five of the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding and the cost of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds, respectively, represent the amounts funded. The costs are amortized as quarterly repayments are received. The MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were sold in January 2025.
- (2) The costs associated with the Cytokinetics Funding Commitments represent the fair values on their respective transaction dates.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 383,568	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 383,568	\$ 568,317	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 568,317
Available for sale debt securities ⁽²⁾	—	—	18,800	18,800	—	—	58,200	58,200
Total current assets	\$ 383,568	\$ —	\$ 18,800	\$ 402,368	\$ 568,317	\$ —	\$ 58,200	\$ 626,517
Equity securities ⁽³⁾	171,312	—	—	171,312	184,719	—	2,241	186,960
Available for sale debt securities ⁽²⁾	—	—	419,000	419,000	—	—	693,500	693,500
Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	12,000
Royalty at fair value ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,323	5,323
Total non-current assets	\$ 171,312	\$ —	\$ 419,000	\$ 590,312	\$ 184,719	\$ —	\$ 713,064	\$ 897,783
Liabilities:								
Cytokinetics Funding Commitments	—	—	(9,100)	(9,100)	—	—	(12,080)	(12,080)
Total non-current liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (9,100)	\$ (9,100)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (12,080)	\$ (12,080)

(1) Recorded within *Cash and cash equivalents* on the consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Related to the funded Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements as of respective balance sheet dates. As of December 31, 2024, amount also included the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds, which were sold in January 2025.

(3) The amounts reflected within Level 3 as of December 31, 2024 relate to equity securities and a revenue participation right, recorded within *Other assets* on the consolidated balance sheet, that we acquired from ApiJect Holdings, Inc. ("ApiJect"), a private company. We elected the fair value option to account for our investments in ApiJect because it is more reflective of current values for such investments. We estimated the fair values related to both instruments using a discounted cash flow with Level 3 inputs, including forecasted cash flows and the weighted average cost of capital. In 2025, we wrote off the related balances. No amounts were due from or to ApiJect as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(4) Recorded within *Other assets* on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024. Upon adoption of ASU 2025-07 in 2025, the Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative qualified for the derivative scope exception and the related derivative asset was derecognized as of January 1, 2025. See Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for additional discussion.

For 2025, 2024 and 2023, we recognized losses of \$39.6 million and \$8.6 million and gains of \$55.6 million, respectively, on equity securities still held as of December 31, 2025.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The tables presented below summarize the change in the combined fair value (current and non-current) of Level 3 financial instruments (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31, 2025					
	Equity Securities	Debt Securities	Funding Commitments	Derivative Instrument	Royalty at Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 2,241	\$ 751,700	\$ (12,080)	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,323
Purchases	—	175,000	—	—	—
Changes in fair value ⁽¹⁾	(2,241)	42,679	3,180	—	(5,323)
Sales ⁽²⁾	—	(510,553)	—	—	—
Settlement of options and forward ⁽³⁾	—	200	(200)	—	—
Redemptions ⁽⁴⁾	—	(21,226)	—	—	—
ASU 2025-07 adoption impact ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	(12,000)	—
Balance at the end of the period	\$ —	\$ 437,800	\$ (9,100)	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Changes in fair value of the financial instruments are recorded within their respective financial statement line items in the *Other (income)/expense* section of the consolidated statements of operations.
- (2) The MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were sold in January 2025.
- (3) Amount reflects the fair value attributable to the draws under tranche four and five of the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding that were settled upon funding.
- (4) Amount relates to the quarterly repayments on the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds prior to the sale and on the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding.
- (5) Upon adoption of ASU 2025-07 in 2025, the Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative qualified for the derivative scope exception and the related derivative asset was derecognized as of January 1, 2025. See Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for additional discussion.

Year Ended December 31, 2024					
	Equity Securities	Debt Securities	Funding Commitments	Derivative Instrument	Royalty at Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 297	\$ 455,400	\$ (900)	\$ —	\$ 1,778
Purchases	46,500	150,000	—	18,000	—
Gains/(losses) on initial recognition ⁽¹⁾	—	5,000	(5,000)	—	—
Changes in fair value ⁽²⁾	1,562	161,086	(6,180)	(6,000)	3,545
Transfer out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(46,118)	—	—	—	—
Redemptions ⁽⁴⁾	—	(19,786)	—	—	—
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 2,241	\$ 751,700	\$ (12,080)	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,323

- (1) Represents purchase price allocation to arrive at the appropriate fair value on initial recognition.
- (2) Changes in fair value of the financial instruments are recorded within their respective financial statement line items in the *Other (income)/expense* section of the consolidated statement of operations.
- (3) Related to the expiration of the transfer restriction on Cytokinetics common stock.
- (4) Amount relates to quarterly repayments on tranche one of the Cytokinetics Commercial Launch Funding and the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds.

Valuation Inputs for Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Below is a discussion of the valuation inputs used for financial instruments classified as Level 3 measurement as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not have any financial instruments recorded at fair value using Level 2 inputs.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cytokinetics Research & Development (“R&D”) Funding Derivative

In May 2024, we funded \$50 million upfront in exchange for a royalty on CK-586. We have an option to fund up to an additional \$150 million for which we would be eligible to receive milestone payments of up to \$150 million upon regulatory approvals and an incremental royalty on CK-586. Upon a change of control event, we have the option to cause Cytokinetics to pay us 1.5 times the initial and additional funding amounts in a lump sum to terminate our rights to receive royalties and milestone payments. This funding arrangement was accounted for as a derivative instrument and recorded at fair value (“Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative”) as of December 31, 2024. We adopted ASU 2025-07 in 2025, effective January 1, 2025 and concluded that the Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative qualifies for the derivative scope exception. Accordingly, we recorded a \$12.0 million cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2025 to derecognize the derivative asset and reflect the CK-586 funding arrangement as R&D expense. See Note 2-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for additional discussion.

We estimated the fair value of the Cytokinetics R&D Funding Derivative as of December 31, 2024 by utilizing probability-adjusted discounted cash flow calculations using Level 3 inputs, including the probabilities of us exercising the additional funding option, regulatory approvals and the occurrence of a change of control event during the duration of the arrangement. We also assumed a risk-adjusted discount rate of 11.1% as of December 31, 2024. Our estimate of expectation of timing and probabilities of us exercising the additional funding option, regulatory approvals and a change of control event, the risk-adjusted discount rate and the interest rate volatility could reasonably be different than the assumptions selected by a market participant, which would mean that the estimated fair value could be significantly higher or lower.

Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements and Cytokinetics Funding Commitments

We estimated the fair values of the funded Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by utilizing probability-adjusted discounted cash flow calculations using Level 3 inputs, including an estimated risk-adjusted discount rate and the probability that there will be a change of control event, which would result in accelerated payments. Developing a risk-adjusted discount rate and assessing the probability that there will be a change of control event over the duration of the Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements require significant judgment. Our estimate of the risk-adjusted discount rate could reasonably be different than the discount rate selected by a market participant, which would mean that the estimated fair value could be significantly higher or lower. Our expectation of the probability and timing of the occurrence of a change of control event could reasonably be different than the timing of an actual change of control event, and if so, would mean that the estimated fair value could be significantly higher or lower than the fair value determined by management at any particular date.

We estimated the fair value of the Cytokinetics Funding Commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 using a Monte Carlo simulation methodology that includes simulating the interest rate movements using a Geometric Brownian Motion-based pricing model. This methodology simulates the likelihood of future discount rates exceeding the counterparty’s assumed cost of debt, which would impact Cytokinetics’ decision to exercise its option to draw on each respective tranche. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 this methodology incorporates Level 3 inputs, including the probability of a change of control event occurring during the investment term, an assumed interest rate volatility of 42.5% and 40.0%, respectively, and an assumed risk-adjusted discount rate of 10.9% and 11.1%, respectively. We also assumed probabilities for the occurrence of each regulatory or clinical milestone, which impacts the availability of each future tranche of funding. Our estimate of expectation of the probability and timing of the occurrence of a change of control event, the risk-adjusted discount rate, the interest rate volatility and the probabilities of each underlying milestone could reasonably be different than the assumptions selected by a market participant, which would mean that the estimated fair value could be significantly higher or lower.

MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds

We estimated the fair value of the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds as of December 31, 2024 based on a discounted cash flow calculation using estimated risk-adjusted discount rates, which are Level 3 inputs. Our estimate of the risk adjusted discount rates could reasonably be different than the discount rates selected by a market participant, which would mean that the estimated fair value could be significantly higher or lower. The MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds were sold in January 2025.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fair Value Disclosure of Financial Assets Not Measured at Fair Value

Financial royalty assets are not measured at fair value. Instead, they are measured and carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method on the consolidated balance sheets. Financial royalty assets do not include our entire portfolio of investments and specifically exclude the following:

1. development-stage product candidates where the funding was (i) expensed as upfront R&D upon acquisition (e.g., Trodelvy and Nurtec ODT) or (ii) expensed as ongoing R&D (e.g., our funding arrangement for litifilimab with Biogen); and
2. contractual funding arrangements (e.g., the MorphoSys Development Funding Bonds and the Cytokinetics Funding Arrangements), which are accounted for as available for sale debt securities.

We used a Monte Carlo simulation under the option pricing framework to calculate the fair value of our portfolio of financial royalty assets for disclosure given the complexity of our royalty investments, which may include features such as milestone payments, royalty tiers, caps, and floors that could alter the cash flows based on future commercial, clinical or regulatory outcomes. The Monte Carlo model allows us to simulate a range of different outcomes based on various inputs, primarily the underlying projected product sales of each royalty bearing product, to project the cash flows, including royalty receipts and milestone payments, based on each of the simulated sales scenarios. The Monte Carlo methodology also takes volatility at the sales level into consideration. The fair value of financial royalty assets disclosed herein is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy since it is determined based on inputs that are both significant and unobservable.

As of December 31, 2025, the estimated fair values of the current and non-current portions of financial royalty assets were \$0.9 billion and \$23.4 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 7% of the current portion and 7% of the non-current portion of the financial royalty assets was attributable to the legacy non-controlling interests.

As of December 31, 2024, the estimated fair values of the current and non-current portions of financial royalty assets were \$0.8 billion and \$21.4 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 9% of the current portion and 8% of the non-current portion of the financial royalty assets was attributable to the legacy non-controlling interests.

8. Financial Royalty Assets

Financial royalty assets consist of contractual rights to cash flows relating to royalties derived from the expected sales of patent-protected biopharmaceutical products that entitle us and our subsidiaries to receive a portion of income from the sale of such products by third parties.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The gross carrying value, cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows, exclusive of the allowance for credit losses, and net carrying value for the current and non-current portion of financial royalty assets are as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Royalty Duration ⁽¹⁾	As of December 31, 2025		
		Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Allowance for Changes in Expected Cash Flows (Note 9)	Net Carrying Value ⁽³⁾
Cystic fibrosis franchise	2039-2041 ⁽²⁾	\$ 4,901,121	\$ —	\$ 4,901,121
Evrysdi	2035-2036	2,331,262	(494,123)	1,837,139
Voranigo	2038	982,802	—	982,802
Trelegy	2029-2030	993,629	(17,356)	976,273
Imdelltra	2038-2041	924,239	—	924,239
Tremfya	2031-2032	909,607	—	909,607
Other	2025-2042	9,417,689	(2,674,043)	6,743,646
Total		\$ 20,460,349	\$ (3,185,522)	\$ 17,274,827
Less: Cumulative allowance for credit losses (Note 9)				(211,959)
Total current and non-current financial royalty assets, net				\$ 17,062,868

- (1) Durations shown represent our estimates as of the current reporting date of when a royalty will substantially end, which may vary by geography and may depend on clinical trial results, regulatory approvals, contractual terms, commercial developments, estimates of regulatory exclusivity and patent expiration dates (which may include estimated patent term extensions) or other factors. There can be no assurances that our royalties will expire when expected.
- (2) Royalty is perpetual. We estimate royalty duration of 2039-2041 due to expected Alyftrek patent expiration and potential generic entry thereafter leading to sales decline.
- (3) The net carrying value by asset is presented before the allowance for credit losses. Refer to Note 9-Cumulative Allowance and the Provision for Changes in Expected Cash Flows from Financial Royalty Assets for additional information.

As of December 31, 2025, the balance of \$17.1 billion above for total current and non-current financial royalty assets, net included \$1.4 billion in unapproved financial royalty assets held at cost related to frexalimab for \$522.6 million and other assets, including primarily olpasiran, pelacarsen, neladalkib and olanzapine (TEV-'749).

	Estimated Royalty Duration ⁽¹⁾	As of December 31, 2024		
		Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Allowance for Changes in Expected Cash Flows (Note 9)	Net Carrying Value ⁽⁴⁾
Cystic fibrosis franchise	2039-2041 ⁽²⁾	\$ 5,126,521	\$ (259,353)	\$ 4,867,168
Evrysdi	2035-2036	2,085,851	(378,565)	1,707,286
Trelegy	2029-2030	1,121,980	(66,647)	1,055,333
Tysabri	⁽³⁾	1,319,298	(276,134)	1,043,164
Voranigo	2038	946,588	—	946,588
Tremfya	2031-2032	935,069	(77,895)	857,174
Other	2025-2042	8,164,902	(2,492,565)	5,672,337
Total		\$ 19,700,209	\$ (3,551,159)	\$ 16,149,050
Less: Cumulative allowance for credit losses (Note 9)				(238,122)
Total current and non-current financial royalty assets, net				\$ 15,910,928

- (1) Durations shown represent our estimates as of December 31, 2024 of when a royalty will substantially end, which may vary by geography and may depend on clinical trial results, regulatory approvals, contractual terms, commercial developments, estimates of regulatory exclusivity and patent expiration dates (which may include estimated patent term extensions) or other factors. There can be no assurances that our royalties will expire when expected.
- (2) Royalty is perpetual. We estimate royalty duration of 2039-2041 due to expected Alyftrek patent expiration and potential generic entry thereafter leading to sales decline.
- (3) Royalty is perpetual. We have applied an end date of 2035 for purposes of accreting income over the royalty term, which is periodically reviewed based on our estimates of impact from biosimilars.
- (4) The net carrying value by asset is presented before the allowance for credit losses. Refer to Note 9-Cumulative Allowance and the Provision for Changes in Expected Cash Flows from Financial Royalty Assets for additional information.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Cumulative Allowance and the Provision for Changes in Expected Cash Flows from Financial Royalty Assets

The cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets is presented net within the non-current portion of financial royalty assets on the consolidated balance sheets and includes the following:

- the movement in the cumulative allowance related to changes in forecasted royalty payments to be received based on royalty bearing products' projected sales which are primarily derived from sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts,
- the write-off of cumulative allowance at the end of a royalty asset's life which only impacts the consolidated balance sheets, and
- the movement in the cumulative allowance for current expected credit losses, primarily associated with new financial royalty assets with limited protective rights and changes in the underlying cash flow forecasts of financial royalty assets with limited protective rights.

The following table sets forth the activity in the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets, inclusive of the cumulative allowance for credit losses (in thousands):

	Activity for the Year
Balance at December 31, 2022⁽¹⁾	\$ (2,591,882)
Increases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(1,006,933)
Decreases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	468,562
Write-off of cumulative allowance	87,393
Provision for credit losses, net ⁽²⁾	(22,285)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ (3,065,145)
Increases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(1,438,001)
Decreases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	805,955
Write-off of cumulative allowance	8,325
Provision for credit losses, net ⁽²⁾	(100,415)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (3,789,281)
Increases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(687,269)
Decreases to the cumulative allowance for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	956,944
Write-off of cumulative allowance	95,962
Provision for credit losses, net ⁽²⁾	26,163
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ (3,397,481)

(1) Includes \$115.4 million related to cumulative allowance for credit losses.

(2) In 2023, the provision expense for credit losses was primarily related to the additions of Adstiladrin and Skytrofa to our portfolio. In 2024, the provision expense for credit losses was primarily related to the addition of Niktimvo to our portfolio. In 2025, the provision income for credit losses was primarily related to Niktimvo as a result of changes in sell-side equity research analysts' consensus sales forecasts, partially offset by the addition of Imdelltra to our portfolio.

10. Non-Consolidated Affiliates

We have equity investments in certain entities at a level that provide us with significant influence. We account for such investments as equity method investments or as equity securities over which we have elected the fair value option.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Legacy SLP Interest

In connection with the Exchange Offer, we acquired a special limited partnership interest in the Legacy Investors Partnerships (the “Legacy SLP Interest”) from the Continuing Investors Partnerships for \$303.7 million in exchange for issuing shares in our subsidiary. As a result, we became a special limited partner in the Legacy Investors Partnerships. The Legacy SLP Interest entitles us to the equivalent of performance distribution payments that would have been paid to the general partner of the Legacy Investors Partnerships and an income allocation on a similar basis. Our income allocation is equal to the general partner’s former contractual rights to the income of the Legacy Investors Partnerships, net of amortization of the basis difference. The Legacy SLP Interest is accounted for under the equity method as we have the ability to exercise significant influence over the Legacy Investors Partnerships. The Legacy Investors Partnerships no longer participate in investment opportunities from June 30, 2020 and, as such, the value of the Legacy SLP Interest is expected to decline over time. The Legacy Investors Partnerships also indirectly own a non-controlling interest in Old RPI.

The income allocation from the Legacy SLP Interest is based on an estimate as the Legacy Investors Partnerships are private partnerships that report on a lag. Management’s estimate of equity in earnings from the Legacy SLP Interest for the current period will be updated for historical results in the subsequent period. Equity in earnings from the Legacy SLP Interest is recorded within *Equity in earnings of equity method investees*. We recorded income allocations of \$17.0 million, \$10.4 million and \$4.3 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We collected cash receipts from the Legacy SLP Interest of \$74.8 million, \$22.7 million and \$14.3 million during 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Avillion Entities

We account for our partnership interests in Avillion Financing I, LP and its related entities (“Avillion I”) and BAv Financing II, LP and its related entities (“Avillion II” and, together with Avillion I, the “Avillion Entities”) as equity method investments because RPIFT has the ability to exercise significant influence over the Avillion Entities. Equity in earnings from the Avillion Entities is recorded within *Equity in earnings of equity method investees*. We recorded income allocations of \$12.1 million, \$19.2 million and \$24.6 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

On December 19, 2017, the FDA approved a supplemental New Drug Application (“NDA”) for Pfizer’s Bosulif. Avillion I is eligible to receive fixed payments from Pfizer based on this approval under its co-development agreement with Pfizer. The only operations of Avillion I are the collection of cash and unwinding of the discount on the series of fixed annual payments due from Pfizer. We received distributions from Avillion I of \$13.4 million in each of 2025 and 2024, and \$13.6 million in 2023.

In May 2018, we entered into an agreement with Avillion II, which was subsequently amended, to fund a total of \$155 million over multiple years for a portion of the costs of Phase 2 and 3 clinical trials to advance Airsupra, formerly known as PT027, which was approved by the FDA in January 2023. Avillion II is a party to a co-development agreement with AstraZeneca to develop Airsupra for the treatment of asthma in exchange for royalties, a series of success-based milestones and other potential payments. In the first quarter of 2023, AstraZeneca notified Avillion II that it elected to pay a fee of \$80 million to Avillion II to exercise an option to commercialize Airsupra in the United States and we received our pro rata portion of the exercise fee of \$34.8 million from Avillion II. In the fourth quarter of 2024, Airsupra met the primary endpoint in the Phase 3 clinical trial and triggered a milestone payment of \$55 million from AstraZeneca to Avillion II, of which we received our pro rata share of approximately \$27.4 million in the first quarter of 2025. In the third quarter of 2025, the FDA approval of a supplemental NDA for Airsupra triggered a milestone payable of \$22 million from AstraZeneca to Avillion II, of which we received our pro rata share of approximately \$10 million in January 2026. We received distributions of \$3.0 million and \$1.0 million from Avillion II related to the Airsupra royalty in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Our maximum exposure to loss at any particular reporting date is limited to the carrying value of our equity method investments plus the unfunded commitments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had unfunded commitments related to the Avillion Entities of \$10.3 million.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Research and Development Funding Expense

R&D funding expense consists of certain development-stage funding payments that we have made to counterparties to acquire royalties or milestones on product candidates. The payments can be made upfront as milestones upon the achievement of certain predefined criteria, or over time as the related product candidates undergo clinical trials. In the first quarter of 2025, we entered into an R&D funding arrangement with Biogen to provide \$250 million over six quarters, including \$50 million upfront for the development of litifilimab. We did not enter into any new ongoing R&D funding arrangements in 2024 or 2023.

We recognized R&D funding expense of \$452.0 million, \$2.0 million and \$52.0 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The R&D expense in 2025 is primarily related to an upfront payment of \$250.0 million to acquire royalties on daraxonrasib and the R&D funding arrangement for litifilimab. The R&D expense in 2024 related to ongoing development-stage funding payments. The R&D expense in 2023 primarily related to a \$50.0 million clinical milestone payment to Cytokinetics for Myqorzo, formerly known as aficamten.

As of December 31, 2025, we had an unfunded commitment of \$50 million related to the R&D funding arrangement with Biogen for litifilimab.

12. Borrowings

Our borrowings consisted of the following (in thousands):

Type of Borrowing	Date of Issuance	Maturity	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Senior Unsecured Notes:				
\$1,000,000, 1.20% (issued at 98.875% of par)	9/2020	9/2025	\$ —	\$ 1,000,000
\$1,000,000, 1.75% (issued at 98.284% of par)	9/2020	9/2027	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$500,000, 5.15% (issued at 98.758% of par)	6/2024	9/2029	500,000	500,000
\$1,000,000, 2.20% (issued at 97.760% of par)	9/2020	9/2030	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$600,000, 4.45% (issued at 98.909% of par)	9/2025	3/2031	600,000	—
\$600,000, 2.15% (issued at 98.263% of par)	7/2021	9/2031	600,000	600,000
\$500,000, 5.40% (issued at 97.872% of par)	6/2024	9/2034	500,000	500,000
\$900,000, 5.20% (issued at 97.989% of par)	9/2025	9/2035	900,000	—
\$1,000,000, 3.30% (issued at 95.556% of par)	9/2020	9/2040	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$1,000,000, 3.55% (issued at 95.306% of par)	9/2020	9/2050	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$700,000, 3.35% (issued at 97.565% of par)	7/2021	9/2051	700,000	700,000
\$500,000, 5.90% (issued at 97.617% of par)	6/2024	9/2054	500,000	500,000
\$500,000, 5.95% (issued at 95.824% of par)	9/2025	9/2055	500,000	—
Term Loan	See below	7/2026	380,000	—
Unamortized debt discount and issuance costs			(229,083)	(187,574)
Total debt carrying value			8,950,917	7,612,426
Less: Current portion of long-term debt			(380,000)	(997,773)
Total long-term debt			\$ 8,570,917	\$ 6,614,653

Senior Unsecured Notes

In September 2025, we issued \$2.0 billion of senior unsecured notes (the “2025 Notes”). The 2025 Notes were issued at a total discount of \$45.5 million and we capitalized approximately \$16.2 million in debt issuance costs, primarily composed of underwriting fees. The 2025 Notes were issued with a weighted average coupon rate and a weighted average effective interest rate of 5.16% and 5.61%, respectively.

In June 2024, we issued \$1.5 billion of senior unsecured notes (the “2024 Notes”). The 2024 Notes were issued at a total discount of \$28.8 million and we capitalized approximately \$12.6 million in debt issuance costs primarily composed of underwriting fees. The 2024 Notes were issued with a weighted average coupon rate and a weighted average effective interest rate of 5.48% and 5.92%, respectively.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We issued \$1.3 billion and \$6.0 billion of senior unsecured notes in 2021 (the “2021 Notes”) and 2020 (the “2020 Notes” and, collectively with the “2021 Notes”, “2024 Notes” and “2025 Notes”, the “Notes”), respectively. The 2021 Notes and 2020 Notes were issued at a total discount of \$176.4 million and we capitalized approximately \$52.7 million in debt issuance costs primarily composed of underwriting fees. The 2021 Notes were issued with a weighted average coupon rate and a weighted average effective interest rate of 2.80% and 3.06%, respectively. The 2020 Notes were issued with a weighted average coupon rate and a weighted average effective interest rate of 2.13% and 2.50%, respectively. Through December 31, 2025, we have repaid \$2.0 billion of the 2020 Notes upon maturity.

Interest on each series of the Notes accrues at the respective rate per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears in March and September of each year. The first interest payment for the 2025 Notes will be in March 2026.

The Notes may be redeemed at our option at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes to be redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semiannual basis at the treasury rate, plus a make-whole premium as defined in the indenture. In each case, accrued and unpaid interest is also required to be redeemed to the date of redemption.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control triggering event and downgrade in the rating of our Notes by two of three credit agencies, the holders may require us to repurchase all or part of their Notes at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

Our obligations under the Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by RP Holdings and RP Manager, our non-wholly-owned subsidiaries. We are required to comply with certain covenants under our Notes and as of December 31, 2025, we were in compliance with all applicable covenants.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of our outstanding Notes using Level 2 inputs was approximately \$7.9 billion and \$6.5 billion, respectively.

Term Loan

In connection with the Internalization, RP Holdings and RP Manager were each joined as a borrower under RPM’s then existing \$380 million term loan (the “Term Loan”) with Bank of America, N.A (as amended, the “Loan Agreement”). Pablo Legorreta, Legorreta Investments, LLC and Legorreta Investments II LLC are guarantors under the Term Loan. Upon the closing of the Internalization, RPM was released as a borrower under the Term Loan. In the third quarter of 2025, the Loan Agreement was amended to accelerate the maturity of the Term Loan to July 31, 2026 and decrease the applicable interest rate. Following the amendment, the Term Loan is subject to an interest rate, at our option, of either (i) the Daily SOFR plus 1.25% or (ii) Term SOFR plus 1.25%, each as defined in the Loan Agreement. Interest is payable in arrears quarterly. We made the first interest payment in the third quarter of 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the carrying value of the Term Loan approximates fair value, as the interest rate is variable and reflects current market rates. The Term Loan is subject to certain customary covenants, that among other things, require us to maintain (i) a Consolidated Leverage Ratio, (ii) a Consolidated Coverage Ratio, and (iii) a Consolidated Portfolio Cash Flow Ratio, each as described further below under the description of the Credit Agreement that governs the Revolving Credit Facility.

Senior Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

Our subsidiary, RP Holdings, as borrower, initially entered into the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) on September 15, 2021, which provides for an unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”). Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement, which was entered into on December 22, 2023, increased the borrowing capacity to \$1.8 billion for general corporate purposes with \$1.69 billion of the revolving commitments maturing on December 22, 2028 and the remaining \$110.0 million of revolving commitments maturing on October 31, 2027. On January 24, 2024 and April 8, 2025, we entered into Amendments No. 4 and 5, respectively, to the Credit Agreement to make certain technical modifications. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Revolving Credit Facility is subject to an interest rate, at our option, of either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the highest of (1) the administrative agent's prime rate, (2) the federal funds rate plus 0.5% and (3) Term SOFR plus 1% or (b) Daily SOFR, Term SOFR, the Alternative Currency Term Rate or the Alternative Currency Daily Rate (each as defined in the Credit Agreement), plus in each case, the applicable margin. The applicable margin for the Revolving Credit Facility varies based on our public debt rating. Accordingly, the interest rates for the Revolving Credit Facility fluctuate during the term of the facility based on changes in the applicable interest rate and future changes in our public debt rating.

The Credit Agreement that governs the Revolving Credit Facility and the amended loan agreement that governs the Term Loan contain certain customary covenants, that among other things, require us to maintain (i) a Consolidated Leverage Ratio at or below 4.00 to 1.00 (or at or below 4.50 to 1.00 following a qualifying material acquisition) of consolidated funded debt to Adjusted EBITDA, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement, (ii) a Consolidated Coverage Ratio at or above 2.50 to 1.00 of Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement and (iii) a Consolidated Portfolio Cash Flow Ratio at or below 5.00 to 1.00 (or at or below 5.50 to 1.00 following a qualifying material acquisition) of consolidated funded debt to Portfolio Cash Flow, each as defined and calculated as set forth in the Credit Agreement. All obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by us. Noncompliance with the leverage ratio, Portfolio Cash Flow ratio and interest coverage ratio covenants under the Credit Agreement could result in our lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. The Credit Agreement includes customary covenants for credit facilities of this type that limit our ability to engage in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness, paying dividends, making certain payments and acquiring and disposing of assets. We were in compliance with the financial covenants as of December 31, 2025.

Uncommitted Credit Facility

In August 2025, we entered into an uncommitted line of credit agreement with Société Générale (the "Uncommitted Credit Facility") which provides for an aggregate borrowing capacity of up to \$350.0 million for general corporate purposes within a quarter. As of December 31, 2025, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Uncommitted Credit Facility.

Principal Payments on the Borrowings

The future principal payments for our borrowings as of December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Principal Payments
2026	\$ 380,000
2027	1,000,000
2028	—
2029	500,000
2030	1,000,000
Thereafter	6,300,000
Total⁽¹⁾	\$ 9,180,000

(1) Excludes unamortized debt discount and issuance costs of \$229.1 million as of December 31, 2025, which are amortized through interest expense over the remaining life of the underlying debt obligations.

13. Earnings per Share

In 2025, Class B ordinary shares contingently issuable for the EPAs were evaluated and included in the diluted earnings per share computation as certain conditions were met. In 2024 and 2023, Class B ordinary shares contingently issuable for the EPA were evaluated and were determined not to have any dilutive impact.

In the second quarter of 2025, we issued 24.5 million RP Holdings Class E Interests and an equal number of Royalty Pharma plc Class B ordinary shares which, upon vesting, are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Royalty Pharma plc Class A ordinary shares. We use the "if-converted" method to determine the potentially dilutive effect related to the RP Holdings Class E Interests.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per Class A ordinary share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<u>Numerator</u>			
Consolidated net income	\$ 1,324,192	\$ 1,330,813	\$ 1,700,088
Less: Net income attributable to the Continuing Investors Partnerships	231,260	276,893	392,726
Less: Net income attributable to the Legacy Investors Partnerships	232,524	194,937	172,528
Less: Net income attributable to the Founder's Equity ⁽¹⁾	60,243	—	—
Less: Net income attributable to the RP Holdings Class E Interests Holders	29,218	—	—
Net income attributable to Royalty Pharma plc - basic	770,947	858,983	1,134,834
Add: Reallocation of net income attributable to the Continuing Investors Partnerships from the assumed exchanges of Class B ordinary shares	231,260	276,893	392,726
Add: Reallocation of net income attributable to the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests from the assumed exchanges of eligible Class B ordinary shares	3,315	—	—
Net income attributable to Royalty Pharma plc - diluted	\$ 1,005,522	\$ 1,135,876	\$ 1,527,560
<u>Denominator</u>			
Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding - basic	429,801	448,185	447,601
Add: Dilutive effects as shown separately below			
Assumed exchanges of Class B ordinary shares by Continuing Investors Partnerships	132,616	145,911	155,292
Unvested RSUs	14	12	7
Shares contingently issuable for the Equity Performance Awards	270	—	—
Assumed exchanges of eligible Class B ordinary shares by Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests	1,754	—	—
Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding - diluted	564,455	594,108	602,900
Earnings per Class A ordinary share - basic	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.54
Earnings per Class A ordinary share - diluted	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.53

(1) Amounts represent the entirety of the EPAs prior to the Internalization and only the Founder's Equity portion after the Internalization.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. Indirect Cash Flow

Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided by operating activities are summarized below (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<i>Cash flow from operating activities:</i>			
Consolidated net income	\$ 1,324,192	\$ 1,330,813	\$ 1,700,088
<i>Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>			
Income from financial royalty assets	(2,261,152)	(2,149,422)	(2,197,754)
Provision for changes in expected cash flows from financial royalty assets	(295,838)	732,461	560,656
Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments	89,032	—	—
Share-based compensation	289,894	2,344	2,357
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	22,440	19,562	20,499
Losses on derivative financial instruments	—	6,000	2,290
Losses/(gains) on equity securities	21,852	(39,549)	(87,139)
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	(29,089)	(29,611)	(28,882)
Distributions from equity method investees	13,396	13,396	18,823
Amortization of prepaid expenses	6,197	—	—
Gains on available for sale debt securities	(45,859)	(154,906)	(230,840)
Depreciation	3,852	—	—
Other	13,307	1,105	20,912
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Cash collected on financial royalty assets	3,354,750	2,983,410	3,201,410
Other royalty income receivable	(2,360)	(4,551)	(1,521)
Other current assets	(7,723)	13,844	3,147
Other assets	276	—	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,928)	(2,290)	6,236
Interest payable	8,934	46,380	(2,480)
Other liabilities	(2,350)	—	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,489,823	\$ 2,768,986	\$ 2,987,802

Non-cash investing and financing activities are summarized below (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Milestone payable - Trelegy ⁽¹⁾	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ —
Milestone payable - Erleada ⁽¹⁾	—	18,600	—
Purchase of non-controlling interest in RPCT ⁽²⁾	—	—	11,375

(1) Related to the achievement of sales-based milestones that were not paid as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(2) Related to the purchase of the remaining interest in RPCT held by RPSFT that was not paid as of December 31, 2023. Refer to Note 5-Shareholders' Equity for additional discussion.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Revolution Medicines Funding Commitments

In June 2025, we entered into a two part funding arrangement for up to \$2 billion with Revolution Medicines, Inc. ("Revolution Medicines"). The funding arrangement is comprised of the purchase of a royalty on daraxonrasib and a senior secured term loan.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The royalty purchase is comprised of five \$250 million tranches, totaling up to \$1.25 billion. Out of the five tranches, the first tranche was funded upon closing which was recorded as R&D funding expense. Revolution Medicines is required to draw the second tranche upon the occurrence of a certain clinical milestone and has the option to draw the remaining tranches upon the achievement of certain clinical, regulatory, or sales-based milestones. As of December 31, 2025, \$1 billion of the royalty remained unfunded.

The term loan is comprised of three \$250 million tranches, totaling up to \$750 million. Out of the three tranches, Revolution Medicines is required to draw the first tranche upon the occurrence of a certain regulatory milestone and has the option to draw the remaining tranches upon the achievement of certain sales-based milestones. As of December 31, 2025, \$750 million of the term loan remained unfunded.

We recorded an allowance for credit losses of \$89.0 million within *Other liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheet and a corresponding provision for credit losses in 2025 within *Provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments* in the consolidated statements of operations, related to the unfunded portions of the funding arrangements with Revolution Medicines.

Cytokinetics Funding Commitments

As of December 31, 2025, \$175 million remained available under the Cytokinetics Funding Commitments.

Leases

In connection with the Internalization, we entered into an operating lease agreement for our office space. The lease agreement has a non-cancelable term through October 31, 2031 and a five-year extension option. The extension option is not recognized as part of our right of use asset and lease liability. As of December 31, 2025, we have recognized \$19.1 million of right of use asset within *Other assets* and \$16.1 million of lease liability within *Other liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheet.

As of December 31, 2025, the future minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable operating lease are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Payments
2026	\$ 4,053
2027	3,776
2028	3,721
2029	3,726
2030	3,755
Thereafter	3,129
Total lease payments	22,160
Less: imputed interest	(2,903)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 19,257

Other Commitments

We have commitments to advance funds to counterparties through our investment in the Avillion Entities and R&D arrangements. Please refer to Note 10-Non-Consolidated Affiliates and Note 11-Research and Development Funding Expense for details of these arrangements.

Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of our business, we may enter into contracts or agreements that contain customary indemnifications relating to such things as confidentiality agreements and representations as to corporate existence and authority to enter into contracts. The maximum exposure under such agreements is indeterminable until a claim, if any, is made. However, no such claims have been made against us to date and we believe that the likelihood of such proceedings taking place in the future is remote.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to legal actions with respect to a variety of matters in the ordinary course of business. Some of these proceedings may be based on complex claims involving substantial uncertainties and unascertainable damages. Unless otherwise noted, it is not possible to determine the probability of loss or estimate damages, and therefore we have not established accruals for any of these proceedings on our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. When we determine that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, we record a liability, and, if the liability is material, we disclose the amount of the liability reserved. We do not believe the outcome of any existing legal proceedings to which we are a party, either individually or in the aggregate, will adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2025, we did not receive from Vertex the full amount of royalty receipts on Alyftrek net sales to which we believe that we are contractually entitled. Accordingly, we commenced the dispute resolution procedures contemplated by the agreements relating to our royalties on Vertex's cystic fibrosis products. Any amounts receivable by us, if any, in connection with this dispute will be recognized only upon the resolution of the matter in our favor.

16. Related Party Transactions

Internalization

On May 16, 2025, we acquired from the Sellers all of the equity interests in RP Manager. The Sellers included Pablo Legorreta, RPM I, LLC and RP MIP Holdings. Pablo Legorreta was the managing member of the Legacy Manager, holds an interest in us and serves as our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our board of directors. The equity interest holders of RP MIP Holdings include our named executive officers. The Sellers received cash and equity consideration, with the equity consideration subject to vesting conditions. Refer to Note 3-Internalization for additional discussion.

Payments to Legacy Manager

Prior to the Internalization, we paid a quarterly operating and personnel payment to RPM or its affiliates pursuant to the Legacy Management Agreement equal to 6.5% of the cash receipts from Royalty Investments (as defined in the Legacy Management Agreement) for such quarter and 0.25% of the value of our security investments under GAAP as of the end of such quarter ("Management Fees"). We also paid certain costs and expenses of RPM. After the Internalization, we no longer pay Management Fees or RPM's costs and expenses.

Total operating and personnel payments incurred, including the amounts attributable to Old RPI, which is an obligation of Legacy Investors Partnerships, are recognized within *General and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statements of operations. During 2025, 2024 and 2023, total operating and personnel payments incurred were \$115.7 million, \$188.6 million and \$204.6 million, respectively.

Payments from Legacy Manager

After the Internalization, we entered into an agreement with RPM to provide administrative services in exchange for a fee. In 2025, we did not recognize material income related to this agreement.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Distributions Payable to Non-Controlling Interests

The *Distributions to continuing non-controlling interests* includes the contractual cash flows required to be distributed to the Legacy Investors Partnerships based on their non-controlling interest in Old RPI and the unpaid portion of the distributions for Equity Performance Awards attributable to the Founder's Equity as of quarter end. Refer to Note 5-Shareholders' Equity for additional discussion of the Equity Performance Awards. The distributions payable to non-controlling interests consists of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Payable to Founder	\$ 6,733	\$ —
Payable to Legacy Investors Partnerships	66,092	75,811
Total distributions payable to non-controlling interests	\$ 72,825	\$ 75,811

Acquisition from Bristol Myers Squibb

In November 2017, RPI Acquisitions (Ireland), Limited ("RPI Acquisitions"), a consolidated subsidiary, entered into a purchase agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb ("BMS") to acquire from BMS a percentage of its future royalties on worldwide sales of Onglyza, Farxiga and related diabetes products marketed by AstraZeneca (the "BMS Purchase Agreement"). On December 8, 2017, RPI Acquisitions entered into a purchase, sale and assignment agreement ("Assignment Agreement") with a wholly-owned subsidiary of BioPharma Credit PLC ("BPCR"), an entity related to us. Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, RPI Acquisitions assigned the benefit of 50% of the payment stream acquired from BMS to BPCR in consideration for BPCR meeting 50% of the funding obligations owed to BMS under the BMS Purchase Agreement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the financial royalty asset of \$9.4 million and \$44.7 million, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheets represented only our right to the future payment streams acquired from BMS.

Other Transactions

In October 2025, we acquired preferred stock in Kailera Therapeutics Inc. ("Kailera") which was recorded within *Other Assets* on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025. Christopher Hite, our Executive Vice President & Vice Chairman, has served as a director of Kailera since June 2025. This acquisition was conducted in the ordinary course of business and Mr. Hite's role as a director of Kailera is unrelated to this acquisition. No amounts were due from or to Kailera as of December 31, 2025.

In January 2024, we acquired a royalty interest in ecopipam which was previously owned by Psyadon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Psyadon"). Errol De Souza, Ph.D., an independent director on our board of directors, was a shareholder of Psyadon. In connection with this transaction, Dr. De Souza received an upfront payment of \$2.5 million and could receive milestone payments of up to \$2.22 million in the future.

In connection with the Exchange Offer, we acquired the Legacy SLP Interest from the Continuing Investors Partnerships in exchange for issuing shares in our subsidiary. As a result, we became a special limited partner in the Legacy Investors Partnerships. The Legacy Investors Partnerships own a non-controlling interest in Old RPI. Refer to Note 10-Non-Consolidated Affiliates for additional discussion of the Legacy SLP Interest and our investments in other non-consolidated entities.

RPIFT owns 27,210 limited partnership interests in the Continuing Investors Partnerships, whose only substantive operations are their investment in our subsidiaries. The total investment of \$4.3 million was recorded as treasury interests, of which \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million were held by non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Each Continuing Investor Partnership and the Holders of RP Holdings Class E Interests is responsible for a pro rata portion based on its ownership percentage of RP Holdings of any costs and expenses in connection with the contemplation of, formation of, listing and ongoing operation of us and any of our subsidiaries, including any third-party expenses of managing us and any of our subsidiaries, such as accounting, audit, legal, reporting, compliance, administration (including directors' fees), financial advisory, consulting, investor relations and insurance expenses relating to our affairs and those of any subsidiary.

17. Subsequent Events

In January 2026, we entered into a funding agreement with Teva Pharmaceuticals, a U.S. affiliate of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. (“Teva”) to fund up to \$500 million to support the development of TEV-‘408, including \$75 million to co-fund a Phase 2b study for vitiligo targeted to start in 2026 and, based on future results from Phase 2b in vitiligo, an option to fund an additional \$425 million to co-fund the Phase 3 development program.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) prior to the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level, subject to the exclusions described below under “Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.”

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in its 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

In accordance with guidance issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, companies are allowed to exclude acquired businesses from the assessment of internal control over financial reporting during the first year after completion of a purchase business combination. Accordingly, we excluded the portion of total general and administrative expenses attributable to cash employee compensation for personnel of Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which was acquired in the second quarter of 2025. Amounts excluded were 7% of total general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025. Given the commonality of controls across the Company and the Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC, all other aspects of the acquired entity’s controls have been included in management’s assessment.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. Their report is included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected. Accordingly, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of our disclosure control system are met.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

During the fourth quarter of 2025, no director or Section 16 officer adopted, modified or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 plans or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements.

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item will be presented in our Proxy Statement to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item will be presented in our Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item will be presented in our Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTORS INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item will be presented in our Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item will be presented in our Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

15(a)(1) Financial Statements. The following documents are filed as part of this Form 10-K:

- Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023
- Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

15(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules. Schedules are omitted because they are not required or because the information is provided elsewhere in the financial statements.

15(a)(3) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date/Period End Date	
2.1	Membership Interests Purchase Agreement, dated January 10, 2025, among Royalty Pharma, LLC, RP Management, LLC, the Sellers named therein and Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd.	8-K	2.1	1/10/2025	
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Membership Interests Purchase Agreement, dated April 11, 2025, among Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd, Royalty Pharma plc and Pablo Legorreta.	8-K	1.1	4/11/2025	
3.1	Articles of Association of Royalty Pharma plc	8-K	3.1	5/19/2025	
3.2	Articles of Association of Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd	8-K	3.2	5/19/2025	
4.1	Form of Class A Ordinary Share Certificate	S-1/A	4.1	6/11/2020	
4.2	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934				x
10.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated June 18, 2020, among the Company and the Persons listed on Schedule A and Schedule B thereto	8-K	10.4	6/19/2020	
10.4†	Form of Deed of Indemnity	10-Q	10.4	6/30/2025	
10.6#	Amended and Restated Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated November 14, 2014, with the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated	S-1/A	10.7	6/2/2020	
10.7#	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated October 13, 2016 with the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation	S-1/A	10.8	6/2/2020	
10.8#	Research, Development and Commercialization Agreement, dated May 24, 2004, between the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated and Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, as amended	S-1	10.9	5/22/2020	
10.9#	Amendment No. 1 to Research, Development and Commercialization Agreement, dated January 6, 2006 by and between Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated and Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated	S-1	10.10	5/22/2020	

10.10	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Research, Development and Commercialization Agreement, dated January 1, 2006, by and between Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated and Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated</u>	S-1	10.11	5/22/2020
10.11#	<u>Amendment No. 5 to Research, Development and Commercialization Agreement, dated April 1, 2011, by and between Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated and Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated</u>	S-1	10.12	5/22/2020
10.12#	<u>Amendment No. 7 to Research, Development and Commercialization Agreement, dated September 1, 2016, by and between Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated and Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics Incorporated</u>	S-1	10.13	5/22/2020
10.15†	<u>Form of Independent Director Equity Incentive Plan</u>	S-1/A	10.15	6/11/2020
10.16	<u>Indenture, dated as of September 2, 2020, among Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee</u>	8-K	4.1	9/2/2020
10.17	<u>First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 2, 2020, among Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee</u>	8-K	4.2	9/2/2020
10.18	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2020, among Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd, BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC</u>	8-K	4.9	9/2/2020
10.19#	<u>Amendment No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated October 30, 2020, by and among RPI Finance Trust, RPI 2019 Intermediate Finance Trust and Cystic Fibrosis Foundation</u>	8-K	10.1	11/5/2020
10.20	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 26, 2021, Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee</u>	8-K	4.2	7/26/2021
10.22	<u>Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 10, 2024, Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee</u>	8-K	4.2	6/10/2024
10.23	<u>Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of September 15, 2021, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of October 31, 2022, as amended by Amendment No. 2, dated as of May 16, 2023, as amended by Amendment No. 3, dated as of December 22, 2023, as amended by Amendment No. 4, dated as of January 24, 2024, as amended by Amendment No.5, dated as of April 8, 2025, among Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd., Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, the other parties thereto, and the lenders and issuing banks from time to time party thereto</u>	10-Q	10.1	3/31/2025
10.24	<u>Joinder, Release and First Amendment to Loan Agreement and Loan Documents</u>	8-K	10.1	5/19/2025
10.25	<u>Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2025</u>	8-K	10.2	5/19/2025
10.26	<u>Form of Executive Offer Letter</u>	10-Q	10.3	6/30/2025
10.28	<u>Royalty Pharma plc 2025 Equity Incentive Plan</u>	S-8	99.1	5/16/2025
10.29	<u>Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 9, 2025, Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee</u>	10-Q	10.6	6/30/2025
10.30	<u>Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 16, 2025, among Royalty Pharma plc, Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd, Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee.</u>	8-K	4.3	9/16/2025

10.31†	Offer Letter with George W. Lloyd					X
19.1	Insider Trading Policy					X
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant					X
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					X
24.1	Power of Attorney (reference is made to the signature page hereto)					X
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act					X
32*	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act					X
97.1	Financial Restatement Compensation Recoupment Policy	10-K	97.1	2/15/2024		
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document)					X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					X

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Certain information has been excluded from the exhibit because it both (i) is not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the registrant if publicly disclosed.

* The certifications furnished in Exhibit 32 hereto are deemed to accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall they be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of the Exchange Act.

Item 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ROYALTY PHARMA PLC
(Registrant)

Date: February 11, 2026

/s/ Pablo Legorreta

Pablo Legorreta
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 11, 2026

/s/ Terrance Coyne

Terrance Coyne
Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Terrance Coyne and Arthur McGivern, and each of them, as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming that all said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them or their or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____ /s/ Pablo Legorreta Pablo Legorreta	Chairman of the Board, Director & Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer and Royalty Pharma plc's authorized representative in the United States)	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Terrance Coyne Terrance Coyne	Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Bonnie Bassler Bonnie Bassler	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Vlad Coric Vlad Coric	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Errol De Souza Errol De Souza	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Catherine Engelbert Catherine Engelbert	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Carole Ho Carole Ho	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ David Hodgson David Hodgson	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Ted Love Ted Love	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Gregory Norden Gregory Norden	Director	February 11, 2026
_____ /s/ Elizabeth Weatherman Elizabeth Weatherman	Director	February 11, 2026

**DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES
REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

As of December 31, 2025, Royalty Pharma plc (“Royalty Pharma” or the “Company”) had one class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934: our Class A ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, which are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol “RPRX.”

The following description is a summary of our share capital as specified in our Articles of Association. This summary does not purport to be complete and the statements in this summary are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of our Articles of Association and the U.K. Companies Act.

Capital Structure

Issued Share Capital

We have two classes of voting shares: Class A and Class B, each of which has one vote per share. The Class A ordinary shares and Class B shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, except as otherwise required by applicable law. We also have in issue 50,000 Class R redeemable shares, which do not entitle the holder to voting or dividend rights, and deferred shares, which do not entitle the holder to voting or dividend rights. The purpose of the Class R redeemable shares was to ensure we had sufficient sterling denominated share capital at the time we re-registered as a public limited company, as required by the U.K. Companies Act. The Class R redeemable shares may be redeemed at some future point in order to leave the Company with only U.S. dollar denominated share capital. Any such redemption would be at nominal value.

The board of directors has been granted authority from our shareholders to allot and issue new Class A ordinary shares and other shares, and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into new Class A ordinary shares or other shares for a period expiring (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) on August 12, 2026. Renewal of such authorization is expected to be sought at each year's annual general meeting of shareholders. This authority is in addition to authorities to allot and issue new Class A ordinary shares in exchange for Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd Class B ordinary shares or the depositary receipts that represent them. The rights and restrictions to which the Class A ordinary shares are subject are prescribed by our Articles of Association.

Class A Ordinary Shares

Voting rights. The holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the shareholders other than with respect to matters that require a separate class vote in accordance with applicable law.

Dividend rights. Subject to preferences that may be applicable, the holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be approved from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor.

Rights upon liquidation. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Royalty Pharma the holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities.

Class B Shares

Voting rights. The holders of Class B shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the shareholders other than with respect to matters that require a separate class vote in accordance with applicable law.

Dividend rights. The holders of Class B shares do not have any rights to receive dividends.

Rights upon liquidation. The holders of Class B shares only have limited rights to receive a distribution equal to their nominal value upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Royalty Pharma, following the prior payment of the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on each Class A ordinary share as well as an amount of \$10,000,000 on each Class A ordinary share upon such liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Dividends

Under English law, the Company may only pay dividends out of profits available for that purpose. The Company's profits available for distribution are its accumulated, realized profits, to the extent that they have not been previously utilized by distribution or capitalization, less its accumulated, realized losses, to the extent that they have not been previously written off in a reduction or reorganization of capital duly made. The amount of the Company's distributable reserves is a cumulative calculation. The Company may be profitable in a single financial year but unable to pay a dividend if our accumulated, realized profits of that year do not offset all previous years' accumulated, realized losses.

Additionally, the Company may only make a distribution if the amount of its net assets is not less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves, and if, and to the extent that, the distribution does not reduce the amount of those assets to less than that aggregate.

Our Articles of Association authorize our board of directors to approve interim dividends without shareholder approval to the extent that the approval of such dividends appears justified by profits. Our board of directors may also recommend a final dividend to be approved and declared by the shareholders at an annual general meeting and may direct that the payment be made by distribution of assets, shares or cash. No dividend may exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors.

Our Articles of Association also permit a scrip dividend scheme under which the board of directors may offer any holders of Class A ordinary shares the right to elect to receive Class A ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part determined by the board of directors) of all or any dividend subject to certain terms and conditions set out in our Articles of Association.

The entitlement to a dividend lapses if unclaimed for 12 years.

Voting Rights

Under the Articles of Association, each holder of Class A ordinary shares or Class B shares is entitled to one vote for each share that he or she holds as of the record date for the meeting. Neither English law nor any of our constituent documents places limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to vote or hold ordinary shares. The voting at a general meeting must be taken by poll. Subject to any relevant special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a poll taken at a general meeting, each qualifying shareholder present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a corporation, a corporate representative) and entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote for every Class A ordinary share or Class B share held by such shareholder.

An ordinary resolution must be approved by a simple majority, and a special resolution approved by at least 75%, of shareholders attending and voting, whether in person or by proxy.

Amendment to our Articles of Association

Under English law, shareholders may amend the articles of association of a company by special resolution. However, certain provisions of our Articles of Association require a higher threshold of shareholder approval or satisfaction of other procedures before such provision or provisions can be varied.

The article in our Articles of Association which requires voting at a general meeting to be taken on a poll may only be removed, amended or varied by resolution of the shareholders passed unanimously.

Winding Up

In the event of a voluntary winding up of the Company, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by law, subject to the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986, after effectively applying the Company's property to satisfy the Company's liabilities, divide among the holders of Class A ordinary shares of the Company the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, whether they consist of property of the same kind or not, and vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the holders of Class A ordinary shares of the Company as the liquidator, with such sanction, may determine. No shareholder of the Company shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

On a return of capital on a liquidation, reduction of capital or otherwise, the surplus assets of the Company available for distribution among the holders of Class A ordinary shares shall be applied pro rata (rounded to the nearest whole number).

Rights of Pre-Emption on New Issues of Shares

Under the U.K. Companies Act, the allotment of "equity securities" (except pursuant to an employees' share scheme and as bonus shares) that are to be paid for wholly in cash must be offered first to the existing holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the respective nominal amounts (i.e., par values) of their holdings on the same or more favorable terms, unless a special resolution to the contrary has been passed or the articles of association otherwise provide disapplication from this requirement (which disapplication can be for a maximum of five years after which shareholders' approval would be required to renew the disapplication). "Equity securities" means ordinary shares or rights to subscribe for, or convert securities into, ordinary shares where ordinary shares means shares other than shares that, with respect to dividends and capital, carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution. In relation to the Company, "equity securities" will therefore include the Class A ordinary shares, and all rights to subscribe for or convert securities into such shares.

The board of directors has been granted authority from our shareholders to allot and issue new Class A ordinary shares and other shares and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into new Class A ordinary shares or other shares for a period expiring (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) on August 12, 2026. Renewal of such authorization is expected to be sought at each year's annual general meeting of shareholders.

Disclosure of Ownership Interests in Shares

Section 793 of the U.K. Companies Act gives us the power to require persons whom we know have, or whom we have reasonable cause to believe have, or within the previous three years have had, an interest in any shares of the Company to disclose specified information regarding those shares. Failure to provide the information requested within the prescribed period (or knowingly or recklessly providing false information after the date the notice is sent) can result in criminal or civil sanctions being imposed against the person in default.

Under our Articles of Association, if any of our shareholders, or any other person appearing to be interested in the shares of the Company held by such shareholder, has been duly served with a notice under section 793 and fails to give us the information required by such notice or has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material particular, then our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion at any time by notice, withdraw voting rights and place restrictions on the rights to receive dividends and refuse to register a transfer of such shares.

Alteration of Share Capital/Share Repurchases

Subject to the provisions of the U.K. Companies Act, and without prejudice to any relevant special rights attached to any class of shares, we may, from time to time, among other things:

- increase our share capital by allotting and issuing new shares in accordance with our Articles of Association and any relevant shareholder resolution;

- consolidate all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger nominal amount (i.e., par value) than the existing shares;
- subdivide any of our shares into shares of a smaller nominal amount (i.e., par value) than the existing shares; or
- redenominate our share capital or any class of share capital

The Company may not consolidate, divide, subdivide or redenominate any class of voting shares without consolidating, dividing, subdividing or redenominating (as the case may be) the other classes of voting shares.

English law prohibits us from purchasing our own shares unless such purchase has been approved by our shareholders. Shareholders may approve two different types of such share purchases: “on-market” share purchases or “off-market” share purchases. “On-market” purchases may only be made on a “recognised investment exchange,” which does not include Nasdaq, which is the only exchange on which the Company’s shares are traded. In order to purchase our own shares, as a Company listed on Nasdaq, we must therefore obtain the approval of our shareholders for an “off-market purchase” (on the basis of a specific purchase agreement with a financial intermediary) to acquire shares that are traded on Nasdaq. This requires our shareholders to pass an ordinary resolution approving an “off-market purchase,” where such approval may be for a maximum period of five years. In relation to an “off-market purchase,” we may not acquire our own shares until the terms of the contract pursuant to which the purchase(s) are to be made have been authorized by our shareholders.

Transfer and Registration of Shares

Our Articles of Association allow shareholders to transfer all or any of their shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any other form which our board of directors may approve.

The instrument of transfer must be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share that is not fully paid) by or on behalf of the transferee. Our Articles of Association also permit transfer of shares in uncertificated form by means of a relevant electronic system.

We may not charge a fee for registering the transfer of a share.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register a transfer of shares in certificated form if it is not fully paid (provided that the refusal does not prevent dealings in the shares from taking place on an open and proper basis) or is with respect to a share on which we have a lien and sums in respect of which the lien exists are payable and are not paid within 14 clear days after due notice has been sent. If our board of directors refuses to register a transfer of a share, it shall notify the transferor of the refusal and the reasons for it as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with us (in the case of a transfer of a share in certificated form) or the instructions to the relevant system received. Any instrument of transfer which our board of directors refuses to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is sent.

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. acts as our transfer agent and registrar. The share register reflects only registered owners of our Class A ordinary shares, Class B shares, Class R redeemable shares and deferred shares. Registration in the Company’s share register is determinative of ownership of shares of the Company. A shareholder who holds shares beneficially is not the holder of record of such shares. Instead, the clearance service or depositary (for example, Cede & Co, as nominee for the Depositary Trust Company, or DTC, or GTU Ops, Inc., as nominee for Computershare Trust Company, N.A.) or other nominee is the holder of record of those shares. Accordingly, a transfer of shares from a person who holds such shares beneficially to a person who holds such shares beneficially through a clearance service or depositary or other nominee will not be registered in the Company’s official share register, as the depositary or other nominee will remain the record holder of any such shares.

In the event that the Company notifies one or both of the parties to a share transfer that it believes stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax is required to be paid in connection with a transfer of shares of the Company, if the parties to the transfer have an instrument of transfer duly stamped to the extent required and then provide such instrument of transfer to the Company's share registrar, the buyer will be registered as the legal owner of the relevant shares on the official share register, subject to our rights with respect to the disclosure of interests in our shares.

Takeover Provisions

Regulation of Takeover Bids

Given that our central management and control is currently not situated within, and our current intention is not to have it in the future situated within the United Kingdom (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man), we do not currently envisage that the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (the "Takeover Code") will apply to an offer for the Company. It is possible that in the future circumstances could change that may cause the Takeover Code to apply to us. The Takeover Code provides a framework within which takeovers of companies subject to it are conducted. In particular, the Takeover Code contains certain rules in respect of mandatory offers. Under Rule 9 of the Takeover Code, if a person:

- acquires an interest in shares that, when taken together with shares in which such person is already interested and in which persons acting in concert with such person are interested, carries 30% or more of the voting rights of shares; or
- who, together with persons acting in concert with such person, is interested in shares that in the aggregate carry not less than 30% of the voting rights but is not interested in shares carrying more than 50% of such voting rights and such person, or any person acting in concert with such person, acquires an additional interest in shares that increases the percentage of shares carrying voting rights in which that person is interested, the acquirer, and, depending on the circumstances, its concert parties, would be required (except with the consent of the Takeover Panel) to make a cash offer for the outstanding shares at a price not less than the highest price paid for any interests in the shares by the acquirer or its concert parties during the previous 12 months.

Under English law, an offeror for the Company that has acquired (i) not less than 90% in value of; and (ii) not less than 90% of the voting rights carried by the shares to which the offer relates may exercise statutory squeeze-out rights to compulsorily acquire the shares of the non-assenting minority. However, if an offer for the Company is conducted by way of a scheme of arrangement the threshold for the offeror obtaining 100% of Company shares comprises two components (i) approval by a majority in number of each class of Company shareholders present and voting at the shareholder meeting; and (ii) approval of Company shareholders representing 75% or more in value of each class of Company shareholders present and voting at that meeting.

Share Issues in the Context of an Acquisition

Our Articles of Association provide the board of directors with the power to establish a rights plan and to grant rights to subscribe for our shares pursuant to a rights plan where, in the opinion of the board of directors, acting in good faith, in the context of an acquisition or potential acquisition of 15% or more of our issued voting shares, to do so would improve the likelihood that:

- an acquisition process is conducted in an orderly manner;
 - all our shareholders are treated equally and fairly and in a similar manner;
 - an optimum price is achieved for our Class A ordinary shares;
 - the board of directors would have time to gather relevant information and pursue appropriate strategies;
 - the success of Royalty Pharma would be promoted for the benefit of our shareholders as a whole;
-

- the long term interests of Royalty Pharma, our shareholders and business would be safeguarded; and/or
- Royalty Pharma would not suffer serious economic harm.

Our Articles of Association further provide that the board of directors may, in accordance with the terms of a rights plan, determine to (i) allot shares pursuant to the exercise of rights or (ii) exchange rights for our shares, where in the opinion of the board of directors acting in good faith, in the context of an acquisition or potential acquisition of 15% or more of our issued voting shares, to do so is necessary in order to prevent:

- the use of abusive tactics by any person in connection with such acquisition;
- unequal treatment of shareholders;
- an acquisition which would undervalue Royalty Pharma;
- harm to the prospects of the success of Royalty Pharma for the benefit of its shareholder as a whole; and/or
- serious economic harm to the prospects of Royalty Pharma, or where to do so is otherwise necessary to safeguard the long term interests of Royalty Pharma, our shareholders and our business.

Under the Takeover Code, the board of a public company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales is constrained from implementing such defensive measures. However, as discussed above, these measures are included in our Articles of Association as the Takeover Code is not expected to apply to us and these measures are included commonly in the constitution of U.S. companies.

These provisions will apply for so long as we are not subject to the Takeover Code.

ROYALTY PHARMA

December 31, 2025

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear George:

Reference is made to the Offer Letter dated May 16, 2025 between Royalty Pharma LLC (the "Company") and you (the "Offer Letter"). By mutual agreement, the Offer Letter is hereby terminated effective at 11:59pm (Eastern Time) on December 31, 2025 and your employment with the Company will continue thereafter on the terms set forth herein.

Position: Senior Adviser, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer.

Dedication of Time: It is our expectation that you will work at least half time on Company matters.

Base Salary: Your annual base salary will be \$700,000. Your annual salary will be paid less applicable deductions and withholdings, and will be payable pursuant to the Company's normal payroll practices.

Bonus: You will not be entitled to any bonus.

Employment at Will: Your employment with the Company will be on an at-will basis and is not guaranteed for any specific term. Your employment may be terminated at any time by the Company, with or without prior notice and for any reason or no reason.

Benefits: You will be entitled to participate in such employee benefit plans as are made available to other employees at the Company on the same terms and conditions as may be applicable from time to time to such employees. At a minimum, you will be eligible to participate in the Company's health, dental, vision and 401(k) plans, subject to the terms and conditions of those plans. All benefit plans may be amended at any time by the Company or plan sponsors in their sole discretion.

110 E 59TH STREET, FL 33
NEW YORK NY 10022
(212) 883-0200

Other Agreements: Reference is made to the Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement dated September 25, 2023 between the Company (in its capacity as the successor to RP Management, LLC) and you. The terms of such agreement will continue in effect in accordance with its terms. Neither the termination of the Offer Letter nor this letter agreement shall alter any other contract between you and any affiliate of the Company.

Very truly yours,
Royalty Pharma, LLC

By: /s/ Pablo Legorreta
Pablo Legorreta
Chief Executive Officer

AGREED AND ACCEPTED:

/s/ George W. Lloyd
George W. Lloyd

Date: December 31, 2025

Royalty Pharma plc

Statement of Policy Concerning Trading in Company Securities

Adopted January 29, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

I.	Summary of Policy Concerning Trading in Company Securities	1
II.	Procedures for Preventing Insider Trading	1
	A. Pre-Clearance of All Trades by All Officers, Directors and Employees	1
	B. Black-out Periods	2
III.	The Use of Inside Information in Connection with Trading in Securities	3
	A. General Rule.	3
	B. Who Does the Policy Apply To?	4
	C. Other Companies' Securities.	4
	D. Hedging and Derivatives.	4
	E. Pledging of Securities.	5
	F. General Guidelines.	5
	G. Applicability of U.S. Securities Laws to International Transactions.	6
IV.	Other Limitations on Securities Transactions	7
	A. Rule 144	7
	B. Disgorgement of Profits on Short-Swing Transactions – Section 16(b).	8
	C. Prohibition of Short Sales.	9
	D. Filing Requirements.	9
V.	Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans	11
	A. Overview	11
	B. Revocation of and Amendments to Trading Plans	12
	C. Discretionary Plans.	12
	D. Reporting (if Required)	13
	E. Options	13
	F. Trading Outside of a Trading Plan.	13
	G. Public Announcements	13
	H. Prohibited Transactions	13
	I. No Section 16 Protection	13
	J. Limitation on Liability	13
VI.	Execution and Return of Certification of Compliance	14
	Attachment A: Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist	15
	Attachment B: Certification of Compliance	16

I. SUMMARY OF POLICY CONCERNING TRADING IN COMPANY SECURITIES

It is Royalty Pharma plc's and its subsidiaries' (collectively, the "Company") policy that it will, without exception, comply with all applicable laws and regulations in conducting its business. Each officer, director and employee is expected to abide by this policy.¹ Individuals subject to this policy are responsible for ensuring that members of their households that they materially financially support also comply with this policy. This policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual's own account. This policy extends to all activities within and outside an individual's Company duties. Every officer, director and employee must review this policy. Questions regarding the policy should be directed to the Company's General Counsel.

When carrying out Company business, officers, directors and employees must avoid any activity that violates applicable laws or regulations. As explained in Section III below, "insider trading" occurs when any person purchases or sells a security while in possession of inside information relating to the security. "Inside information" is information that is both "material" and "non-public." Insider trading is a crime. Insider trading is also prohibited by this policy, and violation of this policy may result in sanctions, including removal or dismissal for cause. In order to avoid even an appearance of impropriety, officers, directors and employees are subject to pre-approval requirements and other limitations on their ability to enter into transactions involving the Company's securities.

II. PROCEDURES FOR PREVENTING INSIDER TRADING

The following procedures have been established, and will be maintained and enforced, by the Company to prevent insider trading. Every officer, director and employee is required to follow these procedures.

A. *Pre-Clearance of All Trades by All Officers, Directors and Employees.*

1. To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws and to avoid the appearance of impropriety in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's securities, **all transactions in the Company's securities (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of the Company's shares, the exercise of share options and the sale of shares of the Company issued upon exercise of share options) by officers, directors and employees (each, a "Pre-Clearance Person") must be pre-cleared** via ComplySci (or compliance@royaltypharma.com if you do not have access to ComplySci). Pre-clearance does not relieve anyone of his or her responsibility under the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") rules.

2. A request for pre-clearance may be electronically completed and submitted through a Personal Investments Pre-Clearance Form via ComplySci (or compliance@royaltypharma.com if you do not have access to ComplySci), should be made in advance of the proposed transaction and should include the identity of the Pre-Clearance Person, the type of proposed transaction (for example, an open market purchase, a privately negotiated sale, an option exercise, etc.), the proposed date of the transaction and the

¹ For the purposes of this policy, the terms *directors*, *officers* and *employees* refer to directors, officers and employees of the Company, including employees of Royalty Pharma, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd.

number of shares or other securities to be involved. In addition, the Pre-Clearance Person must execute a certification (in the form approved by the General Counsel) that he or she is not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company. The General Counsel, or a person designated by the General Counsel, shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear any contemplated transaction. The Chief Executive Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear transactions by the General Counsel or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the General Counsel or Chief Financial Officer. All trades that are pre-cleared must be effected within two business days of receipt of the pre-clearance unless a specific exception has been granted by the General Counsel. A pre-cleared trade (or any portion of a pre-cleared trade) that has not been effected during the two business day period must be pre-cleared again prior to execution. Notwithstanding receipt of pre-clearance, if the Pre-Clearance Person becomes aware of material non-public information or becomes subject to a black-out period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed.

None of the Company, the General Counsel or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a request for pre-clearance. Notwithstanding any pre-clearance of a transaction, none of the Company, the General Counsel or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for the legality or consequences of such transaction to the person engaging in such transaction.

B. Black-out Periods.

1. No officers, directors or employees of the Company shall purchase or sell any security of the Company from the end of the day preceding the last day of any fiscal quarter of the Company through the end of the first full trading day after the public release of earnings data for such fiscal quarter. In addition, no officers, directors or employees of the Company shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company and through such period thereafter as shall be determined by the General Counsel of the Company.

These prohibitions do not apply to:

1. Purchases of the Company's securities from the Company or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
2. Exercises of share options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards, that in each case do not involve a market sale of the Company's securities;
3. *bona fide* gifts of the Company's securities; or
4. purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material, non-public information and which contract, instruction or plan (i) meets all requirements of the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1 ("Rule 10b5-1") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (ii) was pre-cleared in advance pursuant to this policy and (iii) has not been amended or modified in any respect after such initial pre-clearance without such amendment or modification being pre-cleared in advance pursuant to this Policy. For more information about Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, see Section V below.

Exceptions to the black-out period policy for reasons of exceptional personal hardship are subject to prior review by the Chief Executive Officer and General Counsel; provided that, if one of these individuals wishes to trade during a black-out period, it shall be subject to prior review by the other.

Note that at times the General Counsel may determine that no trades may occur when clearance is requested. No reasons may be provided and the suspension of trading itself may constitute material inside information that should not be communicated.

With the exception of the pre-clearance requirement, this policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after termination of service to the Company. If an individual is in possession of material, non-public information when his or her service terminates, that individual may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material

III. THE USE OF INSIDE INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH TRADING IN SECURITIES

A. General Rule.

The U.S. securities laws regulate the sale and purchase of securities in the interest of protecting the investing public. U.S. securities laws give the Company, its directors, officers and employees the responsibility to ensure that information about the Company is not used unlawfully in the purchase and sale of securities.

All officers, directors and employees should pay particularly close attention to the laws against trading on "inside" information. These laws are based upon the belief that all persons trading in a company's securities should have equal access to all "material" information about that company. For example, if an officer, a director or an employee of a company knows material non-public financial information, that officer, director or employee is prohibited from buying or selling shares in the company until the information has been disclosed to the public. This is because the officer, director or employee knows information that will probably cause the share price to change, and it would be unfair for the officer, director or employee to have an advantage (knowledge that the share price will change) that the rest of the investing public does not have. In fact, it is more than unfair; it is considered to be fraudulent and illegal. Civil and criminal penalties for this kind of activity are severe.

The general rule can be stated as follows: It is a violation of federal securities laws for any person to buy or sell securities if he or she is in possession of material inside information. Information is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision. Examples of material information include (but are not limited to) information about dividends; corporate earnings or earnings forecasts; important business developments, trial results, developments regarding strategic collaborators or the status of regulatory submissions; significant borrowing or financing developments including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities; and significant litigation or regulatory actions.

It is inside information if it has not been publicly disclosed in a manner making it available to investors generally on a broad-based non-exclusionary basis. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors through such media as Dow Jones, Business Wire, Reuters, The Wall Street

Journal, Associated Press, a broadcast on widely available radio or television programs, publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news web site, a Regulation FD-compliant conference call, or public disclosure documents filed with the SEC that are available on the SEC's web site. Furthermore, it is illegal for any person in possession of material inside information to provide other people with such information or to recommend that they buy or sell the securities. (This is called "tipping"). In that case, they may both be held liable.

The SEC, the stock exchanges and plaintiffs' lawyers focus on uncovering insider trading. A breach of the insider trading laws could expose the insider to criminal fines up to three times the profits earned and imprisonment up to ten years, in addition to civil penalties (up to three times of the profits earned), and injunctive actions. In addition, punitive damages may be imposed under applicable state laws. Securities laws also subject controlling persons to civil penalties for illegal insider trading by employees, including employees located outside the United States. Controlling persons include directors, officers and supervisors. These persons may be subject to fines up to the greater of \$1,000,000 or three times profit (or loss avoided) by the insider trader. In addition, insider trading could result in serious sanctions, including dismissal. Other federal and state civil or criminal laws, such as the laws prohibiting mail and wire fraud, also may be violated in connection with insider trading.

Inside information does not belong to the individual directors, officers or employees who may handle it or otherwise become knowledgeable about it. It is an asset of the Company. For any person to use such information for personal benefit or to disclose it to others outside the Company violates the Company's interests. More particularly, in connection with trading in the Company's securities, it is a fraud against members of the investing public and against the Company.

B. Who Does the Policy Apply To?

The prohibition against trading on inside information applies to all officers, directors and employees, and to other people who gain access to that information. Insiders have independent fiduciary duties to their company and its shareholders not to trade on material, non-public information relating to the Company's securities. All officers, directors and employees of the Company should consider themselves insiders with respect to material, non-public information about the Company's business, activities and securities. Individuals subject to this policy are responsible for ensuring that members of their households also comply with this policy. This policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual's own account.

C. Other Companies' Securities.

All officers, directors and employees who learn material information about suppliers, customers, or competitors through their work at the Company, should keep it confidential and not buy or sell securities in such companies until the information becomes public. Officers, directors and employees should not give tips about such securities.

D. Hedging and Derivatives.

All officers, directors and employees are prohibited from engaging in any hedging transactions (including transactions involving options, puts, calls, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds or other derivatives) that are designed to hedge or speculate on any change in the market value of the Company's equity securities.

Trading in options or other derivatives is generally highly speculative and very risky. People who buy options are betting that the share price will move rapidly. For that reason, when a person trades in options in his or her employer's shares, it will arouse suspicion in the eyes of the SEC that the person was trading on the basis of inside information, particularly where the trading occurs before a company announcement or major event. It is difficult for an employee or director to prove that he or she did not know about the announcement or event.

If the SEC or the stock exchanges were to notice active options trading by one or more employees or directors prior to an announcement, they would investigate. Such an investigation could be embarrassing to the Company (as well as expensive) and could result in severe penalties and expense for the persons involved. For all of these reasons, the Company prohibits directors and employees from trading in options or other securities involving the Company's shares. This policy does not pertain to employee share options granted by the Company. Employee share options cannot be traded.

E. Pledging of Securities.

Officers, directors and employees are generally discouraged from pledging the Company's shares as collateral for a loan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, officers, directors and employees who wish to pledge Company shares as collateral for a loan may do so provided that:

- Officers and directors may not pledge more than 50% of their shares;
- Any loans incurred by officers and directors may not exceed 50% of the value of the shares pledged;
- The Chief Executive Officer and directors may not pledge a number of shares exceeding four days average daily trading volume (ADTV) of the shares at the time of the pledge; and
- Officers other than the Chief Executive Officer may not pledge a number of shares exceeding two days of ADTV at the time of the pledge.

If an officer, director or employee incurs additional indebtedness, the limitations described above must be tested at the time of the draw using the amount of indebtedness outstanding after the incurrence of the additional indebtedness based on the average daily trading volume of the Company's shares at the time of such draw. If an officer, director or employee sells any pledged shares, the limitations described above must be tested at the time of the sale of such pledged shares using the amount of indebtedness outstanding after the sale of such pledged securities and the average daily trading volume at the time of the sale of such pledged securities. All officers, directors and employees must submit a request for approval to pledge Company shares to the General Counsel and agree to provide at least quarterly confirmation of compliance with the limitations described above prior to the execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledge. The General Counsel will provide at least quarterly reports to the Board of Directors, or any committee designated by the Board of Directors, regarding the amount of any loans incurred by officers and directors secured by a pledge of Company shares, and the number of shares pledged.

F. General Guidelines.

The following guidelines should be followed in order to ensure compliance with applicable antifraud laws and with the Company's policies:

1. **Nondisclosure.** Material inside information must not be disclosed to anyone, except to persons within the Company whose positions require them to know it. In communicating such information to employees of the Company, all officers, directors and employees must take care to emphasize the need for confidential treatment of such information and adherence to the Company's policies with regard to confidential information. Such information should not be communicated to anyone outside the Company under any circumstances (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company on an other than need-to-know basis.
2. **Trading in Company Securities.** No employee or director should place a purchase or sale order, or recommend that another person place a purchase or sale order in the Company's securities when he or she has knowledge of material information concerning the Company that has not been disclosed to the public. This includes orders for purchases and sales of shares and convertible securities. The exercise of employee share options is not subject to this policy. However, shares that were acquired upon exercise of a share option will be treated like any other shares, and may not be sold by an employee who is in possession of material inside information. Unless otherwise approved by the General Counsel of the Company, any employee or director who possesses material inside information should wait until the start of the third business day after the information has been publicly released before trading.
3. **Avoid Speculation.** Investing in the Company's securities provides an opportunity to share in the future growth of the Company. But investment in the Company and sharing in the growth of the Company does not mean short range speculation based on fluctuations in the market. Such activities put the personal gain of the employee or director in conflict with the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Although this policy does not mean that employees or directors may never sell shares, the Company encourages officers, directors and employees to avoid frequent trading in the Company's securities. Speculating in securities of the Company is not part of the Company culture.
4. **Trading in Other Securities.** No employee or director should place a purchase or sale order, or recommend that another person place a purchase or sale order, in the securities of another corporation, if the employee or director learns in the course of his or her employment confidential information about the other corporation that is likely to affect the value of those securities. For example, it would be a violation of the securities laws if an employee or director learned through Company sources that the Company intended to purchase assets from a company, and then placed an order to buy or sell securities in that other company because of the likely increase or decrease in the value of its securities.

G. Applicability of U.S. Securities Laws to International Transactions.

All employees are subject to the restrictions on trading in Company securities and the securities of other companies. The U.S. securities laws may be applicable to the securities of the Company's subsidiaries or affiliates, even if they are located outside the United States. Transactions involving securities of subsidiaries or affiliates should be carefully reviewed by counsel for compliance not only with local law but also for possible application of U.S. securities laws.

IV. OTHER LIMITATIONS ON SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

A. Rule 144.

The U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) requires every person who offers or sells a security to register such transaction with the SEC unless an exemption from registration is available. Rule 144 under the Securities Act is the exemption typically relied upon for (i) public resales by any person of “restricted securities” (*i.e.*, unregistered securities acquired in a private offering or sale) and (ii) public resales by directors, officers and other control persons of a company (known as “affiliates”) of any of the Company’s securities, whether restricted or unrestricted.

The exemption in Rule 144 may only be relied upon if certain conditions are met. These conditions vary based upon whether the Company has been subject to the SEC’s reporting requirements for 90 days (and is therefore a “reporting company” for purposes of the rule) and whether the person seeking to sell the securities is an affiliate or not.

1. Holding Period. Restricted securities issued by a reporting company (*i.e.*, a company that has been subject to the SEC’s reporting requirements for at least 90 days) must be held and fully paid for a period of six months prior to their sale. Restricted securities issued by a non-reporting company are subject to a one-year holding period. The holding period requirement does not apply to securities held by affiliates that were acquired either in the open market or in a public offering of securities registered under the Securities Act. Generally, if the seller acquired the securities from someone other than the Company or an affiliate of the Company, the holding period of the person from whom the seller acquired such securities can be “tacked” to the seller’s holding period in determining if the holding period has been satisfied.

2. Current Public Information. Current information about the Company must be publicly available before the sale can be made. The Company’s periodic reports filed with the SEC ordinarily satisfy this requirement. If the seller is not an affiliate of the Company issuing the securities (and has not been an affiliate for at least three months) and one year has passed since the securities were acquired from the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer (whichever is later), the seller can sell the securities without regard to the current public information requirement.

Rule 144 also imposes the following additional conditions on sales by persons who are “affiliates.” A person or entity is considered an “affiliate,” and therefore subject to these additional conditions, if it is currently an affiliate or has been an affiliate within the previous three months:

3. Volume Limitations. The amount of debt securities which can be sold by an affiliate during any three-month period cannot exceed 10% of a tranche (or class when the securities are non-participatory preferred stock), together with all sales of securities of the same tranche sold for the account of the affiliate. The amount of equity securities that can be sold by an affiliate during any three-month period cannot exceed the greater of (i) one percent of the outstanding shares of the class or (ii) the average weekly reported trading volume for shares of the class during the four

calendar weeks preceding the time the order to sell is received by the broker or executed directly with a market maker.

4. Manner of Sale. The shares must be sold either in a “broker’s transaction” or in a transaction directly with a “market maker.” A “broker’s transaction” is one in which the broker does no more than execute the sale order and receive the usual and customary commission. Neither the broker nor the selling person can solicit or arrange for the sale order. In addition, the selling person or Board member must not pay any fee or commission other than to the broker. A “market maker” includes a specialist permitted to act as a dealer, a dealer acting in the position of a block positioner, and a dealer who holds himself out as being willing to buy and sell Company securities for his own account on a regular and continuous basis.

5. Notice of Sale. An affiliate seller must file a notice of the proposed sale (a Form 144) with the SEC at the time the order to sell is placed with the broker, unless the amount to be sold neither exceeds 5,000 shares nor involves sale proceeds greater than \$50,000. See “Filing Requirements”.

Bona fide gifts are not deemed to involve sales of shares for purposes of Rule 144, so they can be made at any time without limitation on the amount of the gift. Donees who receive restricted securities from an affiliate generally will be subject to the same restrictions under Rule 144 that would have applied to the donor, depending on the circumstances.

Directors and officers also may sell securities in a private transaction without registration. Although there is no statutory provision or SEC rule expressly dealing with private sales, the general view is that such sales can safely be made by affiliates if the party acquiring the securities understands he is acquiring restricted securities that must be held for at least six months (if issued by a reporting company that meets the current public information requirements) or one-year (if issued by a non-reporting company) before the securities will be eligible for resale to the public under Rule 144. Private resales raise certain documentation and other issues and must be reviewed in advance by the General Counsel.

If you are subject to Rule 144, you must instruct your broker who handles trades in Company securities to follow the brokerage firm’s Rule 144 compliance procedures in connection with all trades.

B. Disgorgement of Profits on Short-Swing Transactions – Section 16(b).

Section 16 of the Exchange Act applies to directors and officers of the Company and to any person owning more than ten percent of any registered class of the Company’s equity securities. The section is intended to deter such persons (collectively referred to below as “insiders”) from misusing confidential information about their companies for personal trading gain. Section 16(a) requires insiders to publicly disclose any changes in their beneficial ownership of the Company’s equity securities (see “Filing Requirements”, below). Section 16(b) requires insiders to disgorge to the Company any “profit” resulting from “short-swing” trades, as discussed more fully below. Section 16(c) effectively prohibits insiders from engaging in short sales (see “Prohibition of Short Sales”, below).

Under Section 16(b), any profit realized by an insider on a “short-swing” transaction (*i.e.*, a purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of the Company’s equity securities within a period of less than six months) must be disgorged to the Company upon demand by the Company

or a shareholder acting on its behalf. By law, the Company cannot waive or release any claim it may have under Section 16(b), or enter into an enforceable agreement to provide indemnification for amounts recovered under the section.

Liability under Section 16(b) is imposed in a mechanical fashion without regard to whether the insider intended to violate the section. Good faith, therefore, is not a defense. All that is necessary for a successful claim is to show that the insider realized “profits” on a short-swing transaction; however, profit, for this purpose, is calculated as the difference between the sale price and the purchase price in the matching transactions, and may be unrelated to the actual gain on the shares sold. When computing recoverable profits on multiple purchases and sales within a six month period, the courts maximize the recovery by matching the lowest purchase price with the highest sale price, the next lowest purchase price with the next highest sale price, and so on. The use of this method makes it possible for an insider to sustain a net loss on a series of transactions while having recoverable profits.

The terms “purchase” and “sale” are construed under Section 16(b) to cover a broad range of transactions, including acquisitions and dispositions in tender offers and certain corporate reorganizations. Moreover, purchases and sales by an insider may be matched with transactions by any person (such as certain family members) whose securities are deemed to be beneficially owned by the insider.

The Section 16 rules are complicated and present ample opportunity for inadvertent error. To avoid unnecessary costs and potential embarrassment for insiders and the Company, officers and directors are strongly urged to review the attached “Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist” attached hereto as “Attachment A” and to consult with the General Counsel, prior to engaging in any transaction or other transfer of Company equity securities regarding the potential applicability of Section 16(b).

C. Prohibition of Short Sales.

Short sales of the Company’s securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. Under Section 16(c), insiders are prohibited from effecting “short sales” of the Company’s equity securities. A “short sale” is one involving securities which the seller does not own at the time of sale, or, if owned, are not delivered within 20 days after the sale or deposited in the mail or other usual channels of transportation within five days after the sale. Wholly apart from Section 16(c), the Company prohibits officers, directors and employees from selling the Company’s shares short. This type of activity is inherently speculative in nature and is contrary to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

D. Filing Requirements.

1. Form 3, 4 and 5. Under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, insiders must file with the SEC public reports disclosing their holdings of and transactions involving, the Company’s equity securities. An initial report on Form 3 must be filed by every insider within 10 days after election or appointment disclosing *all* equity securities of the Company beneficially owned by the reporting person on the date he became an insider. Even if no securities were owned on that date, the insider must file a report. Any subsequent change in the nature or amount of beneficial ownership by the insider must be reported on Form 4 and filed by the end of the second business day following the date of the transaction. Certain

exempt transactions may be reported on Form 5 within 45 days after the end of the fiscal year. The fact that an insider's transactions during the month resulted in no net change, or the fact that no securities were owned after the transactions were completed, does not provide a basis for failing to report.

All changes in the amount or the form (*i.e.*, direct or indirect) of beneficial ownership (not just purchases and sales) must be reported. Thus, such transactions as gifts ordinarily are reportable. Moreover, an officer or director who has ceased to be an officer or director must report any transactions after termination which occurred within six months of a transaction that occurred while the person was an insider.

The reports under Section 16(a) are intended to cover all securities beneficially owned either directly by the insider or indirectly through others. An insider is considered the direct owner of all Company equity securities held in his or her own name or held jointly with others. An insider is considered the indirect owner of any securities from which he obtains benefits substantially equivalent to those of ownership. Thus, equity securities of the Company beneficially owned through partnerships, corporations, trusts, estates and by family members generally are subject to reporting. Absent countervailing facts, an insider is presumed to be the beneficial owner of securities held by his or her spouse and other family members sharing the same household. But an insider is free to disclaim beneficial ownership of these or any other securities being reported if the insider believes there is a reasonable basis for doing so.

It is important that reports under Section 16(a) be prepared properly and filed on a timely basis. The reports must be received at the SEC by the filing deadline. There is no provision for an extension of the filing deadlines, and the SEC can take enforcement action against insiders who do not comply fully with the filing requirements. In addition, the Company is required to disclose in its annual proxy statement the names of insiders who failed to file Section 16(a) reports properly during the fiscal year, along with the particulars of such instances of noncompliance. Accordingly, all directors and officers must notify the General Counsel, prior to any transactions or changes in their or their family members' beneficial ownership involving Company securities and are strongly encouraged to avail themselves of the assistance available from the General Counsel's office in satisfying the reporting requirements.

2. Schedule 13D and 13G. Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act requires the filing of a statement on Schedule 13D (or on Schedule 13G, in certain limited circumstances) by any person or group which acquires beneficial ownership of more than five percent of a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act. The threshold for reporting is met if the shares owned, when coupled with the amount of shares subject to options exercisable within 60 days, exceeds the five percent limit.

3. Form 144. As described above under the discussion of Rule 144, an affiliate seller relying on Rule 144 must file a notice of proposed sale with the SEC at the time the order to sell is placed with the broker unless the amount to be sold during any three-month period neither exceeds 5,000 shares nor involves sale proceeds greater than \$50,000.

V. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

A. Overview.

Rule 10b5-1 will protect directors, officers and employees from insider trading liability under Rule 10b5-1 for transactions under a previously established contract, plan or instruction to trade in the Company's securities (a "Trading Plan") who acted in good faith with respect to the Trading Plan and in accordance with the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and all applicable state laws and will be exempt from the trading restrictions set forth in this policy. The initiation of, and any modification to, any such Trading Plan will be deemed to be a transaction in the Company's securities, and such initiation or modification is subject to all limitations and prohibitions relating to transactions in the Company's securities. Each such Trading Plan, and any modification thereof, must be submitted to and pre-approved by the Company's General Counsel, or such other person as the Board of Directors may designate from time to time (the "Authorizing Officer"), who may impose such conditions on the implementation and operation of the Trading Plan as the Authorizing Officer deems necessary or advisable. However, compliance of the Trading Plan to the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, not the Company or the Authorizing Officer.

Trading Plans do not exempt individuals from complying with Section 16 short-swing profit rules or liability.

Rule 10b5-1 presents an opportunity for insiders to establish arrangements to sell (or purchase) the Company's securities without the restrictions of trading windows and black-out periods, even when there is undisclosed material information. A Trading Plan may also help reduce negative publicity that may result when key executives sell the Company's securities. Rule 10b5-1 only provides an "affirmative defense" in the event there is an insider trading lawsuit. It does not prevent someone from bringing a lawsuit.

A director, officer or employee may enter into a Trading Plan only when he or she is not in possession of material, non-public information, and only during a trading window period outside of the trading black-out period. Although transactions effected under a Trading Plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the trade, any transaction (including the quantity and price) made pursuant to a Trading Plan of a Section 16 reporting person must be reported to the Company promptly on the day of each trade to permit the Company to assist in the preparation and filing of a required Form 4.

The Company reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue or otherwise prohibit any transaction in the Company's securities, even pursuant to a previously approved Trading Plan, if the Authorizing Officer or the Board of Directors, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company. Any Trading Plan submitted for approval hereunder should explicitly acknowledge the Company's right to prohibit transactions in the Company's securities. Failure to discontinue purchases and sales as directed shall constitute a violation of the terms of this Section and result in a loss of the exemption set forth herein.

Officers, directors and employees may adopt Trading Plans with brokers that outline a pre-set plan for trading of the Company's securities, including the exercise of options. Trades pursuant to a Trading Plan generally may occur at any time. However, the Company requires a cooling-off period of the later of (i) 90 days between the establishment of a Trading Plan and commencement of any transactions under such plan or (ii) two full trading days following the filing of the Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter in which the

plan was adopted or modified K. An individual may not adopt more than one Trading Plan during any consecutive 12-month period. Please review the following description of how a Trading Plan works.

Pursuant to Rule 10b5-1, an individual's purchase or sale of securities will not be "on the basis of" material, non-public information if:

1. First, before becoming aware of the information, the individual enters into a binding contract to purchase or sell the securities, provides instructions to another person to sell the securities or adopts a written plan for trading the securities (i.e., the Trading Plan).
2. Second, the Trading Plan must either: (a) specify the amount of securities to be purchased or sold, the price at which the securities are to be purchased or sold and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold; (b) include a written formula or computer program for determining the amount, price and date of the transactions; or (c) prohibit the individual from exercising any subsequent influence over the purchase or sale of the Company's securities under the Trading Plan in question.
3. Third, the purchase or sale must occur pursuant to the Trading Plan and the individual must not enter into a corresponding hedging transaction or alter or deviate from the Trading Plan.

B. Revocation of and Amendments to Trading Plans.

Revocation of Trading Plans should occur only in unusual circumstances. Effectiveness of any revocation or amendment of a Trading Plan will be subject to the prior review and approval of the Authorizing Officer. Once a Trading Plan has been revoked, the participant should wait at least 30 days before trading outside of a Trading Plan and 120 days before establishing a new Trading Plan. You should note that revocation of a Trading Plan can result in the loss of an affirmative defense for past or future transactions under a Trading Plan. You should consult with your own legal counsel before deciding to revoke a Trading Plan. In any event, you should not assume that compliance with the 120-day bar will protect you from possible adverse legal consequences of a Trading Plan revocation.

A person acting in good faith may amend a prior Trading Plan so long as such amendments are made outside of a quarterly trading black-out period and at a time when the Trading Plan participant does not possess material, non-public information. Plan amendments must not take effect for at least 90 days after the plan amendments are made.

Under certain circumstances, a Trading Plan *must* be revoked. This may include circumstances such as the announcement of a merger or the occurrence of an event that would cause the transaction either to violate the law or to have an adverse effect on the Company. The Authorizing Officer is authorized to notify the broker in such circumstances, thereby insulating the insider in the event of revocation.

C. Discretionary Plans.

Although non-discretionary Trading Plans are preferred, discretionary Trading Plans, where the discretion or control over trading is transferred to a broker, are permitted if pre-approved by the Authorizing Officer.

The Authorizing Officer must pre-approve any Trading Plan, arrangement or trading instructions, etc., involving potential sales or purchases of the Company's securities or

option exercises, including but not limited to, blind trusts, discretionary accounts with banks or brokers, or limit orders. The actual transactions effected pursuant to a pre-approved Trading Plan will not be subject to further pre-clearance for transactions in the Company's securities once the Trading Plan or other arrangement has been pre-approved.

D. Reporting (if Required).

If required, a Form 144 will be filled out and filed by the individual/brokerage firm in accordance with the existing rules regarding Form 144 filings. A footnote at the bottom of the Form 144 should indicate that the trades "are in accordance with a Trading Plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 and expires ____." For Section 16 reporting persons, Form 4s should be filed before the end of the second business day following the date that the broker, dealer or plan administrator informs the individual that a transaction was executed, provided that the date of such notification is not later than the third business day following the trade date. A similar footnote should be placed at the bottom of the Form 4 as outlined above.

E. Options.

Exercises of options for cash may be executed at any time. "Cashless exercise" option exercises are subject to trading windows. However, the Company will permit same day sales under Trading Plans. If a broker is required to execute a cashless exercise in accordance with a Trading Plan, then the Company must have exercise forms attached to the Trading Plan that are signed, undated and with the number of shares to be exercised left blank. Once a broker determines that the time is right to exercise the option and dispose of the shares in accordance with the Trading Plan, the broker will notify the Company in writing and the administrator of the Company's equity plans will fill in the number of shares and the date of exercise on the previously signed exercise form. The insider should not be involved with this part of the exercise.

F. Trades Outside of a Trading Plan.

During an open trading window, trades differing from Trading Plan instructions that are already in place are allowed as long as the Trading Plan continues to be followed.

G. Public Announcements.

The Company may make a public announcement that Trading Plans are being implemented in accordance with Rule 10b5-1. It will consider in each case whether a public announcement of a particular Trading Plan should be made. It may also make public announcements or respond to inquiries from the media as transactions are made under a Trading Plan.

H. Prohibited Transactions.

The transactions prohibited under this policy, including among others short sales and hedging transactions, may not be carried out through a Trading Plan or other arrangement or trading instruction involving potential sales or purchases of the Company's securities.

I. No Section 16 Protection.

The use of Trading Plans does not exempt participants from complying with the Section 16 reporting rules or liability for short-swing trades.

J. Limitation on Liability.

None of the Company, the Authorizing Officer or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a Trading Plan submitted pursuant to this policy. Notwithstanding any review of a Trading Plan pursuant to this policy, none of the Company, the Authorizing Officer or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for the legality or consequences relating to such Trading Plan to the person adopting such Trading Plan.

VI. Execution and Return of Certification of Compliance

After reading this Policy, all officers, directors and employees should execute and return to the Company's General Counsel the Certification of Compliance form attached hereto as "Attachment B."

ATTACHMENT A

SHORT-SWING PROFIT RULE SECTION 16(B) CHECKLIST

Note: ANY combination of PURCHASE AND SALE or SALE AND PURCHASE within six months of each other by an officer, director or 10% shareholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) results in a violation of Section 16(b), and the "profit" must be recovered by Royalty Pharma plc (the "Company"). It makes no difference how long the shares being sold have been held or, for officers and directors, that you were an insider for only one of the two matching transactions. The highest priced sale will be matched with the lowest priced purchase within the six-month period.

Sales

If a sale is to be made by an officer, director or 10% shareholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities):

1. Have there been any purchases by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Have there been any option grants or exercises not exempt under Rule 16b-3 within the past six months?
 3. Are any purchases (or non-exempt option exercises) anticipated or required within the next six months?
4. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Note: If a sale is to be made by an affiliate of the Company, has a Form 144 been prepared and has the broker been reminded to sell pursuant to Rule 144?

Purchases and Option Exercises

If a purchase or option exercise for the Company's shares is to be made:

1. Have there been any sales by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Are any sales anticipated or required within the next six months (such as tax-related or year-end transactions)?
3. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Before proceeding with a purchase or sale, consider whether you are aware of material inside information which could affect the price of the Company's securities. All transactions in the Company's securities by officers and directors must be pre-cleared by contacting the Company's General Counsel.

ATTACHMENT B

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

TO: General Counsel

FROM: _____

RE: Policy Concerning Trading in Company Securities of Royalty Pharma plc

I have received, reviewed and understand the above-referenced Policy Concerning Trading in Company Securities and undertake, as a condition to my present and continued employment (or, if I am not an employee, affiliation with) Royalty Pharma plc, to comply fully with the policies and procedures contained therein.

I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, that during the calendar year ending December 31, 20[], I have complied fully with all policies and procedures set forth in the above-referenced policy.

SIGNATURE DATE

TITLE

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is a list of subsidiaries of Royalty Pharma plc, omitting subsidiaries which, considered in the aggregate, would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of December 31, 2025:

<u>Legal Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Organization</u>
Royalty Pharma Holdings Ltd	England and Wales
Royalty Pharma Investments 2019 ICAV	Ireland
RPI 2019 Intermediate Finance Trust	Delaware
Royalty Pharma Investments 2011 ICAV	Ireland
RPI Finance Trust	Delaware
Royalty Pharma Investments 2023 ICAV	Ireland
Royalty Pharma Development Funding, LLC	Delaware
Royalty Pharma Manager, LLC	Delaware

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

1. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-239193) pertaining to the Royalty Pharma plc 2020 Independent Director Equity Incentive Plan; and
2. Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-257188) of Royalty Pharma plc; and
3. Registration Statement (Form S-3ASR No. 333-257883) of Royalty Pharma plc; and
4. Registration Statement (Form S-3ASR No. 333-279905) of Royalty Pharma plc; and
5. Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-287363) pertaining to the Royalty Pharma plc 2025 Equity Incentive Plan

of our reports dated February 11, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Royalty Pharma plc and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Royalty Pharma plc, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Royalty Pharma plc for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 11, 2026

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT**

I, Pablo Legorreta, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Royalty Pharma plc;
 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
-

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 11, 2026

/s/ Pablo Legorreta

Pablo Legorreta

Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT**

I, Terrance Coyne, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Royalty Pharma plc;
 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
-

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 11, 2026

/s/ Terrance Coyne

Terrance Coyne

Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION
906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Royalty Pharma plc (the “Company”) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 11, 2026

/s/ Pablo Legorreta

Name: Pablo Legorreta

Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Terrance Coyne

Name: Terrance Coyne

Chief Financial Officer