

Confidential

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Royalty Finance | Overview

 Royalty Interests are rights to royalty payments owed by one party (a "licensee") to another party (a "licensor") for the license of licensor's IP rights to sell licensed products. The term "**Royalty Finance**" broadly describes: a sale/financing of Royalty Interests. A non-dilutive transaction based on revenue derived from IP.

Depending on structure, may be more like:

- asset sale
- equity-like sale of fractional interest in future revenues
- debt-like transaction
- debt



Royalty Finance | Bowie Bonds

- David Bowie securitized his intellectual property rights
- In 1997, a Bowie SPV issued \$1,000-denominated bonds for \$55 million, which carried a 7.9% interest rate, maturing in 15 years.
- The bonds were backed by his assets, which had been transferred to an SPV:
 - Royalty Streams from:
 - a \$30 million, 15-year licensing deal with EMI
 - future album sales; and
 - live performances
 - Masters
 - Publishing Catalog

A sale by a licensor of rights to receive royalty payments for future sales of licensed products by the licensee (the "marketer").

- Uncapped sale
 - Either sale of entire entitlement or a strip of the royalty interest until the end of the royalty term.
- Capped Sale
 - Royalty stream pays off buyer up to a set amount (cap).
 - Cap applies either per year or over entire stream and can varr depending on when it is met.
- Cap-and-Tail
 - After cap is hit, buyer and seller share the royalty until the end of the royalty term.







Licensor

Licensed Rights

100% of Royalty Payments



Licensee/Marketer



Types of Royalty Finance | Synthetic Royalty

Financing structure where payment to the investor is funded by a portion of future product sales by the borrower, who is also the marketer of the drug.

- Synthetic, as there are no current royalties owed under a license agreement
- Counterparty risk is greater in a synthetic royalty arrangement:
- Greater focus on downside protections
 - Minimum Catch-up Payments; Back-up Security Interest in Product Collateral
- Upside can also be capped (more debt-like) or uncapped (more equity-like)

Types of Royalty Finance | Synthetic Royalty

Debt-like Equity-like Economic Capped return (e.g. 2.5x invested capital) Uncapped return return Lighter covenants and fewer protections **Protections** Debt-like covenants (including non-incurrence covenants or event of default remedies) Risk of recharacterization as debt: backup security interest in product collateral Economic Catch-up payments (e.g., 1.0x invested capital by 5 Simple payment of royalty Possible step-up in royalty rate based on years) terms Make-whole payment at maturity data return CT a Jolla **Examples***

* Gibson Dunn synthetic royalty transactions. Arrangement is debt-like to more equity-like in structure and/or economics.

Types of Royalty Finance | Synthetic Royalty / Clinical Funding

- Third-party funding for pivotal trials
- Development risk assumed by funding partner (not debt)
- Funding specific program / asset
- Return of capital on milestones. Hypothetical funding:
 - 1x funding amount on positive data
 - 0.5x funding amount on NDA / BLA approval
 - 0.3x funding amount tied to commercial milestone
- Third-party funding for early-stage trials
 - Funding platform or basket of assets
 - More equity-like returns. Hypothetical funding:
 - Royalties on sales
 - Revenue sharing on out-licensing or M&A
 - May involve setting up entity-level JV





BVF

Synthetic Royalty | Example – Clinical Funding of Olanzapine

teva

ROYALTY PHARMA

\$100 million purchase price to fund development costs, with mutual option to increase to \$125 million



- Upon FDA approval, Teva will pay Royalty Pharma:
 - the total amount funded over five years
 - Low to mid-single digit royalties upon commercialization
- If Teva chooses not to file a New Drug Application with the FDA following positive Phase 3 study results, Teva will pay Royalty Pharma 125% of the total amount funded.
- Uncapped economics with no catch-up payments - "True Sale"

Royalty Finance | Recent Trends

- With the turbulent capital markets over the last several years, biotech valuations dropped and we saw an increase in demand for non-dilutive financing alternatives.
- Starting in 2020: There was an increase in both the number of transactions and overall deal size completed by the top royalty funds from 2019.
 No. of Transactions: Synthetic Royatly Transactions
 - - synthetic royalty transactions: 350%
 - royalty finance transactions (traditional and synthetic): 25%
- Deal Size ٠
 - synthetic royalty transactions: 450%
 - royalty financing transactions (traditional and synthetic): 30%



Royalty Finance | Recent Trends

• Since 2019, there has been nearly a 5-fold increase in total funding commitments for clinical funding transactions.



Royalty Finance | Recent Trends

- Other Stats*
 - Average upfront: \$140 million
 - 60% did not have a cap
 - 25% had liens on product-related assets

* Data was compiled from a Gibson Dunn survey of royalty financings from 2019-2023 by Royalty Pharma, DRI Capital, Healthcare Royalty Partners, OMERS, Oberland Capital, CPPIB, and Blackstone. Also, a special thanks to Cowen for contributing data regarding royalty financing arrangements.

Royalty Finance | Outlook

- The factors driving royalty financings over the last several years are expected to continue through 2024.
 - Continued volatility of the capital markets
 - High interest rates
 - Pharmaceutical companies' focus on raising non-dilutive capital, and
 - Investors desire for stable investments divorced from the capital markets.