

Royal Gold, Inc

Investor Presentation

July 2022

Cautionary Statements

Forward-Looking Statements: This presentation includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of U.S. federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements are any statements other than statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results may differ materially from these statements. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words like "will," "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "plan," "forecast," "potential," "intend," "continue," "project," or negatives of these words or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements include, among others, the following: statements about operators' expected operating and financial performance, including production, deliveries, mine plans, reserves and resources, development, cash flows, capital expenditures and growth potential; our liquidity, financing and returns; our exposure to resource growth and metal price optionality; our providing higher leverage to gold, predictable and sustainable cash flows, organic revenue growth, and enhanced returns; and mechanisms for financing acquisitions. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, among others, the following: a lower-price environment for gold, silver, copper, nickel or other metals; operating activities or financial performance of properties on which we hold stream or royalty interests, including variations between actual and forecasted performance, operators' ability to complete projects on schedule and as planned, changes to mine plans and reserves, liquidity needs, mining and environmental hazards, labor disputes, distribution and supply chain disruptions, permitting and licensing issues, contractual issues involving our stream or royalty agreements, or operational disruptions due to COVID-19, including due to variant strains of the virus; risks associated with doing business in foreign countries; increased competition for stream and royalty interests; environmental risks, including those caused by climate change; potential cyber-attacks, including ransomware; our ability to identify, finance, value and complete acquisitions; adverse economic and market conditions; changes in laws or regulations governing us, operators or operating properties; changes in management and key employees; and other factors described in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Form 10-K for the transition period ended December 31, 2021 ("2021 Form 10-K"). Most of these factors are beyond our ability to predict or control. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. We disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Statement Regarding Third-party Information and Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Information: The disclosures herein relating to properties and operations on the properties in which Royal Gold holds stream or royalty interests are based primarily on information publicly disclosed by the operators of these properties and information available in the public domain as at the date hereof. Royal Gold does not independently prepare or verify this information and, as the holder of the stream or royalty interest, does not have access to the properties or operations or to sufficient data to do so. Additionally, Royal Gold may from time to time receive information from the operators of the properties that is not publicly disclosed by the operators and that Royal Gold is not permitted itself to disclose to the public. Royal Gold is dependent on the operators of the properties to provide information to Royal Gold. Although Royal Gold does not have any knowledge that such information may not be accurate, there can be no assurance that such third-party information is complete or accurate. Royal Gold's stream or royalty interests often cover only a portion of the publicly reported mineral reserves, mineral resources, and production of a property or operation and information publicly reported by operators may relate to a larger property or operation than the area covered by Royal Gold's stream or royalty interest. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimates of mineral reserves, mineral resources and production, many of which are outside the operators' control. As a result, estimates of mineral reserves, mineral resources, and production are subjective and necessarily depend upon a number of assumptions, including, among others, reliability of historical data, geologic and mining conditions, metallurgical recovery, metal prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, development and reclamation costs, mining technology improvements, and the effects of government regulation. Mineral resources are subject to future exploration and development and associated risks and may never convert to mineral reserves. If any of the assumptions that operators make in connection with estimates of mineral reserves, mineral resources, or production are incorrect, actual production could be significantly lower than estimated, which could adversely affect Royal Gold's future revenue and the value of its investments. In addition, if operators' estimates with respect to the timing of production are incorrect, Royal Gold may experience variances in expected revenue from period to period. *See* Royal Gold's 2021 Form 10-K and Item 8.01 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 12, 2022, both of which have been filed with the SEC, for more information about estimates of the mineral resources and mineral reserves on the properties that generate Royal Gold's stream and royalty interests.

References to Years: All references in this presentation to years are to the twelve months ended or ending December 31 of the referenced year, unless otherwise noted.

Information Regarding Khoemacau: Information in this presentation concerning the Khoemacau Copper Project was provided to the Company by Cupric Canyon Capital L.P., the privately held owner and developer of Khoemacau. Such information may not have been prepared in accordance with applicable laws, stock exchange rules or international standards governing preparation and public disclosure of technical data and information relating to mineral properties. Royal Gold has not verified, and is not in a position to verify, and expressly disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this third-party information, and investors are cautioned not to rely upon this information.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures. Royal Gold refers to Adjusted EBITDA, Net Debt, Cash G&A and other Non-GAAP financial measures that Royal Gold's management believes are a useful tool to assess Royal Gold's operating results. For a definition of these terms and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, *see* "Non-GAAP Measures" at the end of this slide presentation.



Company Overview

Opportunity to capture value in the precious metals sector without incurring many of the costs and risks associated with mining operations

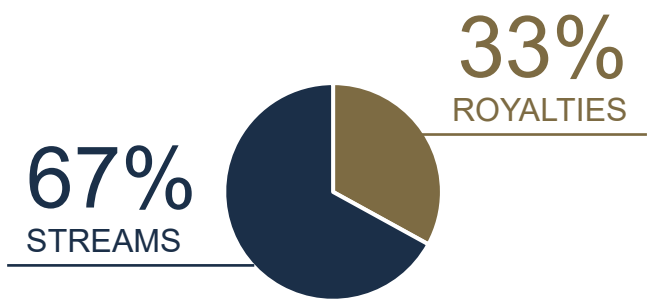
ROYAL GOLD, INC

Dual Business Segments…

Royalty Interests:
An interest in real property (generally) that provides a right to a percentage of revenue or metals produced from a mining project after, deducting specified costs

Stream Interests:
A contractual arrangement to purchase metal production from a mining project at a predetermined price

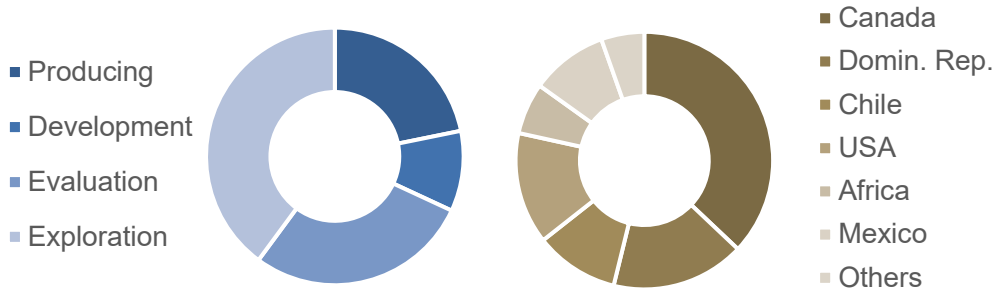
Calendar 2021 Revenue Split:



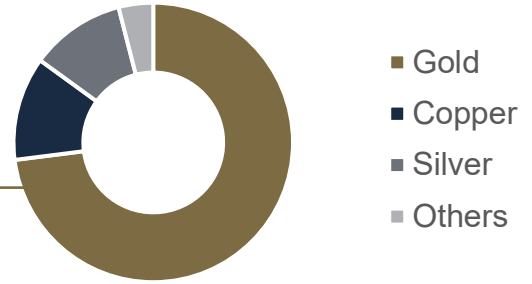
…Across A Diverse, Gold-Focused Portfolio…

185
PROPERTIES[6]

12
COUNTRIES[6]



73%
GOLD-FOCUS[1]



…With Standout Performance

$654M
REVENUE[3]

360,900
GOLD EQUIVALENT OZ[3]

~$1.2B
TOTAL LIQUIDITY[2]

(0.33)x
NET DEBT/ADJ. EBITDA[2,5]

$7.0B
MARKET CAP.[4]

31/4
EMPLOYEES/OFFICES[6]

RGLD
Nasdaq
LISTED

1 – Calendar 2021 Revenue. 2 – As of March 31, 2022. 3 – Calendar 2021. 4 – June 30, 2022 closing price of $106.78/sh. 5 – Net Debt/Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. 6 – As of June 30, 2022. See Appendix for additional information.



Royal Gold: Core Attributes

Differentiated model with disciplined capital management and a focus on shareholder returns

UNIQUE MODEL

- Business model provides **optionality to gold price and production and reserve growth**
- **Efficient model** with high operating margin and revenue generation per employee

DIVERSE PORTFOLIO

- **Calendar 2021 revenue 73% from gold**, derived mostly from primary precious metals assets
- **Global diversification** with revenue from 41 producing properties (at June 30, 2022)

CAPITAL DISCIPLINE

- **Highly experienced technical and commercial team** with strong record of adding growth
- Growth funded through cash flow and strategic use of debt, **enhancing per share metrics**

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

- Well capitalized with **~$1.2B of liquidity** (at March 31, 2022) and **strong operating cash flow**
- **$1B credit facility** provides low cost and flexible access to liquidity

RETURNS FOCUS

- Consistent commitment to a **growing and sustainable dividend**, with CAGR of 17% (2000-2022)
- Only precious metal company in the **S&P High Yield Dividend Aristocrats Index**



Royal Gold: Leverage to Gold with Market-Leading Return

A stable, sustainable investment…

1.84
β Gold

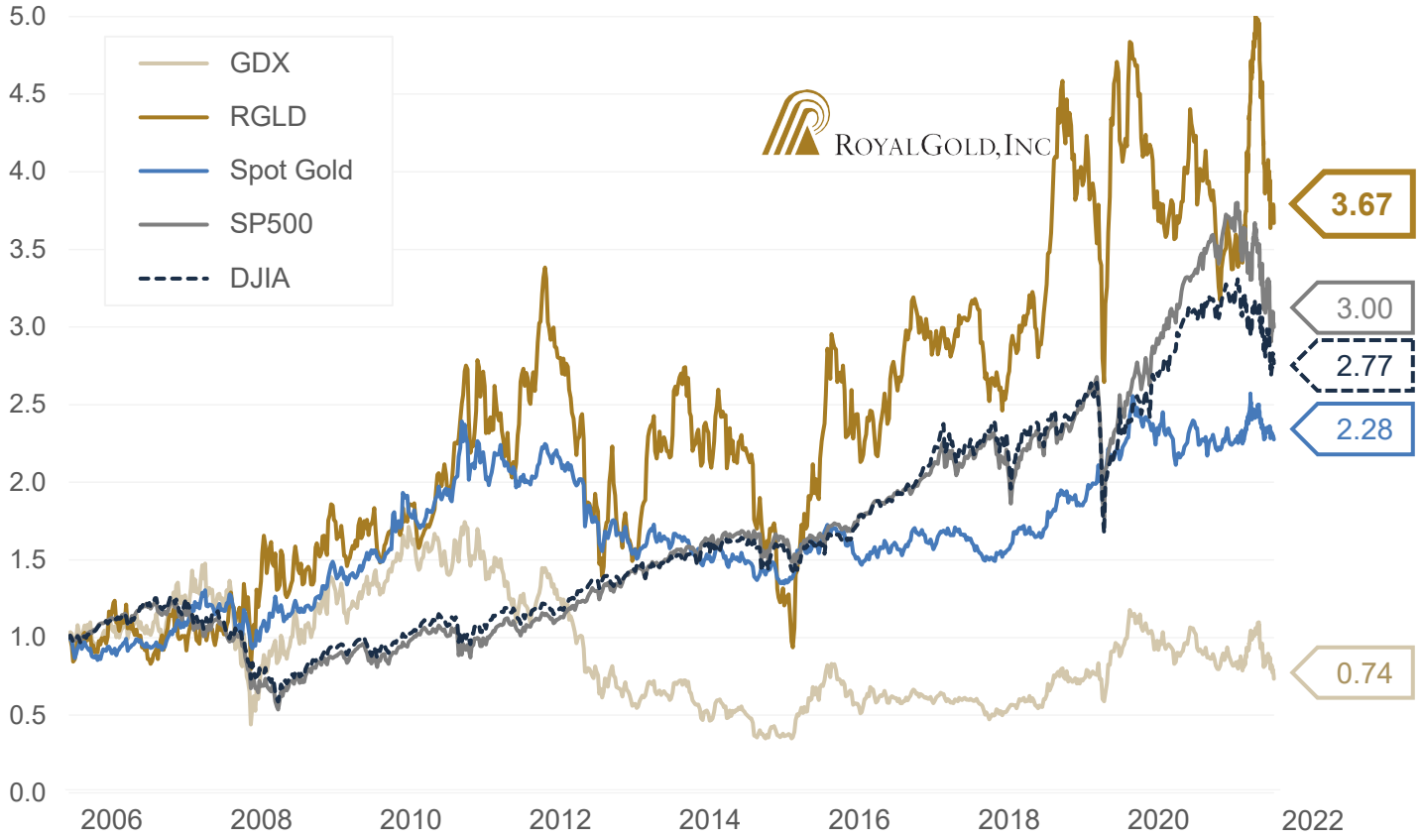
Beta vs. Gold Price
Will provide higher leverage to gold…

0.36
β S&P

Beta vs. S&P 500
…with a heritage of market outperformance

…with a heritage of market outperformance

(5/22/06 – 6/30/22)
Indexed since the formation of the GDX



Beta calculation for the period 4/1/12 – 3/31/22. Source: Bloomberg, FactSet

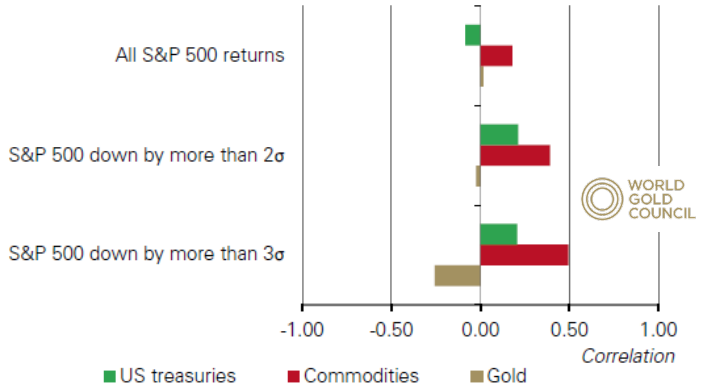


Gold is a Unique Strategic Asset

Gold is uncorrelated, and is a diversifier that provides a hedge against systemic risk, currency depreciation and inflation

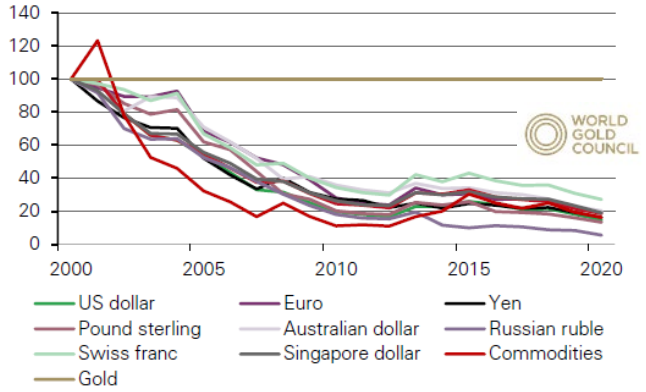
Correlation: Gold vs. US Stock Returns

Weekly returns in US$, 1973 – Dec. 31, 2020



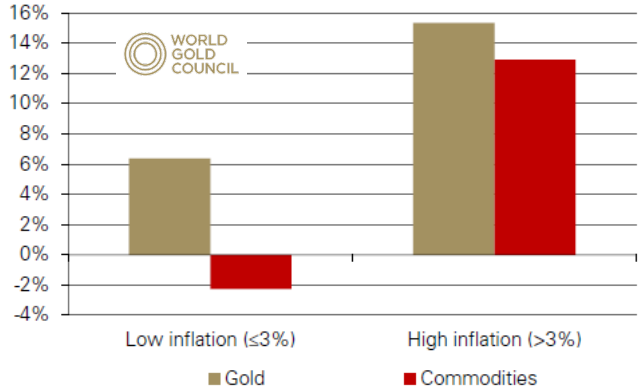
Value of Gold, Commodities and Currencies

Indexed, Jan. 2000 – Dec. 31, 2020



Average Annual Return: Gold vs. Commodities

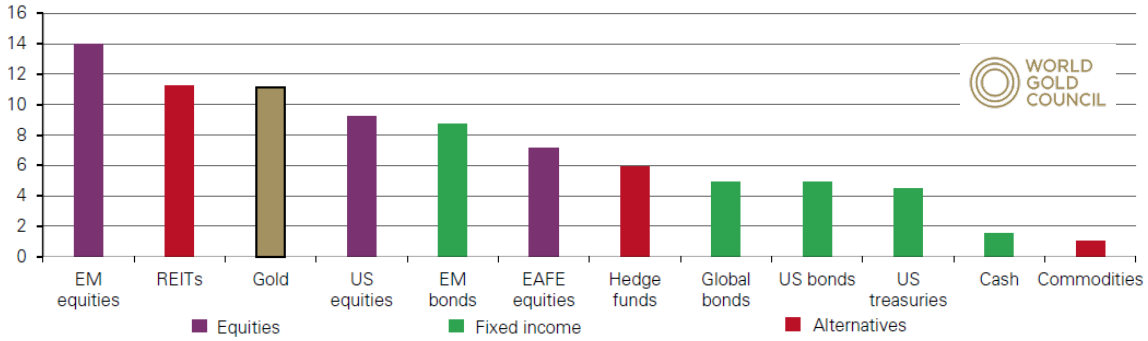
Year on year changes in US$, Jan. 1971 – Dec. 31, 2020



Gold is an investment and a consumer good, and provides a competitive return

Average Annual US$ Return (%)

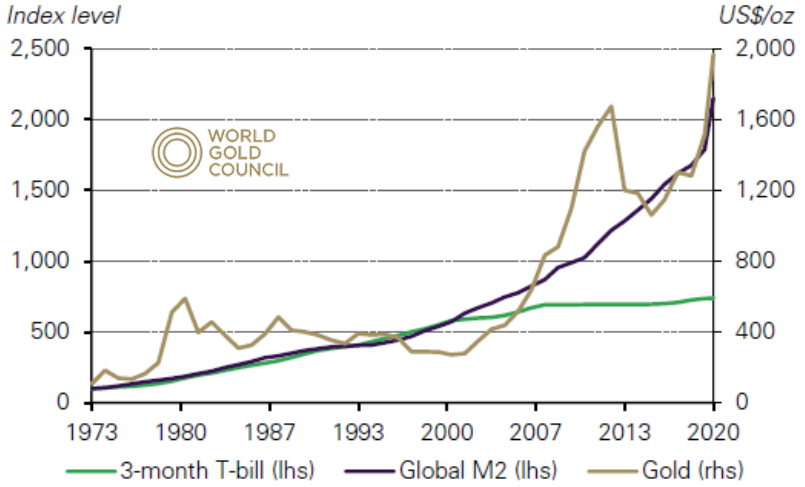
Dec. 31, 2001 – Dec. 31, 2020



Gold has performed well in an environment with low rates and increasing money supply

Global M2 Growth, 3mo. T-bill Total Return, Gold

Jan. 1973 – Dec. 31, 2020



Source: World Gold Council "The relevance of gold as a strategic asset" February 2021



Royal Gold Offers Unique Exposure to Gold

	Exposure to Gold	Exploration Upside / Optionality	Portfolio Diversification	Sustainable Dividend	No Direct Exposure to Operating Costs	No Direct Exposure to Capital Costs
Royal Gold, Inc	●	●	●	●	●	●
ETFs, Bars and Coins	●	—	—	—	●	●
Senior Operating Companies	●	●	◑	◑	—	—
Junior Operating Companies	●	●	—	—	—	—
Development and Exploration Companies	●	●	—	—	—	—

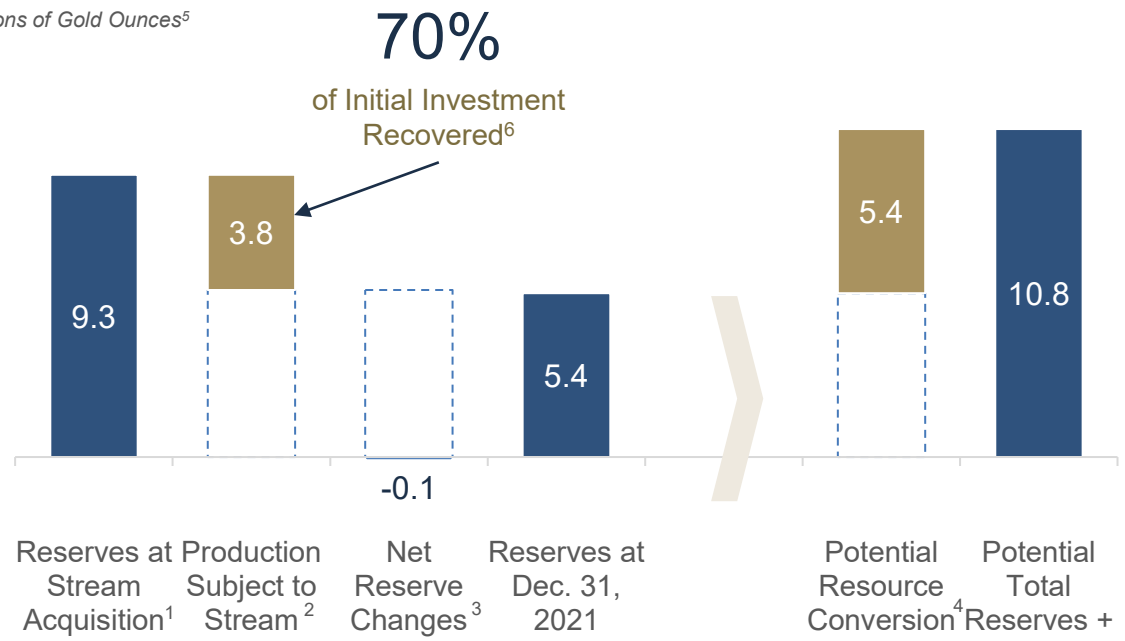


Optionality to Reserve and Resource Growth

Royal Gold seeks to provide exposure to resource growth and metal price optionality. Resource growth and mine life extensions can significantly enhance returns over time.

PUEBLO VIEJO

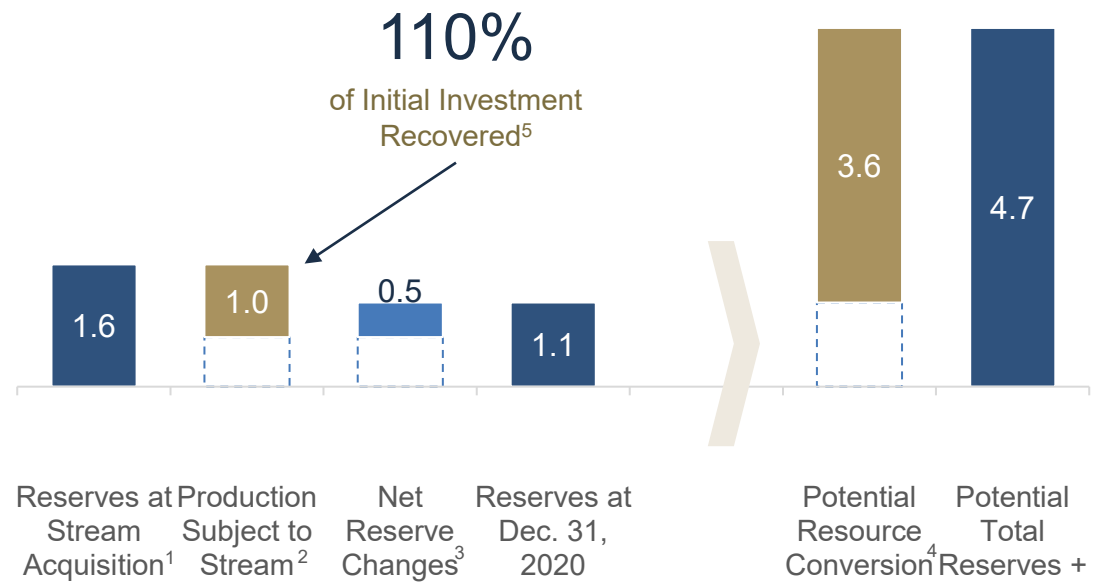
Millions of Gold Ounces[5]



1 - Reserves as of December 31, 2014
2 - Production from 2015 to 2021
3 - Reflects adjustment related to effective date of acquisition, metal recoveries, etc.
4 - Pueblo Viejo expansion project expected to unlock just over 9 Moz (100% basis) of M&I gold resources
5 - Attributable to Barrick's 60% interest
6 - As of March 31, 2022, pre-tax

WASSA

Millions of Gold Ounces

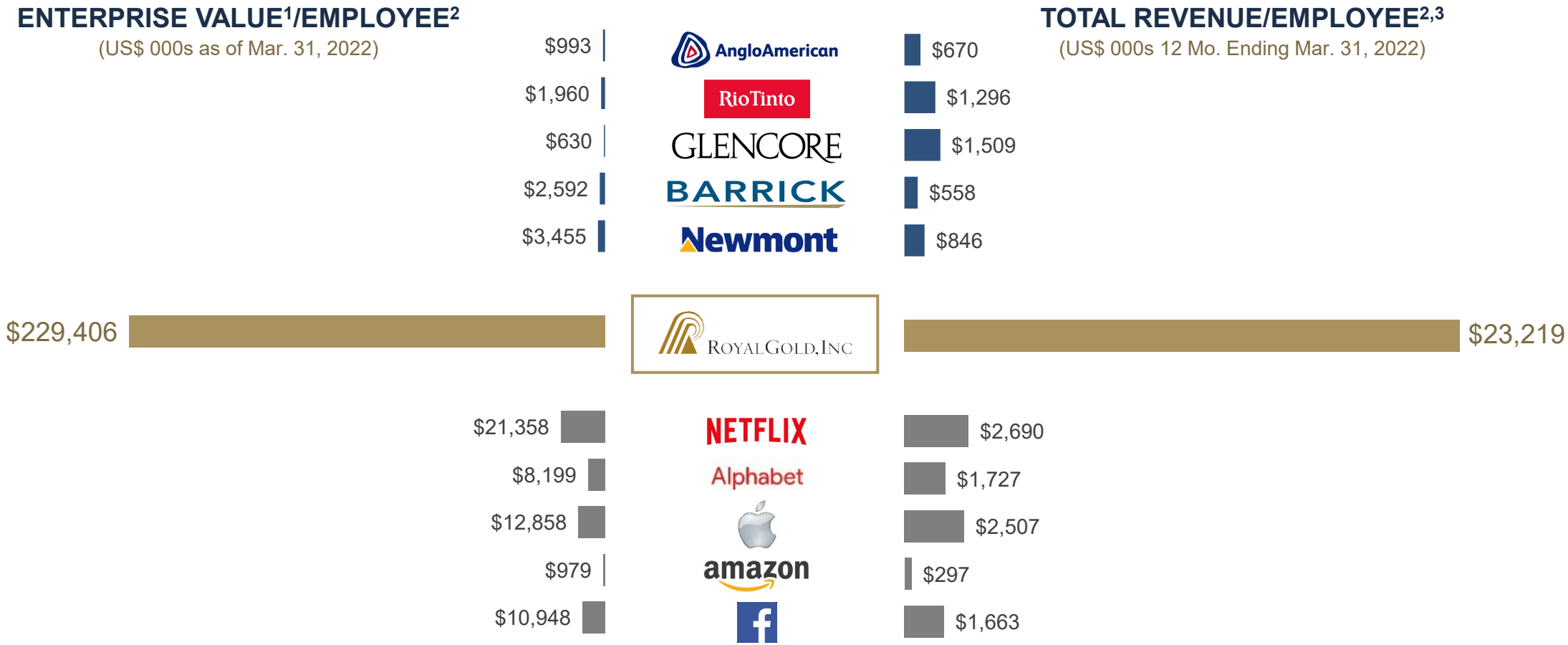


1 - Reserves as of December 31, 2014
2 - Production from 2015 to 2021
3 - Reflects adjustments related to effective date of acquisition, metal recoveries, etc.
4 - PEA production plan (effective December 31, 2020)
5 - As of March 31, 2022, pre-tax. Includes contribution from Prestea/Bogoso up to September 30, 2020



Highly Efficient Business Model

The efficiency of Royal Gold's business model exceeds that of the largest mining and technology companies



1 – Enterprise value = market cap. + debt + preferred equity + minority interest – cash & ST investments; market cap. as of March 31, 2022, all other financials as of March 31, 2022 2 – Employee count as of December 31, 2021 3 – Revenue for , except for Glencore, Rio Tinto, and Anglo American are 12 Mo. Ending December 31, 2021; Source: CapitalIQ except as noted

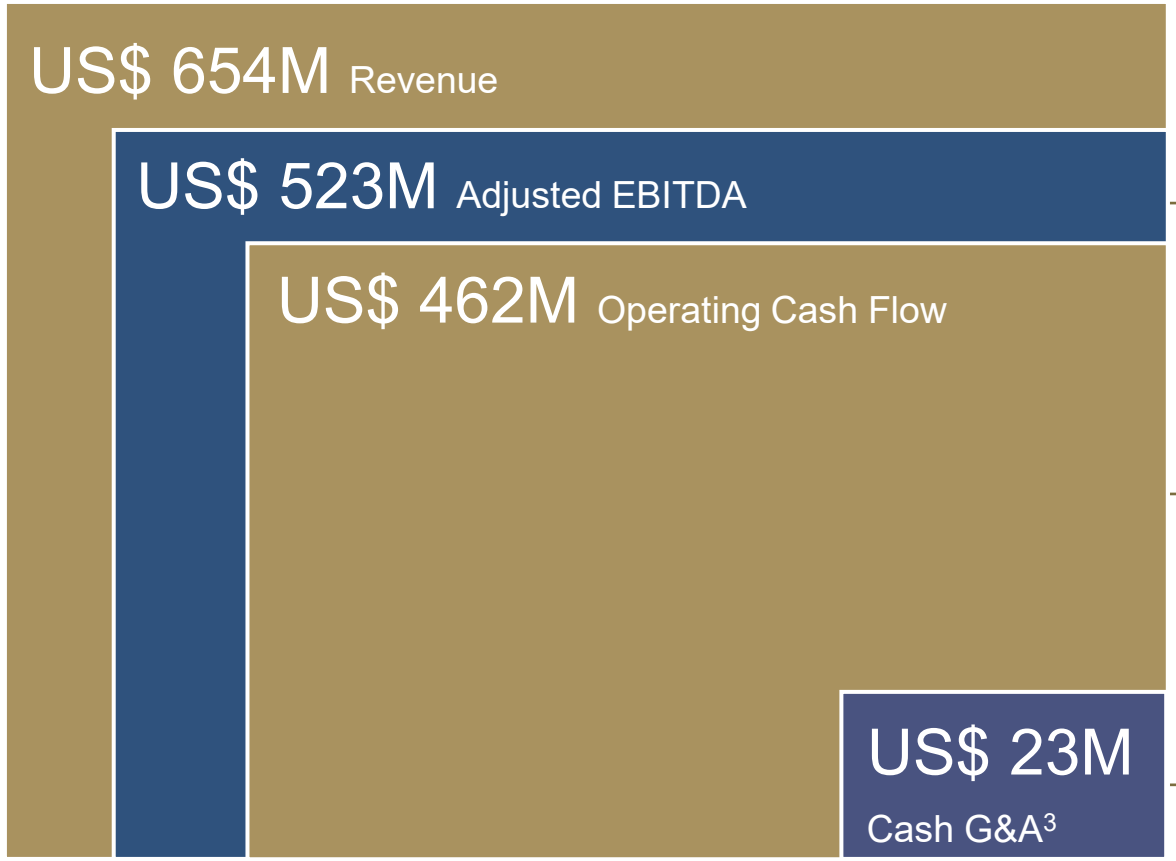


Highly Efficient Business Model

High margin business model drives profitability…

…for peer-leading margins and metrics

CASH FLOW METRICS[1]



80%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin[2]

71%
Operating Cash Flow/Revenue

4%
Cash G&A[3] Expenses/Revenue

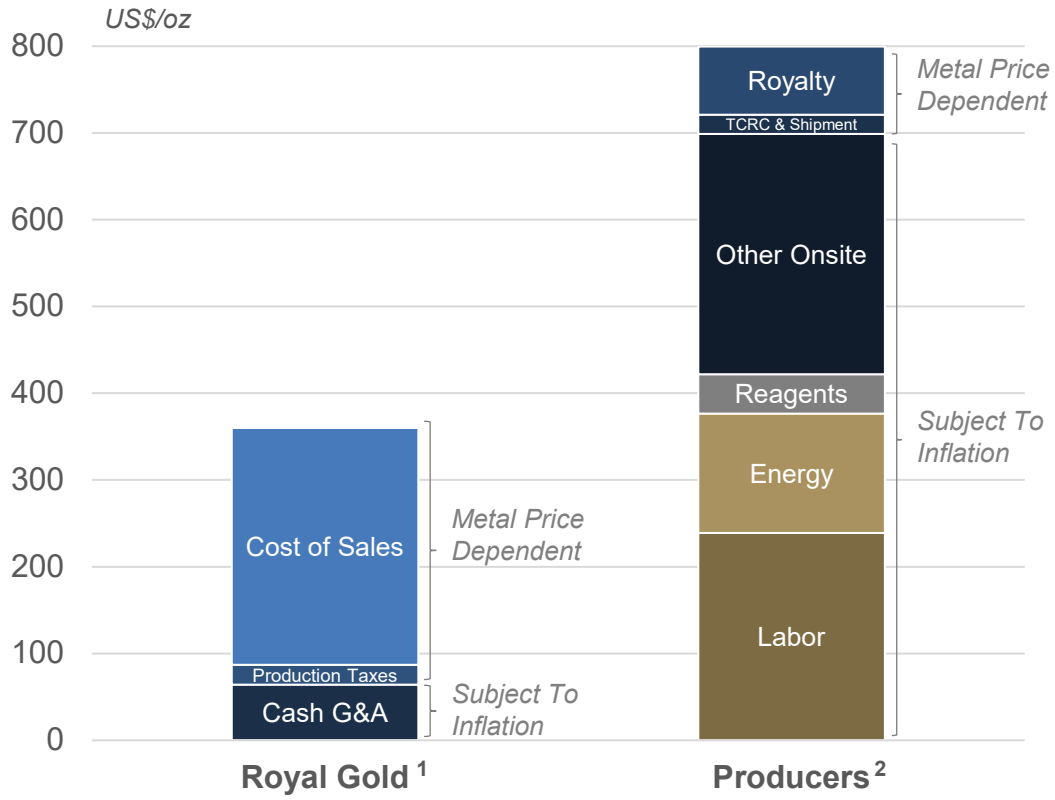
1 – Calendar 2021. 2 – Adjusted EBITDA of $523M divided by Revenue of $654M. 3 – G&A Expense of $29M less Non-Cash Employee Stock Compensation Expense of $6M.



Business Model Offers Protection Against Cost Inflation

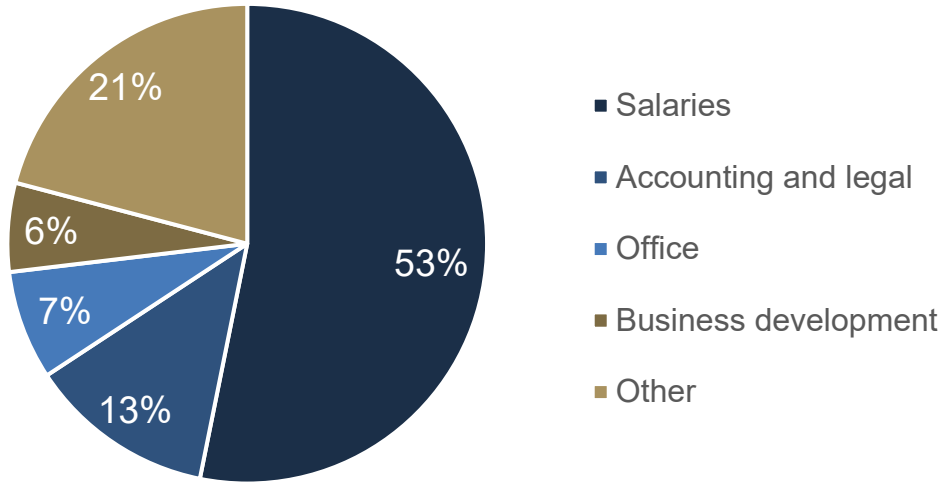
Royal Gold has limited exposure to operator escalation

Cost Structure Less Exposed to Variable Inputs



- Changes in operating and capital costs are absorbed by the mine operator
- In commodity boom cycles, operator costs tend to ***increase*** while Royal Gold's costs remain ***stable***
- Royal Gold's cost structure is expected to provide more predictable cash flows relative to the producers

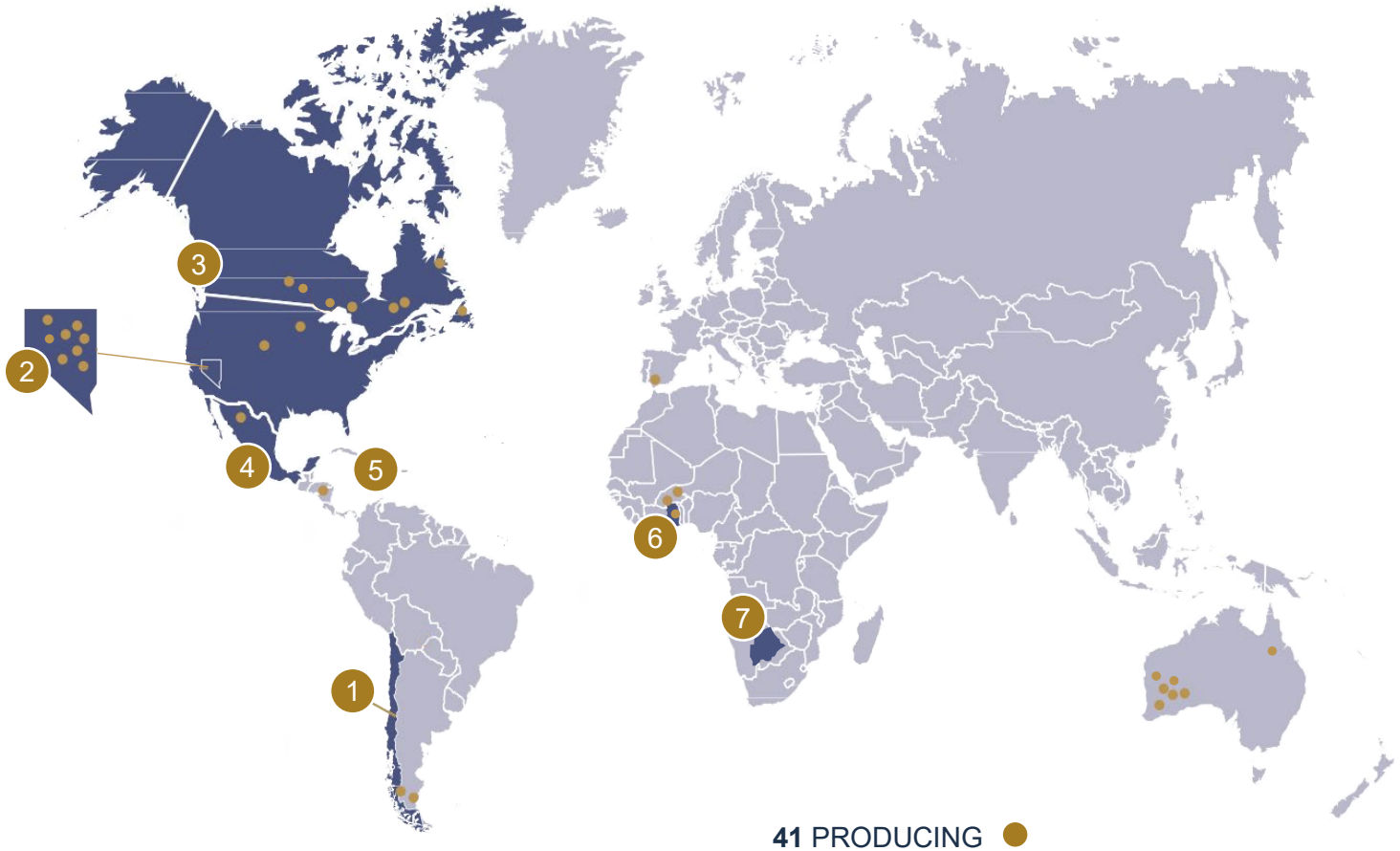
2021 Cash G&A Expense Breakdown



1 – Total costs and expenses ($325M), less DD&A ($189M) and non-cash employee stock compensation expense ($6M), per GEOs (360,900) for calendar 2021.
2 – Industry average total cash costs per ounce for 2021; Source: S&P Market Intelligence.



Diverse Portfolio in Established Mining Jurisdictions



185
PROPERTIES[1]

41 PRODUCING
19 DEVELOPMENT
53 EVALUATION
72 EXPLORATION

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

1. **ANDACOLLO**
   Region IV, Chile
2. **CORTEZ**
   Nevada, USA
3. **MOUNT MILLIGAN**
   British Columbia, Canada
4. **PEÑASQUITO**
   Zacatecas, Mexico
5. **PUEBLO VIEJO**
   Sanchez Ramirez, Dominican Republic
6. **WASSA**
   Western Region, Ghana
7. **KHOEMACAU**
   Botswana

1 - As of June 30, 2022



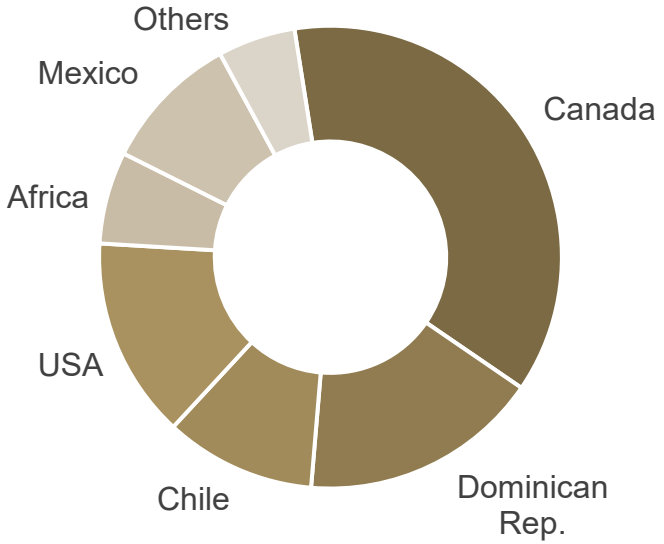
Diverse Portfolio Will Safeguard Stable, Predictable and Sustainable Cash Flow

Royal Gold's revenue is sourced from a geographically and operationally diverse portfolio, underpinned by primary precious metals mines

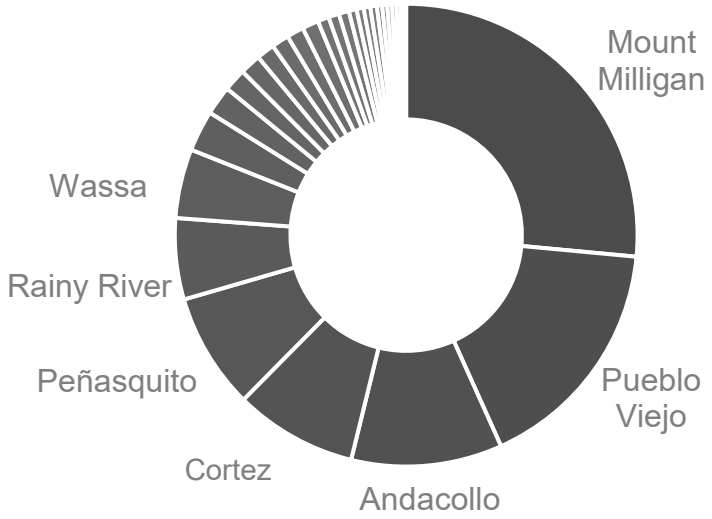
- Globally-diverse portfolio will minimize influence of geopolitical volatility on revenue
- Principal property revenues supported by broad number of underlying assets
- Revenue contribution focused ~75% from precious metals mines, ~25% exposure to base metals

Calendar 2021 Revenue Contribution

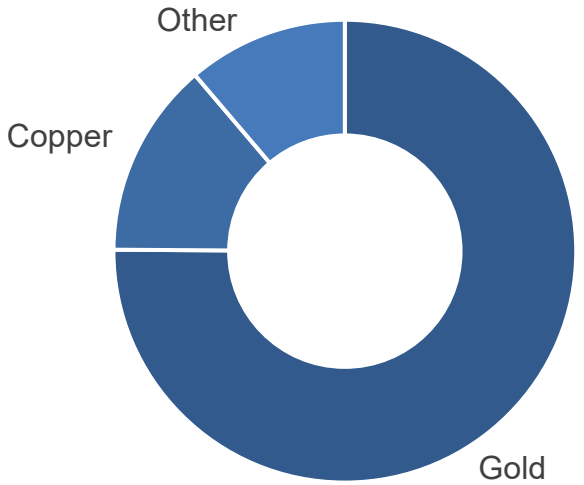
by Geography



by Mine



by Mine Type*



** Mine type defined by metal that provides majority revenue*



Portfolio Spans the Stages of Project Development

Properties at various stages of development provide optionality and organic revenue growth potential

- Organic growth occurs when projects advance through the pipeline to revenue production

EXPLORATION
72



- Earliest stage of development

EVALUATION
53



- Published resource
- No published reserve

DEVELOPMENT
19



- Published reserve
- Not currently in production

PRODUCTION
41



- Producing
- Revenue generating



Expected Catalysts in the Portfolio

Organic growth opportunities expected to add to portfolio revenue and duration

In production
Defined startup date
Longer-dated production

- **KHOEMACAU** – ramp up to full production targeted by Q4/2022
- **PUEBLO VIEJO** – plant and tailings expansions to maintain production and extend life to mid-2040's
- **MOUNT MILLIGAN** – updated life of mine plan Q2/2022
- **RAINY RIVER** – initial underground production in 2022, mine life extended 3 years to 2031
- **WASSA** – Chifeng progressing Southern Extension to add 11 years to reserve life
- **RED CHRIS** – transition to block caving in 2026 with initial ~31 year mine life
- **NX GOLD** – NX60 project to increase production from 2024 onwards
- **KING OF THE HILLS** – first production in Q2/2022
- **BELLEVUE** – first production in mid-2023
- **CÔTÉ GOLD** – commercial production expected at the end of 2023
- **MARA ROSA** – Hochschild targeting first production in H1/2024
- **MANH CHOH** – first production in late 2024
- **BACK RIVER** – financing arranged; first gold planned for Q1/2025

2022 — 2023 — 2024+



Newest Assets Will Provide Attractive Growth Potential

KHOEMACAU
BOTSWANA



- 100% payable silver stream
- First concentrate produced on June 30, 2021
- First silver deliveries received in September quarter, 2021
- Project ramping up with full production expected by Q4, 2022
- Expansion PFS in 2022, expansion FS in 2023

RED CHRIS
CANADA



- 1% NSR royalty on a producing copper/gold/silver mine, acquired August 2021
- Pre-Feasibility Study results for transition from open pit to large-scale underground operation issued October 2021
  - 36-year mine life
  - Further potential expected from East Ridge target, high-grade pods and next generation mining systems
- Exploration underway to test known targets and extensions of porphyry corridor

NX GOLD
BRAZIL



- 25% gold stream on a producing gold mine with significant near-mine and regional exploration potential, acquired August 2021
- Exploration progressing with positive results, including:
  - Extension of San Antonio Vein
  - Newly-discovered Matinha Vein
  - Mata Verde System traced over 10.5 km
- 130k t/year excess mill capacity
- NX 60 Project expected to sustain longer-term gold production of 60k oz/ year

CÔTÉ
CANADA



- 1% NSR royalty on the Chester 3 claims covering ~70% of current reserves, acquired June 2021
- Expected 18+ year mine life, with average production of 489k oz/ year for 1st 5 years
- Overall project ~49% complete as of March 31, 2022
- Expect commercial production at the end of 2023

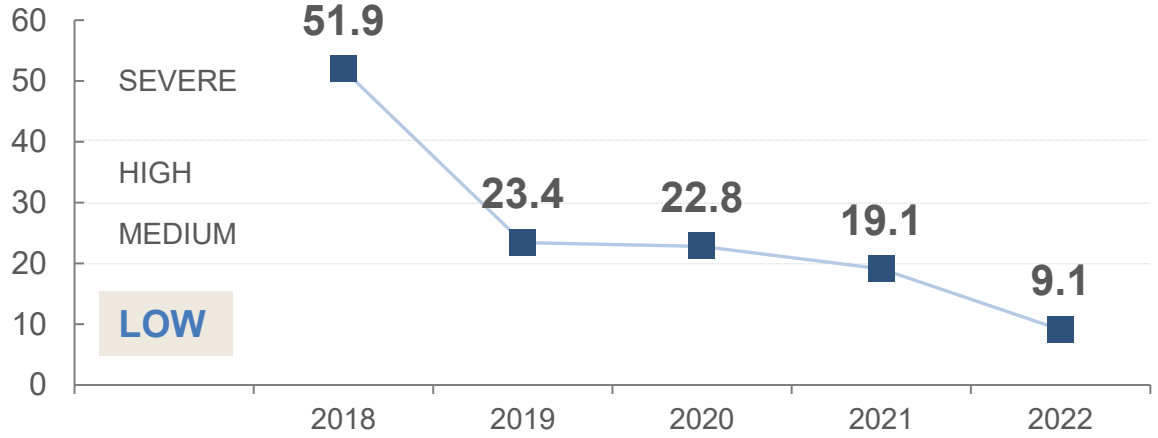


Sound ESG Practices are Fundamental to Success

Recent improved disclosure of Royal Gold's approach to sustainability has materially improved market perception and recognition of leading ESG practices

SUSTAINALYTICS

RISK RATING



SUSTAINALYTICS
a Morningstar company
ESG INDUSTRY TOP RATED
2022

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE

9.1 Negligible Risk

Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Severe
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+

Last Update: **Jul 6, 2022**

Ranking

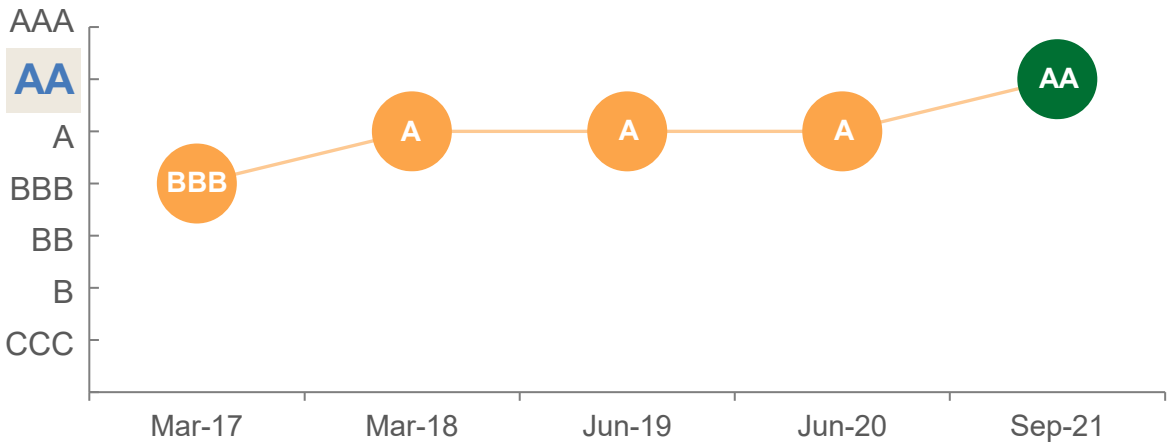
Industry Group (1st = lowest risk)
Precious Metals **3** out of 123

Universe
Global Universe **128** out of 14860

Source: Sustainalytics

MSCI

ESG RATING



MSCI ESG RATINGS

AA

CCC	B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA

LAST UPDATE: September 9, 2021

Source: MSCI; see disclaimer at end of presentation for additional information



ESG Overview: Sustainability Is Our Business Model

Royal Gold is committed to sustainability at the corporate and local levels, and seeks counterparties with leading approaches to ESG practices

Environmental

Committed to analyzing and mitigating the environment around us; sponsors of innovation and best practices in mining

CCIA Colorado Cleantech Industries Association

Mining Cleantech Challenge
A Product Innovation Showcase

Endorse the Responsible Gold Mining Principles of the World Gold Council and the ICMM 10 Mining Principles

ICMM International Council on Mining & Metals

WORLD GOLD COUNCIL





Social

Committed to supporting social causes where we have investments and in our local communities

$400k
Invested with Alamos Gold for construction of medical clinic in Matarachi, Mexico

$750k
Committed over 5 years to support Golden Star Oil Palm Plantation Ltd. near Wassa mine in Ghana

2 Days
Annual paid leave for employees to volunteer with non-profit organizations of their choosing

Committed to supporting local charities and social causes

projectc.u.r.e.

United Way Greater Toronto

Charitable giving budget for 2022 **$1.5M**

Greater Vancouver food bank

Daily Bread Food Bank

FOOD BANK OF THE ROCKIES
Fighting Hunger & Feeding Hope since 1978

INVEST IN KIDS

MINING4LIFE
Supporting Mining Communities Worldwide

ACE scholarships

Downtown Eastside Women's Centre

SPITEX Stadt Luzern

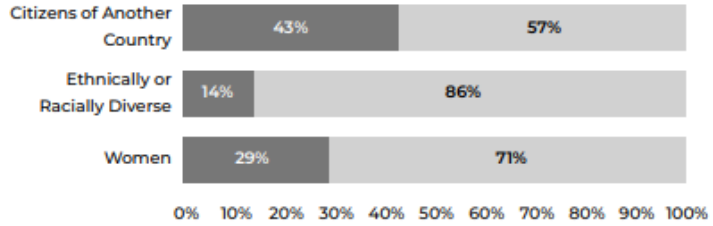
Habitat for Humanity®

Governance

Committed to good corporate governance, promoting long-term shareholder interests

- Independence — *All directors other than CEO are independent*
- Tenure — *7 years average director tenure*
- Service — *Independent directors serve on an average of 1 outside public board*

Board Diversity





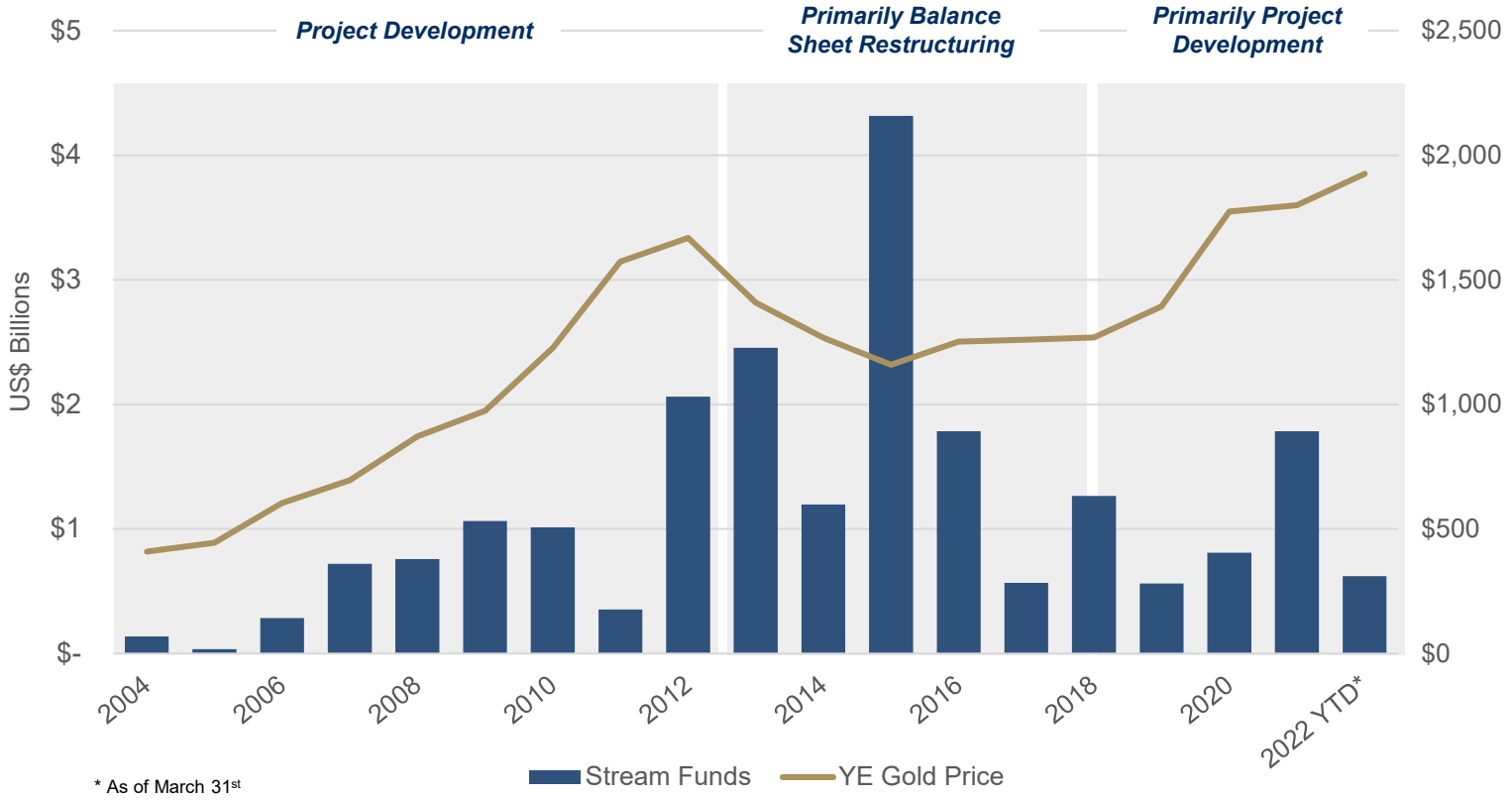
Stream and Royalty Financing is Significant

Stream and royalty financing has become a mainstream source of capital to the global mining industry

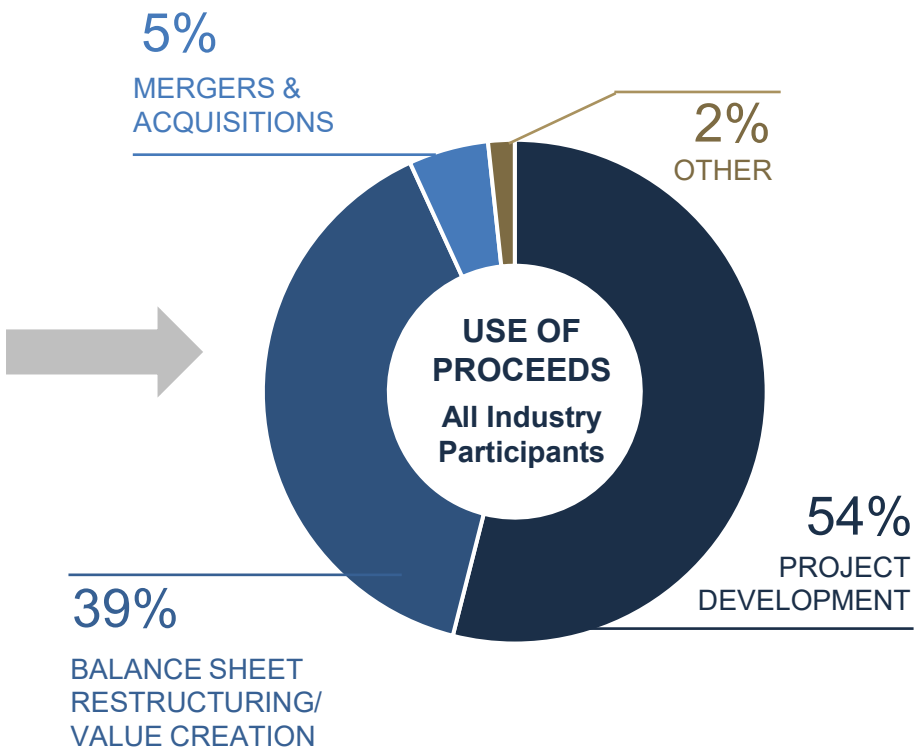
$21.8B

Total Stream Investments by all companies

Streaming is a flexible product that is relevant throughout the commodity cycle



* As of March 31st

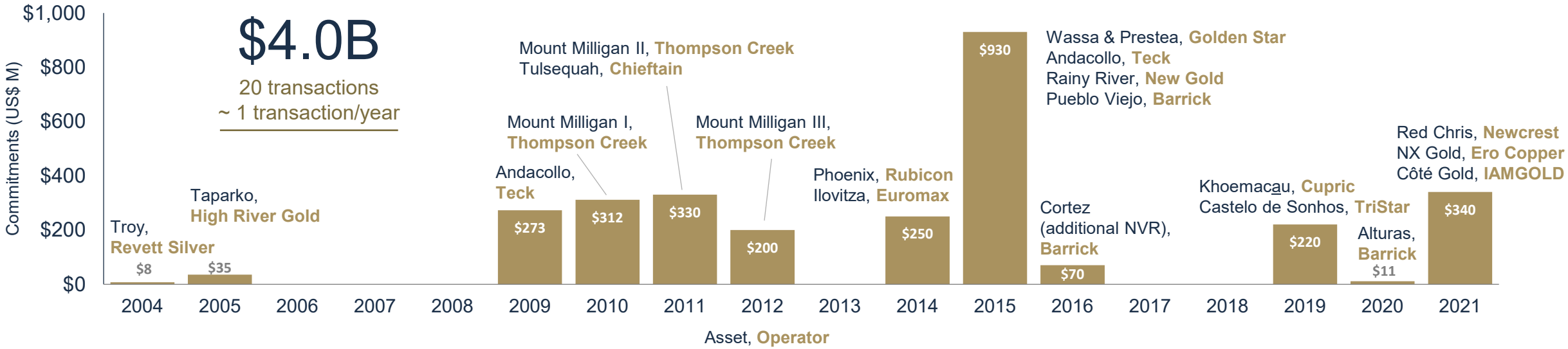




Robust Due Diligence Drives Disciplined Approach to Acquisitions

Royal Gold's due diligence process includes:

- Management references
- Financial/Credit Analysis
- Legal Due Diligence
  - Title, permitting, mining law
- ESG
  - Environmental Impact
  - Social license
  - Community impact
- Technical Due Diligence
  - Geology, reserve/resource definition
  - Mining
  - Metallurgy
  - Operating and capital costs
  - Infrastructure
  - Marketing (concentrates)
  - Geotechnical





Strong Liquidity Position and Financing Strategy Drive Shareholder Returns

We anticipate financing acquisitions with non-dilutive forms of capital in the following priority:

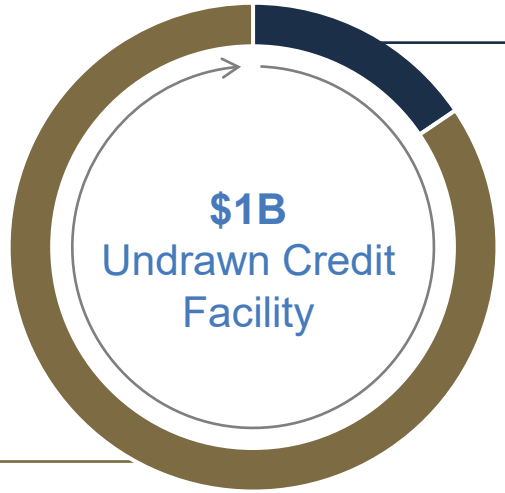
- Existing cash balances
- Cash flow from operations
- Debt under our revolving credit facility
- Equity, when accretive

Liquidity[1]

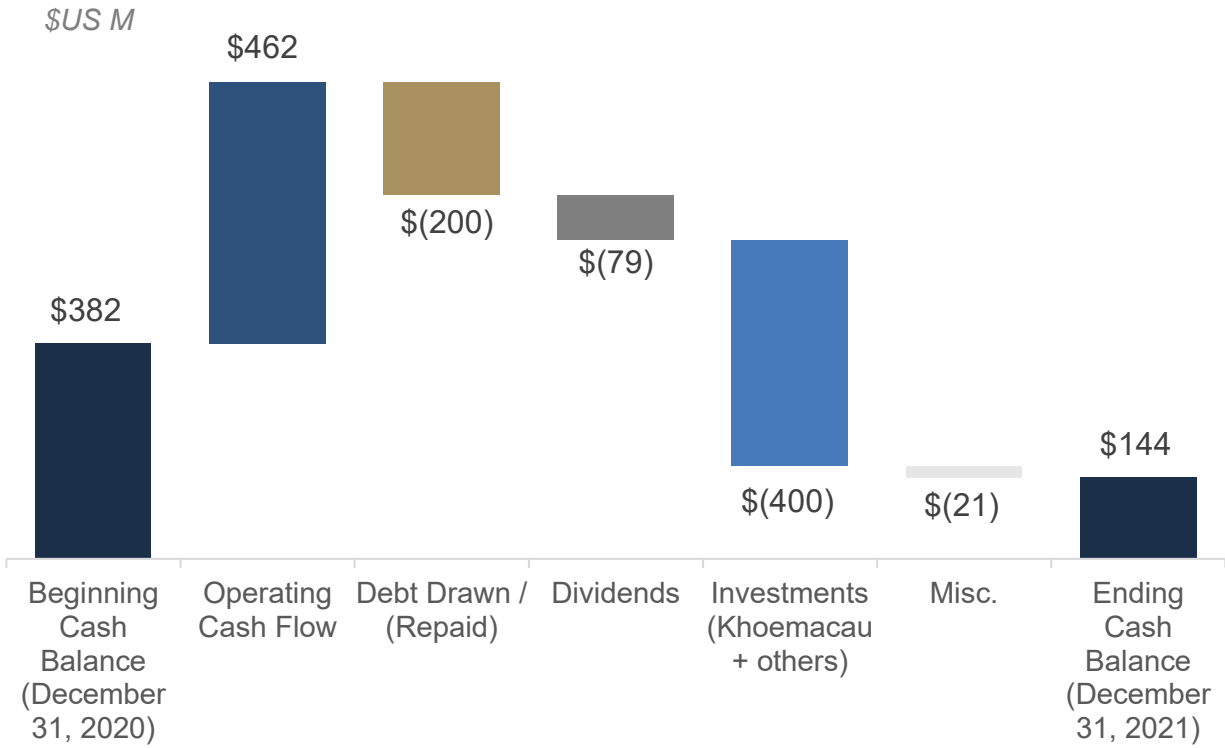
~$1.2B
TOTAL AVAILABLE LIQUIDITY

$184M
CASH

$1B
CREDIT FACILITY



Disciplined capital allocation prioritizes balance sheet, dividends and investment

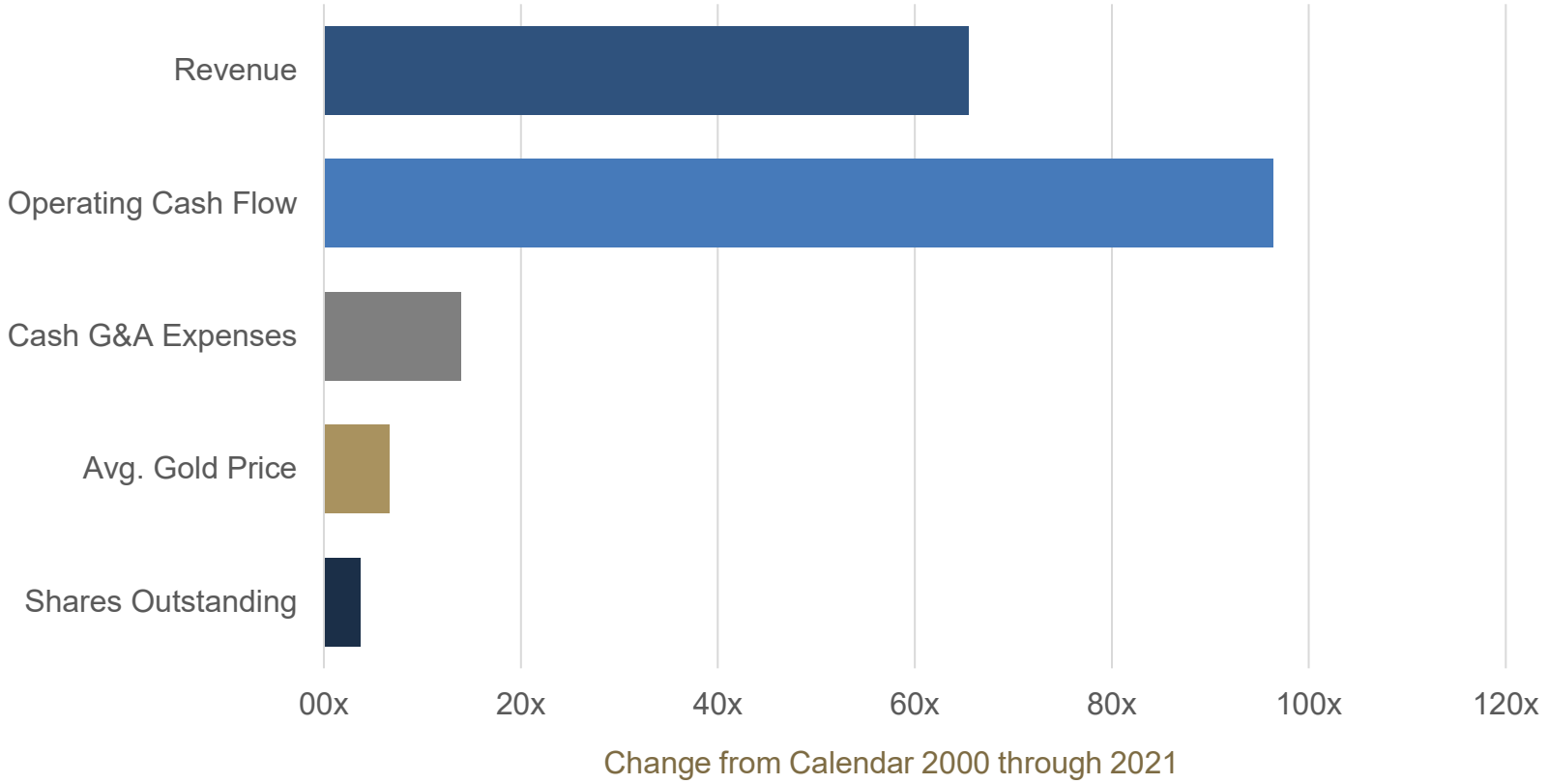


1 – Cash and undrawn credit facility as of March 31, 2022.



Liquidity and Financing Strategy

For over 20 years, Royal Gold's growth has been financed accretively and without significant equity dilution



$4.9B
Cumulative Revenue

$3.0B
Cumulative Operating Cash Flow

$298M
Cum. Cash G&A[1] Expenses

Up 5.8x to **$1,799** /ounce

Up 3.8x to **65.6M** shares

1 –G&A Expense less Non-Cash Employee Stock Compensation Expense. For the period calendar 2000 through 2021 cumulative G&A Expense was $398M and Non-Cash Employee Stock Compensation Expense was $100M.



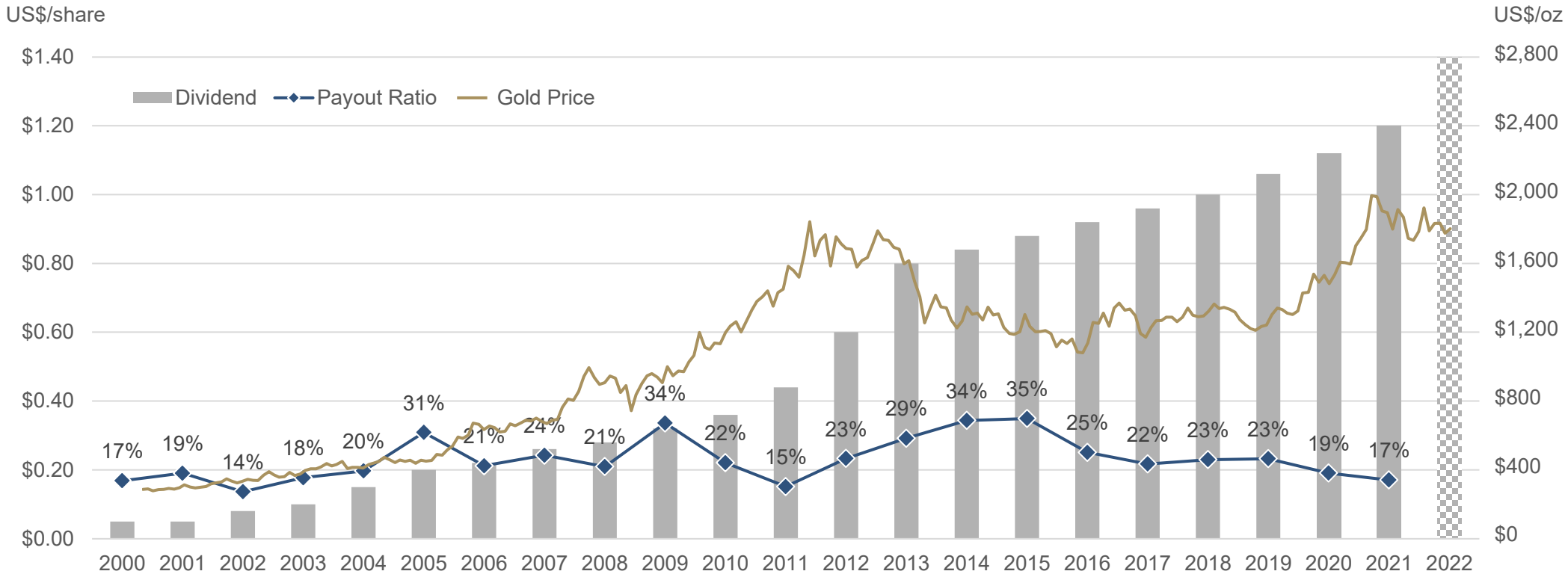
Royal Gold Offers a Consistent, Increasing and Sustainable Dividend

Since 2000, Royal Gold shareholders have received a dividend regardless of the gold price, and Royal Gold is the only precious metal company in the S&P High Yield Dividend Aristocrats Index

CONSISTENT - INCREASING - SUSTAINABLE

17%
Dividend CAGR (2000-2022)

$721M
Cum. Common Stock Dividends Paid[1]



Source: Company reports, FactSet. 1 – Since inception of the RGLD dividend in July 2000 through April 14, 2022



Appendix



Stream/Royalty Investment Process

Royal Gold's role in the mining value chain can be tailored to fit the needs of the operating partner

Phase of Project Development	EXPLORATION	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION
	• Investment is typically in the form of a royalty, and may include a right to finance future project development • Investment proceeds are generally directed towards exploration or early project development activities	• Investment typically in the form of a stream, or a royalty with a right to finance further project development • Investment proceeds are generally directed towards project development activities	• Investment typically in the form of a stream • Investment proceeds are generally directed towards production expansion, development of new projects, or other corporate requirements
Royal Gold Engagement	ROYALTIES	ROYALTIES STREAMING	STREAMING

Royal Gold Payment



ROYALTY

- A right to a percentage of revenue or metals produced from the project after deducting specified costs, if any



STREAM

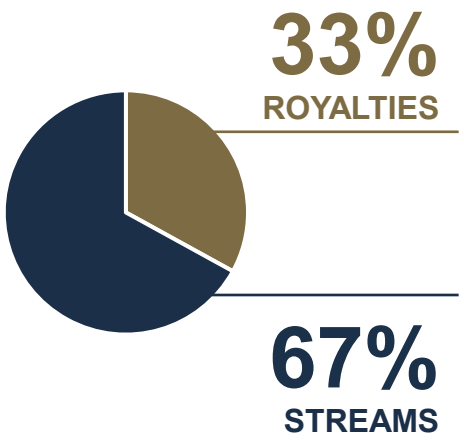
- A right to purchase metal production at a predetermined price



Stream/Royalty Detail

From a cash flow perspective, streams and royalties are comparable in that the revenue from a stream less the ongoing cash price paid roughly equals a royalty-like interest in production

Royal Gold
2021 Revenue Split



ROYALTIES

- Typically structured as gross smelter return (GSR), net smelter return (NSR), net value return (NVR) or net profits interest (NPI). The difference is the amount of deductions permitted prior to calculation of the royalty, ranging from zero deductions (GSR) to all costs (NPI).
- In many jurisdictions, an interest in real property that “runs with the land” in the event of an ownership transfer of mineral rights, even if the transfer occurs through bankruptcy. Often, it is registered in government records on the title to the mineral rights.
- The sale of a royalty is often treated as a disposition of mineral interests and subject to upfront taxation, making it a poor financing tool.
- Royal Gold, as a U.S. taxpayer, is subject to US tax on royalty revenue, which is deemed to be passive income, whether it is earned outside the U.S. and without regard to the repatriation of that revenue.

STREAMS

- Typically structured as the receipt by the streaming company of a percentage of metal produced in return for an upfront cash investment and an ongoing cash price per ounce delivered.
- Structured as a contractual arrangement. An analysis of the credit profile of a counterparty is more important for streams than for royalties.
- The sale of a stream is not taxable upfront in most jurisdictions, so it is easier to use a streams as a source of finance.
- Royal Gold’s streaming business is conducted through its Swiss subsidiary, and the lower cost of capital makes streaming a more competitive economic product for operators seeking financing.

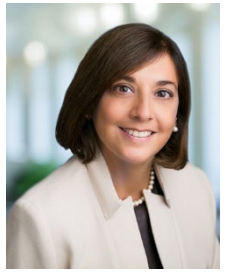


Experienced Independent Directors

Highly capable, independent board, with deep experience across the gold sector



William Hayes
Independent Director and Chairman of the Board; Former EVP, Placer Dome Inc.



Fabiana Chubbs
Independent Director; Former Chief Financial Officer, Eldorado Gold Corporation



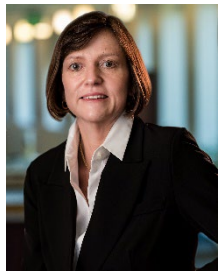
Kevin McArthur
Independent Director; Former Executive Chair, Tahoe Resources and Former CEO and Director, Goldcorp, Inc.



Jamie Sokalsky
Independent Director; Former President and CEO, Barrick Gold Corporation



Ronald Vance
Independent Director; Former SVP Corporate Development, Teck Resources



Sybil Veenman
Independent Director; Former Sr. Vice President and General Counsel, Barrick Gold Corporation

Board Skills Matrix

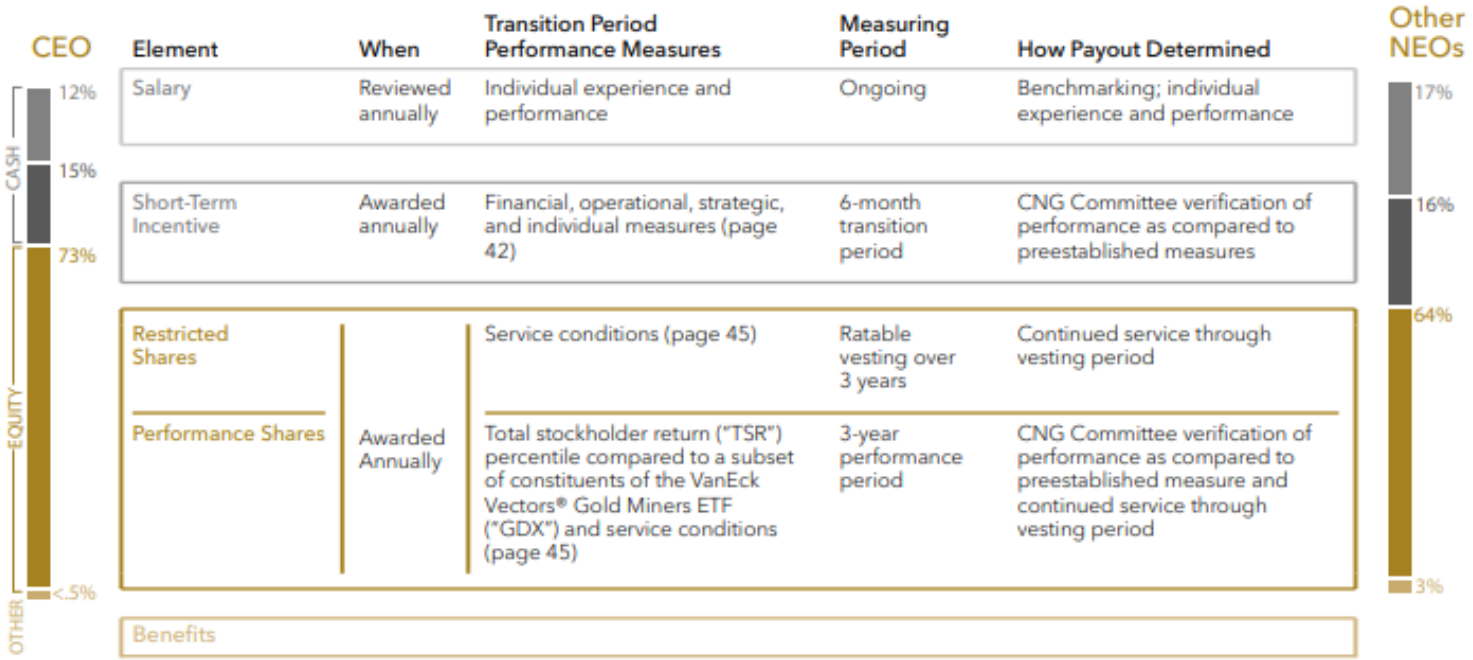
Knowledge, Skills, and Experience	Chubbs	Hayes	Heissenbuttel	McArthur	Sokalsky	Vance	Veenman
Audit Committee Financial Expert	●	●			●		
Board Service at Other Public Companies	●	●		●	●		●
Business Development	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CEO or CFO Experience	●	●	●	●	●		
Corporate Governance and Ethics	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cybersecurity	●	●	●		●		
Environmental Matters		●		●	●	●	●
Executive Compensation	●	●		●	●	●	●
Finance	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Geology				●		●	
Health and Safety		●	●	●	●	●	●
Human Capital Management	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Industry Association Participation	●	●	●	●	●	●	
International Business	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Leadership	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Legal and Regulatory	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marketing			●	●		●	
M&A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mining Industry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mining Operations	●	●		●	●	●	●
Reputation in Industry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Risk Management	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Strategic Planning	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainability and ESG	●	●	●	●			●
Board Tenure Years	1	14	2	8	6	9	5



Management Compensation Structure

Short-term and long-term incentive program seeks to align compensation with the factors that drive and measure total shareholder return

- **Short Term Incentives** focused on financial, operational, strategic, and individual performance
- **Long Term Incentives** involve total shareholder return over multiple periods
- All incentives that could be impacted by metal prices alone are addressed by holding prices steady throughout an award timeframe
- Guaranteed salaries or other compensation, special benefits, defined benefit pension plans, repricing of stock options without shareholder approval are NOT part of the compensation program



1 – Compensation breakdown for 2022. Please refer to the Notice of 2022 Virtual Annual Meeting & Proxy Statement for additional detail.

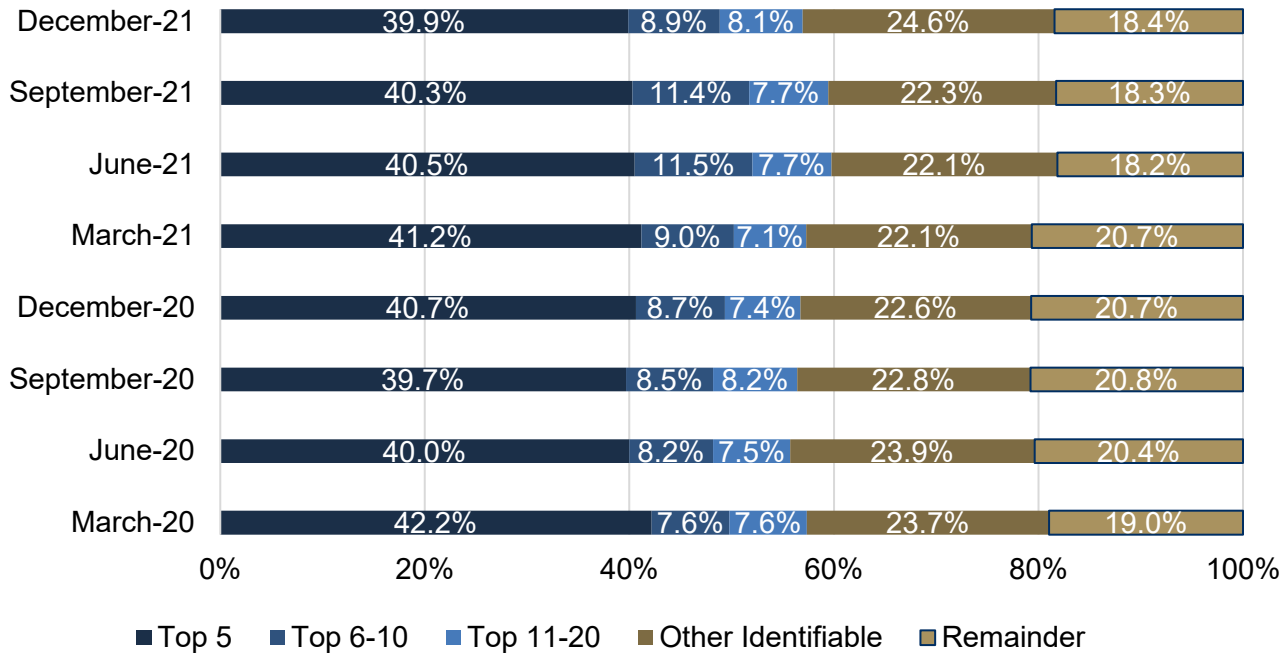


Shareholder Base Reflects Company's Unique Position

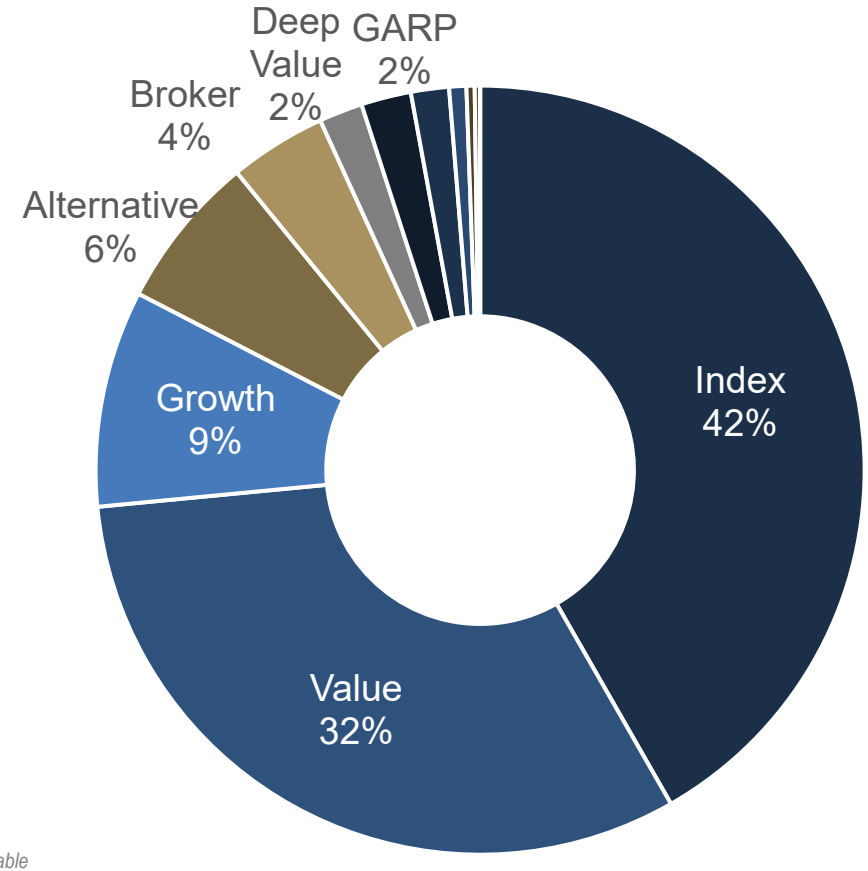
Shareholder base is institutional with some unique characteristics

- 42% of identifiable investors (34% of total) are Index investors
- High-quality shareholder register, with large and long-term institutional investors comprising the majority of the register

Ownership Trends



Identified Investor Styles



Source: IPREO, per 13-F filings; December 31, 2021 or as available



Quality Portfolio of Asset Investments

MOUNT MILLIGAN

Au Stream: 35%
Au Cash Price: $435/oz

Cu Stream: 18.75%
Cu Cash Price: 15% of Spot

$173M Revenue*

$36M Cost of Sales*

2.1	2028	93%
Au reserves m ounces	mine life	% of investment returned**

Metal Sales*

61,300 Ounces

14.9M Cu pounds

PEÑASQUITO

Royalty: 2% NSR

$53M Revenue*

6.3	2032	352%
Au reserves m ounces	mine life	% of investment returned**

Production subject to Royalty*

709,700 Au Ounces

31,800,000 Ag Ounces

ANDACOLLO

Au Stream: 100%
Cash Price: 15% of Spot

$69M Revenue*

$10M Cost of Sales*

1.0	2035	70%
Au reserves m ounces	mine life	% of investment returned**

Metal Sales*

38,100 Au Ounces

WASSA

Au Stream: 10.5%
Au Cash Price: 20% of Spot

$32M Revenue*

$6M Cost of Sales*

1.1	2028	110%
Au reserves m ounces	mine life	% of investment returned**

Metal Sales*

17,600 Au Ounces

** Revenue and Costs of Sales for 2021, ** As of March 31, 2022*



Strong Runway of Growth Opportunities

KHOEMACAU

Ag Stream: 100%
Ag Cash Price: 20% of Spot

Investment
$265M
100% stream

20%
Cash Price

50.6
Ag reserves m ounces

+20 years
mine life

2021
start up

$265M
Funded to March 2022

Production (Estimated LOM Average)
1.8-1.9M (100%)
Ag Ounces

Sources

Red Kite	$275M
Royal Gold	$265M
Overrun Facility	$ 25M
Equity	$ 75M
Total	$ 640M

Uses

Capital Costs	$455M
Repay Red Kite	$100M
Capitalized Interest	$ 25M
Total	$580M

Excess $ 60M

CORTEZ

GSR 1/2 Royalty: 5.0%
GSR 3 Royalty: 0.78%
NVR1 Royalty: 4.91%
NVR 1C Royalty: 4.52%

$56M
Revenue*

3.0
Au reserves m ounces

280,000
Est CY 2022 Production

332,000
Est CY 2022-2026 Production

~8%
Est Blended GSR Royalty to 2026

Production subject to Royalty*
368,000
Au Ounces

PUEBLO VIEJO

Au Stream: 7.5%
Ag Stream: 75.0%
Cash Price: 30% of Spot

$110M
Revenue*

$33M
Cost of Sales*

5.4
Au reserves m ounces

2045
mine life

70%
% of investment returned**

Metal Sales*
40,600
Au Ounces

1,448,700
Ag Ounces

** Revenue and Costs of Sales for 2021, ** As of December 31, 2021*



Optionality

Royal Gold seeks to provide exposure to resource growth and metal price optionality. Resource growth and mine life extensions can significantly enhance returns over time.

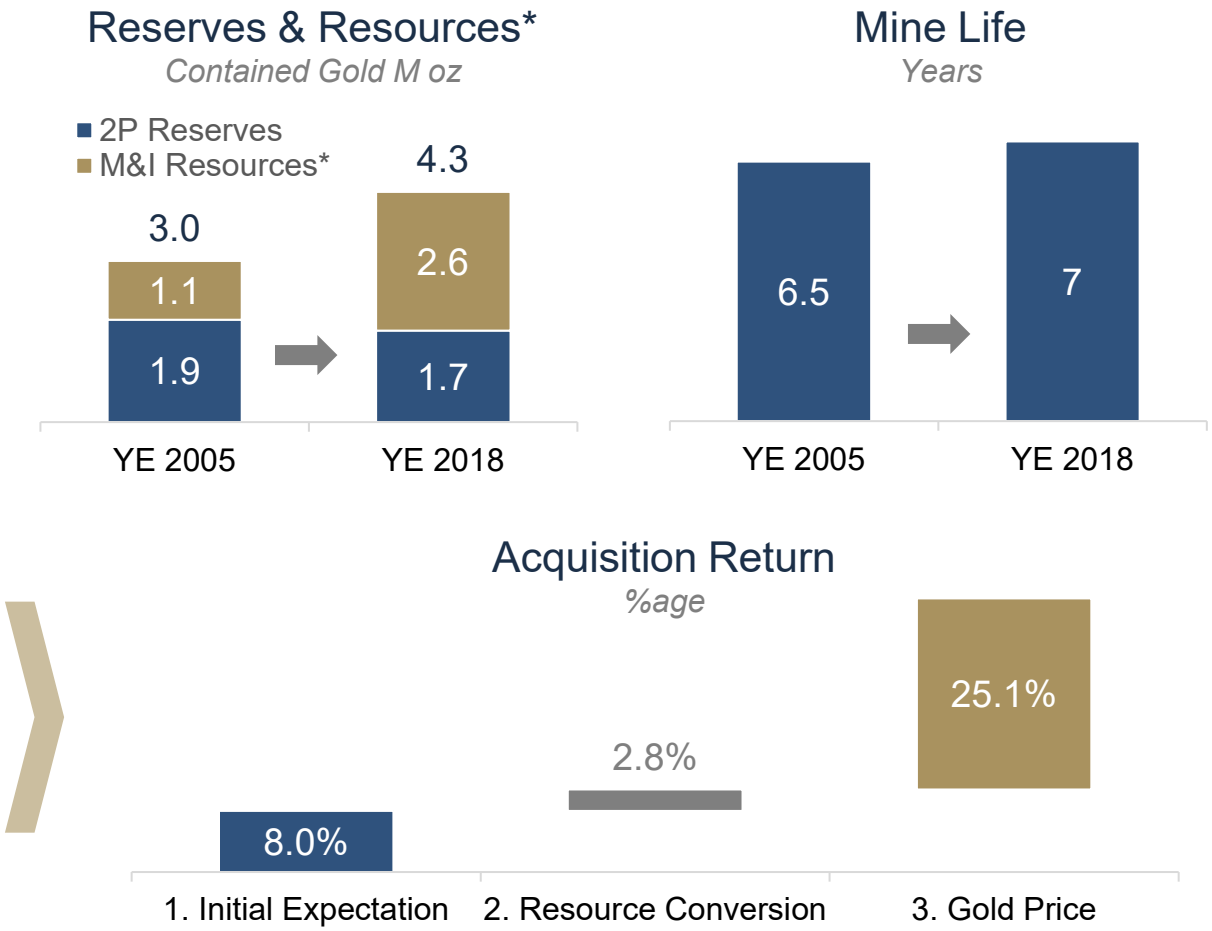
Case Study

Mulatos – Alamos Gold

- Royal Gold acquired 1.5% NSR from Kennecott Minerals in Dec. 2005, 2M oz cap reached in March 2019
- Pre-tax return ~36%. Excess return from mine life extension (2016 through 2025) and higher gold price
- Key to growth potential is exploration success and ability of operator to find and convert resources to reserves and then to production

Return Drivers

1. Return on initial acquisition based on mine feasibility study at date of acquisition[1]
2. Additional return resulting from resource conversion and mine life extension[2]
3. Additional return resulting from exposure to *higher gold price* received *over the extended mine life*[3]



1 - Initial Expectation based on 2P reserve processed at 15,000 t/d, assumed $450/oz flat gold price
2 - Resource Conversion based on actual production at $450/oz flat gold price
3 - Actual royalty revenue received
** The terms "resources," "measured resources," and "indicated resources," are not terms recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Investors are advised that these estimates have not been prepared in accordance with SEC rules.*

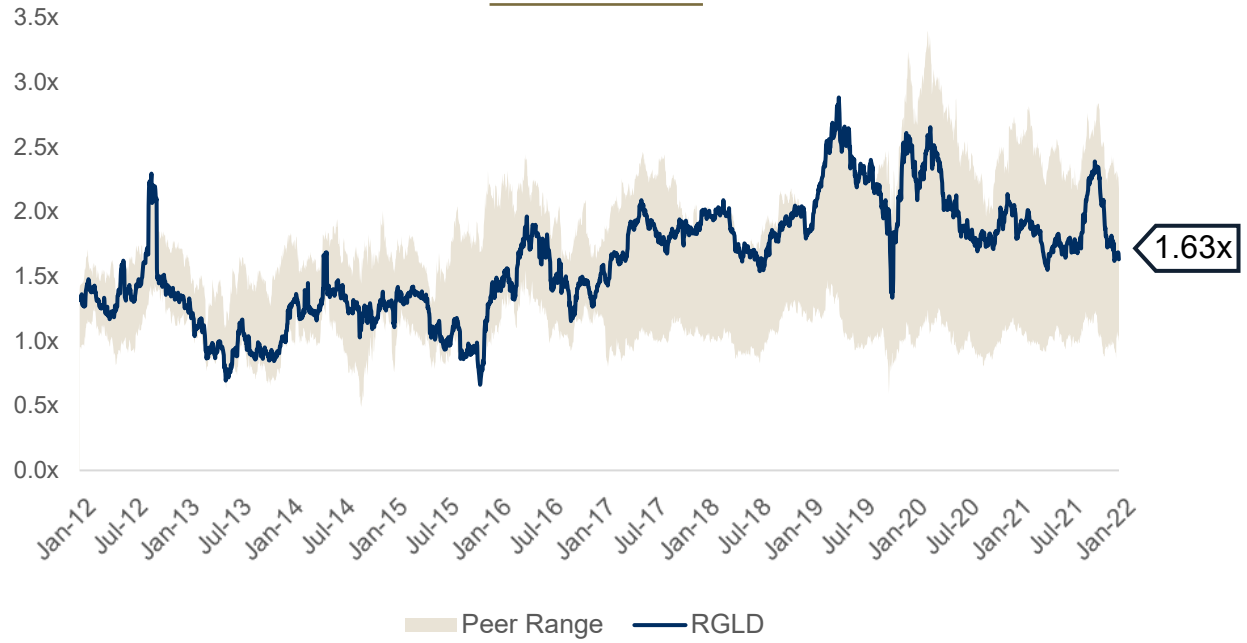


Historical Trading Multiples

Royal Gold is currently trading at historically attractive P/CF multiple**

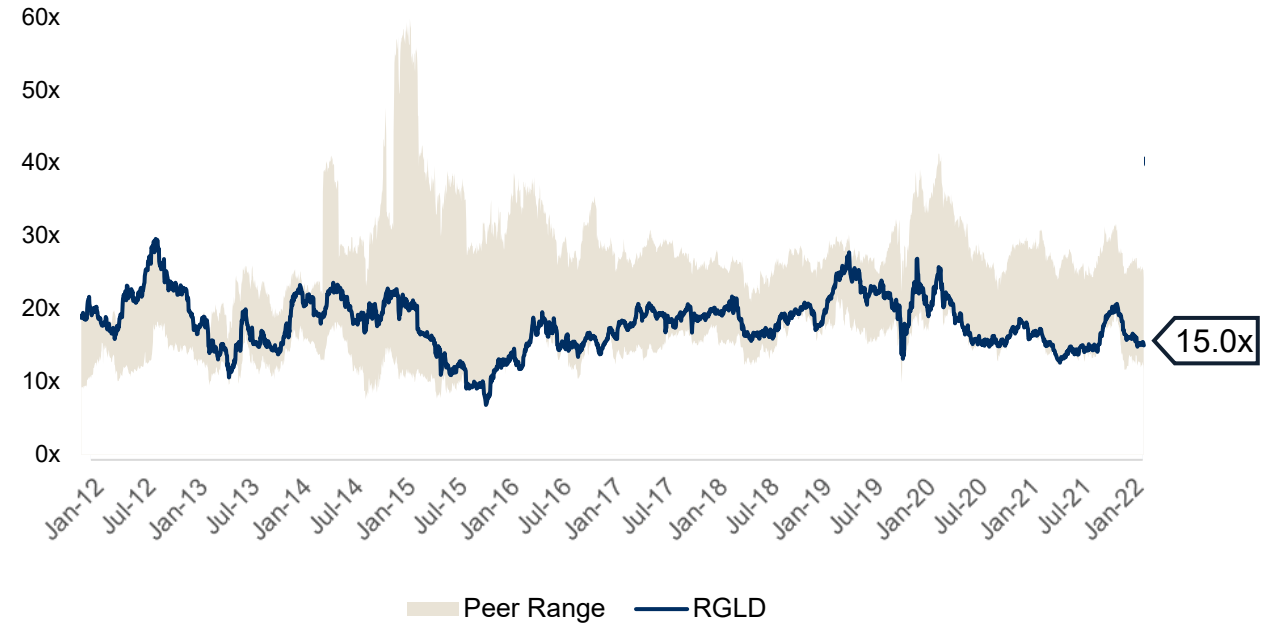
P / NAV

1.63x



P / CF

15.0x



*** Peers include Franco-Nevada, Wheaton Precious Metals, Osisko Gold Royalties, Sandstorm. Source: CapIQ*



Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Certain Other Measures

Overview of non-GAAP financial measures:

Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, because the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures varies among companies, these non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

We have provided below reconciliations of our non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP measures. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors for analysis of our business. We use these non-GAAP financial measures to compare period-over-period performance on a consistent basis and when planning and forecasting for future periods. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures are used by professional research analysts and others in the valuation, comparison and investment recommendations of companies in our industry. Many investors use the published research reports of these professional research analysts and others in making investment decisions. The adjustments made to calculate our non-GAAP financial measures are subjective and involve significant management judgement. Non-GAAP financial measures used by management in this report or elsewhere include the following:

1. Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization, or adjusted EBITDA, is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by the Company as net income adjusted for certain items that impact the comparability of results from period to period, as set forth in the reconciliation below. We consider adjusted EBITDA to be useful because the measure reflects our operating performance before the effects of certain non-cash items and other items that we believe are not indicative of our core operations.
2. Net debt (or net cash) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by the Company as debt (excluding debt issuance costs) as of a date minus cash and equivalents for that same date. Net debt (or net cash) to trailing twelve months (TTM) adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by the Company as net debt (or net cash) as of a date divided by the TTM adjusted EBITDA (as defined above) ending on that date. We believe that these measures are important to monitor leverage and evaluate the balance sheet. Cash and equivalents are subtracted from the GAAP measure because they could be used to reduce our debt obligations. A limitation associated with using net debt (or net cash) is that it subtracts cash and equivalents and therefore may imply that there is less Company debt than the most comparable GAAP measure indicates. We believe that investors may find these measures useful to monitor leverage and evaluate the balance sheet.
3. Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share are non-GAAP financial measures that are calculated by the Company as net income and net income per share adjusted for certain items that impact the comparability of results from period to period, as set forth in the reconciliations below. We consider these non-GAAP financial measures to be useful because they allow for period-to-period comparisons of our operating results excluding items that we believe are not indicative of our fundamental ongoing operations. The tax effect of adjustments is computed by applying the statutory tax rate in the applicable jurisdictions to the income or expense items that are adjusted in the period presented. If a valuation allowance exists, the rate applied is zero.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Certain Other Measures

Overview of non-GAAP financial measures:

4. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by the Company as net cash provided by operating activities for a period minus acquisition of stream and royalty interests for that same period. We believe that free cash flow represents an additional way of viewing liquidity as it is adjusted for contractual investments made during such period. Free cash flow does not represent the residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures. We believe it is important to view free cash flow as a complement to our consolidated statements of cash flows.
5. Cash general and administrative expense, or cash G&A, is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by the Company as general and administrative expenses for a period minus non-cash employee stock compensation expense for the same period. We believe that cash G&A is useful as an indicator of overhead efficiency without regard to non-cash expenses associated with employee stock compensation.



Non-GAAP Measures

Reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to U.S. GAAP measures

Adjusted EBITDA and Net cash to TTM adjusted EBITDA:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,
(amounts in thousands)	2022	2021	2021	2021
Net income and comprehensive income	$ 65,962	$ 68,362	$ 70,466	$ 81,919
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	47,988	49,074	50,611	48,028
Non-cash employee stock compensation	2,124	1,715	1,503	1,494
Fair value changes in equity securities	(613)	1,526	(176)	(1,957)
Interest and other, net	(77)	88	1,089	469
Income tax expense	15,304	13,980	16,028	5,536
Non-controlling interests in operating (income) loss of consolidated subsidiaries	(287)	(199)	(290)	(242)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 130,401	$ 134,546	$ 139,231	$ 135,247

TTM adjusted EBITDA	$ 539,425
Debt	$ —
Debt issuance costs	4,408
Cash and equivalents	(183,707)
Net (cash)	$ (179,299)
TTM adjusted EBITDA	$ 539,425
Net cash to TTM adjusted EBITDA	(0.33)x



Reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to U.S. GAAP measures (cont.)

Cash G&A:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,
(amounts in thousands)	2022	2021	2021	2021
General and administrative expense	$ 8,931	$ 8,034	$ 7,129	$ 7,212
Non-cash employee stock compensation	(2,124)	(1,715)	(1,503)	(1,494)
Cash G&A	$ 6,807	$ 6,319	$ 5,626	$ 5,718
TTM cash G&A	$ 24,470			

Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)	2022	2021
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to Royal Gold common stockholders	$ 65,675	$ 54,028
Fair value changes in equity securities	(613)	(1,902)
Discrete tax benefits	—	2,602
Tax effect of adjustments	163	438
Adjusted net income and comprehensive income attributable to Royal Gold common stockholders	65,225	55,164
Net income attributable to Royal Gold common stockholders per diluted share	$ 1.00	$ 0.82
Fair value changes in equity securities	(0.01)	(0.03)
Discrete tax benefits	—	0.04
Tax effect of adjustments	0.00	0.01
Adjusted net income attributable to Royal Gold common stockholders per diluted share	$ 0.99	$ 0.84



Reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to U.S. GAAP measures (cont.)

Free cash flow:

(amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 101,133	$ 92,233
Acquisition of stream and royalty interests	(37,800)	(33,656)
Free cash flow	$ 63,333	$ 58,577
Net cash used in investing activities	$ (37,811)	$ (33,743)
Net cash used in financing activities	$ (23,166)	$ (70,089)

Other measures

We use certain other measures in managing and evaluating our business. We believe these measures may provide useful information to investors for analysis of our business. We use these measures to compare period-over-period performance and liquidity on a consistent basis and when planning and forecasting for future periods. We believe these measures are used by professional research analysts and others in the valuation, comparison, and investment recommendations of companies in our industry. Many investors use the published research reports of these professional research analysts and others in making investment decisions. Other measures used by management in this report and elsewhere include the following:

1. Gold equivalent ounces, or GEOs, is calculated by the Company as revenue (in total or by reportable segment) for a period divided by the average gold price for that same period.
2. Depreciation, depletion, and amortization, or DD&A, per GEO is calculated by the Company as depreciation, depletion, and amortization for a period divided by GEOs (as defined above) for that same period.
3. Working capital is calculated by the Company as current assets as of a date minus current liabilities as of that same date.
4. Dividend payout ratio is calculated by the Company as dividends paid during a period divided by net cash provided by operating activities for that same period.
5. Adjusted EBITDA margin is calculated by the Company as adjusted EBITDA for a period divided by revenue for that same period.
6. Operating cash flow margin is calculated by the Company as operating cash flow for a period divided by revenue for that same period.



Other Disclaimers

DISCLAIMER STATEMENT FOR USE OF MSCI ESG RATING

THE USE BY ROYAL GOLD OF ANY MSCI ESG RESEARCH LLC OR ITS AFFILIATES ("MSCI") DATA, AND THE USE OF MSCI LOGOS, TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS OR INDEX NAMES HEREIN, DO NOT CONSTITUTE A SPONSORSHIP, ENDORSEMENT, RECOMMENDATION, OR PROMOTION OF ROYAL GOLD BY MSCI. MSCI SERVICES AND DATA ARE THE PROPERTY OF MSCI OR ITS INFORMATION PROVIDERS, AND ARE PROVIDED 'AS-IS' AND WITHOUT WARRANTY. MSCI NAMES AND LOGOS ARE TRADEMARKS OR SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI.



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