Amarin Corporation plc

Annual Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Registered number: 2353920

Amarin Corporation plc

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contents

Amarin Corporation plc

INTRODUCTION

This document comprises the Annual Report and Accounts of Amarin Corporation plc (Nasdaq: AMRN) for the year ended 31 December 2025, in accordance with UK requirements.

As used in this Annual Report, unless the context otherwise indicates, the terms "Group", "Amarin", "we", "us" and "our" refer to Amarin Corporation plc and its wholly-owned subsidiary companies. Also, as used in this Annual Report, unless the context otherwise indicates the term "Company" refers to Amarin Corporation plc, the parent company of the Group.

In this Annual Report, references to "pounds sterling," "£" or "GBP£" are to UK currency; references to "US Dollars", "$" or "US$" are to U.S. currency; references to "euro" or "€" are to Euro currency; references to "Swiss franc" or "CHF" are to Swiss currency and references to "New Israeli Shekel", "NIS" or "shekel" are to Israeli currency.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities

Amarin Corporation plc is a public limited company with its stock market listing in the United States, or the U.S., on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Amarin was originally incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company on 1 March 1989 under the Companies Act 1985, and re-registered in England as a public limited company on 19 March 1993.

We are a biopharmaceutical company with expertise in omega-3 fatty acids and lipid science focused on the commercialization and development of therapeutics to improve cardiovascular health and reduce cardiovascular risk.

Our registered office is One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF, England. Our principal office is located at One Central Plaza, 8th Floor, Dame Street, Dublin 2 Ireland. Our primary office in the United States is located at 440 Route 22, Suite 300, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, USA. Our telephone number at that location is (908) 719-1315.

Review of business

We are a pharmaceutical company focused on the commercialization and development of therapeutics to improve cardiovascular, or CV, health and reduce CV risk. Our commercialized product, VASCEPA®(icosapent ethyl) was first approved by the United States, or U.S., Food and Drug Administration, or U.S. FDA, in July 2012 for use as an adjunct to diet to reduce triglyceride, or TG, levels in adult patients with severe (≥500 mg/dL) hypertriglyceridemia, or the MARINE indication. On 13 December 2019, the U.S. FDA approved another indication and label expansion for VASCEPA based on the results of our long-term cardiovascular outcomes trial, REDUCE-IT®, or Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with EPA – Intervention Trial. VASCEPA is approved by the U.S. FDA as an adjunct to maximally tolerated statin therapy for reducing persistent cardiovascular risk in select high risk-patients, or the REDUCE-IT indication.

On 26 March 2021, the European Commission, or EC, approved the marketing authorization application for VASCEPA, under the brand name VAZKEPA®, hereinafter along with VASCEPA, collectively referred to as VASCEPA, in the European Union, or EU, to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events in high-risk statin-treated adult patients who have elevated triglycerides (≥150 mg/dL) and either established cardiovascular disease or diabetes and at least one additional cardiovascular risk event. On 22 April 2021, we announced that the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, or MHRA, approved VAZKEPA in England, Scotland and Wales to reduce cardiovascular risk. Collectively, Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, or CHMP, EMA, EC and MHRA are referred to herein as the European Regulatory Authorities.

On 1 June 2023, we announced that regulatory approval from the National Medical Products Administration, or NMPA, for VASCEPA in Mainland China was received by our partner, Eddingpharm (Asia) Macao Commercial Offshore Limited, or Edding, for the MARINE indication and on 28 June 2024 for the REDUCE-IT indication.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Review of business (continued)

We and our seven commercial partners are in various stages; seeking or maintaining regulatory approval, obtaining government or private pricing and reimbursement, and/or commercialization. VASCEPA and VAZKEPA approvals and applications for approval globally reference either the U.S. New Drug Application, or NDA, core dossier or the EMA core dossier.

VASCEPA (U.S. NDA Core Dossier)	VAZKEPA (EMA Core Dossier)
Amarin (US)	Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A "Recordati" (Europe) (1)
HLS Therapeutics Inc. "HLS" (Canada)	CSL Seqirus "CSL"(Australia/New Zealand)
Biologix FZCo "Biologix" (Middle East North Africa, or MENA)	Lotus Pharmaceuticals, "Lotus" (Southeast Asia)
Eddingpharm (Asia) Macao Commercial Offshore Limited "Edding" (China Territory)	Neopharm (Israel) 1996 Ltd. "Neopharm" (Israel)

(1) - As part of the Recordati partnership, agreements with Vianex S.A "Vianex" (Greece), Magnapharm Marketing & Sales Romania S.R.L. "Magnapharm" (Romania), and Salus, Veletrgovina, d.o.o, "Salus" (Slovenia) will all be transitioned to Recordati.

We are responsible for supplying VASCEPA to all markets in which the branded product is sold, including countries where the drug is promoted and sold via collaboration with third-party partners that compensate us for such supply. We are not responsible for providing any generic company with drug product. Geographies outside the United States in which VASCEPA is sold and under regulatory review are not subject to the U.S. patent litigation and judgment described below and no similar litigation is pending outside of the United States.

Global Restructuring Program

On 24 June 2025, the Company announced a global restructuring plan, the Global Restructuring Plan, in connection with the execution of an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati, with the vast majority of estimated cost savings to come from the elimination of commercial roles in our European operations. We expect these actions will reduce operating costs by approximately $70 million annually.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Review of business (continued)

United States

VASCEPA is sold principally to a limited number of major wholesalers, as well as selected regional wholesalers and retail and mail order pharmacy providers, or collectively, our distributors or our customers, most of whom in turn resell VASCEPA to retail pharmacies for subsequent resale to patients. Since VASCEPA was made commercially available in 2013, approximately 30 million estimated normalized total prescriptions of VASCEPA have been reported by Symphony Health. In 2020, following our unsuccessful appeals of a court ruling in favor of two generic drug companies, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc., or Dr. Reddy's, and Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc., or Hikma, and certain of their affiliates, several of our patents covering the MARINE indication were declared invalid. As a result, the following generic versions of icosapent ethyl have obtained U.S. FDA approval with labeling consistent with the MARINE indication and have entered the U.S. market:

Company (ANDA Holder)	Distributed / Licensee	FDA MARINE Indication Approval	1-gram Launch Date	0.5-gram Launch Date	Active
Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.	Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.; Northstar Rx; Bryant Ranch Pre-Pack	May 2020	November 2020	March 2023	Yes
Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc.	August 2020	June 2021	June 2023	Yes
Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.	Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; AvKare	September 2020	January 2023	September 2022	Yes
Apotex, Inc.	Apotex, Inc.; American Health Packaging; Golden State Medical Supply	June 2021	January 2022	–	Yes
Zydus Lifesciences	Zydus Pharmaceuticals USA	April 2023	August 2024	June 2024	Yes
Onesource Specialty (Amneal Original Filer)	Amneal Pharmaceuticals	September 2023	April 2024	April 2024	Yes
Humanwell Puracap	Epic Pharma	December 2023	March 2024	–	Yes
Ascent Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Camber Pharmaceuticals; Northstar Rx; XL Care Pharmaceuticals	December 2023	April 2024 February 2024 August 2024	April 2024 – December 2024	Yes
Qilu Pharmaceutical Co Ltd	–	November 2024	–	–	No
PharmaObedient (Spriaso Original Filer)	–	December 2024	–	–	No
Xiamen LP Pharma Co.	Vitruvias Therapeutics	August 2025	January 2026	–	Yes

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Review of business (continued)

Europe

In 2021, we received marketing authorization and regulatory approval in the EU, England, Wales and Scotland.

In June 2025, we entered into an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati, or the Recordati Licensing Agreement, related to the development and commercialization of VAZKEPA in 59 countries focused in Europe, or the Recordati Territory. As a result of the Recordati Licensing Agreement, Recordati is solely responsible for commercializing VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory. Recordati may sell VAZKEPA pursuant to the product reimbursements we have already obtained in Europe, as shown below, and the agreements with existing partners in the Recordati Territory being transitioned to Recordati. In addition, Recordati will use commercially reasonable efforts to pursue future product reimbursements and approvals in the Recordati Territory.

Launch of VAZKEPA in individual countries depends on the timing of achieving product reimbursement on a country-by-country basis. To date we have filed 20 dossiers to gain market access in European countries, including in all of the largest countries in Europe. In most European countries, securing product reimbursement is a requisite to launching. In certain countries, such as Denmark, individual patient reimbursement is allowed prior to national reimbursement. In countries where individual price reimbursement is allowed prior to national reimbursement, product can be made available on a patient-by-patient basis, while the national reimbursements negotiations are ongoing. In all countries, securing adequate reimbursement is a requisite for commercial success of any therapeutic. The time required to secure reimbursement varies from country to country and cannot be reliably predicted. While we believe that we have strong arguments regarding the cost effectiveness of VAZKEPA, the success of such reimbursement negotiations have a significant impact on the assessment of the commercial opportunity of VAZKEPA in Europe. Through the date of this Annual Report, we received marketing authorization by the MHRA and the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, and subsequently we have made VAZKEPA available under individual reimbursement or received national reimbursement and launched commercial operations, which has since been licensed to Recordati, in the following countries, respectively.

Country	Individual Reimbursement	National Reimbursement	Product Availability	Launch Date
Sweden	–	March 2022	March 2022	March 2022
Finland	–	October 2022	December 2022	December 2022
England/Wales	–	July 2022	October 2022	October 2022
Spain	–	July 2023	September 2023	September 2023
Netherlands	–	August 2023	September 2023	September 2023
Scotland	–	August 2023	August 2023	September 2023
Greece [(1)]	–	May 2024	June 2024	June 2024
Portugal	–	August 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Italy	–	December 2024	December 2024	January 2025
Slovenia[(2)]	–	September 2025	October 2025	October 2025
Austria	September 2022	February 2025	September 2022	–
Denmark	June 2022	–	June 2022	–

(1) -Vianex will be the sole and exclusive distributor of VAZKEPA in the Greek territory to import, register, distribute and commercialize VAZKEPA.

(2) -Salus will be the sole and exclusive distributor of VAZKEPA in the Slovenian territory to import, register, distribute and commercialize VAZKEPA.

In addition, we received regulatory approval in Switzerland by the Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products, or Swissmedic. VAZKEPA has been made available in Switzerland under individual reimbursement since January 2023.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Review of business (continued)

Patients at high risk for cardiovascular disease tend to be treated more often by specialists, such as cardiologists rather than by general practitioners. Privacy laws and other factors impact the availability of data to inform European commercial operations at an individual physician level. Generally, less data is available and at reduced frequencies than in the U.S. However, this greater concentration of at-risk patients being treated by specialists in Europe should allow for more efficient promotion than in the U.S. In Europe, VAZKEPA has the benefit of 10 years of market protection, and in April 2024, we were issued a patent that extended our exclusivity to 2039.

Rest of World (RoW)

One of our core areas of focus is continuing to work on generating revenue from our partnerships in key international markets, outside the Recordati Territory. We and our RoW partners have obtained varying levels of indication approvals and initiated or are in the process of initiating commercial launches in various territories where our partners have access. Through the date of this Annual Report, we have filed for regulatory review in 22 countries and regions and have received approval in 17 countries and regions outside of the U.S. and EMA regulatory approval authority. We have agreements in place with the following partners within the respective territories:

Partner	Agreement Date	Country	MARINE Approval	REDUCE-IT Approval	Launch Date
Edding [(1)]	February 2015	Mainland China	June 2023	June 2024	October 2023
		Hong Kong	–	February 2023	May 2024
Biologix [(2)]	March 2016	Lebanon	March 2018	August 2021	June 2018
		United Arab Emirates	July 2018	October 2021	February 2019
		Qatar	December 2019	April 2021	May 2022
		Bahrain	April 2021	April 2022	September 2023
		Kuwait	December 2021	March 2023	September 2023
		Saudi Arabia	March 2022	June 2023	September 2023
HLS	September 2017	Canada	–	December 2019	February 2020
CSL	February 2023	Australia	–	November 2022	October 2024
		New Zealand	–	January 2023	–
Neopharm [(3)]	August 2023	Israel	–	March 2023	May 2024
Lotus [(4)]	August 2023	South Korea	–	May 2025	–
		Singapore	–	December 2025	–

(1) - VASCEPA is under registration in Macau and Taiwan in the China Territory with Edding.

(2) - VASCEPA is under registration in additional countries in the MENA region with Biologix.

(3) - VASCEPA is under registration in additional countries in the Israel territory with Neopharm. Revenue earned from sales of VASECPA within the Israel territory are recorded within European revenue.

(4) - VASCEPA is under registration in additional countries in the ASEAN region with Lotus.

The Company will be responsible for supplying finished product to these partners. We continue to assess other potential partnership opportunities for VASCEPA with companies with the intention of partnering in all other international markets where VASCEPA receives local regulatory approval.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Financial review

The Group views revenues and cash management as two of its most significant key performance indicators. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's revenues decreased to $213.6 million from $228.6 million in the year ended 31 December 2024. This decrease was driven primarily by reductions of U.S. net product revenue and net product revenue from sales of VASCEPA to our partners located outside of the U.S., offset by increases in licensing and royalty revenue. Cash outflows from operations decreased from $28.6 million in the year ended 31 December 2024 to $9.3 million in the year ended 31 December 2025, primarily driven by the Global Restructuring Plan and the resulting cost savings, including from the elimination of commercial roles in our European operations.

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, we reported loss before tax of $31.0 million and $70.0 million, respectively. This decrease in loss before tax for the year ended 31 December 2025, as compared to the prior year period, is primarily due to the Global Restructuring Plan and the resulting cost savings.

Research and development expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 totaled $19.2 million versus $20.0 million in the prior year. The share-based payment expense included within research and development totaled $1.9 million and $2.7 million for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively. Research and development expense, excluding non-cash charges for share-based compensation expense for the year ended 31 December 2025 is in line with prior year. Research and development expenses remained stable due to the recurring nature of core research, regulatory, and personnel-related costs.

General and administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 totaled $118.7 million versus $148.3 million in the prior year. General and administrative expenses included share-based payment expense of $6.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2025, versus $11.3 million in the prior year. General and administrative expense, excluding non-cash compensation charges for stock compensation and restructuring charges, for the year ended 31 December 2025 decreased by $24.8 million, primarily due to reduction in costs associated with the Global Restructuring Plan, as well as other cost optimization initiatives and decrease in branded pharma fees as a result of lower sales, offset by increase of fees associated with the ADS Ratio Change and Recordati Licensing Agreement. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the company recognized $35.0 million on restructuring expenses, in connection with the execution of an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati, which reduced the Company's headcount in Europe, primarily Europe's commercial operations.

We are focused on getting VASCEPA to as many patients as possible by continuing to advance our pricing and reimbursement and licensing activities to drive access in remaining geographies, as well as advancing regulatory filings internationally. We will continue to evaluate all of our spending commitments and priorities based on this focus.

The Group had cash and cash equivalents and investments of $302.8 million as of 31 December 2025, representing an increase of $8.3 million from the cash and cash equivalents and investments as of 31 December 2024 of $294.5 million. The increase was primarily due to improved operating cash flows from restructuring-related cost savings, net investment maturities exceeding purchases, partially offset by higher cash outflows for taxes on stock-based compensation.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents of $134.9 million as of 31 December 2025, together with our short-term investments of $167.9 million as of 31 December 2025, will be sufficient to fund our projected operations for at least twelve months and is adequate to support continued operations based on our current plans. Inventories on-hand as of 31 December 2025 of $195.9 million are expected to be sufficient to cover the Group’s near-term supply requirements. As of 31 December 2025, the Group has a retained deficit of $1.5 billion.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

New Accounting Standards

The accounting policies during this financial year, and details of the impact of the adoption of new accounting standards in future financial years, are set out in the Material Accounting Policy Information.

During the financial year the principal accounting standard impacting, and adopted by, the group were the Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, effective 1 January 2025.

Non-Financial Reporting Information Statement

The Companies Act 2006 requires the Company to disclose certain non-financial reporting information within the annual report and accounts. Accordingly, the disclosures required in the Company's non-financial information statement can be found on the following pages in the Strategic report:

- Information on our Environment Policy (page 46)
- Information on our employees (page 46)
- Information on diversity (page 46)
- Information on our approach to human rights (page 47)
- Information on social matters (page 47)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risks Related to the Commercialization and Development of VASCEPA

We are substantially dependent upon VASCEPA (icosapent ethyl), its commercialization in the United States and its development and commercialization in Europe and other major markets.

We currently derive the majority of our revenue from sales of VASCEPA. We may be substantially dependent on sales of VASCEPA for many years. Our financial condition and the success of our company will be materially adversely affected, we may have to further restructure our current operations, and our business prospects will be limited, if we experience any negative developments relating to VASCEPA. In the first quarter of 2020, the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada issued a ruling in favor of two generic drug companies, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc., or Dr. Reddy's, and Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc., or Hikma, and certain of their affiliates, that declared as invalid several patents of ours protecting the first U.S. FDA-approved use of our drug, to reduce severely high triglyceride levels, or the MARINE indication, or the ANDA litigation. We were unsuccessful in our appeals and our stock price was adversely and materially impacted by the ruling, the results of the appeals process and the introduction of generic competition. If other proprietary rights protecting VASCEPA or its use are challenged, our stock price could further decline, particularly if such challenges, which are costly to defend, are successful.

Although we are exploring ways to broaden our development and commercial pipeline, such efforts are likely to be time consuming, costly and may utilize resources that could otherwise be focused on commercializing VASCEPA. It took over a decade of product development before we received marketing approval for VAZKEPA in March 2021 from the European Commission, or the EC.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Likewise, if we seek to diversify our development programs or product offerings through licensing or acquisitions, such transactions are also time consuming, may be dilutive to existing shareholdings, and may be initially disruptive to operations. These transactions may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. These dynamics can restrict our ability to respond rapidly to adverse business conditions for VASCEPA. If development of, or demand for, VASCEPA does not meet expectations, we may not have the ability to effectively shift our resources to the development of alternative products, or do so in a timely manner, without suffering material adverse effects on our business. As a result, the lack of alternative markets and products we develop could constrain our ability to generate revenues and achieve profitability.

In the United States, we compete with, and may face increasing competition from generic drug companies, and our revenues and results of operations could continue to be materially and adversely affected.

Following the ANDA litigation rulings against the Company, several generic versions of icosapent ethyl have been available in the U.S. since November 2020, including for both the 0.5-gram and 1-gram capsules, and we expect that VASCEPA could face more competition from generic companies in the U.S. Increasing sales of generic versions of icosapent ethyl could continue to have a material and adverse impact on our revenues and results of operations in the U.S.

Once a generic version of a drug is available in the market, the generic version is typically used by pharmacies across the U.S. to fill prescriptions for any use of the drug, subject to state substitution laws. Although, we intend to continue to vigorously defend our intellectual property rights related to VASCEPA, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in preventing use of generic versions of icosapent ethyl in indications for which they have not been approved by the U.S. FDA, even if such use is determined to infringe certain of our patent claims.

We are seeking relevant pricing approvals in various countries through our partners; however, these efforts may not be successful in obtaining such approvals in a timely manner or at all and even if successfully obtained, we and our partners may not be successful in commercializing VAZKEPA in major markets outside the United States.

We continue our development efforts to support commercialization of VASCEPA in major markets outside the U.S. This process is conducted on a country-by-country basis and is time consuming and complex. Our ability to generate meaningful revenues of VASCEPA outside of the U.S. is dependent on the availability and extent of coverage and reimbursement from third-party payors. In many markets around the world, these payors, including government health systems, private health insurers and other organizations, remain focused on reducing the cost of healthcare, and their efforts have intensified as a result of rising healthcare costs and economic challenges. Drugs remain heavily scrutinized for cost containment. As a result, payors are becoming more restrictive regarding the use of biopharmaceutical products and scrutinizing the prices of these products while requiring a higher level of clinical evidence to support the benefits such products bring to patients and the broader healthcare system. These pressures are intensified where our products are subject to competition, including from generics. Refer to *Item 1. Business - Government Regulation – Pharmaceutical Pricing and Reimbursement* for further details.

In many countries outside the U.S., government-sponsored healthcare systems are the primary payors for drugs. With increasing budgetary constraints and differing views on or challenges in valuing medicines, governments and payors in many countries are applying a variety of measures to exert downward price pressure. These measures can include mandatory price controls, price referencing, therapeutic-reference pricing, increases in mandates, incentives for generic substitution and biosimilar usage and government-mandated price cuts. In this regard, many countries have health technology assessment organizations that use formal economic metrics such as cost effectiveness to determine prices, coverage and reimbursement of new therapies; and these organizations are expanding in established and emerging markets. Many countries also limit coverage to populations narrower than the regulatory agency approved product label or impose volume caps to limit utilization. We expect that countries will continue to take aggressive actions to seek to reduce expenditures on drugs. Similarly, fiscal constraints may also affect the extent to which countries are willing to approve new and innovative therapies and/or allow access to new technologies.

We currently have multiple partners for the development and commercialization of VASCEPA in select geographies and are assessing potential partners to commercialize VASCEPA in other parts of the world. Under the Recordati License Agreement, Recordati has as exclusive license to develop and commercialize VASCEPA in 59 countries, focused in Europe, for uses that are currently commercialized and under development based on our REDUCE-IT clinical trials. We will be

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

eligible to receive sales-based milestone payments and royalties on net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory. The achievement of sales-based milestone events occurs when annual aggregate net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory equals or exceeds certain specified thresholds resulting in total payments of up to $150.0 million. Each such milestone payment will be payable only once regardless of how many times the sales milestone event is achieved. Our prospects under the Recordati License Agreement are dependent upon Recordati's ability successfully commercialize VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory. We also have strategic collaborations for the development and commercialization of VASCEPA in Australia and New Zealand, Canada, China, the Middle East and North Africa, South Korea, Southeast Asia and Israel.

The dynamics and developments discussed above serve to create pressure on the pricing and potential usage of products throughout the pharmaceutical industry, including VASCEPA. Given the diverse interests in play among payors, biopharmaceutical manufacturers, policy makers, healthcare providers and independent organizations, if and whether the parties involved can achieve alignment on the matters discussed above remains unclear and the outcome of any such alignment is difficult to predict. If reimbursement of VASCEPA is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our and our partners' ability to successfully commercialize VASCEPA outside of the U.S. may be harmed, which could have a material and negative impact on our overall business and prospects.

The commercial value of VASCEPA outside the United States may be smaller than we anticipate, particularly if we or our partners are unable to secure favorable product pricing and reimbursement levels, which vary from country to country. If we or our partners are unable to realize product reimbursement rates at reasonable price levels, or at all, patient access to VASCEPA may be limited.

There can be no assurance as to the market for VASCEPA outside the U.S., and we may face challenges in successfully achieving market opportunities available to us. Despite having received EC approval to commercialize VAZKEPA in Europe and approval elsewhere around the world, applicable regulatory agencies may impose restrictions on the product's conditions for use, distribution or marketing, and in some cases may impose ongoing requirements for post-market surveillance, post-approval studies or clinical trials, any of which could limit the market opportunity, or our ability to capitalize on such opportunity, for VASCEPA.

Further, we are party to certain collaboration agreements, pursuant to which our partners are in the process of initiating commercial launches in various territories where our partners have access. Our prospects under these agreements are dependent upon our partners' ability to successfully commercialize VASCEPA in their respective territories.

Further, securing adequate reimbursement is critical for commercial success of any therapeutic, and pricing and reimbursement levels of medications in markets outside the U.S. can be unpredictable and vary considerably on a country-by-country basis. In some foreign countries, including major markets in Europe, the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with individual governmental authorities can take six to 12 months or longer after the receipt of regulatory marketing approval for a product and these negotiations are not always successful.

Further, in countries outside the U.S., securing product reimbursement is a requisite to commercial launch. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some countries, we may be required to conduct a pharmacoeconomic study that compares the cost effectiveness of VASCEPA to other available therapies. Such pharmacoeconomic studies can be costly and the results uncertain. The time required to secure reimbursement tends to vary from country to country and cannot be reliably predicted at this time. Our business could be harmed if reimbursement of our products is unavailable, delayed or limited in scope or amount or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels. If the pricing and reimbursement levels of VASCEPA are lower than we anticipate, then affordability of, and market access to, VASCEPA may be adversely affected and thus market potential in these territories would suffer.

We, or our partners, may choose to not proceed with marketing VASCEPA in a particular market, even after obtaining all necessary regulatory approval, due to negative commercial dynamics. Further, with regard to any indications for which VASCEPA may gain approval in territories outside the U.S., the number of actual patients with the condition included in such approved indication may be smaller than we anticipate. In addition, we could face competition from products similar or deemed equivalent to VASCEPA in various jurisdictions through regulatory pathways that are more lenient than in the U.S.

or in jurisdictions in which we do not have exclusivity from regulations or intellectual property. If any of these market dynamics exist, the commercial potential in these territories for our product would suffer.

We are dependent on our collaboration partner for the commercialization of VAZKEPA in 59 countries focused in Europe. If the collaboration is not successful, we may not be able to capitalize on the full market potential for VAZKEPA in those countries.

On 20 June 2025, we licensed the rights to VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory to Recordati. Our ability to receive payments from these arrangements will depend on Recordati's ability to successfully commercialize VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory. The Recordati Licensing Agreement may pose many risks to us, including that:

- marketing authorizations for VAZKEPA in certain countries in the Recordati Territory have not yet been obtained and certain other authorizations will need to be transitioned to Recordati subject to approval by the relevant regulatory authorities;
- Recordati has discretion in determining the efforts, resources and strategies they will apply to commercializing VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory and may not apply sufficient efforts or resources to or otherwise may pursue sub-optimal strategies for the commercialization of VAZKEPA;
- Recordati has discretion to maintain the marketing authorizations that are transferred to Recordati and, in countries in the Recordati Territory where there are no marketing authorizations, Recordati has discretion to pursue and obtain marketing authorization. Recordati also has discretion over decisions and negotiations with relevant regulatory authorities regarding the price and reimbursement status of VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory. If Recordati pursues sub-optimal strategies as to where it maintains or seeks marketing authorizations, or if Recordati does not obtain or optimize reimbursement in countries where marketing authorization is obtained, then Recordati's market access in the Recordati Territory could be limited and commercial sales of VAZKEPA could suffer;
- Recordati could mismanage its supply chain (including by ordering too many or too few units of VAZKEPA from us) and also may not or may not be able to set favorable pricing for VAZKEPA due to regulations, generic entry or other factors, all of which could negatively impact payments owed to us;
- Recordati may be subject to changes in key personnel or strategic focus, have limited available funding or be subject to other external factors diverting resources or competing priorities, all of which could negatively impact the commercialization of VAZKEPA in the Recordati Territory;
- Recordati may use our intellectual property rights or our proprietary information in such a way as to invite litigation that could jeopardize or invalidate our intellectual property rights or otherwise expose us to potential litigation; and
- Recordati could be involved in a business combination and the continued pursuit and emphasis on VAZKEPA could be delayed, diminished or terminated.

If our ability to generate revenue under the Recordati Licensing Agreement is adversely impacted by these or any other risks, our right to receive additional payments from the thereunder, including our share of the revenues generated by net sales of VAZKEPA, could be insufficient to achieve or maintain profitability or may result in VAZKEPA being less valuable to us than if we had not entered into the Recordati Licensing Agreement.

We have limited experience as a company in commercializing VASCEPA outside of the U.S. and may be unsuccessful in developing sales internationally.

We may be unsuccessful in expanding our global footprint. The commercial launch of a new pharmaceutical product is a complex and resource heavy undertaking for a company to manage and may be impacted by decisions by and interactions with local regulators. Given the amount of time and resources, including capital, needed to support regulatory and commercial

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

efforts aimed at international expansion, if we are unsuccessful or delayed in generating revenues overseas, our results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted.

Factors that could inhibit our efforts to successfully commercialize VASCEPA include:

- the impact of the expiration of regulatory exclusivities and entry into the market of additional generic versions of icosapent ethyl;
- our, or our partners', inability to attract and retain adequate numbers of effective sales and marketing personnel and senior management, particularly in light of our recent reductions in force, including our Global Restructuring Plan, and turnover on the management team;
- our, or our partners', inability to adequately train our sales and marketing personnel and our inability to adequately monitor compliance with applicable regulatory and other legal requirements;
- the inability to obtain access to or persuade adequate numbers of physicians to prescribe or patients to use VASCEPA;
- overestimating the addressable market for VASCEPA;
- regulators may impose restrictions on VASCEPA's conditions for use, distribution or marketing, and may impose ongoing requirements for post-market surveillance, post-approval studies or clinical trials, which may be costly or result in label or other use restrictions;
- complexities and challenges in connection with pricing and reimbursement, including our and our partner's ability to secure adequate reimbursement coverage;
- the lack of complementary products to be offered may put us at a competitive disadvantage relative to companies with more extensive product lines; and
- an inability by us or our partners to obtain regulatory and marketing approval or establish marketing channels in foreign jurisdictions.

If we experience one or more of the setbacks described above, we may not be able to pursue international regulatory and commercial efforts in a cost effective manner, or at all, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Government and commercial payor actions outside of the U.S. have affected and will continue to affect access to and sales of our products.

Outside of the U.S., we expect countries will continue to take actions to reduce their drug expenditures. International reference pricing, or IRP, has been widely used by many countries outside the U.S. to control costs based on an external benchmark of a product's price in other countries. IRP policies can change quickly and frequently and may not reflect differences in the burden of disease, indications, market structures, or affordability differences across countries or regions. In addition, countries may refuse to reimburse or may restrict the reimbursed population for a product when their national health technology assessments do not consider a medicine to demonstrate sufficient clinical benefit beyond existing therapies or to meet certain cost effectiveness thresholds. Some countries also allow additional rebates or discounts to be negotiated. The outcome of such negotiations can be uncertain and could become publicly disclosed in the future. Some countries decide on reimbursement between potentially competing products through national or regional tenders that often result in one product receiving most or all of the sales in that country or region. Thus, there can be no certainty that we will negotiate satisfactory reimbursement or pricing rates in markets outside of the U.S. in a timely manner, or at all, or even if we are successful in obtaining satisfactory coverage and reimbursement, we may be unsuccessful in sustaining such coverage and reimbursement, or could face challenges as to the timeliness or certainty of payment by payors to physicians and other providers, which would have a material and adverse impact on our commercialization efforts outside of the U.S. We as an organization have limited experience in navigating the pricing and reimbursement regimes outside of the U.S. The foreign regimes are varied and complex, and this might hinder our effectiveness in establishing satisfactory pricing, coverage and reimbursement levels in a timely manner or at all.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Factors outside of our control may make it more difficult for VASCEPA to achieve market acceptance by physicians, patients, healthcare payors and others in the medical community at levels sufficient to achieve sustained commercial success in the U.S. and major markets outside of the U.S.

We may be unable to increase or maintain market acceptance by physicians, patients, healthcare payors and others in the medical community, especially in light of generic competition. If VASCEPA does not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, we may not generate product revenues sufficient to become profitable, or, even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to generate consistent profitability. The degree of market acceptance of VASCEPA will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the impact of and outcome of adjudicated, settled and pending patent litigation;
- the commercialization and pricing of any current or potential generic versions of icosapent ethyl;
- the perceived efficacy and safety of VASCEPA by prescribing healthcare professionals and patients, as compared to no treatment and as compared to alternative treatments in various at-risk patient populations;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects and warnings in VASCEPA's approved labeling internationally;
- peer review of different elements of data supporting our REDUCE-IT indication over time;
- continued review and analysis of the results of our clinical data supporting our REDUCE-IT indication by regulatory authorities internationally;
- our ability to offer VASCEPA for sale at competitive prices;
- convenience and ease of administration compared to alternative treatments;
- the willingness of the target patient population to try our therapies and of physicians to prescribe these therapies;
- the scope, effectiveness and strength of product education, marketing and distribution support, including our sales and marketing teams;
- publicity concerning VASCEPA or competing products;
- our ability to continually promote VASCEPA in the U.S. consistent with U.S. FDA-approved labeling and the related perception thereof;
- sufficient third-party coverage or reimbursement for VASCEPA and its prescribed uses, on-label and off-label;
- natural disasters, pandemics, international conflicts and political unrest, all of which could negatively impact our supply chain or inhibit our ability to promote VASCEPA regionally and which could negatively affect product demand by creating obstacles for patients to seek treatment and fill prescriptions;
- new policies or laws affecting VASCEPA sales, such as state and federal efforts to affect drug pricing and provide or remove healthcare coverage that includes reimbursement for prescription drugs; and
- the actual and perceived efficacy of the product and the prevalence and severity of any side effects and warnings in VASCEPA’s approved labeling internationally.

Any one or more of the above factors could have a negative impact on our ability to successfully commercialize VASCEPA, which would in turn have a negative impact on our financial condition.

Additional data or related interpretations that are generated or arise over time related to REDUCE-IT might not meet expectations, and the perception of REDUCE-IT results and VASCEPA revenue potential may suffer and our stock price may decline.

Additional data assessment by international regulatory authorities or otherwise could yield additional information to inform greater understanding of study outcome, which information could impact the perception of VASCEPA. Such data or interpretations may not be favorable for us. Generally, trial data assessment sufficient to convey a complete picture of trial

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

outcome can take years to complete and publish. When new data are assessed and released or presented it could exceed, match or may not meet investor expectations.

In addition, the same set of data can sometimes be interpreted to reach different conclusions, as when Health Canada approved an indication based on our REDUCE-IT trial data that was different in certain respects than that approved by U.S. FDA and by the EC in Europe. It is possible the scope of subsequent regulatory approvals, if any, could likewise differ based on the same data. Conflicting interpretations of data, or new data, could impact public and medical community perception of the totality of the efficacy and safety data from REDUCE-IT.

Regulatory authorities and medical guideline committees outside of the U.S. and Europe may consider the following additional factors, which could lead to evaluations of the totality of the efficacy and safety data from REDUCE-IT that differ from those of the U.S. FDA or the EC:

- the magnitude of the treatment benefit and related risks on the primary composite endpoint, its components, secondary endpoints and the primary and secondary risk prevention cohorts;
- consideration of which components of the composite or secondary endpoints have the most clinical significance;
- the consistency of the primary and secondary outcomes;
- the consistency of findings across cohorts and important subgroups;
- safety considerations and risk/benefit considerations (such as those related to adverse events, including bleeding and atrial fibrillation generally and in different sub-populations);
- consideration of REDUCE-IT results in the context of other clinical studies;
- consideration of the cumulative effect of VASCEPA in studied patients; and
- study conduct and data quality, integrity and consistency, including aspects such as analyses regarding the placebo used in REDUCE-IT and other studies of VASCEPA and its impact, if any, on the reliability of clinical data.

If regulatory authorities and medical guideline committees outside of the U.S. and Europe draw conclusions that differ from those of the U.S. FDA or the EC, the U.S. FDA or the EC could reevaluate its conclusions as to the safety and efficacy of VASCEPA. Likewise, if additional data or analyses released from time to time do not meet expectations, the perception of REDUCE-IT results and the perceived and actual value of VASCEPA may suffer. In these instances, our revenue and business could suffer and our stock price could significantly decline.

Any new clinical data or analysis of existing data from clinical trials involving VASCEPA and similar moderate-to-high doses of eicosapentaenoic acid or icosapent ethyl could adversely impact public perception of VASCEPA's clinical profile and the commercial and regulatory prospects of VASCEPA.

Analysis of data from trials of moderate-to-high doses of VASCEPA and icosapent ethyl, or a similar eicosapentaenoic acid product, could render new or adverse information on the effects of VASCEPA and its commercial and regulatory prospects.

The Randomized Trial for Evaluation in Secondary Prevention Efficacy of Combination Therapy–Statin and EPA (RESPECT-EPA; UMIN Clinical Trials Registry number, UMIN000012069) is a study examining Japanese patients with chronic coronary artery disease receiving LDL-C lowering treatment by statin therapy. Results from this study were presented during the 2022 American Heart Association Scientific Sessions in November 2022 and published online in the journal Circulation in June 2024 and were consistent with the evidence from the REDUCE-IT study.

In November 2020, we announced statistically significant topline results from a Phase 3 clinical trial of VASCEPA, conducted by our partner in China, Eddingpharm (Asia) Macao Commercial Offshore Limited, or Edding, which investigated VASCEPA as a treatment for patients with very high triglycerides. China's National Medical Products Administration, or NMPA, approved VASCEPA as an adjunct to diet to reduce the levels of triglyceride in adult patients suffering from severe hypertriglyceridemia (≥500mg/dL) and in October 2023, Edding submitted a regulatory filing to the NMPA and was approved

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

on 28 June 2024. Following approval, Edding is working to secure National Reimbursement Drug Listing for VASCEPA in Mainland China under the REDUCE-IT indication. Even though the results from these trials were positive, additional clinical development efforts may be necessary in these markets to demonstrate the effectiveness and safety of VASCEPA, which may be costly to pursue, or may not produce the desired or expected results.

If the outcomes of any new studies involving VASCEPA and icosapent ethyl, or further analysis of existing trial data, is unfavorable, the perception of existing clinical results of VASCEPA, such as MARINE or REDUCE-IT, or the perceived clinical profile and commercial value of VASCEPA and its regulatory status, or perceptions about the potential for VASCEPA, including as a treatment for broader indications, may suffer. If this occurs our revenue and business could suffer and our stock price could significantly decline.

Our reduction in force related to our Recordati Licensing Agreement with Recordati, and any similar efforts we may undertake in the future, may not be successful in mitigating risks and challenges associated with our business and establishing a more significant international footprint.

If we are not successful in our efforts to continue to market and sell VASCEPA in the U.S., including following our Global Restructuring Plan announced in June 2025, which reduced our headcount in Europe, primarily Europe's commercial operations, as a result of our exclusive license agreement with Recordati, our anticipated revenues or our expenses could be materially adversely affected, and we may not maintain profitability in the U.S. or obtain profitability internationally. Further, we may need to cut back on research and development activities or we may need to implement other cost-containment measures, or we may need to raise additional funding that could result in substantial dilution or impose considerable restrictions on our business.

The manufacture, supply and commercialization, including promotional activities, of VASCEPA is subject to regulatory scrutiny.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FDCA, has been interpreted by the U.S. FDA and the U.S. government to make it illegal for pharmaceutical companies to promote their U.S. FDA-approved products for uses that have not been approved by the U.S. FDA. Companies that market drugs for off-label uses or indications have been subject to related costly litigation, criminal penalties and civil liability under the FDCA and the False Claims Act, or FCA. However, case law over the last several years has called into question the extent to which the U.S. government, including the U.S. FDA, can, and is willing to seek to, prevent truthful and non-misleading speech related to off-label uses of U.S. FDA-approved products such as VASCEPA.

As a result of a lawsuit that we and a group of independent physicians filed against the U.S. FDA in 2015, we were granted preliminary relief through the court's declaratory judgment that confirmed we may engage in truthful and non-misleading speech promoting the off-label use of VASCEPA to healthcare professionals, i.e., to treat patients with persistently high triglycerides, and that such speech may not form the basis of a misbranding action under the FDCA. The U.S. FDA did not appeal the court's ruling and ultimately settled this litigation under terms by which the U.S. FDA and the U.S. government agreed to be bound by the conclusions from the federal court order that we may engage in truthful and non-misleading speech promoting the off-label use of VASCEPA and that certain statements and disclosures that we proposed to make to healthcare professionals were truthful and non-misleading. As part of the settlement, given, as expressed in the court's opinion, that the dynamic nature of science and medicine is that knowledge is ever-advancing and that a statement that is fair and balanced one day may become incomplete or otherwise misleading in the future as new studies are done and new data is acquired, we agreed that we bear the responsibility to ensure that our communications regarding off-label use of VASCEPA remain truthful and non-misleading, consistent with the federal court ruling.

While we believe we are now permitted under applicable law to more broadly promote VASCEPA, the U.S. FDA-approved labeling for VASCEPA did not change as a result of this litigation and settlement, and neither government nor other third-party coverage or reimbursement to pay for the off-label use of VASCEPA promoted under the court declaration was required.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Promotional activities in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries generally are subject to considerable regulatory scrutiny. We were recently the subject of two civil investigative demands, or CIDs, from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and a subpoena from the New York Attorney General, or the Investigations. Although we are cooperating with the government and completed document production in mid-2023, we cannot predict when these Investigations will be resolved, the outcome of the Investigations or their potential impact on our business.

In addition, we may be subject to enhanced scrutiny to ensure that our promotion remains within the scope covered by the settlement. Under the settlement, we remain responsible for ensuring our speech is truthful and non-misleading, which is subject to a considerable amount of judgment. We, the U.S. FDA, the U.S. government, our competitors and other interested parties may not agree on the truthfulness and non-misleading nature of our promotional materials. Federal and state governments or agencies may also seek to find other means to prevent our promotion of unapproved truthful and non-misleading information about VASCEPA.

If our promotional activities or other operations are found to be in violation of any law or governmental regulation through existing or new interpretations or as a result of the findings of the Investigations, we may be subject to prolonged litigation, penalties, including civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations. Also, if governmental parties or our competitors view our claims as misleading or false, we could be subject to liability based on fair competition-based statutes, such as the Lanham Act. Any allegations that our promotional activities are not truthful or misleading, even allegations without merit, could cause reputational harm and adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

Disruptions at the U.S. FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for regulatory review by necessary government agencies or for the U.S. FDA to take action with respect to other regulatory matters, which could adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times, including for 43 days beginning in October 2025, and certain regulatory agencies, such as the U.S. FDA and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, have had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities. If a prolonged government shutdown or other disruption occurs again in the future, it could significantly impact the ability of the U.S. FDA and other agencies to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may not be able to compete effectively against our competitors' pharmaceutical products, including generic products. In addition, we face competition from omega-3 fatty acids that are marketed by other companies as non-prescription dietary supplements, subjecting us to non-prescription competition and consumer substitution.

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are highly competitive. There are many pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies, public and private universities and research organizations actively engaged in the research and development of products that may be similar to our product. We expect that the number of companies seeking to develop products and therapies similar to VASCEPA may increase. Many of these and other existing or potential competitors may have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources than we do and may be better equipped to develop, manufacture and market products. These companies may develop and introduce products and processes competitive with, more efficient than or superior to ours. In addition, other technologies or products may be developed that have an entirely different approach or means of accomplishing the intended purposes of our products, which might render our technology and products noncompetitive or obsolete.

Our competitors include large, well-established pharmaceutical and generic companies, specialty and generic pharmaceutical sales and marketing companies, and specialized cardiovascular treatment companies. With generic versions of icosapent ethyl launched in the U.S. by companies that could have greater resources than us, and with the potential for further generic versions being launched possibly in the near term, it may not be viable for us to continue to invest in market education to grow the market and our ability to maintain current promotional efforts and attract favorable commercial terms in several aspects of our business will likely be adversely affected as we face increased generic competition, or if we launch our own generic version of icosapent ethyl.

We also face considerable competition in the U.S. from branded products and generic versions of competing branded products and formulations, including Lovaza®, Tricor®, Trilipix® and Niaspan®, all of which have multiple generic competing

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

versions. We compete with these drugs in our U.S. FDA-approved indicated uses, even though such products do not have U.S. FDA approval to reduce CV risk on top of statin therapy.

Further, drugs in development that are expected to compete with VASCEPA if they are ultimately approved and commercialized, and the perceived safety and efficacy of such commercialized drugs or drug products, could have a negative impact on the perceived safety and efficacy of VASCEPA.

Based on prior communications from the U.S. FDA, including communications in connection with its review of the ANCHOR indication for VASCEPA, it is our understanding that the U.S. FDA is not prepared to approve any therapy for treatment of CV risk based on biomarker modification without cardiovascular outcomes study data, with the potential exception of therapies which lower LDL-C, depending on the circumstances. In particular, it is our understanding that the U.S. FDA is not prepared to approve any therapy based primarily on data demonstrating lowering of triglyceride levels. In our view, this position from the U.S. FDA did not change based on the REDUCE-IT study particularly in light of significant independence of the positive benefit demonstrated in the REDUCE-IT study from triglyceride levels and benefit from the REDUCE-IT study supporting that the positive effects of VASCEPA are unique to VASCEPA and extend beyond triglyceride reduction. If the U.S. FDA were to change this position, it could potentially have a negative impact on us by making it easier for other products to achieve a CV risk reduction indication without the need in advance to conduct a long and expensive CV outcomes study.

VASCEPA also faces competition from dietary supplement manufacturers marketing omega-3 products as nutritional supplements. Such products are classified as food, not as prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs, by the U.S. FDA and other regulators. Some of the promoters of such products have greater resources than us and are not restricted to the same standards as are prescription drugs with respect to promotional claims or manufacturing quality, consistency and subsequent product stability. Although we have taken successful legal action against supplement manufacturers attempting to use the REDUCE-IT results to promote their products, we cannot be sure physicians and pharmacists will view the U.S. FDA-approved, prescription-only status, and EPA-only purity and stability of VASCEPA or U.S. FDA's stringent regulatory oversight, as significant advantages versus omega-3 dietary supplements regardless of clinical study results and other scientific data.

Consistent with the competitive landscape in the U.S., our competitors outside of the U.S. include large, well-established and experienced pharmaceutical companies, specialty and generic pharmaceutical companies, marketing companies, and specialized cardiovascular treatment companies. We have limited experience as a company self-commercializing VASCEPA outside of the U.S. and instead rely on local partners and licensing partners.

Recent CV outcomes trials and meta-analyses with low and high dose omega-3 fatty acid mixtures containing DHA have not shown substantial benefit in patients receiving contemporary medical therapy, including statins. Due to failed low dose omega-3 CV outcomes trials, the European Regulatory Authorities have concluded that omega-3 fatty acid medicines (specifically Lovaza®/Omacor®) at a dose of 1-gram per day are not effective in preventing further events for patients who have had a heart attack. The STRENGTH trial of an omega-3 mixture studied at 4-grams per day also failed to demonstrate cardiovascular benefit.

As generic competitors seek to compete with VASCEPA in the U.S. and elsewhere, we could face additional challenges to our patents and additional patent litigation.

We could face patent litigation related to the patents filed related to the REDUCE-IT study.

We may also face challenges to the validity of our patents through a procedure known as inter partes review. Inter partes review is a trial proceeding conducted through the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the USPTO. Such a proceeding could be introduced against us within the statutory one-year window triggered by service of a complaint for infringement related to an ANDA filing or at any time by an entity not served with a complaint. Such proceedings may review the patentability of one or more claims in a patent on specified substantive grounds such as allegations that a claim is obvious on the basis of certain prior art.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

We cannot predict the outcome of the pending lawsuits, any appeals, or any subsequently filed lawsuits or inter partes review.

Generic versions of icosapent ethyl made available in the market, even if based on a MARINE indication, are often used to fill a prescription for any intended use of the drug. If any approved ANDA filers are able to supply the product in significant commercial quantities, generic companies could introduce generic versions of icosapent ethyl in the market, as Hikma, Dr. Reddy's, Apotex, Teva and others have done. Although any such introduction of a generic version of icosapent ethyl would also be subject to any litigation settlement terms and patent infringement claims (including any new claims and those that may then be subject to an appeal), pursuing such litigation may be prohibitively costly or could put a substantial constraint on our resources.

The generic market entries beginning in 2020 have limited our U.S. sales and had an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. In addition, generic market entry, whether limited to its approved indication or not, can create market disruption that leads to an overall slowing of market growth regardless of whether the net price of the generic entry is higher or lower than the net price of the branded drug. Such disruption includes potential stock shortages of the generic market entry at retail pharmacies and wholesalers which can cause filling of prescriptions for patients to be delayed or abandoned. Sponsors of generic entries typically do not fund market education initiatives to help healthcare professionals and at-risk patients learn about a new drug, which, particularly for a recently launched drug, can potentially limit overall growth. And certain states impose restrictions on the promotion of branded drugs, particularly if the generic market entry is less expensive than the branded drug. While some companies with generic competition elect to launch an authorized generic form of the drug to counter the perception, real or imagined, that generics are less expensive, if launched, an authorized generic is typically aligned with reduction or elimination of promotion of the associated branded drug, thus limiting the extent of market growth and potentially contracting the overall size of the realized market penetration. While an authorized generic could be profitable, the market opportunity for growth from an authorized generic is likely less than from promotion of a branded drug, and as such we have not launched an authorized generic version of icosapent ethyl to date, but may elect to do so in the future.

The active pharmaceutical ingredient in VASCEPA is difficult and time consuming to manufacture. It often requires considerable advanced planning and long-term financial commitments to ensure sufficient capacity is available when needed. Certain generic competitors filed lawsuits against us claiming we have engaged in anticompetitive practices related to our building of adequate supply for our needs, and government agencies are investigating our business as it relates to the supply of the active pharmaceutical ingredient in VASCEPA. Consumer lawsuits with similar allegations have also been filed. This dynamic and resulting regulatory scrutiny could be costly for us and could negatively and materially interfere with our business plans.

The active pharmaceutical ingredient in VASCEPA is difficult and time consuming to manufacture, and often requires considerable advanced planning and necessitates long-term financial commitments to ensure sufficient capacity is available when needed. We have invested over a decade of resources and expenses to develop this active pharmaceutical ingredient, or API, with our third-party suppliers, and to otherwise build our supply chain, improve our technical know-how, establish manufacturing processes and obtain related regulatory approvals to help enable our suppliers to meet our clinical and commercial needs globally. Despite such efforts, the stability of the supply chain is largely out of our control and is subject to market and supply volatility and the actions of third parties. Any disruption to the supply chain, including the manufacturing processes and availability of API, would be disruptive to our business and would have a negative impact on our results of operations.

In April 2021, Dr. Reddy’s filed a complaint against us in the U.S. District Court District of New Jersey (case no. 2:21-cv-10309) alleging various antitrust violations stemming from alleged anticompetitive practices related to the supply of API of VASCEPA. Damages sought include recovery for alleged economic harm to Dr. Reddy’s, payors, and consumers, treble damages and other costs and fees. Injunctive relief against the alleged violative activities is also being sought by Dr. Reddy’s. Consumer group lawsuits followed claiming similar violations and alleging that such alleged violations resulted in higher prices to consumers. In addition, in February 2023, March 2024 and June 2024, Hikma, Teva and Apotex, respectively, filed complaints against us in the U.S. District Court District of New Jersey (case nos. 23-cv-01016, 24-cv-04341 and 24-cv-07041, respectively) making allegations consistent with the Dr. Reddy's complaint. Such litigation can be lengthy, costly and could materially affect and disrupt our business.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

VASCEPA is a prescription-only omega-3 fatty acid product. Omega-3 fatty acids are also marketed by other companies as non-prescription dietary supplements. As a result, in the U.S., VASCEPA is subject to non-prescription competition and consumer substitution.

Our only product, VASCEPA, is a prescription-only form of EPA, an omega-3 fatty acid in ethyl ester form. Mixtures of omega-3 fatty acids in triglyceride form are naturally occurring substances contained in various foods, including fatty fish. Omega-3 fatty acids are marketed by others in a number of chemical forms as non-prescription dietary supplements. We cannot be sure physicians and other providers will view the U.S. FDA approval, pharmaceutical grade purity and proven efficacy and safety of VASCEPA as having a superior therapeutic profile to omega-3 fatty acid dietary supplements, which are subject to less stringent regulatory oversight.

Also, for over a decade, subject to certain limitations, the U.S. FDA has expressly permitted dietary supplement manufacturers that sell supplements containing the omega-3 fatty acids EPA and/or DHA to make the following qualified health claim directly to consumers: *Supportive but not conclusive research shows that consumption of EPA and DHA omega-3 fatty acids may reduce the risk of coronary heart disease*. Such companies are not, however, permitted, based on U.S. FDA enforcement activity, to make claims that suggest or imply treatment of cardiovascular disease.

In addition, the net price of VASCEPA to patients even after insurance reimbursement and offered discounts could be significantly higher than the prices of commercially available omega-3 fatty acids marketed by other companies as dietary supplements (through the lack of coverage by insurers or otherwise). Physicians and pharmacists may recommend these dietary supplement alternatives instead of writing or filling prescriptions for VASCEPA or patients may elect on their own to take commercially available omega-3 fatty acids. Also, insurance plans may increasingly impose policies that directly or indirectly favor supplement use over VASCEPA. VASCEPA pricing might not be sufficient for healthcare providers or patients to elect VASCEPA over alternative treatments that may be perceived as less expense or more convenient to access. If healthcare providers or patients favor dietary supplements over prescribing VASCEPA, we may be constrained in how we price VASCEPA or VASCEPA's market acceptance may be less than expected, which would have a negative impact on our revenues and results of operations.

Our products and marketing efforts are subject to extensive post-approval government regulation.

Once a product candidate receives U.S. FDA marketing approval, numerous post-approval requirements apply. Among other things, the holder of an approved NDA is subject to periodic and other monitoring and reporting obligations enforced by the U.S. FDA and other regulatory bodies, including obligations to monitor and report adverse events and instances of the failure of a product to meet the specifications in the approved application. Application holders must also submit advertising and other promotional material to regulatory authorities and report on ongoing clinical trials.

With respect to sales and marketing activities, advertising and promotional materials must comply with U.S. FDA rules in addition to other applicable federal and local laws in the U.S. and in other countries. The result of our litigation and settlement with the U.S. FDA, as discussed above, may cause the government to scrutinize our promotional efforts or otherwise monitor our business more closely. Industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities also must comply with U.S. FDA and other requirements. In the U.S., the distribution of product samples to physicians must comply with the requirements of the U.S. Prescription Drug Marketing Act. Manufacturing facilities remain subject to U.S. FDA inspection and must continue to adhere to the U.S. FDA's pharmaceutical current good manufacturing practice requirements, or cGMPs. Application holders must obtain U.S. FDA approval for product and manufacturing changes, depending on the nature of the change. Drug manufacturers and other entities involved in the manufacture and distribution of approved drugs are also subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the U.S. FDA and state agencies for compliance with cGMP requirements. For certain commercial prescription drug products, manufacturers and other parties involved in the supply chain must also meet chain of distribution requirements and build electronic, interoperable systems for product tracking and tracing and for notifying the U.S. FDA of counterfeit, diverted, stolen and intentionally adulterated products or other products that are otherwise unfit for distribution in the U.S. In addition, under the Food and Drug Omnibus Reform Act of 2022, or FDORA, sponsors of approved drugs and biologics must provide six months' notice to the U.S. FDA of any changes in marketing status, such as the withdrawal of a drug, and failure to do so could result in the U.S. FDA placing the product on a list of discontinued products, which would revoke the product's ability to be marketed.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

We must also comply with requirements to collect and report adverse events and product complaints associated with our products. Our activities are also subject to U.S. federal and state consumer protection and unfair competition laws, non-compliance with which could subject us to significant liability. Similar requirements exist in many of these areas in other countries.

Depending on the circumstances, failure to meet post-approval requirements can result in criminal prosecution, fines or other penalties, injunctions, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, denial or withdrawal of pre-marketing product approvals, or refusal to allow us to enter into supply contracts, including government contracts. We may also be held responsible for the non-compliance of our partners, over whom we have limited or no control. Newly discovered or developed safety or effectiveness data may require changes to a drug's approved labeling and marketing, including the addition of new warnings and contraindications, and also may require the implementation of other risk management measures. Adverse regulatory action, whether pre- or post-approval, can potentially lead to product liability claims and increase our product liability exposure. We must also compete against other products in qualifying for coverage and reimbursement under applicable third-party payment and insurance programs.

In addition, all of the above factors may also apply to any regulatory approval for VASCEPA obtained in territories outside the U.S. In Europe, restrictions regarding off-label promotion are in some ways more stringent than in the U.S., including restrictions covering certain communications with shareholders. Given our inexperience with marketing and commercializing products outside the U.S., in certain territories we may need to rely on third parties, such as our partners in Canada, China, Europe and the Middle East, to assist us in dealing with any such issues and we will have limited or no control over such partners.

The success of our product candidates, if approved, depends on the availability of coverage and adequate reimbursement from third-party payors. We cannot be sure that coverage and reimbursement will be available for, or accurately estimate the potential revenue from, our product candidates or assure that coverage and reimbursement will be available for any product that we may develop.

Our ability to successfully commercialize VASCEPA, or any future products, alone or with collaborators, will depend in part on the extent to which coverage and reimbursement for any such products will be available from government and health administration authorities, private health insurers and other third-party payors. The continuing efforts of the U.S. and foreign governments, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payors of healthcare services to contain or reduce healthcare costs may adversely affect our ability to set prices for our products which we believe are fair, and our ability to generate revenues and achieve and maintain profitability. The Inflation Reduction Act, or IRA, enacted in the U.S. in an effort to manage certain drug prices, includes provisions such as a $2,000 out-of-pocket cap for Medicare Part D beneficiaries, the imposition of new manufacturer financial liability on most drugs in Medicare Part D, permitting the U.S. government to negotiate Medicare Part B and Part D pricing for certain high-cost drugs and biologics without generic or biosimilar competition, requiring companies to pay rebates to Medicare for drug prices that increase faster than inflation, and delay until January 1, 2032 the implementation of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, rebate rule that would have limited the fees that Pharmacy Benefit Managers, or PBMs, can charge.

Additionally, we are subject to changes in laws, regulations, administration policies and judicial rulings related to drug pricing and reimbursement. The Trump Administration is pursuing policies to reduce regulations and expenditures across government including at HHS, the U.S. FDA and other federal agencies, which may impose policy changes that create additional uncertainty for our business. On 12 May 2025, President Trump issued an Executive Order, or Executive Order, directing the HHS to communicate most-favored-nation, or MFN, price targets to pharmaceutical manufacturers to align American drug prices with those of comparable developed nations. If significant progress to MFN is not achieved, the Executive Order grants HHS with rulemaking authority to impose MFN pricing and the U.S. FDA commission with authority to review and potentially modify or revoke approvals granted for drugs that may be unsafe, ineffective, or improperly marketed. Certain drug manufacturers have entered into agreements with the administration to lower drug prices and agreed to participate in the TrumpRx direct-to-patient marketing website. In addition, CMS is expected to release its proposed rule the Global Benchmark for Efficient Drug Pricing, or GLOBE Model. The GLOBE Model proposed rule will provide insight into the framework the administration is seeking to use to advance drug pricing policy. The implications and consequences of these actions and subsequent actions by the Trump administration to compel an MFN regulatory pricing requirement in the

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

U.S. continue to remain unclear and uncertain and could ultimately result in litigation. Other recent actions include imposing tariffs on imported pharmaceutical products and working across government agencies to increase enforcement on direct-to-consumer pharmaceutical advertising as part of the MAHA Commission's recent Strategy Report. The measures adopted in the future, may result in downward pressure on the price that we or our partners receive for VASCEPA. Accordingly, such reforms, if enacted, could have an adverse effect on our revenue and may affect our overall financial condition.

We participate in the U.S. Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, the Federal Supply Schedule, or FSS, of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, or the VA, and other government drug programs, and, accordingly, are subject to complex laws and regulations regarding reporting and payment obligations. In addition, it is time-consuming and expensive for us to go through the process of seeking coverage and reimbursement from Medicare and private payors. Our products may not be considered cost effective, and government and third-party private health insurance coverage and reimbursement may not be available to patients for any of our future products or sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a competitive and profitable basis. Our results of operations could be adversely affected by the Affordable Care Act, or ACA, and by other healthcare reforms that may be enacted or adopted in the future. In addition, increasing emphasis on managed care in the U.S. will continue to put pressure on the pricing of pharmaceutical products. Proposals are being considered to expand the use of dietary supplements in addition to or in place of drugs in government and private payor plans. In addition, cost control initiatives could decrease the price that we or any potential collaborators could receive for any of our future products and could adversely affect our profitability.

These and similar regulatory dynamics, including the entry of generic versions of icosapent ethyl into the market, and the potential for additional generic versions in the near term, can affect our ability to commercialize VASCEPA on commercially reasonable terms and limit the commercial value of VASCEPA.

If we fail to comply with our reporting and payment obligations under the Medicaid Drug Rebate program or other governmental pricing programs, we could be subject to additional reimbursement requirements, penalties, sanctions and fines, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

Although we have withdrawn from the Medicaid Drug Rebate program and the 340B drug pricing program effective 1 October 2024, during the year ended 31 December 2024, we previously participated in such programs. If we become aware that our Medicaid pricing data reporting for a prior quarter was incorrect or has changed as a result of the pricing data, we must resubmit the corrected data for up to three years following the original due date. Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate program, we were required to pay a rebate to each state Medicaid program for our covered outpatient drugs that were dispensed to Medicaid beneficiaries and paid for by a state Medicaid program as a condition of having federal funds being made available to the states for our drugs under Medicaid. Those rebates were based on pricing data reported by us on a monthly and quarterly basis to CMS, the federal agency that administers the Medicaid Drug Rebate program. These data include the average manufacturer price and, in the case of innovator products, the best price for each drug which, in general, represents the lowest price available from the manufacturer to any commercial entity in the U.S. in any pricing structure, calculated to include all sales and associated rebates, discounts and other price concessions. Our failure to have complied with these price reporting and rebate payment obligations could negatively impact our financial results.

Federal law requires that any company that participates in the Medicaid Drug Rebate program also participate in the Public Health Service's 340B drug pricing program in order for federal funds to be available for the manufacturer's drugs under Medicaid and Medicare Part B. The 340B program requires participating manufacturers to agree to charge statutorily defined covered entities no more than the 340B "ceiling price" for the manufacturer's covered outpatient drugs. These 340B covered entities include a variety of community health clinics and other entities that receive health services grants from the Public Health Service, as well as hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients.

Pricing and rebate calculations vary across products and programs, are complex, and are often subject to interpretation by us, governmental or regulatory agencies and the courts. In the case of our Medicaid pricing data, if we become aware that our reporting for a prior quarter was incorrect, or has changed as a result of recalculation of the pricing data, we are obligated to resubmit the corrected data for up to three years after those data originally were due. Such restatements and recalculations increase our costs for complying with the laws and regulations governing the Medicaid Drug Rebate program and could result

in an overage or underage in our rebate liability for past quarters. Price recalculations also may affect the ceiling price at which we are required to offer our products under the 340B program or could require us to issue refunds to 340B covered entities.

Significant civil monetary penalties can be applied if we are found to have knowingly submitted any false pricing information to CMS, or if we fail to submit the required price data on a timely basis. Significant civil monetary penalties also can be applied if we are found to have knowingly and intentionally charged 340B covered entities more than the statutorily mandated ceiling price. We cannot assure you that our submissions will not be found by CMS or HRSA to be incomplete or incorrect.

We also participate in the VA's FSS pricing program. As part of this program, we are obligated to make our products available for procurement on a FSS contract under which we must comply with standard government terms and conditions and charge a price that is no higher than the statutory Federal Ceiling Price, or FCP, to four federal agencies (the VA, U.S. Department of Defense, or DOD, Public Health Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard). The FCP is based on the Non-Federal Average Manufacturer Price, or Non-FAMP, which we calculate and report to the VA on a quarterly and annual basis. Pursuant to applicable law, knowing provision of false information in connection with a Non-FAMP filing can subject a manufacturer to significant penalties for each item of false information. These obligations also contain extensive disclosure and certification requirements.

We also participate in the Tricare Retail Pharmacy program, under which we pay quarterly rebates on utilization of innovator products that are dispensed through the Tricare Retail Pharmacy network to Tricare beneficiaries. The rebates are calculated as the difference between the annual Non-FAMP and FCP. We are required to list our covered products on a Tricare Agreement in order for these products to be eligible for DOD formulary inclusion. If we overcharge the government in connection with our FSS contract or Tricare Agreement, whether due to a misstated FCP or otherwise, we are required to refund the difference to the government. Failure to make necessary disclosures and/or to identify contract overcharges can result in allegations against us under the FCA and other laws and regulations. Unexpected refunds to the government, and responding to a government investigation or enforcement action, would be expensive and time-consuming, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

Changes in reimbursement procedures by government and other third-party payors may limit our ability to market and sell our approved drugs. These changes could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

In the U.S., Europe and other regions globally, sales of pharmaceutical drugs are dependent, in part, on the availability of reimbursement to the consumer from third-party payors, such as government and private insurance plans. Third-party payors decide which products and services they will cover and the conditions for such coverage. For example, from 1 July 2024 through 30 June 2025, a large national PBM did not cover VASCEPA as the exclusive icosapent ethyl product for its commercial national formularies and transitioned VASCEPA to not covered status. While this decision did not impact VASCEPA coverage within Medicare Part D formularies of the PBM, the PBM's decision not to cover VASCEPA as the exclusive icosapent ethyl product for its commercial formularies limited our ability to market and sell VASCEPA.

Third-party payors also establish reimbursement rates for those products and services. Increasingly, third-party payors are challenging the prices charged for medical products and services. Some third-party payor benefit packages restrict reimbursement, charge copayments or coinsurance to patients, or do not provide coverage for specific drugs, uses, or drug classes.

In addition, certain U.S.-based healthcare providers are moving toward a managed care system in which such providers contract to provide comprehensive healthcare services, including prescription drugs, for a fixed cost per person. We are unable to predict the reimbursement policies employed by third-party healthcare payors which may not be favorable to us.

We expect to experience pricing and reimbursement pressures in connection with the sale of our products due to the trend toward managed healthcare, the increasing influence of health maintenance organizations and additional legislative and executive proposals, as well as the availability of generic versions of icosapent ethyl. In addition, we may confront limitations in, or exclusions from, insurance coverage for our products, particularly as generic competition intensifies. If we fail to successfully secure and maintain reimbursement coverage for our approved drugs or are significantly delayed in doing so, we

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

may have difficulty achieving market acceptance of our approved drugs and investigational drug candidates for which we obtain approval, and our business may be harmed. Congress has enacted healthcare reform and may enact further reform, which could adversely affect the pharmaceutical industry as a whole, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Ongoing healthcare legislative and regulatory reform measures may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In the U.S. and some foreign jurisdictions, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes regarding the healthcare system that could, among other things, prevent or delay marketing approval of our product candidates, restrict or regulate post-approval activities and affect our ability to profitably sell any products for which we obtain marketing approval. Changes in regulations, statutes or the interpretation of existing regulations could impact our business in the future by requiring: (i) changes to our manufacturing arrangements; (ii) additions or modifications to product labeling; (iii) the recall or discontinuation of our products; or (iv) additional record-keeping requirements. If any such changes were to be imposed, they could adversely affect the operation of our business. Refer to *Item 1. Business - Current and Future Legislation* and *Item 1. Business - United States Healthcare Reform and Legislation.*

There has been increasing legislative and enforcement interest in the U.S. with respect to drug pricing practices. Specifically, there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in recent administrative policy efforts, such as Trump RX and MFN pricing, several U.S. Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to drug pricing, reduce the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare, and review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs.

The continuing efforts of the government, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payers of healthcare services to contain or reduce costs of healthcare may adversely affect:

- the demand for any of our product candidates, if approved;
- the ability to set a price that we believe is fair for any of our product candidates, if approved;
- our ability to generate revenues and achieve or maintain profitability;
- the level of taxes that we are required to pay; and
- the availability of capital.

There have been, and likely will continue to be, legislative and regulatory proposals at the foreign, federal and state levels directed at broadening the availability of healthcare and containing or lowering the cost of healthcare. The enactment and implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may prevent us from being able to generate revenue, attain profitability, or commercialize our product. Such reforms could have an adverse effect on anticipated revenue from product candidates that we may successfully develop and for which we may obtain regulatory approval and may affect our overall financial condition and ability to develop product candidates.

Failure to comply with health and data protection laws and regulations could lead to government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation, and/or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business.

We and any potential collaborators may be subject to federal, state, and foreign data protection laws and regulations (i.e., laws and regulations that address privacy and data security). In the U.S., numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including federal health information privacy laws, state data breach notification laws, state health information privacy laws, and federal and state consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act), that govern the collection, use, disclosure and protection of health-related and other personal information could apply to our operations or the operations of our collaborators. In addition, we may obtain health information from third parties (including research

institutions from which we obtain clinical trial data) that are subject to privacy and security requirements under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA. Although we are not directly subject to HIPAA – other than with respect to providing certain employee benefits – we could potentially be subject to criminal penalties if we, our affiliates, or our agents knowingly obtain, use, or disclose individually identifiable health information maintained by a HIPAA-covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by HIPAA. In addition, state laws govern the privacy and security of health information in specified circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

Compliance with data protection laws and regulations in the U.S. and other jurisdictions in which we collect data could require us to take on more onerous obligations in our contracts, restrict our ability to collect, use and disclose data, or in some cases, impact our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions. Legislatures and regulators around the world continue to focus on privacy and data protection issues, including with respect to consumer health data; we expect legal requirements in this space to continue to evolve, which may add complexity to our compliance efforts. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in government enforcement actions (which could include civil, criminal and administrative penalties), private litigation, and/or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business. Moreover, clinical trial subjects, employees and other individuals about whom we or our potential collaborators obtain personal information, as well as the providers who share this information with us, may limit our ability to collect, use and disclose the information. Claims that we have violated individuals' privacy rights, failed to comply with data protection laws, or breached our contractual obligations, even if we are not found liable, could be expensive and time-consuming to defend, require us to dedicate new or additional operational or compliance resources, and could result in adverse publicity that could harm our operating results and business.

The use or anticipated use of artificial intelligence, or AI, technologies, including generative AI, by us or third parties, may increase or create new operational risks.

AI technologies offer numerous potential benefits, such as creating or increasing operational efficiencies, and we expect the use of AI and generative AI by us, third parties on our behalf, and other market actors, including our competitors, to increase. However, the deployment of such technologies also poses certain risks, including that the models may be flawed, misused or otherwise function in an unexpected manner; the data sets on which the models are trained may be insufficient, of poor quality, lack transparency, or contain biased information; and inappropriate or controversial data practices by data scientists, engineers, and end-users could impair results. The speed at which the technology is being adopted, and the uncertainty regarding the scope and details of laws, regulations or standards governing its use—and in particular, the scope and form of risk assessments that must be undertaken by developers or deployers of AI systems deemed to represent a high-risk to human safety—combined with the growing interest by various legislatures and regulators to address the development and deployment of AI technologies in a manner which may not be consistent across jurisdictions, increases these risks. If AI-based outputs are deficient or inaccurate, or if AI technologies are otherwise misused, we could be subjected to potential legal liability and brand or reputational harm. Our competitors may also adopt AI or generative AI more quickly or more effectively than we do, which could affect our market position. Furthermore, use of AI-based software may lead to the release of confidential information which may impact our ability to realize the benefits of our intellectual property.

The U.S. FDA, other regulatory agencies and industry organizations strictly regulate the promotional claims that may be made about prescription products and promotional efforts such as speaker programs. If we or our partners are found to have improperly promoted uses, efficacy or safety of VASCEPA or otherwise are found to have violated the law or applicable regulations, we may become subject to significant fines and other liability. The government may seek to find means to prevent our promotion of truthful and non-misleading information beyond the current court ruling and litigation settlement or seek to find violations of other laws or regulations in connection with the promotional efforts we undertake on our own or through third parties.

The U.S. FDA and other regulatory agencies strictly regulate the promotional claims that may be made about prescription products. In general, the U.S. government's position has been that a product may not be promoted for uses that are not approved by the U.S. FDA as reflected in the product's approved labeling. The Federal government has levied large civil and criminal fines against companies for alleged improper promotion and has enjoined several companies from engaging in off-label promotion. The U.S. FDA has also requested that companies enter into consent decrees or permanent injunctions

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

under which specified promotional conduct is changed or curtailed. Even though we received U.S. FDA marketing approval for VASCEPA for the MARINE indication and for the REDUCE-IT indication, and our settlement with the U.S. FDA affords us a degree of protection for other promotional efforts, physicians may still prescribe VASCEPA to their patients for use in the treatment of conditions that are not included as part of the indication statement in our U.S. FDA-approved VASCEPA label or our settlement. If we are found to have promoted VASCEPA outside the terms of the litigation settlement or in violation of what federal or state government may determine to be acceptable, we may become subject to significant government fines and other related liability, such as under the FDCA, the FCA, or other theories of liability. The government may also seek to hold us responsible for the non-compliance of our former co-promotion partner, Kowa America, or our commercialization partners outside the U.S. or other third parties that we retain to help us implement our business plan.

In addition, incentives exist under applicable laws that encourage competitors, employees and physicians to report violations of rules governing promotional activities for pharmaceutical products. These incentives could lead to so-called "whistleblower lawsuits" as part of which such persons seek to collect a portion of moneys allegedly overbilled to government agencies due to, for example, promotion of pharmaceutical products beyond labeled claims. These incentives could also lead to suits that we have mischaracterized a competitor's product in the marketplace and we may, as a result, be sued for alleged damages to our competitors. Such lawsuits, whether with or without merit, are typically time-consuming and costly to defend. Such suits may also result in related shareholder lawsuits, which are also costly to defend.

We may not be successful in developing and receiving regulatory approval for VASCEPA in other jurisdictions or marketing future products if we cannot meet the extensive regulatory requirements of regulatory agencies such as for quality, safety, efficacy and data privacy.

The success of our research and development efforts is dependent in part upon our ability, and the ability of our partners or potential partners, to meet regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions where we or our partners or potential partners ultimately intend to sell such products once approved. The development, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical products are subject to extensive regulation by governmental authorities in the U.S. and elsewhere. In the U.S., the U.S. FDA generally requires preclinical testing and clinical trials of each drug to establish its safety and efficacy and extensive pharmaceutical development to ensure its quality before its introduction into the market. Regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions impose similar requirements. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals is lengthy and expensive and the issuance of such approvals is uncertain. The commencement and rate of completion of clinical trials and the timing of obtaining marketing approval from regulatory authorities may be delayed by many factors, including, among others:

- the lack of efficacy during clinical trials;
- the inability to manufacture sufficient quantities of qualified materials under cGMPs for use in clinical trials;
- slower than expected rates of patient recruitment;
- the inability to observe patients adequately after treatment;
- changes in regulatory requirements for clinical trials or preclinical studies;
- the emergence of unforeseen safety issues in clinical trials or preclinical studies;
- delay, suspension, or termination of a trial by the institutional review board responsible for overseeing the study at a particular study site;
- unanticipated changes to the requirements imposed by regulatory authorities on the extent, nature or timing of studies to be conducted on quality, safety and efficacy;
- compliance with laws and regulations related to patient data privacy;
- government or regulatory delays or "clinical holds" requiring suspension or termination of a trial; and
- political instability or other social or government protocols affecting our clinical trial sites.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Even if we obtain positive results from our efforts to seek regulatory approvals, from early stage preclinical studies or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future efforts. Clinical trials that we or potential partners conduct may not provide sufficient safety and efficacy data to obtain the requisite regulatory approvals for product candidates. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and efficacy for our desired indications could harm the development of that product candidate as well as other product candidates, and our business and results of operations would suffer.

In 2019, in connection with U.S. FDA's review of REDUCE-IT data and the supplemental New Drug Application, or sNDA, the agency determined that an interaction between mineral oil and statins leading to decreased absorption of statins cannot be excluded when the two are co-administered as could have been the case in some patients in REDUCE-IT and that, in the agency's view, indirect evidence suggested the presence of a potential inhibitory effect on statin absorption by mineral oil. However, U.S. FDA's exploratory analysis indicated that the effect of low-density lipoprotein, or LDL cholesterol values on the time to the primary endpoint was numerically small and unlikely to change the overall conclusion of treatment benefit. The U.S. FDA then relied on this assessment and all data available to it to approve a new indication statement and labeling based on REDUCE-IT results. This matter illustrates that concerns such as this may arise in the future that could affect our product development, regulatory reviews or the public perception of our products and our future prospects, including REDUCE-IT results.

Any approvals that are obtained may be limited in scope, may require additional post-approval studies or may require the addition of labeling statements, including boxed warnings, focusing on product safety that could affect the commercial potential for our product candidates. Any of these or similar circumstances could adversely affect our ability to gain approval for new indications and affect revenues from the sale of our products. Even in circumstances where products are approved by a regulatory body for commercialization, the regulatory or legal requirements may change over time, or new safety or efficacy information may be identified concerning a product, which may lead to the withdrawal of a product from the market or similar use restrictions. The discovery of previously unknown problems with a clinical trial or product, or in connection with the manufacturer of products, may result in regulatory issues that prevent proposed future approvals of a product and/or restrictions on that product or manufacturer, including withdrawal of an indication or the product from the market, which would have a negative impact on our potential revenue stream.

As we continue to scale our infrastructure for commercializing VASCEPA based on market dynamics for VASCEPA in the United States and commercial initiatives and plans for VAZKEPA in other parts of the world, we may encounter difficulties in managing the size and adaptability of our operations successfully.

The process of establishing, maintaining, expanding and streamlining a commercial infrastructure is difficult, expensive and time consuming, particularly when such efforts need to adapt to changing market and business dynamics. We do not have a sales team to promote VASCEPA to physicians and other healthcare professionals in the U.S., and will rely on only our managed care and trade organization to support sales of VASCEPA in the U.S.

In addition to the elimination of our sales force in the U.S., we continue to work on our own and with our international partners to support regulatory efforts outside the U.S. based on REDUCE-IT results. If we are successful in obtaining sufficient approvals and adequate pricing and reimbursement levels in major markets in Europe and elsewhere, we will need to ensure that our operations are adequate to support a commercial launch and continued promotion. As a result of our Global Restructuring Plan, we eliminated commercial roles in the Company's European operations. We will be operating with streamlined teams in Europe and elsewhere outside the U.S.; however, we will anticipate the need to expand internally and expect that we will need to manage additional relationships with various collaborative partners, suppliers and other third parties as our partners progress in Europe and elsewhere outside the U.S. Future growth and streamlining efforts will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including the need to identify, recruit, maintain and integrate the right number of employees. The time required to secure reimbursement tends to vary from country to country and cannot be reliably predicted at this time. Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize VASCEPA and to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to manage our future growth effectively. To that end, we must be able to manage our development efforts effectively, and hire, train, integrate and retain an appropriate level of management, administrative and sales and marketing personnel and have limited experience managing a commercial organization. We may not be able to accomplish these tasks, and our failure to accomplish any of them could prevent us from successfully growing our company.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Our business is depending on successful life-cycle management efforts.

Our drug development efforts are subject to the risks and uncertainties inherent in any drug development program. Due to the risks and uncertainties involved in progressing through development and bioequivalence or even potential additional trials (as may be required by specific regulatory agencies), and the time and cost involved in obtaining regulatory approvals, we cannot reasonably estimate the timing, completion dates and costs, or range of costs, of our drug development program, or of the successful development of any particular derivative, combination or next generation product candidate. The potential success of any derivative, combination or next generation product candidate will depend on a number of factors, including the scope of and our success with manufacturing, obtaining regulatory approvals and achieving sufficient (or any) levels of market acceptance if approved.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

Our supply of product for the commercial market and clinical trials is dependent upon relationships with third-party manufacturers and suppliers, including manufacturers and suppliers who may require us to comply with burdensome minimum purchase commitments, which may be greater than our supply needs.

We have no in-house manufacturing capacity and rely entirely on contract manufacturers for our clinical and commercial product supply. We cannot provide assurance that we will successfully manufacture any product we may develop, either independently or under manufacturing arrangements, if any, with our third-party manufacturers. Moreover, if our manufacturers should cease doing business with us or experience delays, shortages of supply or excessive demands on their capacity, or if they insist on burdensome terms, such as excessive minimum supply commitments, we may not be able to obtain adequate quantities of product in a timely manner, at cost efficient levels or at all. If we are not able to continue to operate our business relationships in a manner that is sufficiently profitable for us and our suppliers, certain members of our supply chain could compete with us through supply to competitors, such as generic drug companies, through breach of our agreements or otherwise.

Any manufacturing problem, natural or manmade disaster affecting manufacturing facilities, government action, or the loss of a contract manufacturer could potentially be disruptive to our operations and result in lost sales. Any reliance on suppliers may involve several risks, including a potential inability to obtain critical materials and reduced control over production costs, delivery schedules, reliability and quality. Any unanticipated disruption to future contract manufacture caused by problems at suppliers could delay shipment of products, increase our cost of goods sold and/or result in lost sales. If our suppliers were unable to supply us with adequate volumes of API (drug substance) or encapsulated bulk product (drug product), it would have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue to commercialize VASCEPA.

We have contractual freedom to source the API for VASCEPA and to procure other services supporting our supply chain. We have entered into supply agreements with multiple suppliers who also rely on other third-party suppliers to manufacture the API and other elements necessary for the sale of VASCEPA. We continue to take steps to negotiate our contract supply agreements to align supply arrangements with current and future global market demand.

Expanding manufacturing capacity and qualifying such capacity is complex and subject to numerous regulations and other operational challenges. We require supply capacity to support our direct and indirect commercialization of VASCEPA. We are also committed to providing supply to our commercial partners and distributors in Australia and New Zealand, Canada, China, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, South Korea, Southeast Asia and Israel, and we anticipate potential additional supply requirements as we pursue commercial opportunities in other countries. The resources of our suppliers vary and are limited; costs associated with projected expansion and qualification can be significant, and lead-times for supply purchases and capacity expansion are long requiring certain supply related decisions and commitment to be made in advance of commercial launch, including in China and various European countries. Our aggregate capacity to produce API is dependent upon the continued qualification of our API suppliers and, depending on the ability of existing suppliers to meet our supply demands, the ability to qualify any new suppliers. If no additional API supplier is approved by the U.S. FDA as part of an sNDA, our API supply will be limited to the API we purchase from previously approved suppliers. For example,

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

the EMA has not yet approved use of each of our suppliers used for VASCEPA in the U.S. for supply of VAZKEPA in the EU.

Further, there can be no guarantee that current suppliers and future suppliers with which we have contracted to encapsulate API will be continually qualified to manufacture the product to our specifications or that current and any future suppliers will have the manufacturing capacity to meet anticipated demand for VASCEPA.

If our third-party manufacturing capacity is not appropriately qualified and/or compliant with applicable regulatory requirements, we may not be able to supply sufficient quantities of VASCEPA to meet anticipated demand.

We cannot guarantee that we can contract with any future manufacturer on acceptable terms or that any such alternative supplier will not require capital investment from us in order for them to meet our requirements. Alternatively, our purchase of supply, or any minimum purchase requirements, may exceed actual demand for VASCEPA.

Certain of our agreements with our suppliers include minimum purchase obligations and limited exclusivity provisions. These purchases are generally made on the basis of rolling 12-month forecasts which in part are binding on us and the balance of which are subject to adjustment by us subject to certain limitations. Certain of our agreements also include contractual minimum purchase commitments regardless of the rolling 12-month forecasts. We may not purchase sufficient quantities of VASCEPA to meet actual demand or we may be required to purchase more supply than needed to meet actual demand.

If our minimum purchase commitments exceed our supply needs for VASCEPA, we may have to renegotiate with partners in our supply chain who may not be incentivized to renegotiate terms that are favorable to us, or at all. If we are unable to secure adequate levels of supply to meet demand, our financial condition could be negatively and materially impacted.

Our dependence on third parties in the distribution channel from our manufacturers to patients subject us to risks that limit our profitability and could limit our ability to supply VASCEPA to large market segments.

We sell VASCEPA principally to a limited number of major wholesalers, as well as selected regional wholesalers and mail order pharmacy providers, or collectively, our distributors or our customers, that in turn resell VASCEPA to retail pharmacies for subsequent resale to patients and healthcare providers. These parties exercise a substantial amount of bargaining power over us given their control over large segments of the market for VASCEPA. This bargaining power has required us to bear increasingly higher discounts in the sale of VASCEPA. In addition, payors have broad latitude to change individual products' formulary position or to implement other barriers that inhibit patients from receiving therapies prescribed by their healthcare professionals. These payor barriers include requirements that patients try another drug before VASCEPA, known as step edits, and the requirement that prior authorization be obtained by a healthcare provider after a prescription is written before a patient will be reimbursed by their health plan for the cost of a VASCEPA prescription. Further, PBMs may implement plans that act as disincentives for VASCEPA use, such as increasingly higher deductibles. One practical impact of higher deductibles is that they may cause patients to delay filling prescriptions for asymptomatic, chronic care medications such as hypertriglyceridemia, for which VASCEPA may be prescribed, earlier in the year, until patients meet their deductible and the cost of VASCEPA is then borne more by their insurance carrier. PBMs also have discretion to no longer cover the Company's products. For example, a large national PBM notified the Company that effective 1 July 2024, the PBM would no longer cover VASCEPA as the exclusive icosapent ethyl product for its commercial national formularies, as further discussed above. Collectively, these dynamics adversely affect our profitability for the sale of VASCEPA and could increase over time further impacting our operating results. Consolidation among these industry participants could increase the pressure on us from these market dynamics.

The manufacture, packaging and distribution of pharmaceutical products such as VASCEPA are subject to U.S. FDA regulations and those of similar foreign regulatory bodies. If we or our third-party manufacturers fail to satisfy these requirements, our product development and commercialization efforts may be materially harmed.

The manufacture, packaging and distribution of pharmaceutical products, such as VASCEPA, are regulated by the U.S. FDA and similar foreign regulatory bodies and must be conducted in accordance with the U.S. FDA's cGMPs and comparable requirements of foreign regulatory bodies. There are a limited number of manufacturers that operate under these cGMPs as well as the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Human Use, or ICH, regulations and guidelines, that are both capable of manufacturing VASCEPA and willing to do so. Failure by us or our third-party manufacturers to comply with applicable regulations, requirements, or guidelines could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of regulatory authorities to grant marketing approval of our products, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or voluntary recalls of product, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions and penalties, any of which could significantly and adversely affect our business. If we are not able to manufacture VASCEPA to required specifications through our current and potential API suppliers, we may be delayed in successfully supplying the product to meet anticipated demand and our anticipated future revenues and financial results may be materially adversely affected.

Changes in the manufacturing process or procedure, including a change in the location where the product is manufactured or a change of a third-party manufacturer, may require prior U.S. FDA review and pre-approval of the manufacturing process and procedures in accordance with the U.S. FDA's cGMPs. Any new facility may be subject to a pre-approval inspection by the U.S. FDA and would again require us to demonstrate product comparability to the U.S. FDA. If any third-party manufacturer with whom we contract fails to perform its obligations, we may be forced to manufacture the materials ourselves, for which we may not have the capabilities or resources, or enter into an agreement with a different third-party manufacturer, which we may not be able to do on reasonable terms, if at all. In either scenario, our clinical trials or commercial distribution could be delayed significantly as we establish alternative supply sources. In some cases, the technical skills required to manufacture our products or product candidates may be unique or proprietary to the original third-party manufacturer and we may have difficulty, or there may be contractual restrictions prohibiting us from, transferring such skills to a back-up or alternate supplier, or we may be unable to transfer such skills at all. In addition, if we are required to change a third-party manufacturer for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new third-party manufacturer maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations. We will also need to verify, such as through a manufacturing comparability study, that any new manufacturing process will produce our product according to the specifications previously submitted to or approved by the U.S. FDA or another regulatory authority. The delays associated with the verification of a new third-party manufacturer could negatively affect our ability to develop product candidates or commercialize our products in a timely manner or within budget. Furthermore, a third-party manufacturer may possess technology related to the manufacture of our product candidate that such third-party manufacturer owns independently. This would increase our reliance on such third-party manufacturer or require us to obtain a license from such third-party manufacturer in order to have another third-party manufacturer manufacture our products or product candidates. In addition, in the case of the third-party manufacturers that supply our product candidates, changes in manufacturers often involve changes in manufacturing procedures and processes, which could require that we conduct bridging studies between our prior clinical supply used in our clinical trials and that of any new manufacturer. We may be unsuccessful in demonstrating the comparability of clinical supplies which could require the conduct of additional clinical trials.

There are comparable foreign requirements under ICH guidelines.

Furthermore, the U.S. FDA and foreign regulatory agencies require that we be able to consistently produce the API and the finished product in commercial quantities and of specified quality on a repeated basis, including demonstrated product stability, and document our ability to do so. This requirement is referred to as process validation. Process validation includes stability testing, measurement of impurities and testing of other product specifications by validated test methods. If the U.S. FDA does not consider the result of the process validation or required testing to be satisfactory, the commercial supply of VASCEPA may be delayed, or we may not be able to supply sufficient quantities of VASCEPA to meet anticipated demand.

The U.S. FDA and similar foreign regulatory bodies may also implement new requirements, or change their interpretation and enforcement of existing requirements, for manufacture, packaging or testing of products at any time. If we or our approved suppliers are unable to comply, we may be subject to regulatory, civil actions or penalties, or we may be prevented from manufacturing or selling VASCEPA, all of which could significantly and adversely affect our business. Furthermore, reductions in government operations due to pandemic mitigation efforts, or other factors, may delay timely regulatory review by U.S. FDA or similar foreign regulatory bodies.

We have limited experience commercializing VASCEPA outside the U.S., and we may not be successful in building an infrastructure, including a sales force, that can navigate the regulatory and other dynamics outside of the U.S. We are currently, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on third parties for our international efforts, and we may not

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

be successful in negotiating or establishing relationships with business partners to support and maintain control over our international activities.

We have expanded our VASCEPA commercialization activities outside of the U.S. through several contractual arrangements in territories including Australia and New Zealand, Canada, China, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, South Korea, Southeast Asia and Israel. We continue to assess other opportunities to develop VASCEPA commercialization outside of the U.S. through similar arrangements.

Edding is responsible for development and commercialization activities in the China Territory and associated expenses under our development, commercialization and supply agreement with them. Additionally, Edding is required to conduct clinical trials in the China Territory to secure regulatory approval in certain territories. Edding has successfully undertaken clinical trials and approval initiatives under our arrangement with them, including the announcement of statistically significant positive topline results from Edding's Phase 3 clinical trial of VASCEPA and has obtained approval for VASCEPA in Hong Kong under the REDUCE-IT indication and in Mainland China under the MARINE indication. In June 2024, Edding received approval for the REDUCE-IT indication in Mainland China. Any development and regulatory efforts in the China Territory may be negatively impacted by heightened political tension between China and the U.S., including issues expressed between the countries regarding trade practices, tariffs and honoring intellectual property rights. If Edding is not able to continue to effectively commercialize VASCEPA in the China Territory, we may not be able to continue to generate revenue from our agreement with Edding resulting from the sale of VASCEPA in the China Territory.

We are party to arrangements with Biologix FZCo, or Biologix, to register and commercialize VASCEPA in several Middle Eastern and North African countries; with HLS Therapeutics Inc., or HLS, to register, commercialize and distribute VASCEPA in Canada; with Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A., or Recordati, to develop and commercialize VAZKEPA in 59 countries, focused in Europe; with CSL Seqirus, or CSL, to secure pricing and reimbursement, commercialize and distribute VASCEPA in Australia and New Zealand; with Lotus Pharmaceuticals, or Lotus, to register, commercialize and distribute VASCEPA in several countries in Southeast Asia; with Vianex S.A. to import, register, distribute and commercialize VAZKEPA in Greece; and with Neopharm (Israel) 1996 Ltd., or Neopharm, to distribute VASCEPA in Israel. Although Biologix is currently actively commercializing VASCEPA in the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and HLS is currently commercializing VASCEPA in Canada, we are completely reliant on these third parties to successfully commercialize the product in those markets, which markets can be complex and challenging.

Under the Recordati License Agreement, Recordati has an exclusive license to develop and commercialize VASCEPA in 59 countries, focused in Europe, for uses that are currently commercialized and under development based on our REDUCE-IT clinical trials. We will be eligible to receive sales-based milestone payments and royalties on net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory. The achievement of sales-based milestone events occurs when annual aggregate net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory equals or exceeds certain specified thresholds resulting in total payments of up to $150.0 million. Each such milestone payment will be payable only once regardless of how many times the sales milestone event is achieved. Our prospects under the Recordati License Agreement are dependent upon Recordati's ability successfully commercialize VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory.

If Recordati, Edding, Biologix, HLS, CSL, Lotus, Neopharm or Vianex, or other third parties who we rely on for development and commercialization of VASCEPA, do not successfully carry out their contractual obligations or meet expected deadlines, our recourse and remedies against these parties is limited.

We have limited experience working with partners outside the U.S. to develop and market our products in non-U.S. jurisdictions. In order for our partners to market and sell VASCEPA in any country outside of the U.S. for any indication, it will be necessary to obtain regulatory approval from the appropriate regulatory authorities. The requirements and timing for regulatory approval, which may include conducting clinical trials, vary widely from country to country and may in some cases be different than or more rigorous than requirements in the U.S. Any failure by us or our partners to obtain approval for VASCEPA in non-U.S. jurisdictions in a timely manner may limit the commercial success of VASCEPA and our ability to grow our revenues. Any failure by our commercialization or development partners to abide by the terms of their respective

agreements with us (including their failure to accurately calculate, report or pay any royalties and milestones payable to us) may adversely affect our results of operations.

Our relationships with healthcare providers and physicians and third-party payors are subject to applicable anti-kickback, fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations, which could expose us to criminal sanctions, civil penalties, contractual damages, reputational harm and diminished profits and future earnings.

Healthcare providers, physicians and third-party payors in the U.S. and elsewhere play a primary role in the recommendation and prescription of pharmaceutical products. Arrangements with third-party payors and customers can expose pharmaceutical manufacturers to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations, which may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which such companies sell, market and distribute pharmaceutical products. In particular, the promotion, sales and marketing of healthcare items and services, as well as a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, structuring and commission(s), certain customer incentive programs and other business arrangements, are subject to extensive laws designed to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, structuring and commission(s), certain customer incentive programs and other business arrangements generally. Activities subject to these laws also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of patient recruitment for clinical trials. Refer to *Item 1. Business - Government Regulation - Fraud and Abuse Laws and Data Regulation* for further details.

The distribution of pharmaceutical products is subject to additional requirements and regulations, including extensive record-keeping, licensing, storage and security requirements intended to prevent the unauthorized sale of pharmaceutical products. In addition, manufacturers and other parties involved in the drug supply chain for prescription drug products must also comply with product tracking and tracing requirements and for notifying U.S. FDA of counterfeit, diverted, stolen and intentionally adulterated products or products that are otherwise unfit for distribution in the U.S.

The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform, especially in light of the lack of applicable precedent and regulations. Federal and state enforcement bodies continue to give regular and close scrutiny to interactions between healthcare companies and healthcare providers, and such scrutiny often leads to investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the healthcare industry. Ensuring business arrangements comply with applicable healthcare laws, as well as responding to possible investigations by government authorities, can be time- and resource-consuming and can divert a company's attention from the business, including the Investigations referenced above. Such investigations can be lengthy, costly and could materially affect and disrupt our business. If the government determines that we have violated the U.S. Anti-Kickback Statute, the FCA or antitrust regulations, we could be subject to significant civil and criminal fines and penalties. The failure to comply with any of these laws or regulatory requirements subjects entities to possible legal or regulatory action. Depending on the circumstances, failure to meet applicable regulatory requirements can result in significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, exclusion from participation in federal and state funded healthcare programs (e.g., Medicare and Medicaid), contractual damages and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, as well as additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws. Any action for violation of these laws, even if successfully defended, could cause a pharmaceutical manufacturer to incur significant legal expenses and divert management's attention from the operation of the business. If any of the physicians or other healthcare providers or entities with whom we expect to do business is found not to be in compliance with applicable laws, that person or entity may be subject to criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from government funded healthcare programs. Prohibitions or restrictions on sales or withdrawal of future marketed products could materially affect business in an adverse way.

In the U.S., to help patients afford our approved product, we utilize programs to assist them, including patient assistance programs and co-pay coupon programs for eligible patients. Government enforcement agencies have shown increased interest in pharmaceutical companies' product and patient assistance programs, including reimbursement support services, and a number of investigations into these programs have resulted in significant civil and criminal settlements. It is possible that changes in insurer policies regarding co-pay coupons and/or the introduction and enactment of new legislation or regulatory

action could restrict or otherwise negatively affect these patient support programs, which could result in fewer patients using affected products, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our sales, business, and financial condition.

It is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent inappropriate conduct may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations.

In addition, with the approval and commercialization of any of our products outside the U.S., we will also likely be subject to foreign equivalents of the healthcare laws mentioned above, among other foreign laws.

We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials, and those third parties may not perform satisfactorily, including failing to meet established deadlines for the completion of such clinical trials.

Our reliance on third parties for clinical development activities reduces our control over these activities. However, if we sponsor clinical trials, we are responsible for ensuring that each of our clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trials. Moreover, the U.S. FDA requires us to comply with requirements, commonly referred to as good clinical practices, for conducting, recording, and reporting the results of clinical trials to ensure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. Our reliance on third parties does not relieve us of these responsibilities and requirements. Furthermore, these third parties may also have relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, we may be delayed in obtaining regulatory approvals for our product candidates and may be delayed in our efforts to successfully commercialize our product candidates for targeted diseases.

In addition, investigator-initiated trials, or IITs, which are scientific research that is initiated, sponsored, and conducted by an independent investigator(s) and/or institution(s) not affiliated with us, are being, and additional IITs, may be conducted involving potential product candidates. The investigator, sponsor, and/or investigator/sponsor remains responsible for conception, design, data analysis, publication, and compliance with applicable law. Investigator-initiated trials can contribute towards enhancing the understanding of products (such as mechanism of action) and sparking new ideas for further research; however, IITs are generally not supported by pharmaceutical companies for the purposes of generating data that can lead to product labelling changes. Even if an IIT has positive results, additional studies, along with regulatory agency guidance and approval, would be required to advance a pharmaceutical product to the next stage of development and new potential labelling changes or indications. If we are unable to confirm or replicate the results from an IIT or if negative results are obtained, we would likely be further delayed or prevented from advancing further clinical development. Further, if the data proves to be inadequate compared to the firsthand knowledge we might have gained had the IIT been sponsored and conducted by us, then our ability to design and conduct any future clinical trials ourselves may be adversely affected. Negative results in IITs could have a material adverse effect on our efforts to obtain regulatory approval for such product candidates and the public perception of such product candidates. In addition, third parties that are investigating product candidates which have not been provided by us may seek and obtain regulatory approval of product candidates before we do, which may adversely affect our development strategy and eligibility for certain exclusivities for which we may otherwise be eligible.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We are dependent on patents, proprietary rights and confidentiality obligations of our employees, agents, business partners and third parties to protect the commercial value and potential of VASCEPA. Enforcing our patent rights is challenging and costly and, even if we are able to successfully enforce our patent rights, our issued patents may not prevent competitors from competing with VASCEPA.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our drug candidates, technology and know-how, and to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others. Refer to *Item 1. Business - Patents, Proprietary Technology, Trade Secrets* for further details.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

We plan to vigorously defend our rights under issued patents, however such defense activities can be costly to pursue and may not have the desired results. On 30 November 2020, we filed a patent infringement lawsuit against Hikma for making, selling, offering to sell and importing generic icosapent ethyl capsules in and into the U.S. in a manner that we allege has induced the infringement of patents covering the use of VASCEPA to reduce specified CV risk. On 4 January 2022, the district court for the District of Delaware granted a motion to dismiss our lawsuit for failure to state a claim. Thereafter, we appealed the district court dismissal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On 25 June 2024, the Federal Circuit issued a decision reversing the district court's ruling, finding that our allegations against Hikma plausibly state a claim alleging Hikma actively induced infringement of the asserted patents. Hikma filed a petition for rehearing en banc on 22 August 2024. which was denied on 17 October 2024, and the case was remanded to the district court. On 14 February 2025, Hikma filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court of the U.S. seeking review of the Federal Circuit decision reversing the district court. On 16 January 2026, the Supreme Court granted Hikma's petition to review the Federal Circuit decision, and thereafter, on 20 January 2026, the District Court granted a stipulation proposed by the parties to stay the District Court proceedings pending the conclusion of Hikma's appeal before the Supreme Court. We cannot predict the outcome or the impact on its business. The Company intends to continue to vigorously enforce its intellectual property rights relating to VASCEPA, but cannot predict the outcome of these lawsuits or any subsequently filed lawsuits.

Patent litigation is a time-consuming and costly process. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in enforcing any patent or that it will not be successfully challenged and invalidated. Even if we are successful in enforcing this patent, the process could take years to reach conclusion. Other drug companies may challenge the validity, enforceability, or both of our patents and seek to design its products around our issued patent claims and gain marketing approval for generic versions of icosapent ethyl or branded competitive products based on new clinical studies. The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive and many of our competitors have greater experience and resources than we have. Any such competition could undermine sales, marketing and collaboration efforts for VASCEPA, and thus reduce, perhaps materially, the revenue potential for VASCEPA.

Even if we are successful in enforcing our issued patents, we may incur substantial costs and divert management's time and attention in pursuing these proceedings, which could have a material adverse effect on us. Patent litigation is costly and time consuming, and we may not have sufficient resources to bring these actions to a successful conclusion.

We have pending patent applications relating to VASCEPA and its use. There can be no assurance that any of these applications will issue patents, and even if patent protection is obtained, it may be insufficient to minimize competition or support our commercialization efforts.

We have filed and are prosecuting numerous families of patent applications in the U.S. and internationally with claims designed to protect the proprietary position of VASCEPA/VAZKEPA. For certain of these patent families, we have filed multiple patent applications. Collectively, the patent applications include numerous independent claims and dependent claims. Several of our patent applications contain claims that are based upon what we believe are unexpected and favorable findings from our clinical trials. However, our pending patent applications may not be granted or, if they are granted, there is no certainty that they will prevent competitors from competing with VASCEPA.

Securing patent protection for a product is a complex process involving many legal and factual questions. The patent applications we have filed in the U.S. and internationally are at varying stages of examination, the timing of which is outside our control. The process to getting a patent granted can be lengthy and claims initially submitted are often modified in order to satisfy the requirements of the patent office. This process includes written and public communication with the patent office. The process can also include direct discussions with the patent examiner. There can be no assurance that the patent office will accept our arguments with respect to any patent application or with respect to any claim therein. We cannot predict the timing or results of any patent application. In addition, we may elect to submit, or the patent office may require, additional evidence to support certain of the claims we are pursuing. Furthermore, third parties may attempt to submit publications for consideration by the patent office during examination of our patent applications. Providing such additional evidence and publications could prolong the patent office's review of our applications and result in us incurring additional costs. We cannot be certain what commercial value any granted patent in our patent estate will provide to us.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Despite the use of confidentiality agreements and/or proprietary rights agreements, which themselves may be of limited effectiveness, it may be difficult for us to protect our trade secrets.

In addition to our patent portfolio and strategy, we will also rely upon trade secrets and know-how to help protect our competitive position. We rely on trade secrets to protect technology in cases when we believe patent protection is not appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. While we require certain of our academic collaborators, contractors and consultants to enter into confidentiality agreements, we may not be able to adequately protect our trade secrets or other proprietary information.

Risks Related to Our Business

If the estimates we make, or the assumptions on which we rely, in preparing our projected guidance prove inaccurate, our actual results may vary from those reflected in our projections and accruals.

Because of the inherent nature of estimates, including the impact from U.S. generic competition, we have suspended providing net revenue guidance, as there could be significant differences between our estimates and the actual amount of product demand. If we fail to realize or if we change or update any element of our publicly disclosed financial guidance as we have done in the past or other expectations about our business and initiative change, our stock price could decline in value.

The loss of key personnel could have an adverse effect on our business.

We are highly dependent upon the efforts of our senior management. The loss of the services of one or more members of senior management could have a material adverse effect on us. The departure of any key person could have a significant impact and would be potentially disruptive to our business until such time as a suitable replacement is hired. In addition, we must successfully manage transition issues that may result from the departure or retirement of members of our leadership team.

Furthermore, because of the specialized nature of our business, as our business plan progresses, we will be highly dependent upon our ability to attract and retain qualified scientific, technical and key management personnel. As we continue to expand our commercialization efforts globally, we may experience continued or increased turnover among members of our senior management team. We may have difficulty identifying, attracting and integrating new executives to replace any such losses. In the U.S., where we have recently eliminated all sales force positions, employees are increasingly being recruited by other companies. The current and potential threat of generic competition can create employee uncertainty which could lead to increased employee turnover. There is intense competition for qualified personnel in the areas of our activities. In this environment, we may not be able to attract or retain the personnel necessary for the development of our business, particularly if we do not achieve profitability. The failure to recruit key scientific, technical and management personnel would be detrimental to our ability to implement our business plan.

Our internal computer systems, or those of our third-party clinical research organizations or other contractors or consultants, may fail or suffer security breaches, which could result in a material disruption of our commercial, research and development and other programs.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems and those of our third-party clinical research organizations and other contractors and consultants are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, war, and telecommunication and electrical failures. Any such incident could cause interruptions in our operations or a material disruption of our programs. To the extent that any disruption or security breach results in a loss of or damage to our data or applications or third party data or applications on which we rely, relating to our technology or products candidates, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liabilities and our research and development program could be delayed.

We could be subject to risks caused by misappropriation, misuse, leakage, falsification or intentional or accidental release or loss of information maintained in the information systems and networks of our company and our vendors, including personal information of our employees and patients, and company and vendor confidential data. Our and our partners' use of

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

smart products, Internet of Things and artificial intelligence subjects us to increased cyber and technology risks. The secure operation of these information technology systems and networks is critical to our business operations and strategy. The risk of cybersecurity attacks may increase as artificial intelligence capabilities improve and are increasingly used to identify vulnerabilities and construct increasingly sophisticated cybersecurity attacks, with the possibility of additional vulnerabilities being introduced through our own use of artificial intelligence and its use by our stakeholders, including vendors.

In addition, outside parties may attempt to penetrate our systems or those of our vendors or fraudulently induce our personnel or the personnel of our vendors to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our data and/or systems. We may experience threats to our data and systems, including malicious codes and viruses, phishing and other cyber-attacks. The number and complexity of these threats continue to increase over time. If a material breach of our information technology systems or those of our vendors occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and our reputation and credibility could be damaged. We could be required to expend significant amounts of money and other resources to repair or replace information systems or networks and to repair our reputation in the market. In addition, we could be subject to regulatory actions and/or claims made by individuals and groups in private litigation related to our data collection and use practices or alleged violations of data privacy laws and regulations, including claims for misuse or inappropriate disclosure of data, as well as unfair or deceptive practices. We may incur significant costs or be required to divert significant internal resources as a result of any regulatory actions or private litigation. Any of the foregoing consequences may adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Although we develop and maintain systems and controls designed to prevent these events from occurring, and we have a process to identify and mitigate threats, the development and maintenance of these systems, controls and processes is costly and requires ongoing monitoring and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become increasingly sophisticated. Moreover, despite our efforts, the possibility of these events occurring cannot be eliminated entirely. As we outsource more of our information systems to vendors, engage in more electronic transactions with payors and patients, and rely more on cloud-based information systems, the related security risks will increase and we will need to expend additional resources to protect our technology and information systems. In addition, there can be no assurance that our internal information technology systems or those of our third-party contractors, or our consultants' efforts to implement adequate security and control measures, will be sufficient to protect us against breakdowns, service disruption, data deterioration or loss in the event of a system malfunction, or prevent data from being stolen or corrupted in the event of a cyberattack, security breach, industrial espionage attacks or insider threat attacks which could result in financial, legal, business or reputational harm. Moreover, while we maintain cybersecurity insurance to mitigate the potential financial impact of any such event, it may be insufficient to cover all costs stemming from a cyber - or data protection-related incident and such insurance may not be available on commercially feasible terms in the future.

We are subject to potential product liability.

We are subject to the potential risk of product liability claims relating to the manufacturing and marketing of VASCEPA. Any person who is injured as a result of using VASCEPA may have a product liability claim against us without having to prove that we were at fault.

In addition, we could be subject to product liability claims by persons who took part in clinical trials involving our current or former development stage products. A successful claim brought against us could have a material adverse effect on our business. We cannot guarantee that a product liability claim will not be asserted against us in the future.

We could face an increased risk of securities class action litigation.

Securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us due to our current stock price, as well as general market volatility experienced in recent years.

Any lawsuit that we or our directors or officers are a party to, regardless of merit, may result in an unfavorable judgment. Additionally, we may decide to settle lawsuits on unfavorable terms. Any such lawsuit may result in payments of substantial damages or fines, damage to our reputation or adverse changes to our offerings or business practices, which could adversely affect our business. Any proceeding in which we are or may become involved could result in substantial costs, penalties and

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

fines as well as a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business. Please refer to Note 26 for additional information regarding litigation to which the Company is a party.

A change in our tax residence and/or tax laws could have a negative effect on our future profitability.

We expect that our tax jurisdiction will remain in Ireland. Under current UK legislation, a company incorporated in England and Wales, or which is centrally managed and controlled in the UK, is regarded as resident in the UK for taxation purposes. Under current Irish legislation, a company is regarded as resident for tax purposes in Ireland if it is centrally managed and controlled in Ireland, or, in certain circumstances, if it is incorporated in Ireland. Up to 31 December 2019, where a company was treated as tax resident under the domestic laws of both the UK and Ireland, then the provisions of article 4(3) of the Double Tax Agreement, or DTA, between the UK and Ireland provided that such enterprise would be treated as resident only in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. We have at all times sought to conduct our affairs in such a way so as to be solely resident in Ireland for tax purposes by virtue of having our place of effective management situated in Ireland.

These rules regarding determination of tax residence changed effective 1 January 2020, when a modified Ireland-UK DTA came into effect pursuant to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's, or OECD's, Multilateral Instrument, or MLI. Under the modified Ireland-UK DTA, from 1 January 2020, we would be solely tax resident in Ireland and not tax resident in the UK if we continued to be centrally managed and controlled in Ireland and if it were mutually agreed between the Irish and UK tax authorities under the MLI "tie-breaker rule" that we are solely tax resident in Ireland. Having made the relevant submission under the amended provisions, we received confirmation effective 1 January 2020 of the mutual agreement of Irish and UK tax authorities that we are solely tax resident in Ireland for the purposes of the modified DTA.

We cannot assure you, however, that we are or will continue to be solely resident in Ireland for tax purposes. It is possible that in the future, whether as a result of a change in law or the practice of any relevant tax authority or as a result of any change in the conduct of our affairs, we could become, or be regarded as having become resident in a jurisdiction other than Ireland. Should we cease to be an Irish tax resident, we may be subject to a charge to Irish capital gains tax on our assets and the basis on which our income is taxed may also change. Similarly, if the tax residency of our Irish or UK subsidiaries were to change from their current jurisdiction, they may be subject to a charge to local capital gains tax on their assets and the basis on which their income is taxed may also change.

Our and our subsidiaries' income tax returns are periodically examined by various tax authorities, including the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, and state tax authorities. For example, the IRS began an examination of our 2018 U.S. income tax return in the first quarter of 2020. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain and could result in significant cash tax payments, we do not believe the outcome of any ongoing or future audits will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by our exposure to customer concentration risk.

A significant portion of our sales are to wholesalers in the pharmaceutical industry. Three customers individually accounted for 10% or more of our U.S. gross product sales. Customers A, B, and C accounted for 28%, 27%, and 31%, respectively, of gross product sales for the year ended 31 December 2025 and represented 23%, 17%, and 43%, respectively, of the gross accounts receivable balance as of 31 December 2025. Customers A, B, and C accounted for 32%, 27%, and 30%, respectively, of gross product sales for the year ended 31 December 2024 and represented 25%, 13%, and 45%, respectively, of the gross accounts receivable balance as of 31 December 2024. We expect that we may have customer concentration risk as we enter additional countries. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to sustain our accounts receivable or gross sales levels from our key customers. If, for any reason, we were to lose, or experience a decrease in the amount of business with our largest customers, whether directly or through our distributor relationships, our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Capital Requirements

We have a history of operating losses and anticipate that we will incur continued losses for an indefinite period of time.

We have not yet reached sustained profitability. Substantially all of our operating losses resulted from costs incurred in connection with our research and development programs, from general and administrative costs associated with our operations, and costs related to the commercialization of VASCEPA. Additionally, as a result of our significant expenses relating to commercialization and research and development, we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for an indefinite period. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing and commercializing pharmaceutical products, we are unable to predict the magnitude of these future losses. Our historic losses, combined with expected future losses, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our cash resources, shareholders' deficit and working capital.

We may never generate sufficient revenue to achieve a steady state of profitability.

Our ability to become profitable on a sustained basis depends upon our ability to generate revenue. We have been generating product revenue from sales of VASCEPA since January 2013, but we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to achieve a steady state of profitability. Our ability to generate profits on sales of VASCEPA is subject to the market acceptance and commercial success of VASCEPA and our ability to manufacture commercial quantities of VASCEPA through third parties at acceptable cost levels, and may also depend upon our ability to effectively market and sell VASCEPA through our strategic collaborations.

Even though VASCEPA has been approved by the U.S. FDA for marketing in the U.S. for two important indications, received marketing authorization in Europe and is approved in smaller jurisdictions, it may not gain enough market acceptance to support consistent profitability. If we are unable to consistently generate robust product revenues, we will not become profitable on a sustained basis in the near term, if ever, and may be unable to continue operations without continued funding.

Our operating results are unpredictable and may fluctuate. If our operating results are below the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the trading price of our stock could decline.

Our operating results are difficult to predict and will likely fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year, and VASCEPA prescription figures will likely fluctuate from month to month. VASCEPA sales are difficult to predict from period to period and as a result, you should not rely on VASCEPA sales results in any period as being indicative of future performance. We believe that our quarterly and annual results of operations may be affected by a variety of factors, including those risks and uncertainties described in this Part II, Item 1A and the following:

- the recent and future potential launches of additional generic versions of icosapent ethyl;
- the timing and ability of efforts outside the U.S., to develop, register and commercialize VASCEPA, including obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, favorable pricing and establishing marketing channels;
- the continuing evolution of the medical community's and the public's perception of the REDUCE-IT study results;
- the level of demand for VASCEPA, due to changes in prescriber sentiment, quarterly changes in distributor purchases, and other factors;
- the extent to which coverage and reimbursement for VASCEPA is available from government and health administration authorities, private health insurers, managed care programs and other third-party payors and the timing and extent to which such coverage and reimbursement changes;
- the timing, cost and level of investment in our sales and marketing efforts to support VASCEPA sales, and our cost and reorganization efforts, including our Global Restructuring Plan announced in June 2025, and the resulting effectiveness of those efforts;

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- disruptions or delays in our or our partners' commercial or development activities, including as a result of political instability, civil unrest, terrorism, pandemics or other natural disasters, such as the coronavirus pandemic;
- additional developments regarding our intellectual property portfolio and regulatory exclusivity protections, if any;
- outcomes of litigation and other legal proceedings; and
- our ongoing regulatory dialogue.

We may require substantial additional resources to fund our operations. If we cannot find additional capital resources, we will have difficulty in operating as a going concern and growing our business.

We currently operate with limited resources. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents balance of $134.9 million and short-term investment balance of $167.9 million as of 31 December 2025, aggregating $302.8 million, will be sufficient to fund our projected operations for at least 12 months from the issuance date of consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could deplete our capital resources sooner than we expect or fail to achieve positive cash flow. Depending on the level of cash generated from operations, and depending in part on the rate of prescription growth for VASCEPA, additional capital may be required to support planned VASCEPA promotion and potential VASCEPA promotion beyond which we are currently executing and for commercialization of VAZKEPA in Europe. If additional capital is required and we are unable to obtain additional capital on satisfactory terms, or at all, we may be forced to delay, limit or eliminate certain promotional activities. We anticipate that quarterly net cash outflows in future periods will be variable as a result of the timing of certain items, including our purchases of API and VASCEPA promotional and educational activities, including launch activities in Europe, on our operations and those of our customers and any current or potential generic competition.

In order to fully realize the market potential of VASCEPA, we may need to enter into a new strategic collaboration or raise additional capital.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the timing, amount and consistency of revenue generated from the commercial sale of VASCEPA;
- the costs associated with commercializing VASCEPA in the U.S., and for commercializing VAZKEPA in Europe, including hiring experienced professionals, and for additional regulatory approvals internationally, if any, the cost and timing of securing commercial supply of VASCEPA and the timing of entering into any new strategic collaboration with others relating to the commercialization of VASCEPA, if at all, and the terms of any such collaboration;
- continued costs associated with litigation and other legal proceedings and governmental inquiries;
- the time and costs involved in obtaining additional regulatory approvals for VASCEPA based on REDUCE-IT results internationally;
- the extent to which we continue to develop internally, acquire or in-license new products, technologies or businesses; and
- the cost of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights.

If we require additional funds and adequate funds are not available to us in amounts or on terms acceptable to us or on a timely basis, or at all, our commercialization efforts for VASCEPA, and our business generally, may suffer materially.

Changes in tax laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tax law and policies in the U.S. and Ireland are unsettled and may be subject to significant change, including based on adjustments in political perspectives and administration shifts. In the U.S. and internationally, the method of taxation of

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

entities with international operations, like us, has been subject to significant reevaluation. We believe we developed VASCEPA in and from Ireland based on understanding of applicable requirements. In recent years, particularly since 2013 when commercial sale of VASCEPA commenced in the U.S., the majority of our consolidated operations have been in the U.S. Ownership of VASCEPA continues to reside with our wholly-owned Ireland-based subsidiary, Amarin Pharmaceuticals Ireland Ltd., and oversight and operations of that entity are structured to be maintained in Ireland. In order to effectively utilize our accumulated net operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes in Ireland, our operations, particularly for this subsidiary, need to be active in Ireland under applicable requirements. In addition, utilization of these accumulated net operating loss carryforwards assumes that tax treaties between Ireland and other countries, particularly the U.S., do not change in a manner that limit our future ability to offset earnings with these operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes.

Similarly, a change in our Irish tax residence could materially affect our ability to obtain and maintain profitability, if otherwise achievable. Changes in tax law and tax rates, particularly in the U.S. and Ireland, could also impact our assessment of deferred taxes. Any change in our assessment of the realizability or the timing for realizing deferred taxes could have a negative impact our future profitability.

Changes in tax laws or tax rulings, or changes in interpretations of existing laws, could cause us to be subject to additional income-based taxes and non-income taxes (such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, digital tax, net worth, property, and goods and services taxes), which in turn could materially affect our financial position and results of operations. In particular, there have been a number of significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules in recent years and additional tax reform proposed or socialized by the Trump administration may be enacted. The effect of any such tax reform is uncertain. As we continue to expand internationally, we will be subject to varied and complex tax regimes, and the tax laws of one jurisdiction may impact our expansion to or operations in other jurisdictions. Additionally, new, changed, modified, or newly interpreted or applied tax laws could increase our partners' and our compliance, operating and other costs, as well as the costs of our products. As we expand the scale of our business activities, any changes in the taxation of such activities may increase our effective tax rate and harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Ownership of our ADSs and Ordinary Shares

Our efforts to return capital to our shareholders and increase shareholder value, including our share repurchase program, may not be implemented in a timely manner or at all, or may not have the expected results.

The implementation of our announced share repurchase agreement was conditional upon shareholder and UK court approval, as required under UK company law. We received shareholder approval during our annual general meeting of shareholders in April 2024. We received court approval to undertake a reduction of capital in order to create the necessary distributable profits for the funding of the repurchases in May 2024. We have not commenced any share repurchases to date, but we will continue to monitor business and market conditions. Further, the share repurchase program and other efforts to return capital to shareholders may not have the anticipated effect or increase shareholder value in the long term.

If we are unable to meet the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market, our ADS may be delisted.

Our ADSs are listed and traded on Nasdaq, which has listing requirements that include a $1.00 minimum closing bid price requirement, or the Minimum Bid Requirement. Nasdaq will issue a deficiency notice if an issuer is in violation of a listing standard for a period of 30 business consecutive days. Such deficiency letter does not result in the immediate delisting of an issuer as there is a period of 180 calendar days from the deficiency notice to regain compliance with Nasdaq's minimum bid price requirement. If an issuer is unable to comply with Nasdaq's minimum bid price requirement after this 180-day calendar period, Nasdaq may elect, subject to any potential additional cure periods, to initiate a process that could delist the issuer from trading on the Nasdaq. We received a deficiency letter from Nasdaq in October 2023, as our ADSs had traded below $1.00 for 30 consecutive business days. In January 2024, we regained compliance with the Nasdaq listing requirements as our ADSs had traded above $1.00 for 10 consecutive business days. We received an additional deficiency letter in May 2024, as our ADSs had traded below $1.00 for 30 consecutive business days. On 22 November 2024, we received notice Nasdaq granted the Company an additional 180 calendar days, or until 19 May 2025, to regain compliance with the Minimum Bid Requirement. Effective as of 11 April 2025, we implemented an adjustment of the ratio of our ADSs to Ordinary Shares from one ADS representing one Ordinary Share to one ADS representing 20 Ordinary Shares, or the ADS Ratio Change. The

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

ADS Ratio Change resulted in a 1-for-20 reverse split of issued and outstanding ADSs, and it had no effect on the Ordinary Shares. On 29 April 2025, we received written confirmation from Nasdaq that we regained compliance with the Nasdaq listing requirements as our ADSs had traded above $1.00 for 10 consecutive business days. While we have regained compliance with the Minimum Bid Requirement, there is no guarantee that we will be able to maintain such compliance, and we may receive additional deficiency letters in the future.

Should such a delisting occur, it would adversely impact the liquidity and price of our ADSs and would impede our ability to raise capital.

The price of our ADSs may be volatile.

The stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. In addition, the market prices of the securities of many pharmaceutical and medical technology companies have been especially volatile in the past, and this trend is expected to continue in the future.

As of 20 February 2026, we had 416,079,145 ordinary shares outstanding including 20,364,324 shares held as ADSs and 8,792,657 held as ordinary shares (which are not held in the form of ADSs). There is a risk that there may not be sufficient liquidity in the market to accommodate significant increases in selling activity or the sale of a large block of our ADSs. Our ADSs have historically had limited trading volume, which may also result in volatility. Our planned share repurchase program, would, if implemented, reduce the number of ADSs outstanding and could result in reduced trading volumes. If any of our large investors seek to sell substantial amounts of our ADSs, particularly if these sales are in a rapid or disorderly manner, or other investors perceive that these sales could occur, the market price of our ADSs could decrease significantly.

The market price of our ADSs may also be affected by factors such as:

- developments or disputes concerning ongoing patent prosecution efforts and any future patent or proprietary rights;
- litigation and regulatory developments in the U.S. affecting our VASCEPA promotional rights, and regulatory developments in other countries;
- actual or potential medical results relating to our products or our competitors' products;
- interim failures or setbacks in product development;
- innovation by us or our competitors;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- amendment to the Deposit Agreement or changes to the ADS to ordinary share ratio; and
- period-to-period variations in our results of operations.

If we were to be characterized as a passive foreign investment company there could be adverse consequences to U.S. investors.

A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of "passive" income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. In addition, a non-U.S. corporation will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, no more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Based on certain estimates of our gross income and gross assets, the latter determined by reference to the expected value of our ADSs and ordinary shares, we believe that we will not be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended 31 December 2025 and we do not expect to be treated as a PFIC in any future taxable year for the foreseeable future. However, because PFIC status is based on our income, assets and activities for the entire taxable year, which we expect may vary substantially over time, it is not possible to determine whether we will be characterized as a PFIC for any taxable year until after the close of the taxable year. Moreover, we must determine our PFIC status annually based on tests that are factual in nature, and our status in future years will depend on our income, assets and activities in each of those years. There can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends on the ordinary shares in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid dividends on ordinary shares and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on the ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. Under English law, any payment of dividends would be subject to relevant legislation and our Articles of Association, which requires that all dividends must be approved by our board of directors and, in some cases, our shareholders, and may only be paid from our distributable profits available for the purpose, determined on an unconsolidated basis.

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 holders of ordinary shares and, therefore, certain of the rights of holders of ADSs, are governed by English law, including the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, and by our Articles of Association. These rights differ in certain respects from the rights of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. The principal differences include the following:

- Under English law and our Articles of Association, each shareholder present at a meeting has only one vote unless demand is made for a vote on a poll, in which case each holder gets one vote per share owned. Under U.S. law, each shareholder typically is entitled to one vote per share at all meetings.
- Under English law, it is only on a poll that the number of shares determines the number of votes a holder may cast. You should be aware, however, that the voting rights of ADSs are also governed by the provisions of a deposit agreement with our depositary bank.
- Under English law, subject to certain exceptions and disapplications (including, without limitation, the disapplication by at least 75% of the shareholders who vote (in person or by proxy)), each shareholder generally has preemptive rights to subscribe on a proportionate basis to any issuance of ordinary shares or rights to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, ordinary shares for cash. Under U.S. law, shareholders generally do not have preemptive rights unless specifically granted in the certificate of incorporation or otherwise.
- Under English law and our Articles of Association, certain matters require the approval of 75% of the shareholders who vote (in person or by proxy) on the relevant resolution (or on a poll of shareholders representing 75% of the ordinary shares voting (in person or by proxy)), including amendments to the Articles of Association. This may make it more difficult for us to complete corporate transactions deemed advisable by our board of directors. Under U.S. law, generally only majority shareholder approval is required to amend the certificate of incorporation or to approve other significant transactions.
- In the UK, takeovers may be structured as takeover offers or as schemes of arrangement. Under English law, a bidder seeking to acquire us by means of a takeover offer would need to make an offer for all of our outstanding ordinary shares. If acceptances are not received for 90% or more of the ordinary shares (and 90% of the voting rights carried by those ordinary shares) under the offer, under English law, the bidder cannot complete a "squeeze out" to obtain 100% control of us. Accordingly, acceptances of 90% of our outstanding ordinary shares/ADSs (and 90% of the voting rights) will likely be a condition in any takeover offer to acquire us, not 50% as is more common in tender offers for corporations organized under Delaware law. By contrast, a scheme of arrangement, the successful completion of which would result in a bidder obtaining 100% control of us, requires the approval

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

of a majority of shareholders voting at the meeting and representing 75% of the ordinary shares voting for approval, as well as the approval of the UK High Court.

- Under English law and our Articles of Association, shareholders and other persons whom we know or have reasonable cause to believe are, or have been, interested in our shares may be required to disclose information regarding their interests in our shares upon our request, and the failure to provide the required information could result in the loss or restriction of rights attaching to the shares, including prohibitions on certain transfers of the shares, withholding of dividends and loss of voting rights. Comparable provisions generally do not exist under U.S. law.
- The quorum requirement for a shareholders' meeting is a minimum of two shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting and present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a shareholder which is a corporation, represented by a duly authorized officer (although the marketplace rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market require that shareholders holding at least one-third of our outstanding shares of voting stock are present at the meeting or by proxy). Under U.S. law, a majority of the shares eligible to vote must generally be present (in person or by proxy) at a shareholders' meeting in order to constitute a quorum. The minimum number of shares required for a quorum can be reduced pursuant to a provision in a company's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, but typically not below one-third of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting.

Shareholder protections found in provisions under the UK City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, or the Takeover Code, do not apply to us.

On 3 February 2025, changes were made to the scope of the Takeover Code to update the companies to which the Takeover Code applies. We believe that as at 2 February 2025 our place of central management and control was not in the UK (or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) for the purposes of the jurisdictional criteria of the Takeover Code. Accordingly, we believe that we are not currently subject to the Takeover Code and, as a result, our shareholders are not currently entitled to the benefit of certain takeover offer protections provided under the Takeover Code, including the rules regarding mandatory takeover bids.

In the event that this changes, or if the interpretation and application of the Takeover Code by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, or Takeover Panel, changes (including changes to the way in which the Takeover Panel assesses the application of the Takeover Code to English companies whose shares are listed outside of the UK), the Takeover Code may apply to us in the future.

The Takeover Code provides a framework within which takeovers of certain companies organized in the United Kingdom are regulated and conducted. However, because we are not listed on a UK regulated market, a UK multilateral trading facility or a stock exchange in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and because our place of central management and control was outside of the United Kingdom on 2 February 2025, we are not subject to the Takeover Code. As a result, our shareholders are not entitled to the benefit of certain takeover offer protections provided under the Takeover Code. The following is a brief summary of some of the most important rules of the Takeover Code which, as noted, does not apply to us:

- In connection with a potential offer, if following an approach by or on behalf of a potential bidder, the company is "the subject of rumor or speculation" or there is an "untoward movement" in the company's share price, there is a requirement for the potential bidder to make a public announcement about a potential offer for the company, or for the company to make a public announcement about the potential offer.
- When any person acquires, whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not, an interest in shares which (taken together with shares already held by that person and an interest in shares held or acquired by persons acting in concert with him or her) carry 30% or more of the voting rights of a company that is subject to the Takeover Code, that person is generally required to make a mandatory offer to all the holders of any class of equity share capital or other class of transferable securities carrying voting rights in that company to acquire the balance of their interests in the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- When any person who, together with persons acting in concert with him or her, is interested in shares representing not less than 30% but does not hold more than 50% of the voting rights of a company that is subject to the Takeover Code, and such person, or any person acting in concert with him or her, acquires an additional interest in shares which increases the percentage of shares carrying voting rights in which he or she is interested, then such person is generally required to make a mandatory offer to all the holders of any class of equity share capital or other class of transferable securities carrying voting rights of that company to acquire the balance of their interests in the company.
- A mandatory offer triggered in the circumstances described in the preceding two paragraphs above must be in cash (or be accompanied by a cash alternative) and at not less than the highest price paid within the preceding 12 months to acquire any interest in shares of that class in the company by the person required to make the offer or any person acting in concert with him or her.
- In relation to a voluntary offer (i.e., any offer which is not a mandatory offer), when interests in shares of any class representing 10% or more of shares of that class have been acquired for cash by an offeror (i.e., a bidder) and any person acting in concert with it during the offer period (i.e., broadly speaking, the period after the potential offer has been made public) and within 12 months prior to commencement of the offer period, the offer must be in cash or be accompanied by a cash alternative for all shareholders of that class at not less than the highest price paid for any interest in shares of that class by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it in that period. Further, if an offeror or any person acting in concert with it acquires any interest in shares for cash during the offer period, the offer for that class of shares must be in cash or accompanied by a cash alternative at a price at not less than the highest price paid by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it for shares of that class acquired during the offer period.
- If after an announcement of a firm intention to make an offer is made and before the offer closes for acceptance, the offeror or any person acting in concert with them acquires an interest in shares in an offeree company (i.e., a target) at a price higher than the then current value of the offer, the offer must be increased to not less than the highest price paid for the interest in shares so acquired.
- The offeree company must appoint a competent independent adviser whose advice on the financial terms of the offer must be made known to all the shareholders, together with the opinion of the board of directors of the offeree company.
- Special or favorable deals for selected shareholders are not permitted, except in certain circumstances where independent shareholder approval is given and the arrangements are regarded as fair and reasonable in the opinion of the independent adviser to the offeree.
- All shareholders must be given the same information.
- Each document published in connection with an offer by or on behalf of the offeror or offeree must state that the directors of the offeror or the offeree, as the case may be, accept responsibility for the information contained therein and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained therein is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.
- Profit forecasts, quantified financial benefits statements and asset valuations must be made to specified standards and must be reported on by professional advisers.
- Misleading, inaccurate or unsubstantiated statements made in documents or to the media must be publicly corrected immediately.
- Actions during the course of an offer (or even before if the board of the offeree company is aware that an offer is imminent) by the offeree company, which might frustrate the offer are generally prohibited unless shareholders approve these plans (or the bidder consents to the proposed course of action). Frustrating actions would include, for example, issuing new shares, lengthening the notice period for directors under their service contract or

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

agreeing to sell off material parts of the target group, to the extent such actions are not in the ordinary course of the offeree company's business.

- Stringent requirements are laid down for the disclosure of dealings in relevant securities during an offer, including the prompt disclosure of positions and dealing in relevant securities by the parties to an offer and any person who is interested (directly or indirectly) in 1% or more of any class of relevant securities.
- Employees of both the offeror and the offeree company and the trustees of the offeree company's pension scheme must be informed about an offer. In addition, the offeree company's employee representatives and pension scheme trustees have the right to have a separate opinion on the effects of the offer on employment and pension schemes appended to the offeree board of directors' circular or published on a website.

U.S. shareholders may not be able to enforce civil liabilities against us.

We are incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, and our subsidiaries are incorporated in various jurisdictions, including foreign jurisdictions. A number of the officers and directors of each of our subsidiaries are not residents of the U.S., and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to affect service of process within the U.S. upon such persons or to enforce against them judgments obtained in U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. We have been advised by our English solicitors that there is doubt as to the enforceability in England in original actions, or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, of civil liabilities to the extent predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws.

Holders of ADSs may not have the same voting rights as holders of ordinary shares and may not receive voting materials in time to be able to exercise their right to vote.

Holders of ADSs are not able to exercise voting rights attaching to ordinary shares underlying our ADSs on an individual basis. Each holder of ADSs has appointed the depositary or its nominee as the holder's representative to exercise, pursuant to the instructions of the holder, the voting rights attaching to our ordinary shares underlying our ADSs. Holders of ADSs may not receive voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote, and it is possible that they, or persons who hold their ADSs through brokers, dealers or other third parties, will not have the opportunity to exercise a right to vote.

U.S. holders of ordinary shares, including ordinary shares held in the form of ADSs, may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation at ordinary income tax rates on undistributed earnings and profits.

There is a risk that we will be classified as a controlled foreign corporation, or CFC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we are classified as a CFC, any ADS holder or shareholder that is a U.S. person that owns directly, indirectly or by attribution, 10% or more of the voting power or value of our outstanding ordinary shares may be subject to U.S. income taxation at ordinary income tax rates on all or a portion of our undistributed earnings and profits attributable to "subpart F income" and net CFC tested income. Such 10% holder may also be taxable at ordinary income tax rates on any gain realized on a sale of ordinary shares or ADS, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits attributable to such shares. The CFC rules are complex and U.S. holders of the ordinary shares or ADSs are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the CFC rules to them in their particular circumstances.

General Risk Factors

Potential technological changes in our field of business create considerable uncertainty.

The pharmaceutical industry in which we operate is characterized by extensive research efforts and rapid technological progress. New developments in research are expected to continue at a rapid pace in both industry and academia. We cannot assure you that research and discoveries by others will not render some or all of our programs or product candidates uncompetitive or obsolete. Our business strategy is based in part upon new and unproven technologies to the development of therapeutics to improve cardiovascular health. We cannot assure you that unforeseen problems will not develop with these technologies or applications or that any commercially feasible products will ultimately be developed by us.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Negative economic conditions would likely have a negative effect on our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms.

While we may seek additional funding through public or private financings, we may not be able to obtain financing on acceptable terms, or at all. There can be no assurance that we will be able to access equity or credit markets in order to finance our current operations or expand development programs for VASCEPA, or that there will not be deterioration in financial markets and confidence in economies. We may also have to scale back or further restructure our operations. If we are unable to obtain additional funding when needed, we may be required to curtail or terminate some or all of our research or development programs or our commercialization strategies.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing shareholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights.

We may seek additional capital through a combination of private and public equity offerings, debt financings and collaboration, strategic and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a shareholder.

Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include burdensome covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds through collaboration, strategic alliance and licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, VASCEPA or product candidates beyond the rights we have already relinquished, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us.

Potential business combinations or other strategic transactions may disrupt our business or divert management's attention.

On a regular basis, we explore potential business combination transactions, including an acquisition of us by a third party, exclusive licenses of VASCEPA or other strategic transactions or collaborations with third parties. The consummation and performance of any such future transactions or collaborations will involve risks, such as:

- diversion of managerial resources from day-to-day operations;
- exposure to litigation from the counterparties to any such transaction, other third parties or our shareholders;
- misjudgment with respect to the value;
- higher than expected transaction costs; or
- an inability to successfully consummate any such transaction or collaboration.

As a result of these risks, we may not be able to achieve the expected benefits of any such transaction or collaboration or deliver the value thereof to our shareholders. If we are unsuccessful in consummating any such transaction or collaboration, we may be required to reevaluate our business only after we have incurred substantial expenses and devoted significant management time and resources.

We may seek to enter into additional collaborations, licenses and other strategic transactions and may not be successful in doing so, and even if we are, we may relinquish valuable rights and may not realize the benefits of such relationships.

We may seek to enter into additional collaborations, licenses and other strategic transactions for the development or commercialization of our product candidates, due to capital costs required to develop or commercialize and market the product candidate. In addition, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates, or we may have to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us, as part of any such arrangements, and such arrangements may restrict us from entering into additional agreements with other potential collaborators. We cannot be

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

certain that, following a collaboration, license or strategic transaction, we will achieve an economic benefit that justifies such transaction.

Even if we are successful in our efforts to establish such collaborations, licenses and other strategic transactions, the terms that we agree upon may not be favorable to us, and we may not be able to maintain such collaborations, licenses and other strategic transactions if, for example, the development or approval of a product candidate, such as VASCEPA, is delayed, the safety of a product candidate is questioned or the sales of an approved product candidate are unsatisfactory.

In addition, any collaborations, licenses or strategic transactions may be terminable by our strategic partners, and we may not be able to adequately protect our rights under these agreements. Furthermore, our strategic partners may negotiate for certain rights to control decisions regarding the development, commercialization and marketing of our product candidates and may not conduct those activities in the same manner as we do. Any termination of or delay in entering into such collaborations, licenses and other strategic transactions could delay the development and commercialization of our product candidates and reduce their competitiveness if they reach the market, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are currently operating in a period of economic uncertainty and capital markets disruption, which has been significantly impacted by geopolitical instability. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any negative impact on the global economy and capital markets resulting from these global economic conditions, particularly if such conditions are prolonged or worsen.

Economic uncertainty in various global markets, including the U.S., Europe, South America and the Middle East, caused by political instability and conflict, including Ukraine, Israel and the Gaza Strip, and Venezuela, changes in the majority party governing countries around the world, including the U.S., and economic challenges have led to market disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, credit and capital market instability and supply chain interruptions.

Although, to date, our business has not been materially impacted by these global economic and geopolitical conditions, it is impossible to predict the extent to which our operations will be impacted in the short and long term, or the ways in which such instability could impact our business and results of operations. The extent and duration of these market disruptions, whether as a result of the military conflicts, geopolitical tensions, inflation, market volatility or otherwise, are impossible to predict, but could be substantial. Any such disruptions may also magnify the impact of other risks described in this report.

Our business may be adversely affected by tariffs, trade sanctions or similar government actions.

The imposition and ongoing discussions regarding certain trade restrictions, sanctions and tariffs on goods exported from the U.S. or imported into the U.S., as well as retaliatory measures enacted in response to such actions and related market volatility, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In light of these events, there continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies. These developments have had, and may in the future have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity, lower product demand and restrict our access to potential partners, suppliers or other third parties we seek to do business with and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of such third parties, which in turn would negatively impact us. While we believe we have sufficient supply in the U.S. to address demand in the near-term, there can be no assurance that any changes to trade policies would not have a material adverse impact on our operations and financial results.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Group continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group and the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Environmental matters

The Group does not manufacture its own product, nor does it store finished goods. Refer to the Carbon Emission Report for further information. The Group leases all of its facilities and as such, it has a very minimal environmental impact. The Group complies with all laws and regulations, but as of this time it does not have a large environmental footprint.

Employee consultation

The Group operates a Framework for employee information and consultation which complies with the requirements of the information and Consultation of Employees Regulations 2004. As of 31 December 2025, the Group had 111 employees including our President & Chief Executive Officer. There have been no work stoppages and employee relations are good. The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group and the Company. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas. The employee share scheme has been running successfully since its inception and is open to all employees.

Diversity

Appointments within the Group are made on merit according to the balance of skills and experience offered by prospective candidates. Whilst acknowledging the benefits of diversity, individual appointments are made irrespective of personal characteristics such as race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, religion or age. A breakdown of the employment statistics as of 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Position	Male	Female	Total
Executive [1]	7	1	8
VP/Directors	29	22	51
Managers	11	24	35
Associates	4	5	9
Sales Professionals	5	3	8
Total Employees	56	55	111
Non-executive Directors	6	2	8

[1] Includes our President & Chief Executive Officer

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Social, community & human rights issues

The Group endeavors to impact positively on the communities in which it operates. The Group's employees demonstrate a positive attitude, dedication and creativity and are essential contributors to the organization's achievements. The Group's core values are formally defined to reflect its corporate culture, providing guidance in its approach to business and underscoring its commitment to customers and shareholders.

- Integrity - we are honest; we treat everyone with respect; we are accountable for our actions
- Operational excellence - we value efficient and effective execution across all levels of the organization with a focus on delivering value to our customers; we appreciate a bias for action
- Collaboration - we work together and support each other's efforts with the purpose to create value; we are empowered and resourceful and are encouraged to share ideas and learn from one another
- Commitment to quality - we seek to improve patient care through our actions and products; we insist on a culture of quality and continuous improvement; we continuously work at identifying strengths and weaknesses and act swiftly to align with corporate goals

The Group has a helpline in place, where complaints and misconduct can be reported anonymously. The Group has adopted a Code of Conduct and Human Rights Policy, a separate Modern Slavery Statement and also a Supplier Code of Conduct with a Human Rights Policy incorporated. These policies cover:

- Provision of a safe, clean working environment
- Ensuring employees are free from discrimination and coercion
- Not using child or forced labor
- Respecting the rights of privacy and protecting access and use of employee personal information

We also have an equal opportunities policy and an anti-harassment policy, both of which promote the right of every employee to be treated with dignity and respect and not to be harassed or bullied on any grounds.

S172 Statement

The following disclosure describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 and forms the directors' statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

Stakeholder	Overview	Issues and Factors	Engagement	Outcome
	Significance of the stakeholder to the business	*Issues and factors most important to the stakeholder*	*What was done in 2025*	*Results of actions taken*
Employees	We are committed to making Amarin a great place to work for our employees and we rely on their commitment to our core values and their ability to deliver on our strategic priorities	- Understanding the Company's strategic priorities and how his or her role impacts those priorities - Opportunities to meaningfully impact patients' lives and patient care - Opportunities to hear from and provide feedback to executive management - Ability to contribute to the long-term growth and value of the enterprise - Clear Enterprise Risk Management program in place	- Executed our new commercial and pricing and reimbursement strategy in Europe, tailored to each country, and focused on very high-risk patients.	- Maintained market leadership of IPE in the U.S. through our managed care and trade organization - Licensed VAZKEPA to Recordati for 59 countries, focused on Europe. - Support the transition to Recordati, including on approach to reapply for pricing and reimbursement in key countries, such as France and Germany.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

S172 Statement (continued)

Stakeholder	Overview	Issues and Factors	Engagement	Outcome
	Significance of the stakeholder to the business	*Issues and factors most important to the stakeholder*	*What was done in 2025*	*Results of actions taken*
Patients and customers	To provide quality and sustainability in our product and to ensure that we continue to meet the needs of our patients We sell VASCEPA principally to a limited number of major wholesalers, as well as selected regional wholesalers and specialty pharmacy providers, that in turn resell VASCEPA to retail pharmacies for subsequent resale to patients and healthcare providers	- Safety and efficacy of VASCEPA - Access to an uninterrupted supply of VASCEPA	- Ongoing efforts to communicate the benefits of VASCEPA, including the relative risk reduction of 25% to a high degree of statistical significance in first occurrence of major adverse cardiovascular events, to health care providers and patients (or potential patients) through continued publications and presence at conferences to grow the market internationally - Safe product profile - Actively monitoring adverse events reporting - Continually monitoring and analyzing cost effectiveness of VASCEPA	- Multiple third party analyses indicated that VASCEPA is cost effective - In June 2025, entered into an exclusive licensing and supply agreement with Recordati to commercialize in 59 countries, focused on Europe. The agreement is expected to increase the reach and promotion of VASCEPA in currently commercialized countries and through obtaining pricing and reimbursement in other countries.
Suppliers and partners	Suppliers of goods and services are critical to the effective operation of our strategic plan and providing products to our patients. Many of our business critical operations are managed by our suppliers with varied levels of start-up and ongoing support from us.	- Providing a collaborative environment where our partners can grow with us - Continually assess our needs and provide opportunities to suppliers accordingly - Receive timely deliveries and make timely payments for goods and services being provided	- Discussions with suppliers regarding any product or operational delays to ensure quick resolutions as well as assessing proactive measures to improve efficiency - Active discussions with suppliers on supply needs and/or projected supply needs - Active discussions with suppliers regarding product quality and manufacturing cost-effectiveness and avoiding interdependence on single sources and suppliers	- In 2025, working with our supply partners, we continued to review our contractual supplier purchase obligations and have taken steps to amend supplier agreements to align supply arrangements with current and future global market demand - In June 2025, entered into an exclusive licensing and supply agreement with Recordati to commercialize in 59 countries, focused on Europe.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

S172 Statement (continued)

Stakeholder	Overview	Issues and Factors	Engagement	Outcome
	Significance of the stakeholder to the business	*Issues and factors most important to the stakeholder*	*What was done in 2025*	*Results of actions taken*
Shareholder, Investors and Analysts	The Board is accountable to shareholders and acts in a way that will likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its investors. The Company works to ensure good communication with its investors.	- Growth of European revenue and pricing and reimbursement in key countries - Sustainability of U.S. revenue in a generic environment - Acceleration of revenue throughout the rest of the world, primarily Canada and China - Opportunity for dialogue with management on key matters such as performance	- Had regular one-on-one meetings with our top institutional investors. - Actively participate in investor conferences - Hold quarterly earnings calls, including a question and answer session - Engage in outreach activities with potential analysts to increase Company coverage	- Maintain icosapent ethyl market leadership in the U.S. - Obtained approval with our partners for the REDUCE-IT indication in South Korea and Singapore - In June 2025, entered into an exclusive licensing and supply agreement with Recordati to commercialize in 59 countries, focused on Europe. - Operating expense reductions of approximately $70 million expected to be achieved by 30 June 2026
Society	The Company endeavors to impact positively on the communities in which it operates, but also why fostering education and awareness about cardiovascular diseases and risks.	- The impact of our activities on the local area and environment, including the sustainability of the feedstock supply - Promotion and awareness of the health benefits of VASCEPA in an effort to lower cardiovascular risk - Priced product at a level deemed by third-party analysis to be cost effective	- Provided educational material on the safety and efficacy of VASCEPA - Sought out opportunities to participate in community and non-profit initiatives related to our business	- We do not expect and have not had any negative impact on the sustainability of feedstock - Donated and participated in American Heart Association walks within the community - Provide grants for independent medical education of doctors around the world and supporting awareness campaigns for the public.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

By order of the Board

/s/ Keith Horn

Keith Horn
Director

CARBON EMISSIONS REPORT

We have adapted our environmental reporting to reflect the requirements under Part 7 of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

We have adapted our environmental reporting to reflect the requirements under Part 7 of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013. We have used the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard methodology to identify our greenhouse gas inventory of Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (indirect) and Scope 3 (indirect) CO2.

The Company does not own any of its facilities or manufacturing plants and has no control over the operations of such facilities. The Company considered carbon emissions from business travel, leased cars, product transportation, employees commuting to offices, as well as purchased electricity and water in our United States and Europe offices.

We have identified the potential physical and transitional risks and opportunities presented by rising temperatures and climate change for our business and have also considered the scale of this risk to Amarin. Climate change is not a principal risk for the year ended 31 December 2025, but we have identified the climate transition as an emerging risk due to its intensifying importance to all stakeholders. We concluded that these risks do not have a material impact on the carrying value of any assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 as set out in further detail in note 1 to the financial statements.

The energy consumed resulting from the purchase of electricity during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 was 401,380 KWh and 404,452 KWh, respectively.

Assessment Parameters

Baseline year	FY 2013
Consolidation Approach	Operational control/Financial control
Boundary Control	All entities and all facilities owned or under control were included
Consistency with Financial Statements	No variation
Assessment methodology	Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1 (2006)

Intensity Ratio	Emissions per $m turnover			
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Source	**2025** (tCO2e)	**2025** (tCO2e/$m)	**2024** (tCO2e)	**2024** (tCO2e/$m)
Scope 1	261	1.22	256	1.12
Scope 2	257	1.20	259	1.13
Scope 3	528	2.47	813	3.56
Total	**1,045**	**4.89**	**1,329**	**5.81**

As a result of a change in the methodology applied to Amarin's Voluntary Sustainability Report, certain figures in the above table differ from those previously reported for 2024. The underlying data sources remain unchanged.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Directors

The Directors of the Company at 31 December 2025 or those who served at any time during the year then ended are listed below.

Executive
Mr. Aaron Berg, President and Chief Executive Officer

Non-executive
Ms. Patrice Bonfiglio
Dr. Paul Cohen
Mr. M. DiPaolo (resigned 13 May 2025)
Mr. Keith Horn
Dr. Odysseas Kostas
Mr. Oliver O'Connor
Mr. Louis Sterling III
Ms. Diane Sullivan
Mr. Michael Torok (joined 7 April 2025)

Directors' interests in shares of the Company

The beneficial interests in the ordinary shares of the Company at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 (or subsequent date of appointment) of the persons who were Directors of Amarin Corporation plc on 31 December 2025 were as follows:

	Ordinary shares		Share options/restricted stock units to acquire ordinary shares	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ms. P. Bonfiglio	8,020	—	—	230,082
Dr. P. Cohen	8,020	—	—	230,082
Mr. M. DiPaolo	8,020	—	—	230,082
Mr. K. Horn	8,020	—	—	230,082
Dr. O. Kostas	8,020	—	—	230,082
Mr. O. O'Connor	8,020	—	—	230,082
Mr. L. Sterling III	72,280	65,673	—	230,082
Ms. D. Sullivan	8,020	—	—	230,082
Mr. M. Torok	4,850,000	—	—	—
Mr. A. Berg (executive director)	1,614,280	805,380	2,500,000	5,534,000
Mr. J. Provoost (secretary)	—	—	663,878	—

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Election of Directors

At the 2024 Annual General Meeting, the shareholders approved a proposal to modify the Articles to amend the process for the re-election of the Company's directors. The previous Articles provided that, at every Annual General Meeting, one-third of the Directors at the time were required to retire from office (or, if the number of Directors at the time is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third were required to retire from office). The Directors elected at the Annual General Meeting would hold office until their successors were elected and qualified, unless they resigned or their seats became vacant due to death, removal, or other cause in accordance with the Articles. The new Articles, which were adopted on 18 April 2024, provide that, at every Annual General Meeting, all Directors will be required to retire and seek re-election on an annual basis at each future Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Code of Conduct

We believe that our Board and committees provide the necessary leadership, wisdom and experience that the Company needs in making sound business decisions. Our Code of Conduct helps clarify the operating standards and ethics that we expect of all of our officers, Directors and employees in making and implementing those decisions. Waivers of our Code of Conduct for the benefit of a Director or an executive officer may only be granted by the Board or, if permitted, a committee of the Board, and will be promptly disclosed on our website. Waivers of our Code of Conduct for the benefit of other employees may be made by our Compliance Officer, the Board or, if permitted, a committee of the Board. In furthering our commitment to these principles, we invite you to review our Code of Conduct and other corporate governance materials located on our website at *www.amarincorp.com*.

Indemnification of Directors

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined in section 234(2) of the Companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of the Directors, officers and the Secretary.

Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and subsidiaries and the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a basis which assumes that the Group and the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. On 13 December 2019 the FDA approved another indication and label expansion for VASCEPA based on the landmark results of our cardiovascular outcomes trial of VASCEPA, REDUCE-IT®, or Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with EPA – Intervention Trial. VASCEPA is the first and only branded drug approved by the FDA as an adjunct to maximally tolerated statin therapy for reducing persistent cardiovascular risk in select high risk patients. On 26 March 2021, the EC approved the marketing authorization application for VAZKEPA to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events in high-risk, statin-treated adult patients who have elevated triglycerides (≥150 mg/dL) and either established cardiovascular disease or diabetes and at least one additional cardiovascular risk factor. In June 2025, the Company entered into an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati related to the development and commercialization of VAZKEPA in 59 countries focused in Europe, or the Recordati Licensing Agreement. As a result, the Group's focus is on continuing to maintain IPE market leadership in the United States as well as supporting our partners to advance access and growing commercial operations throughout the rest of the world.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had cash and cash equivalents balances of approximately $134.9 million and short-term investments of $167.9 million. In addition, the Group has trade receivables of $126.8 million and inventory of $195.9 million. The Group's primary expenditures in the first half of 2025 were in Europe as a result of the launch of commercial operations for VAZKEPA in certain countries in Europe, including the United Kingdom and Spain, and preparing for launch in other countries throughout Europe. As part of entering into the Recordati Licensing Agreement, the Company also announced a global restructuring plan, the Global Restructuring Plan, which is estimated to incur between $37 - $40 million in costs. The primary expenditures in the second half of 2025 were to support our partners and our ongoing commitment to regulatory support and to the science of our global branded product.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

The Group and the Company expect as a result of these considerations, together with current planned expenditures, including purchase commitments, latest sales information, existing cash resources and forecast of future cashflows over the going concern assessment period which covered through to 3 April 2027, that the Group and the Company have sufficient cash and investments to enable it to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due through the assessment period.

Therefore, after making inquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period through to 3 April 2027. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Reporting currency

The reporting currency of the Company continues to be U.S. Dollars.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

Our sources of liquidity as of 31 December 2025 include cash and cash equivalents of $134.9 million and short-term investments of $167.9 million. In addition, we have trade receivables of $126.8 million and inventory of $195.9 million. Our projected uses of cash include to support our partners and our ongoing commitment to regulatory support and to the science of our global branded product to drive further access in additional geographies and growth within currently launched countries, as well as initiatives in the United States to maintain IPE market leadership. Our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are reflected in the Consolidated cash flow statement. We believe that our cash balance at 31 December 2025 will be sufficient to fund our projected operations at least through 3 April 2027.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by third parties to financial instruments. The Group does not expect any third parties to fail to meet their obligations given the policy of selecting only parties with high credit ratings, and minimizing its exposure to any one institution.

Future developments

The Directors aim to maintain IPE market leadership and profitability through the commercialization of branded VASCEPA in the United States, as well as to support access and revenue generation through our partnerships in other parts of the world, including in Europe.

Post balance sheet events

See Note 31 to the financial statements for details of post balance sheet events.

Dividends

Amarin has never paid dividends on its shares and does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Share Repurchase Program

On 10 January 2024, we announced plans to initiate a share repurchase program to purchase up to $50.0 million of the Company's Ordinary Shares held in the form of ADSs. We received shareholder and UK High Court approval of the share repurchase plan in April and May 2024, respectively. The Company has not commenced any share repurchases to date, but we will continue to monitor business and market conditions.

Research and development activities

The Group has a programme of expenditure on research and development activities. Research and development costs are written off as they are incurred and are included within operating expenses. The Group does not have development costs that qualify for capitalisation under IFRS. Research and development costs include staff costs, professional and contractor fees, materials and external services.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board

/s/ Keith Horn

Keith Horn
Director

Amarin Corporation plc

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

CHAIRWOMAN OF THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Dear Shareholder,

I am pleased to present the Amarin Corporation plc Directors' Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. This report has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 8 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the Companies Act 2006.

Overall remuneration framework

Our philosophy in setting compensation policies for executive officers has two fundamental objectives: (1) to attract and retain a highly skilled team of executives and (2) to align our executives' interests with those of our shareholders by rewarding short-term and long-term performance and tying compensation to increases in shareholder value. The Remuneration Committee believes that executive compensation should be directly linked both to continuous improvements in corporate performance ("pay for performance") and accomplishments that are expected to increase shareholder value. In furtherance of this goal, the Remuneration Committee has adhered to the following guidelines as a foundation for decisions that affect the levels of compensation:

- provide a competitive total compensation package that enables the Company to attract and retain highly qualified executives with the skills and experience required for the achievement of business goals;
- align compensation elements with the Company's annual goals and long-term business strategies and objectives;
- promote the achievement of key strategic and financial performance measures by linking short-term and long-term cash and equity incentives to the achievement of measurable corporate and individual performance goals; and
- align executives' incentives with the creation of shareholder value.

The Remuneration Committee has historically compensated executive officers with three compensation components: base salary, annual and short-term incentive bonuses and long-term equity-based compensation. The Remuneration Committee believes that cash compensation in the form of a base salary and incentive bonuses provides our executives with short-term rewards for success in operations, and that long-term compensation through equity awards aligns the objectives of management with those of our shareholders with respect to long-term performance and success.

Annual bonus incentive

Pay-out for the annual bonus incentive to our executive officers was based on achievement of 107.75% of the Company's pre-defined corporate goals for 2025. The Strategic Report gives details of the Company's performance in 2025, including:

In 2025, Amarin executed an exclusive license and supply agreement with Recordati S.p.A. to commercialize VAZKEPA® in 59 countries, focused in Europe. The Recordati agreement and subsequent organizational restructuring represented a material value-creating milestone for the Company by fundamentally restructuring its European operating model, improving capital efficiency and strengthening its financial profile, while preserving meaningful participation in future international growth. This transaction resulted in the Company being fully partnered in all markets outside of the United States.

Under the terms of the Recordati agreement, Amarin received $25 million in upfront cash, is eligible to receive up to $150 million in contingent milestone payments tied to predefined annual sales thresholds, and will receive supply-based revenues, including royalties, on product sold by Recordati. Recordati is solely responsible for commercializing VAZKEPA in the licensed territory. The transaction enabled Amarin to transition European commercialization to a scaled regional partner with established infrastructure and market access capabilities, while significantly reducing operating complexity and costs.

In connection with the Recordati agreement and related restructuring plan, Amarin expects to reduce operating costs by approximately $70 million in annually, primarily driven by the streamlining of European commercial operations and transitioning to a partner-enabled international model. These actions accelerated progress toward improved operating leverage and enhanced the Company's path toward sustained cash flow penetration.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

In the U.S., a significant portion of our revenue continues to be generated from our U.S. commercial activities. Amarin continued to sustain market leadership across all available IPE products, maintaining all major managed care exclusives throughout 2025.

Throughout the Rest of World, Amarin's partners realized increased year-over-year demand in all markets in which they have launched. In addition, regulatory approval was secured in South Korea and Singapore.

In view of the Group's overall performance against its goals during the period, I am satisfied that the level of annual performance bonus achieved is appropriate.

Equity compensation

In considering annual equity awards for our executive officers in 2025, our Remuneration Committee aimed to grant equity at a level targeted at the 50th percentile of the Company's peer group. Equity awards in 2025 were comprised of a mix of time-based stock options (vesting over an eighteen month period) and time-based restricted stock unit awards (vesting over an eighteen month period). Equity awards in 2025 were granted with a view towards both retaining and incentivizing our executives in future periods.

In 2025, after allotment proposal failed to receive sufficient shareholder votes to be passed at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, the Remuneration Committee and the Board evaluated alternatives to the customary mix of cash retainers and equity compensation arrangements for the non-employee members of the Board. The evaluation resulted in a revised compensation arrangement wherein, in addition to the customary cash retainer, the non-employee directors will receive supplemental cash compensation, in lieu of equity, at an amount equal to previously approved equity value.

Changes to director remuneration in 2025 and 2026

Effective 1 February 2025, the base salary of Mr. Berg increased to $728,000. Base salary is targeted near the 50th percentile for CEOs within our peer group.

In January 2025, the Remuneration Committee worked with Pearl Meyer to update the peer group for 2025. In light of the new peer group, no changes were made to the non-employee director compensation program. Details of the non-executive director compensation arrangements are included within the disclosures of the remuneration policy for non-executive directors beginning on page 65 of this report.

We continue to be committed to open disclosure of the Company's remuneration practices and hope to receive your support at this year's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

/s/ Diane Sullivan

Diane Sullivan
Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

The Companies Act 2006 requires the Company's auditor to report to the Company's members on certain parts of the Directors' Remuneration Report and to state whether in their opinion those parts of the report have been properly prepared in accordance with the Accounting Regulations under the Companies Act 2006. The report has therefore been divided into separate sections for audited and unaudited information.

UNAUDITED INFORMATION

Remuneration Committee

The Company has established a Remuneration Committee. The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are available upon request.

The members of the Remuneration Committee are Ms. Diane Sullivan (Chairwoman), Ms. Patrice Bonfiglio, Mr. Keith Horn and Mr. Michael Torok. None of the members of the Remuneration Committee have any personal financial interest (other than as shareholders), conflicts of interest arising from cross-directorships, or day-to-day involvement in running the business.

The Remuneration Committee determines the individual remuneration packages of each executive director and other members of the executive committee. No director plays a part in any discussion about his or her own remuneration.

Directors' remuneration policy report

The tables below summarize the remuneration policy, by component, for executive and non-executive directors. The Company's policy on remuneration is to attract, retain and incentivize highly qualified executives, recognizing that they are key to the success of the business, and to align our directors' and senior management's interests with those of our shareholders by rewarding short-term and long-term performance and tying compensation to increases in shareholder value.

Consistent with this policy, the Company's benefit packages awarded to directors and senior management are intended to be competitive and comprise a mix of remuneration (historically consisting of base salary, annual cash incentive bonus and equity-based compensation) with the goals listed below, while not detracting from the goals of good corporate governance:

- provide a competitive total compensation package that enables the Company to attract and retain highly qualified directors and senior management with the skills and experience required for the achievement of business goals;
- align compensation elements with the Company's annual goals and long-term business strategies and objectives;
- promote the achievement of key strategic and financial performance measures by linking short-term and long-term cash and equity incentives to the achievement of measurable corporate and individual performance goals; and
- align the incentives of directors and senior management with the creation of shareholder value.

The Company's American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, or Nasdaq, and the Company is therefore subject to Nasdaq corporate governance rules.

The Company's peer group with respect to staffing lies within the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Subject to changes in the industry and to competitive and other pressures, the Company will generally align its rates of remuneration with this sector, both in terms of overall packages and the division between basic and performance-related elements. However, it is recognized that such competition is only one of a number of factors to be taken into account.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Long-term incentives are provided to directors and senior management in the form of executive share options and, additionally, in the case of executive directors and senior management, by the granting of end-of-year cash bonuses that are specifically designed to reward executives for overall corporate performance as well as individual performance in a given year. Share options are granted to directors and senior management to aid in their retention, to motivate them to assist with the achievement of corporate objectives and to align their interests with those of our shareholders by creating a return tied to the performance of our stock price. It is the intention of the Board to grant share options to executive directors and senior management in the furtherance of these objectives and to reward performance. Additionally, the Board may award options from time to time to non-executive directors as is relatively standard practice in the United States.

Share options are currently granted to directors and senior management pursuant to the Amarin Corporation plc 2020 Stock Incentive Plan approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting on 13 July 2020 (the "2020 Plan"). The maximum number of the Company's ordinary shares of £0.50 each or any ADSs, as the case may be (the "Shares"), to be issued under the 2020 Plan shall not exceed the sum of (i) 20,000,000 shares and (ii) the number of Shares that remained available for grants under the Amarin Corporation plc 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, (the "2011 Plan") as of 13 July 2020. The Remuneration Committee may grant options to eligible persons. In determining which eligible persons may receive an award of options and become participants in the 2020 Plan, as well as the terms of any option award, the Remuneration Committee may take into account the nature of the services rendered to the Company by the eligible persons, their present and potential contributions to our success or such other factors as the Remuneration Committee, at its discretion, shall deem relevant.

In the event that a director resigns, then under the 2020 Plan, the director's unvested options lapse, and vested but unexercised options will lapse 12 months following the date of such resignation. Upon the initial appointment or re-election to the Board, non-executive directors will be eligible to receive equity awards split equally in value between options and restricted stock units. In addition, for so long as the non-executive director remains on the Board, on an annual basis the non-executive director will be eligible to receive an additional equity award, such award to be made each year immediately after the company's Annual General Meeting of shareholders. See [pages 65 to 67] for further discussion on the non-executive director compensation program.

The Remuneration Committee has the delegated authority of the Board to vary the remuneration of executive directors and senior management to include the award of end-of-year bonuses and grant of options. The Remuneration Committee awards performance-based cash bonuses based in part on the Company's achievement of corporate goals. In addition, the Remuneration Committee considers the individual performance of the Company's executive directors and senior management and the level of each such individual's accountability, scope of responsibilities and impact on the Company's performance during the course of the year as well as corporate achievement beyond established goals. The Remuneration Committee also considers its own understanding of what executives with similar functions at similarly situated companies typically receive for performance-based cash compensation so as to ensure that the Company's executive directors and senior management are properly remunerated.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Remuneration policy – executive directors

The following policy applies to the Company's sole executive director, the President and Chief Executive Officer.

Component of remuneration package – purpose and link to strategy	**Operation**	**Opportunity**	**Performance Measures**
Basic salary			
Our Remuneration Committee aims to set executives' base salaries, in the aggregate, at levels near the 50th percentile of salaries of executives with similar roles at the Company's peer group. The Remuneration Committee believes it is important to provide adequate fixed compensation to our executive officers working in a highly volatile and competitive industry.	Salaries are reviewed annually and fixed for 12 months from 1 February. Salaries are paid semi-monthly (for U.S. employees) and monthly (for Europe employees) in arrears, in cash.	Adjustments to base salary are considered annually in light of each executive officer's individual performance, the Company's performance and compensation levels at peer companies in our industry, as well as changes in job responsibilities or promotion. Effective 1 February 2025, Mr. Berg's annual base salary increased to $728,000.	Not applicable.
Annual bonus incentive			
The Company provides executive officers with performance-based cash bonuses, which are specifically designed to reward executives for overall corporate performance as well as individual performance in a given year.	Payable in cash on an annual basis at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee.	The bonus potential for Mr. Berg is based on a target of 75% of base salary, with incentive outcomes determined 100% on corporate performance.	As a result of the Recordati Licensing Agreement, the Board and Remuneration Committee a mid-year scorecard realignment. First half 2025 corporate goals relate primarily to financial performance (45%), business development (25%), commercial (15%), people & culture (8%) and science (7%). Second half 2025 corporate goal relate primarily to financial performance (55%), business development (20%), people & culture (15%), commercial (5%) and science (5%), with percentages reflecting the relative weighting of the bonus to the performance measures.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Component of remuneration package – purpose and link to strategy	Operation	Opportunity	Performance Measures
Pensions			
Executive officers are eligible to receive company match on their 401(k) or country-specific equivalent contributions based on the company's defined contribution plan, on the same basis as other employees, subject to applicable law.	Executive officers receive company match beginning the first day of the month following 60 days from hire.	The value of the company match awarded to executive officers is dependent on the individual's salary and personal contribution amount. Company match is calculated at 50% of the employee's contribution, up to 4% of their base salary subject to statutory annual limits.	Not applicable.
Equity compensation			
Executive officers are eligible to receive equity compensation in the form of stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs) and performance-based restricted stock units (PSUs). The Remuneration Committee grants stock options, RSUs and PSUs to executive officers to aid in their retention, to motivate them to assist with the achievement of both near-term and long-term corporate objectives and to align their interests with those of our shareholders by creating a return tied to the performance of our stock price.	Awards are granted at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee based on individual performance and contributions.	All share options will be awarded at fair market value and calculated based on the closing market price on the grant date. All RSUs and PSUs will be awarded at zero cost and valued based on the fair market value (closing market price) as of the date of vesting.	Each award grant has pre-specified time-based and/or performance vesting criteria.
Employee benefits			
Executive officers are eligible to participate in all of our employee benefit plans, including medical, dental, group life, disability and accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in each case on the same basis as other employees, subject to applicable law.	Executive officers receive private health insurance from the date of appointment.	The value of the private health insurance awarded to executive officers is dependent on the individual's circumstances.	Not applicable.

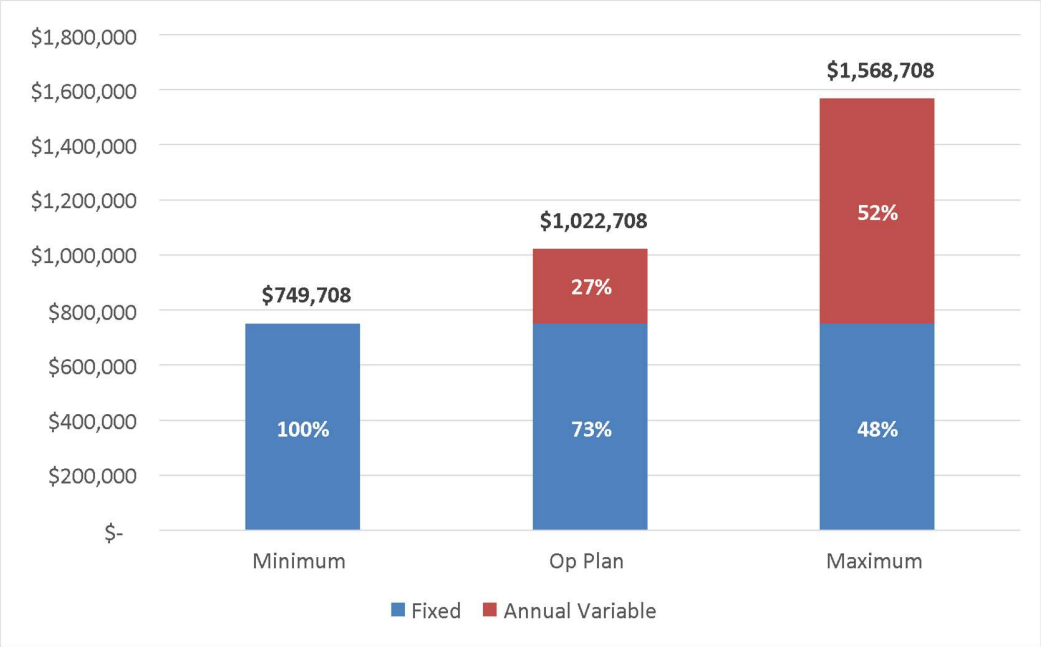
Information in respect of performance measures or targets, in the opinion of the directors, is commercially sensitive in respect of the Company.

Such details will be reported upon achievement of the performance criteria.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Illustrations of application of remuneration policy

The chart below provides an indication of the expected remuneration for executive directors (i.e., Chief Executive Officer) and at three level scenarios: Minimum, Plan and Maximum.



In developing the scenarios, the following assumptions have been made:

- Minimum: Fixed elements of remuneration comprise basic salary, benefits, and pension-related benefits. CEO's salary is the last known salary. Benefits and pension-related benefits are measured as set forth on the single total figure of remuneration table.
- On Plan: Fixed elements of remuneration are as for the minimum scenario. The annual variable element pays out at 50% of the annual bonus target.
- Maximum: Fixed elements of remuneration are as for the minimum scenario. The annual variable element pays out at 150% of the annual bonus target.

Corporate Goals:

The following represent the Company's first and second half 2025 corporate goals. The related percentages assigned represent the percentage allocated to each set of functional goals, the total of which comprises 100% of the corporate goals. The goals may be determined to have been achieved on a graded basis at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee based on partial achievement of the functional goals.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

First-Half 2025 Corporate Scorecard				
Corporate Goal Category	*Weight*	*Key Objectives & Achievement Highlights*	*Achievement (% of Target)*	*Weighted Contribution*
Financial Performance	45%	Achieved certain financial targets around U.S. and EU revenue, operating expenses and cash in line with the 2025 operating plan.	123.3%	55.5%
Business Development	25%	Advanced strategic business development initiatives resulting in the European exclusive licensing agreement.	100.0%	25.0%
Commercial	15%	Maintained U.S. market access and exclusivity, as well as IPE market leadership. Expanded European reimbursement, including in Austria, with meaningful progress in additional markets.	100.0%	15.0%
People & Culture	8%	Maintained low voluntary turnover; advanced enterprise risk management and cybersecurity initiatives; continued employee engagement and leadership development.	100.0%	8.0%
Science	7%	Exceeded targets for medical data generation, publications, CME activity, and regulatory progress, including accelerated CVRR filings in Rest of World markets.	135.7%	9.5%
	100%	**Total First-Half Achievement**		**113.0%**

Second-Half 2025 Corporate Scorecard				
Corporate Goal Category	*Weight*	*Key Objectives & Achievement Highlights*	*Achievement (% of Target)*	*Weighted Contribution*
Financial Performance	55%	Achieved certain financial targets around revenue, expenses and cash in line with 2025 operating plan.	101.8%	56.0%
Business Development	20%	Successfully executed the transition of commercial operations to Recordati, achieving all contractual and operational milestones on schedule.	75.0%	15.0%
People & Culture	15%	Effectively managed workplace transitions and restructuring activities, including transferring personnel to Recordati.	120.0%	18.0%
Commercial	5%	Maintained U.S. market access and exclusivity, including regaining exclusive status with a large PBM.	150.0%	7.5%
Science	5%	Continued advancement of IP and regulatory filings to support our partners and the global VASCEPA franchise	120.0%	6.0%
	100%	**Total Second-Half Achievement**		**102.5%**

Based on performance across both periods, the Board and the Remuneration Committee approved an overall corporate performance factor of 107.75% for annual incentive purposes for 2025.

Approach to recruitment remuneration – executive directors

The ongoing remuneration package for a newly recruited executive director is determined by the Remuneration Committee using the policy set out above. To facilitate recruitment, the Remuneration Committee may also make one-off awards to a newly recruited external executive director in the form of a sign-on bonus or to reimburse relocation expenses. Such awards are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Loss of office – executive directors

On 28 January 2021, the Company approved an Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan, pursuant to which the Company's U.S., Irish and Swiss officers with a title of vice president and higher, including Mr. Berg, are eligible for certain severance benefits as participants under the Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan. As of 31 December 2025, in the event of a termination of Mr. Berg's employment by the Company without cause or by him for good reason, in each case, during the twenty-four (24) month period following a change of control and subject to the execution and effectiveness of a separation agreement including, among other things, a general release of claims in favor of the Company, Mr. Berg would have been entitled to a lump sum cash payment equal to 3.3 times his base salary and continuation of group health plan benefits for up to eighteen (18) months. As of 31 December 2025, absent a change of control, in the event that Mr. Berg's employment is terminated by the Company without cause by him for good reason, and subject to the execution and effectiveness of a separation agreement, Mr. Berg would have been entitled to continuation of his base salary for eighteen (18) months, a lump sum cash payment in an amount equal to 0.975 times his base salary; continuation of group health plan benefits for up to eighteen (18) months. The Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan also provides that if Mr. Berg was party to any pre-existing severance arrangements that were in effect as of the effective date of the plan which contain a more favorable definition of a defined term in the Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan or provides for more favorable terms or provisions than provided under the Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan (including, without limitation, with respect to compensation, benefits or equity-related rights), then the more favorable definition, term or provision, or relevant combination thereof, shall be applicable; provided, however, that in no event shall there be duplication of payments or benefits under the Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan and the pre-existing severance arrangements.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Remuneration policy – non-executive directors

Component	Purpose and link to strategy	Operation
Fees	The annual retainer fees are commensurate with the time each director is expected to spend on the Company's affairs and with the responsibility assumed as director of a listed Company. The fee amounts are intended to approximate the 50th percentile of non-executive director compensation within the Company's peer group.	The remuneration of non-executive directors is set annually by the Board having taken advice on appropriate levels. The current level of fees, which are reviewed annually, are detailed below. Non-executive directors are also reimbursed for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board and committee meetings.
Additional fees payable for duties	The additional fees payable to the Chairman and members of the Board committees reflect the additional time commitment in preparing and attending meetings and in relation to the Chairmen of the Board committees, outside these meetings.	
Equity compensation	Equity incentive awards are granted to new and continuing directors as described below.	All share options will be awarded at fair market value and calculated based on the closing market price on the grant date.

Retirement and re-election of directors

The Company's previous Articles of Association provide that, at every Annual General Meeting, at least one-third of the directors at the time were required to retire from office (or, if the number of directors at the time is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third were required to retire from office). The directors elected at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders would hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, unless they resigned or their seats became vacant due to death, removal, or other cause in accordance with the Articles. At the 2023 Annual General Meeting, the shareholders approved a proposal to modify the Articles to amend the process for the re-election of the Company's directors so that every director must retire from office and seek re-election at the Annual General Meeting. The new Articles were adopted on 18 April 2024 and reflect this proposal.

On 25 March 2025, Mr. DiPaolo notified the Company that he would not stand for re-election at the Annual General Meeting held in 2025. On 7 April 2025, Mr. Torok was appointed to the Board of Directors and subsequently re-elected at the Annual General Meeting held in 2025.

The Company is not currently a party to a service contract with any of its non-executive directors. Current non-executive directors are paid under the Company's non-executive director compensation policy, which is summarized below.

Statement of consideration of employment conditions elsewhere in the group

The Company has not formally consulted with employees when drawing up the directors' remuneration policy. However, the Company considers any informal feedback received via employee staff surveys or other channels.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Statement of consideration of shareholders' views

The Remuneration Committee takes very seriously the views of shareholders when making changes to executive remuneration arrangements. The Remuneration Committee notes the high historic level of approval from shareholders for the Directors' Remuneration Report and thanks shareholders for their continuing support.

The Remuneration Committee welcomes shareholders' views on the executive remuneration package. The Remuneration Committee continues to challenge whether the executive remuneration arrangements align with the group's strategy, and to respond to best practice and any concerns or views expressed by our institutional investors.

Non-executive director compensation

The levels of fees payable in 2025 and 2026 are as follows:

	Retainer and Meeting Fees
Annual Board Retainer Fee:	
Non-Executive Chairman	$95,000
All other non-executive directors	$62,500
Annual Chairman Retainer Fees:	
Audit Committee Chairman	$25,000
Remuneration Committee Chairman	$20,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chairman	$11,000
Annual Committee Member Retainer Fees:	
Audit Committee	$12,000
Remuneration Committee	$10,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	$5,000

Upon recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, the Board approved an amended non-executive director compensation program effective 10 December 2012, as amended on 20 May 2013, 11 March 2014, 31 January 2019, 31 January 2020, 31 May 2023 and 30 January 2024. The amended non-executive director compensation program is intended to approximate the 50th percentile of non-executive director compensation within the Company's peer group. The annual retainers are paid in equal instalments made in arrears within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, or upon the earlier resignation or removal of the non-executive director. Amounts owing to non-executive directors as annual retainers shall be annualized, meaning that for non-executive directors who join the Board during the calendar year, such amounts shall be on a pro rata basis depending on the number of calendar days served by such director.

Non-executive directors shall be given an annual election option, which option is to be exercised within ten calendar days of the end of each quarter of receiving their annual retainers in the form of either (i) cash or (ii) unregistered non-ADR ordinary shares, with any such issuances to be priced at the greater of (i) the closing price of the Company's ADSs on Nasdaq on the date which is ten calendar days after the end of each quarter or (ii) £0.50 per ordinary share (i.e., par value).

Under the policy, any new directors will receive an equity award with a grant date fair value of $262,500 with the same 75%/25% split but with options vesting one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and vesting in equal quarterly installments for the two years thereafter, and restricted stock units vesting annually over three years (and without deferred settlement). In addition, for so long as the non-employee director remains on the Board, he or she will receive an equity award with a grant date fair value of $175,000 with the same 75%/25% split, but with options vesting one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and vesting in equal quarterly installments for the two years thereafter, and restricted stock units vesting annually over three years (and without deferred settlement). Under the policy, the non-executive chairman of the Board is no longer eligible to receive an additional annual equity award.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in lieu of the annual equity award that would have been granted on the date of the Company's 2025 Annual General Meeting but for the Company's shareholders' failure to approve a waiver of the pre-emption

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

disapplication that would have allowed for such grants to occur in the ordinary course, each new and continuing non-employee director will receive an annual restricted cash award of $175,000, vesting and payable on the date of the Company's 2026 Annual General Meeting, subject to the continued service of such director until such date.

Annual report on remuneration

Single total figure of remuneration table (Audited)

2025

	Basic salary and fees (1)	All taxable benefits (2)	Annual performance-related remuneration (3)	Long-term performance-related remuneration (4)(5)	Pension-related benefits (6)	Total	Total Fixed Remuneration (7)	Total Variable Remuneration (8)
Executive directors								
Mr. A. Berg	$ 725,667	14,708	920,626	1,297,693	$ 7,000	$ 2,965,694	$ 747,375	2,218,319
Subtotal	**725,667**	14,708	**920,626**	**1,297,693**	**7,000**	**2,965,694**	**747,375**	**2,218,319**
Non-executive directors								
Ms. P. Bonfiglio	63,089	—	—	—	—	63,089	63,089	—
Dr. P. Cohen	54,711	—	—	—	—	54,711	54,711	—
Mr. M. DiPaolo	21,435	—	—	—	—	21,435	21,435	—
Mr. K. Horn	71,903	—	—	—	—	71,903	71,903	—
Dr. O. Kostas	73,577	—	—	—	—	73,577	73,577	—
Mr. O. O'Connor	32,883	—	—	—	—	32,883	32,883	—
Mr. L. Sterling III	67,532	—	—	—	—	67,532	67,532	—
Ms. D. Sullivan	68,842	—	—	—	—	68,842	68,842	—
Mr. M. Torok	31,189	—	—	—	—	31,189	31,189	—
Subtotal	**485,161**	—	—	—	—	**485,161**	**485,161**	—
Total	**$ 1,210,828**	**$ 14,708**	**$ 920,626**	**$ 1,297,693**	**$ 7,000**	**$ 3,450,855**	**$ 1,232,536**	**$ 2,218,319**

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

2024

	Basic salary and fees (1)	All taxable benefits (2)	Annual performance-related remuneration (3)	Long-term performance-related remuneration (4)(5)	Pension-related benefits (6)	Total	Total Fixed Remuneration (7)	Total Variable Remuneration (8)
Executive directors								
Mr. A. Berg	$ 662,602	14,309	453,226	192,509	$ 6,900	$ 1,329,546	$ 683,811	$ 645,735
Mr. P. Holt	292,950	3,062	—	—	6,588	302,600	$ 302,600	$ 0
Subtotal	**955,552**	**17,371**	**453,226**	**192,509**	**13,488**	**1,632,146**	**986,411**	**645,735**
Non-executive directors								
Ms. P. Bonfiglio	57,663	—	—	—	—	57,663	57,663	—
Dr. P. Cohen	51,790	—	—	—	—	51,790	51,790	—
Mr. M. DiPaolo	49,505	—	—	—	—	49,505	49,505	—
Mr. K. Horn	63,055	—	—	—	—	63,055	63,055	—
Dr. O. Kostas	65,096	—	—	—	—	65,096	65,096	—
Mr. O. O'Connor	33,183	—	—	—	—	33,183	33,183	—
Mr. L. Sterling III	58,803	—	—	—	—	58,803	58,803	—
Ms. D. Sullivan	62,458	—	—	—	—	62,458	62,458	—
Subtotal	**441,553**	—	—	—	—	**441,553**	**441,553**	—
Total	**$ 1,397,105**	**$ 17,371**	**$ 453,226**	**$ 192,509**	**$ 13,488**	**$ 2,073,699**	**$ 1,427,964**	**$ 645,735**

(1) In 2024, basic salary and fees for Mr. Berg represent that which was earned while serving as the EVP, US President and his appointment to CEO as of 4 June 2024 and Mr. Holt represents that which was earned through 4 June 2024 (CEO resignation date).

(2) Taxable benefits for executive directors consist of payments made for participation in the Company's employee benefit plans, including medical, dental, group life, disability accidental death and dismemberment insurance. In 2024, for Mr. Berg represents that which was earned while serving as the EVP, US President and his appointment to CEO as of 4 June 2024 and Mr. Holt represents that which was earned through 4 June 2024 (CEO resignation date).

(3) For 2025 and 2024, the annual performance-related remuneration represents the bonus earned under the Management Incentive Compensation Plan. For Mr. Berg, the 2025 annual performance-related remuneration is 75% of base salary and based 100% on corporate performance. In 2025, Mr. Berg also received a cash payment of $142,326 under a 2023 cash retention program plus a one-time cash award of $190,000 upon the closing of the Recordati licensing agreement. In 2024, Mr. Berg's annual performance-related remuneration was at the sole discretion of the Remuneration Committee. Mr. Holt did not receive an annual bonus as a result of his separation from the Company on 4 June 2024.

(4) In 2025 and 2024, the long-term performance-related remuneration represents stock options and restricted stock units that vested during the respective years upon completion of service requirements. For Mr. Berg this also includes achievement of applicable pre-define share prices, valued based on a Monte Carlo simulation. For Mr. Holt this also includes achievement of applicable pre-define share prices, valued based on a Monte Carlo simulation, which has subsequently been forfeited as a result of his separation from the Company on 4 June 2024..

(5) In 2024, for Mr. Berg, includes restricted stock units granted in 2021 which vested in 2024 upon achievement of a certain percentage of U.S. IPE market share and 51,500 restricted stock units granted in 2023 which vested in 2024 upon achievement of pre-defined cash levels.

(6) Pension-related benefits represent the Company's match obligations related to the defined contribution plan.

(7) Total fixed remuneration comprises basic salary and fees, all taxable benefits, and pension-related benefits.

(8) Total variable remuneration comprises annual performance-related remuneration and long-term performance-related remuneration.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Analysis of taxable benefits received (Audited)

Executive directors are eligible to participate in all of our employee benefit plans, including medical, dental, group life, disability and accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in each case on the same basis as other employees, subject to applicable law.

Pension entitlements (Audited)

The Company makes available a defined contribution retirement plan for its U.S. employees including executive directors. The Company made $7,000 in pension-related payments to Mr. Berg in 2025. The Company made $6,588 and $6,900 in pension-related payments to Mr. Holt and Mr. Berg, respectively, in 2024.

Variable performance-related awards made in 2025 (Audited)

Award – type of interest and basis of award	**Performance period end**	**Amount at face value**
Annual Bonus Incentive		
Type of interest Cash *Basis of award* The bonus is payable at the discretion of the Board. *Performance measures and targets* In reviewing the Company's performance against the pre-specified corporate goals set by the Remuneration Committee as described on page 62, the Remuneration Committee determined for the first half: (i) that the financial goals were achieved at the 123.3% level for a weighted score of 55.5%; (ii) the commercial goals were achieved at the 100% level for a weighted score of 15%; (iii) business development goals were achieved at the 100% level for a weighted score of 25% (iv) the science goals were achieved at the 135.7% level for a weighted score of 9.5%; and (iv) the people and culture goals were achieved at the 100% level for weighted score of 8%. The Remuneration Committee determined for the second half: (i) that the financial goals were achieved at the 101.8% level for a weighted score of 60%; (ii) the commercial goals were achieved at the 150% level for a weighted score of 5%; (iii) business development goals were achieved at the 150% level for a weighted score of 20% (iv) the science goals were achieved at the 120% level for a weighted score of 2.5%; and (iv) the people and culture goals were achieved at the 120% level for weighted score of 15%. In total, the Remuneration Committee determined that these pre-defined corporate goals were achieved at the 107.75% level for 2025.	31 December 2025	Mr. Berg's bonus is 75% of base salary based 100% on corporate performance for $588,300 for 2025.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Award – type of interest and basis of award	Performance period end	Amount at face value
Share Options		
Type of interest Restricted stock units (RSUs) *Basis of award* The RSUs, granted to Mr. Berg, vest subject to achievement of service requirements. *Type of interest* Stock Options *Basis of award* The stock options, granted to Mr. Berg, vest subject to achievement of the below described market measures and service requirements *Performance measures and targets* The performance measures and targets were established in 2024 when these stock options were granted. Mr. Berg's compensation with maximizing shareholder value, Mr. Berg was granted a performance-based stock option to purchase 5,000,000 shares, which is only earned if we achieve share price hurdles ranging from $1.25 to $10.00. Any earned option shares are subject to five months of further time-based vesting once a share price hurdle has been achieved. For each share price hurdle to be achieved, the volume weighted average price of the shares over a 60 calendar-day period must equal or exceed the applicable share price hurdle	N/A	The performance measures for Mr. Berg's performance based options were not met as of 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Directors' interest in shares (Audited)

The directors serving at 31 December 2025 and their interest in the share capital of the Company (all beneficially held, other than with respect to options to acquire the ordinary shares) are as follows:

	At 31 December 2025 or earlier date of retirement Ordinary Shares	At 31 December 2024 or subsequent date of appointment Ordinary Shares
Ms. P. Bonfiglio	8,020	—
Dr. P. Cohen	8,020	—
Mr. M. DiPaolo	8,020	—
Mr. K. Horn	8,020	—
Dr. O. Kostas	8,020	—
Mr. O. O'Connor	8,020	—
Mr. L. Sterling III	72,280	65,673
Ms. D. Sullivan	8,020	—
Mr. Torok	4,850,000	—
Mr. A. Berg (executive director)	1,614,280	805,380

None of the interests in ordinary shares were subject to performance measures.

Share options and restricted/deferred stock units granted (Audited)

Ordinary Share stock options and restricted/deferred stock units granted to directors in 2025 were as follows:

	Share Options	Restricted/Deferred Stock Units
Ms. P. Bonfiglio	—	—
Dr. P. Cohen	—	—
Mr. M. DiPaolo	—	—
Mr. K. Horn	—	—
Dr. O. Kostas	—	—
Mr. O. O'Connor	—	—
Mr. L. Sterling III	—	—
Ms. D. Sullivan	—	—
Mr. M. Torok	—	—
Mr. A. Berg (executive director)(1)	750,000	1,750,000
Total	**750,000**	**1,750,000**

In 2025, after the allotment proposal failed to receive sufficient shareholder votes to be passed at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, non-executive directors were unable to be granted equity. As a result, the Remuneration Committee and the Board evaluated alternatives to the customary mix of cash retainers and equity compensation arrangements for the non-employee members of the Board. The evaluation resulted in a revised compensation arrangement wherein, in addition to the customary cash retainer, the non-employee directors will receive supplemental cash compensation of $175,000 in cash payable at the 2026 Annual General Meeting of shareholders, in lieu of equity.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Interests in share options and restricted stock unit awards (Audited)

Share schemes

Details of share options and restricted stock units held by directors (or entities which they represent if disclosed in the notes below) in Ordinary Shares as at 31 December 2025, and those who served as directors during 2025, are set out below. Mr. Torok was not issued equity awards as a director and as a result is not included below.

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Dr. O. Kostas (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	180,804	-	180,804	-	-	180,804
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	60,268	-	60,268	-	-	60,268
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				850,618	**-**	**600,672**	**-**	**249,946**	**600,672**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Ms. P. Bonfiglio (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Dr. P. Cohen (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Mr. M. DiPaolo (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	94,878	-	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	31,626	-	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	59,920	119,875	-	59,920
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**552,855**	**246,379**	**33,527**	**552,855**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Mr. K. Horn (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Mr. O. O'Connor (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Mr. L. Sterling III (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Ms. D. Sullivan (1)									
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	284,598	-	189,720	-	94,878	189,720
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	94,866	-	63,240	-	31,626	63,240
21/7/2023 (options)	21/7/2024	21/7/2033	$ 1.12	167,411	-	167,411	-	-	167,411
21/7/2023 (DSUs)	21/7/2024		N/A	55,804	-	55,804	-	-	55,804
18/4/2024 (options)	18/4/2025	18/4/2034	$ 0.87	179,795	-	89,880	-	89,915	89,880
18/4/2024 (RSUs)	18/4/2025		N/A	50,287	-	16,760	-	33,527	16,760
				832,761	**-**	**582,815**	**-**	**249,946**	**582,815**

(1) These equity awards were issued to the individual as a director.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price (US$)	No. at 1 January 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Options/ RSUs/DSUs granted in year	Exercised in year	Lapsed / Forfeited in year	No. at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)	Vested but unexercised at 31 December 2025 (£0.50 shares)
Mr. A. Berg									
2/2/2015 (options)	28/2/2015	2/2/2025	$ 1.02	3,906	-	-	3,906	-	-
6/7/2015 (options)	6/7/2016	6/7/2025	$ 2.50	49,998	-	-	49,998	-	-
1/2/2016 (options)	28/2/2016	1/2/2026	$ 1.40	36,458	-	-	-	36,458	36,458
1/2/2017 (options)	28/2/2017	1/2/2027	$ 2.95	69,270	-	-	-	69,270	69,270
1/5/2018 (options)	1/5/2019	1/5/2028	$ 2.80	29,250	-	-	-	29,250	29,250
1/2/2019 (options)	15/5/2019	1/2/2029	$ 16.87	53,500	-	-	-	53,500	53,500
3/2/2020 (options)	31/1/2020	3/2/2030	$ 18.39	96,500	-	-	-	96,500	96,500
3/2/2020 (RSUs)	1/1/2021	3/3/2025	N/A	87,400	-	-	87,400	-	-
2/3/2020 (RSUs)	28/2/2021	2/3/2030	N/A	49,000	-	-	-	49,000	-
4/1/2021 (options)	4/1/2022	4/1/2031	$ 5.03	193,500	-	-	-	193,500	-
4/1/2021 (RSUs)	21/2/2023	3/1/2028	N/A	87,400	-	-	-	87,400	-
4/1/2021 (RSUs)	31/12/2021	4/1/2031	N/A	143,300	-	-	-	143,300	-
2/8/2021 (options)	2/8/2022	2/8/2031	$ 4.22	18,140	-	18,140	-	-	96,750
2/8/2021 (RSUs)	31/7/2022	2/8/2031	N/A	71,650	-	-	-	71,650	71,650
4/2/2022 (RSUs)	4/2/2023	4/2/2032	N/A	72,600	-	-	-	72,600	72,600
4/2/2022 (RSUs)	31/1/2023	4/2/2032	N/A	34,566	-	34,566	-	-	103,700
4/2/2022 (options)	4/2/2023	4/2/2032	$ 3.66	41,156	-	32,940	-	8,216	123,484
21/2/2023 (options)	31/1/2024	21/2/2033	$ 1.80	151,650	-	67,400	-	84,250	185,350
21/2/2023 (RSUs)	31/1/2024	4/2/2033	N/A	89,867	-	44,940	-	44,927	89,873
21/2/2023 (RSUs)	10/1/2024	21/2/2033	N/A	51,500	-	51,500	-	-	103,000
19/7/2023 (options)	1/1/2024	19/7/2033	$ 1.08	202,200	-	202,200	-	-	404,400
1/2/2024 (options)	31/1/2025	1/2/2034	$ 1.21	418,000	-	243,820	-	174,180	243,820
1/2/2024 (RSUs)	31/1/2025	1/2/2034	N/A	116,000	-	38,660	-	77,340	38,660
1/8/2024 (options) (1)	1/8/2025	1/8/2034	$ 0.64	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-
26/6/2025 (options)	26/6/2026	26/6/2035	$ 0.66	-	750,000	-	-	750,000	-
26/6/2025 (RSUs)	26/6/2025	26/6/2035	N/A	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
26/6/2025 (RSUs)	26/6/2026	26/6/2035	N/A	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-
				7,166,811	**2,500,000**	**2,234,166**	**141,304**	**7,291,341**	**3,318,265**

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

(1) The equity awards were issued to Mr. Berg as an employee as part of his appointment to President and Chief Executive Officer in June 2024. These equity awards are exercisable subject to the achievement of certain market-based performance criteria.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, no other directors have been granted equity awards in the Company or other group entities.

The market price of the Company's Ordinary Shares at the end of the financial year was US$0.698 and the range of the market prices during the year was between US$0.4 and US$1.0125.

Long-term incentive scheme (Audited)
There are no long-term incentive schemes in place in respect of any of the directors other than as previously described above.

Share ownership guidelines
The Company believes it is important to align the interests of the directors with those of its shareholders. To this end, in March 2013, the Company established Share Ownership Guidelines for its executive and non-executive directors. The guidelines require that each director maintain an equity interest in the Company at least equal to three times the amount of such director's annual salary or cash retainer. Equity interests that count toward the satisfaction of the ownership guidelines include the value of ordinary shares owned beneficially and ordinary shares issuable, the settlement of restricted stock or restricted stock units, and unvested deferred stock units. The calculation of a director's equity interest, however, does not include the value of share options (whether or not vested), unvested restricted stock, and unvested restricted stock units, except unvested deferred stock units. Directors have five years from the date of the commencement of their appointment as a director to attain these ownership levels. If a director does not meet the guideline by the end of the five-year period, the director is required to hold a minimum of 50% to 100% of the shares resulting from any future equity awards until the guideline is met, net of shares sold or withheld to exercise share options and pay withholding taxes. The Remuneration Committee, however, may make exceptions for any director on whom this requirement could impose a financial hardship. As of the date of this Directors' Remuneration Report, all of the Company's directors have satisfied these ownership guidelines or have time to do so.

Relative importance of spend on pay

The table below shows the Group's total employee remuneration for the current and prior years and the year-on-year change. There were no dividends distributed in either period.

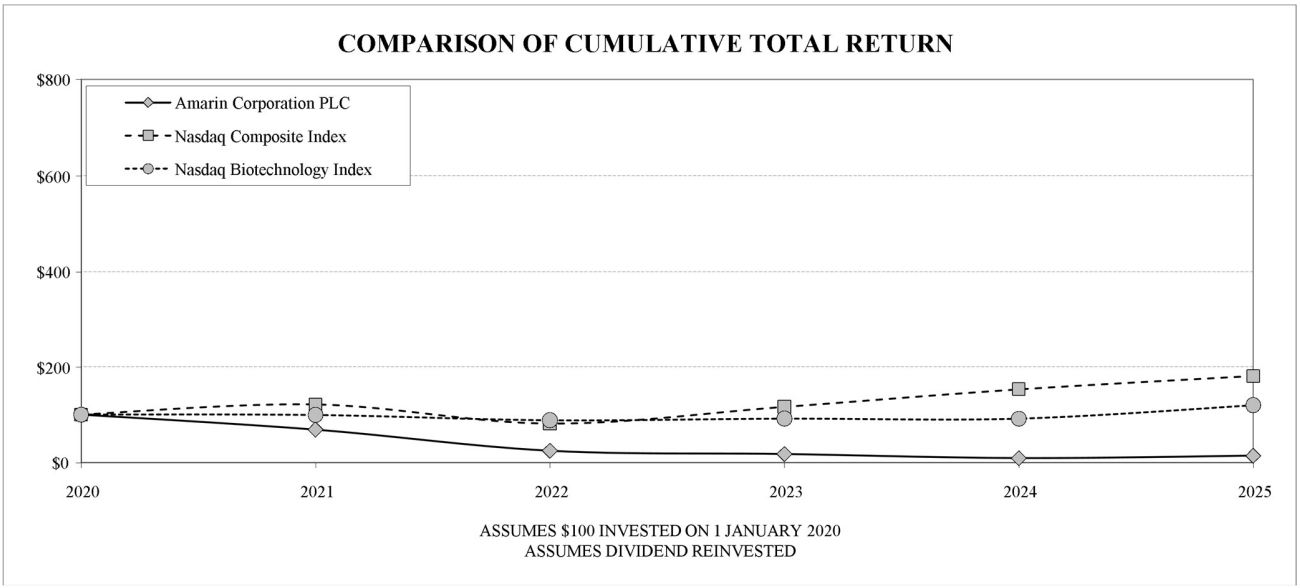
	2025 ($000)	*2024 ($000)*	*Change ($000)*
Employee remuneration	$59,608	$82,737	($23,129)

Employee remuneration includes total staff costs as shown in Note 7 to the Group financial statements. The decrease in 2025 was primarily the result of decreased headcount and related decreases in salaries, bonus pay-outs, post-retirement benefits.

Total Shareholder Return Performance Graph (Unaudited)
The following graph compares the cumulative five-year return provided to stockholders of Amarin Corporation plc's ADSs relative to the cumulative total returns of the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index. We believe these indices are the most appropriate indices against which the total shareholder return of Amarin should be measured. The Nasdaq Biotechnology Index has been selected because it is an index of U.S. quoted biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. An investment of $100 (with reinvestment of all dividends) is assumed to have been made in our ADSs and in each of the indices on 1 January 2020 and its relative performance is tracked through 31 December 2025.

Included in this five-year time period is the substantial positive impact on the price of Amarin's ADSs in 2019 following presentation and publication of positive REDUCE-IT results and approval by the FDA of a new indication and label expansion for VASCEPA to reduce cardiovascular risk. Also included in this period is the substantial negative impact on the price of Amarin's ADSs in 2020 following the loss of the Company's patent litigation and subsequent appeal which has resulted in the cumulative total return to be below both the Nasdaq Composite Index and Nasdaq Biotechnology Index.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)



Company/Market/Peer Company	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2025
Amarin Corporation PLC	$68.92	$24.74	$17.79	$9.16	$14.27
Nasdaq Composite Index	$121.39	$81.21	$116.47	$153.02	$180.33
Nasdaq Biotechnology Index	$99.37	$88.53	$91.84	$91.53	$119.92

Chief Executive Officer remuneration – Ten-year comparison (Unaudited)
The table below summarizes the Chief Executive Officer's single total figure of remuneration, annual and long-term variable performance-related remuneration (and the percentage of the maximum opportunity that these represent) in relation to the past ten years.

Year	Chief Executive Officer	Single total figure of remuneration $	Annual variable element (actual award versus maximum opportunity) $ (and % vesting) (1)(2)			Long-term incentive (vesting versus maximum opportunity) $ (and % vesting) (1)(3)		
2025	A. Berg	2,965,694	588,300	(107.7%)	(25)	1,297,693	(15.4%)	
2024	A. Berg (23)	1,329,546	453,226	—	(24)	645,735	(10.7%)	
2024	P. Holt (21)	302,600	—	—		—	—	
2023	P. Holt	310,434	—	—	(22)	—	—	
2023	K. Mikhail (20)	1,570,793	—	—		1,105,257	(12.9%)	
2022	K. Mikhail	1,969,256	660,101	(111.1%)	(19)	295,606	(8.6%)	
2021	K. Mikhail (16)	910,790	480,000	(91.4%)	(17)	38,079	(1.6%)	(18)
2021	J. Thero (13)	6,911,684	536,738	(100.0%)	(14)	5,861,600	(25.5%)	(15)
2020	J. Thero	13,935,132	551,040	(84.0%)		12,539,228	(34.3%)	(12)
2019	J. Thero	36,938,064	635,250	(121.0%)	(10)	35,573,749	(104.8%)	(11)
2018	J. Thero	13,166,763	722,970	(145.0%)	(8)	11,753,051	(47.0%)	(9)
2017	J. Thero	5,372,872	540,000	(117.7%)		4,194,227	(25.7%)	(7)
2016	J. Thero	2,938,875	530,974	(122.0%)		1,803,967	(13.4%)	(6)
2015	J. Thero	1,607,384	638,000	(76.1%)	(4)	430,695	(10.1%)	(5)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Notes to CEO remuneration table:

(1) The single total figure of remuneration, annual variable element and long-term incentive amounts for 2025 and 2024 are as reported in the total, annual performance-related remuneration, and long-term performance-related remuneration columns, respectively, of the single total figure of remuneration table on page 67. The notes to that table explain how these amounts have been calculated. Amounts for previous years have been computed on the same basis. These amounts, therefore, represent the awards that achieved all performance vesting conditions by the end of the relevant financial year (even if subject to further service conditions). The percentage vesting compared to the maximum opportunity calculates the percentage that the amounts described above bear to the amounts that would have been reported in these columns if the maximum award had vested.
(2) Comprises achievement of annual bonus incentive only unless otherwise specified.
(3) Comprises vesting of time-based share options only unless otherwise specified.
(4) Comprises 100% achievement of annual bonus incentive and 60% achievement in conjunction with special incentive bonuses.
(5) Comprises vesting of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and 0% achievement of long-term performance incentives.
(6) Comprises vesting of 100% share options per approved vesting schedules and options vested upon 100% achievement of the 2016 Sales Milestone.
(7) Comprises vesting of 100% share options per approved vesting schedules and options vested upon 100% achievement of the 2017 Sales Milestone.
(8) Comprises 95% achievement of annual corporate bonus incentive plus 50% related to achievement of a pre-defined stretch goal.
(9) Comprises vesting of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and RSUs vested upon achievement of the REDUCE-IT Milestone.
(10) Comprises 100% achievement of annual corporate bonus incentive plus 21% related to achievement of a pre-defined stretch goal.
(11) Comprises vesting of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and RSUs vested upon achievement of the Cash Flow Milestone.
(12) Comprises vesting of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and RSUs vested upon achievement of the $300M Net Product Revenues Milestone and $400M Net Product Revenues Milestone.
(13) Mr. Thero served as CEO through 1 August 2021.
(14) Comprises 80% of all 2021 cash compensation as reported to taxing authorities less any amount attributed to his 2020 bonus, per Mr. Thero's Transitional Services and Separation Agreement.
(15) Comprises vesting through 1 August 2021 (CEO retirement date) of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and RSUs vested upon achievement of the $500M Net Product Revenues Milestone described on page 69.
(16) Mr. Mikhail served as CEO beginning 1 August 2021.
(17) Comprises 83% achievement of annual bonus incentive plus an additional $50,000 for significant achievements during 2021.
(18) Comprises vesting beginning 1 August 2021 (CEO appointment date) of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedules and 0% achievement of long-term performance incentives.
(19) Comprises vesting of 100% time-based share options per approved vesting schedule and 0% achievement of long-term performance incentives.
(20) Mr. Mikhail served as CEO through 27 March 2023.
(21) Mr. Holt served as CEO through 4 June 2024.
(22) Mr. Holt's annual bonus achievement is at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee and no bonus was awarded in 2023.
(23) Mr. Berg served as CEO beginning 4 June 2024.
(24) Mr. Berg's annual bonus achievement is at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee.
(25) Mr. Berg's annual bonus achievement is 75% of his base salary based 100% on corporate performance. The annual variable element does not include the a cash payment of $142,326 under a 2023 cash retention program plus a one-time cash award of $190,000 upon the closing of the Recordati licensing agreement.

Comparison of Directors' remuneration to employee remuneration (Unaudited)

The table below sets out the percentage change in executive (CEO) and non-executive Directors' salaries and fees, taxable benefits and annual variable performance-related remuneration between 2021 to 2025, and how it compares to the percentage change for the average employee of the company.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Year		Salaries and fees	Taxable benefits (3)	Annual variable performance-related remuneration
	Executive directors (1)			
2025	Mr. A. Berg	-24.1%	-15.3%	103.1%
2024	Mr. A. Berg / Mr. P. Holt (CEO)	80.9%	-92.3%	100.0%
2023	Mr. P. Holt / Mr. K. Mikhail (CEO)	-33.9%	58.1%	-100.0%
2022	Mr. K. Mikhail (CEO)	-0.4%	310.3%	-35.3%
2021	Mr. K. Mikhail / Mr. J. Thero (CEO)	-0.8%	147.6%	84.5%
	Non-executive directors (1)			
2025	Ms. P. Bonfiglio	—	—	—
	Dr. P. Cohen	—	—	—
	Mr. M. DiPaolo	—	—	—
	Mr. K. Horn	—	—	—
	Dr. O. Kostas	—	—	—
	Mr. O. O'Connor	—	—	—
	Mr. L. Sterling III	—	—	—
	Ms. D. Sullivan	—	—	—
	Mr. M. Torok	—	—	—
2024	Ms. P. Bonfiglio	—	—	—
	Dr. P. Cohen	—	—	—
	Mr. M. DiPaolo	—	—	—
	Mr. K. Horn	—	—	—
	Dr. O. Kostas	—	—	—
	Mr. O. O'Connor	—	—	—
	Mr. L. Sterling III	—	—	—
	Ms. D. Sullivan	—	—	—
2023	Ms. P. Bonfiglio	—	—	—
	Dr. P. Cohen	—	—	—
	Mr. M. DiPaolo	—	—	—
	Mr. K. Horn	—	—	—
	Dr. O. Kostas	—	—	—
	Mr. O. O'Connor	—	—	—
	Mr. L. Sterling III	—	—	—
	Ms. D. Sullivan	—	—	—
2022	Mr. A. Berger	100.0%	—	—
	Dr. L. Ekman	—	—	—
	Ms. E. Enright	100.0%	—	—
	Ms. G. Murphy	100.0%	—	—
	Mr. P. O'Sullivan	—	—	—
	Ms. K. Peterson	—	—	—
	Mr. D. Stack	—	—	—
	Mr. J. van Heek	—	—	—
	Mr. P. Wold-Olsen	—	—	—
	Mr. J. Zakrzewski	—	—	—
	Mr. A. Zulueta	100.0%	—	—
2021	Dr. L. Ekman	—	—	—
	Mr. P. O'Sullivan	—	—	—
	Ms. K. Peterson	—	—	—
	Mr. D. Stack	—	—	—
	Mr. J. van Heek	—	—	—
	Mr. J. Zakrzewski	—	—	—
2025	Average employee (2)	-8.9%	59.2%	31.7%
2024	Average employee (2)	5.8%	1.9%	-20.4%
2023	Average employee (2)	6.1%	-24.6%	11.5%
2022	Average employee (2)	9.7%	-7.8%	-14.5%
2021	Average employee (2)	30.1%	-3.8%	1.5%

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Notes to Comparison of 2025 Directors' remuneration to employee remuneration table:

(1) Executive and non-executive directors' percentage changes from 2024 to 2025 are derived from remuneration reported in the single total figure of remuneration table on page 67.
(2) The % change in average remuneration for employees of the company taken as a whole is calculated using wages and salaries (excluding share-based payments) of $30,591,000 (2024: $44,082,000), taxable benefits of $6,035,000 (2024: $7,488,000), and annual variable performance-related remuneration of $14,447,000 (2024: $14,715,000), as included in Note 7 to the group financial statements, analyzed into the three components in the table, and the average number of employees of 208 (2024: 273). These figures for employees are considered comparable with the components of remuneration required to be included for the CEO.
(3) The Company self-funds its employee health insurance benefits plan, subject to a stop loss, which premiums are slightly variable from year to year.

The CEO's remuneration attributable to salary, taxable benefits and annual variable performance-related remuneration in 2025 increased by -16.5%, primarily reflecting the fact that Mr. Berg received a one-time cash payment tied to the execution of the Recordati License agreement in 2025. Salaries decreased by 8.9% while total remuneration, which includes long-term performance-related remuneration and pension-related benefits, increased by 81.7%, primarily reflecting a lower share prices used to value the equity awards in 2025 compared to 2024. Total average employee remuneration was $59.6 million and $82.7 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively, on a full-time equivalent basis.

Remuneration Committee

Role and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee (Unaudited)

The Remuneration Committee, together with the Board, determines the framework for the compensation of the Company's executive officers. The Remuneration Committee also determines the corporate and individual performance goals under the Company's management incentive compensation plan and achievement of these goals, as well as determines the policy for and scope of service agreements for the executive officers and termination payments. While the Remuneration Committee draws on a number of resources, including input from the Chief Executive Officer and independent compensation consultants, to make decisions regarding the Company's executive compensation program, ultimate decision-making authority rests with the Remuneration Committee, subject in key cases to ratification by the Board. The Remuneration Committee relies upon the judgement of its members in making compensation decisions, after reviewing the performance of the Company and evaluating an executive's performance during the year against established goals, operational performance and business responsibilities. In addition, the Remuneration Committee incorporates judgement in the assessment process to respond to and adjust for the evolving business environment.

Members of the Remuneration Committee (Unaudited)

Each member of the Remuneration Committee attended at least 75% of the scheduled meetings in 2025.

The members of the Remuneration Committee are:

Ms. Diane Sullivan (Chairwoman)
Ms. Patrice Bonfiglio
Mr. Keith Horn
Mr. Michael Torok

Remuneration advisors to the Remuneration Committee (Unaudited)

The Remuneration Committee retained the services of Pearl Meyer for 2025 as the independent external compensation consultants. The mandate of the consultants includes assisting the Remuneration Committee in its review of executive and director compensation practices, including the competitiveness of pay levels, executive compensation design and benchmarking with the Company's peers in the industry. The Remuneration Committee regularly evaluates the performance of its compensation consultants, considers alternative compensation consultants and has the final authority to engage and terminate such services.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

The Remuneration Committee has assessed the independence of Pearl Meyer, concluding that no conflict of interest exists that would prevent Pearl Meyer from serving as an independent consultant to the Remuneration Committee. The total fees paid or payable to Pearl Meyer in respect of its services to the Remuneration Committee during the year were approximately $150,000. The fees charged for major projects are normally negotiated as fixed fees in advance (and this was the case in the financial year) whereas fees associated with the ongoing support to the Remuneration Committee are charged on a "time spent" basis.

Competitive market benchmarking (Unaudited)

The Remuneration Committee draws on a number of resources to assist in the evaluation of the various components of the Company's executive compensation program. While we do not establish compensation levels based solely on benchmarking, pay practices at other companies are a factor that the Remuneration Committee considers in assessing the reasonableness of compensation and ensuring that our compensation practices are competitive in the marketplace.

In late 2024, the Remuneration Committee, with the assistance of its compensation consultant, Pearl Meyer, conducted a review of the peer group to ensure the selection criteria continued to reflect appropriate benchmarks for setting compensation levels for 2025. The review focused on publicly traded biopharmaceutical companies with revenues between $75 million and $675 million, market capitalization between $100 million and $900 million, and annual operating expenses ranging from $60 million to $550 million—approximately 0.33x to 3x the company's projections. The analysis also considered companies with an international workforce and revenue, with a preference for those in the commercial stage of development. In addition to these financial and structural criteria, the Remuneration Committee and Pearl Meyer evaluated companies based on key financial metrics, including gross margin, price-to-sales ratio, and compensation expense as a percentage of market capitalization, as well as overall business alignment. This review resulted in the following peer group of 16 publicly-traded companies for use in evaluating compensation actions in the 2025 fiscal year:

The Remuneration Committee considered the foregoing analysis in selecting the following 18 publicly-traded peer companies for use in determining compensation actions in the 2025 fiscal year:

Coherus BioSciences, Inc.*	Innoviva, Inc.*	Rigel Pharmaceuticals Inc.*
Collegium Pharmaceutical, Inc.*	Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*	Travere Therapeutics, Inc.*
Esperion Therapeutics, Inc.	Karyopharm Therapeutics, Inc.*	Vanda Pharmaceuticals Inc.*
Evolus, Inc.	MacroGenics, Inc.*	Xeris Biopharma Holdings Inc.*
Harrow, Inc.*	Puma Biotechnology, Inc.*	
Heron Therapeutics, Inc.	Revance Therapeutics Inc.	

*Included in 2024 peer group.

Summary of the principal activity of the Remuneration Committee during 2025 (Unaudited)

The summary below provides a description of the Remuneration Committee's activities during 2025:

- Review of the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report;
- Review of compensation trend analysis and assessment of competitive market benchmarking;
- Review of outcomes of the annual performance evaluation;
- Determination of annual bonus incentive and equity awards for performance during 2024;
- Review of special incentive and retention bonus award program;
- Evaluation of the performance and effectiveness of the Remuneration Committee as part of the overall Board evaluation; and
- Assessment of the Company's overall compensation structure to determine effectiveness in retention of employees.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Matters for consideration in 2026 (Unaudited)

During 2026, the Remuneration Committee will focus on reviewing and assessing the appropriateness of current executive remuneration packages and targets and reviewing remuneration arrangements and ensuring that they continue to attract and retain talent.

Statement of shareholder voting (Unaudited)

The table below sets out the voting by the Company's shareholders on the resolution to approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (and included within the directors' remuneration policy) at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 9 July 2013, including votes for, against and withheld:

	Total number of votes	*% of votes cast*
For	57,475,361	96.5
Against	2,104,038	3.5
Withheld*	598,950	N/A
Total votes cast	60,178,349	

*A vote "withheld" is not counted in the calculation of the proportion of votes "for" and "against" a resolution

The Remuneration Committee is pleased to note that 96.5% of shareholders approved the 2012 Directors' Remuneration Report. We appreciate the continuing support of our shareholders and value their views.

On behalf of the board

/s/ Diane Sullivan

Diane Sullivan
Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee
3 April 2026

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations.

The Companies Act 2006 requires the Directors to prepare such financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors are required to prepare the Group financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards ("IFRSs") and the parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

Under the Companies Act 2006 the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs (or in respect of the parent company financial statements, FRS 101) is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance;
- in respect of the Group financial statements, state whether IFRSs have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- in respect of the parent company financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the company and/ or the Group will not continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company and Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the Directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report, directors' report and directors' remuneration report that comply with that law and those regulations. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors confirm, to the best of their knowledge:

- that the consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRSs give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the parent company and undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole;
- that the annual report, including the strategic report, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company and undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and
- that they consider the annual report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

Shape the future with confidence

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC

Opinion

In our opinion:

- Amarin Corporation plc's Group financial statements and Parent company financial statements (the "financial statements") give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- the Parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Amarin Corporation plc (the 'Parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise:

Group	Parent company
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025
Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025	
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025	Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025	
Related notes 1 to 31 to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information	Related notes A to L to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Group's and Parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- In conjunction with the performance of our risk assessment procedures we evaluated the design and implementation of controls on management's going concern assessment process. We confirmed our understanding of the process and also engaged with management early to ensure key factors were considered in their assessment, including factors which we determined from our own independent risk assessment.
- We obtained management's board approved forecast cash flows covering the period of assessment from 1 January 2025 to 3 April 2027. Management considers cash flow on a monthly basis and the Board monitors and reviews the forecast against actuals on a quarterly basis. We tested to ensure that the forecast was mathematically accurate.
- We assessed the reasonableness of the cash flow forecast by making an assessment of the Group's historical forecasting accuracy. We evaluated the key assumptions underpinning the Group's assessment by (i) performing a downside scenario sensitivity, and (ii) testing the consistency of the key assumptions to existing market information, historical operating results and recent experience.
- We considered whether management's going concern disclosures, in the financial statements, are appropriate.

Our key observations

The Group had $134.9 million of cash and $167.9 million of short-term liquid investments as at 31 December 2025. There are no commitments to underlying investments, no guarantees, no debt funding covenants or other obligations that could require cash to be paid.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and Parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group's and Parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

Overview of our audit approach

Audit scope	• We performed an audit of the consolidated financial statements. • We also performed an audit of the complete financial information of the standalone Parent company.
Key audit matters	• Gross-to-net revenue adjustments particularly in relation to the rebates and estimated product return accruals. • Valuation of investments in subsidiaries of the standalone Parent company.
Materiality	• Overall Group materiality is $1.7 million which represents approximately 0.8% of gross revenue.

An overview of the scope of the Parent company and Group audits

In the current year, our audit scoping has been updated to reflect the new requirements of ISA (UK) 600 (Revised). We have followed a risk-based approach when developing our audit approach to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base our audit opinion. We performed risk assessment procedures, with input from our Component auditor, to identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements and identified significant accounts and disclosures. When identifying components at which audit work needed to be performed to respond to the identified risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements, we considered our understanding of the Group and its business environment, the potential impact of climate change, the applicable financial framework, the Group's system of internal control at the entity level, the existence of centralised processes, applications and any relevant internal audit results.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the Group financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the financial statements, we have audited the Group at a consolidated level which includes all reporting components of the Group, given that the Group finance function operates principally from Bridgewater, New Jersey. The Group has centralised processes and controls over the key areas of our audit focus, with responsibility lying with Group management for all estimation processes and significant risk areas. We have tailored our audit response accordingly and the focus areas and audit procedures were undertaken either by the Component team or us, the Primary audit team with a coverage of 100% on Revenue, Loss before Tax and Total Assets.

Our scoping to address the risk of material misstatement for each key audit matter is set out in the Key audit matters section of our report.

Involvement with component teams

In establishing our overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be undertaken at each of the components by us, EY Ireland, as the primary audit team, or by the component auditor from EY New Jersey operating under our instruction.

During the current year's audit cycle, a visit was undertaken by the primary audit team to the component team in Iselin, New Jersey. This visit involved discussing the audit approach with the component team and any issues arising from their work, meeting with group management, attending the closing meeting and reviewing relevant audit working papers on risk areas. The Group audit team interacted regularly with the component team where appropriate during various stages of the audit, reviewed relevant working papers and were responsible for the scope and direction of the audit process. Where relevant, the section on Key audit matters details the level of involvement we had with the component auditor to enable us to determine that sufficient audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Group as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

This, together with the additional procedures performed at Group level, gave us appropriate evidence for our opinion on the Group financial statements.

Climate change

Stakeholders are increasingly interested in how climate change will impact entities similar to the Group. The Group has determined that there is an expected low impact from climate change as explained on page 51 in the Carbon Emissions Report, which forms part of the "Other information" rather than the audited financial statements. Our procedures on these unaudited disclosures therefore consisted solely of considering whether they are materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appear to be materially misstated, in line with our responsibilities on "Other information".

In planning and performing our audit we assessed the potential impacts of climate change on the Group's business and any consequential material impact on its financial statements. Our audit effort in considering the impact of climate change on the financial statements was focused on evaluating management's assessment that there is expected to be a low impact of climate change risk, the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in note 1 to the financial statements and the conclusion that no issues were identified that would impact the carrying value of the limited non-current assets with indefinite or long lives, or have any other impact on the financial statements as disclosed on pages 97 and 100. We also challenged the directors' considerations of climate change in their assessment of going concern and associated disclosures.

Based on our work we have not identified the impact of climate change on the financial statements to be a key audit matter or to impact a key audit matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk
Gross-to-net revenue adjustments particularly in relation to the rebates and estimated product return accruals. (2025: $782.9 million, 2024 comparative $820.3 million) *Refer to the Material Accounting Policy information (page 111 to 114); and the significant judgements and estimates made in respect of recognising revenue on page 115 and 117 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.* We have identified a risk in respect of improper revenue recognition in relation to under recognition of gross-to-net adjustments involving accounting estimates that have been identified as having high estimation uncertainty and subjectivity particularly in relation to the rebates (see page 112) and estimated product return accruals (see page 112).	To address the areas of identified higher risk, we have completed procedures as follows: Rebates procedures: • We updated our understanding of the rebates to customers and other government programs process, performed a walkthrough of this process and evaluated the design, including the precision of review type controls, in this area. We tested relevant controls over the identified risks, including the controls over the data and assumptions used in the analysis. These controls are mainly quarterly reconciliation detect controls as well as management review controls. • We performed substantive audit procedures, which included testing of the key assumptions used in the calculation and accrual of rebates due to Medicare,

Risk	Our response to the risk
We recognised the risk of pressure for management to meet revenue targets may result in understatement of the rebates and returns reserve and therefore overstatement of net revenue.	Managed Care Organizations and other third party customers, obtained an understanding and tested inputs to the Company's rebate pricing calculations, performed a look-back of actual rebates remitted or invoiced as compared to estimated rebates after year-end and also as recorded in prior year compared to current year rebates, vouched a sample of actual rebate payments made, evaluated changes to legacy rebate programs or new rebate programs and their overall impact on the accrual, and performed analytical procedures over accrued rebate balances. • We utilised our EY government pricing specialists to assist in performing our substantive audit procedures related to the calculation of certain rebates due to government programs. The specialists performed corroborating calculations of non-federal manufacturer's average price (NFAMP) and Federal Ceiling Price (FCP). The specialists also assisted with the replication of the Company's current period rebate pricing calculation. • We evaluated the appropriateness of the financial statement presentation and disclosure. <u>Product returns procedures:</u> • We updated our understanding of the product returns process, performed a walkthrough of the process and evaluated the design, including the precision of review type controls, in this area. We tested relevant controls over the identified risks, including the controls over the data and assumptions used in the analysis. These controls are mainly transactional level prevent controls and quarterly reconciliation detect controls. During our control testing, we increased our sample sizes and extent of our testing in response to the identified significant risk. • We tested the historical return rate and verified the completeness and accuracy of sales and return data used in the return reserve calculation. • We performed data analysis on monthly sales data and reviewed the correlation between monthly sales into the channel and monthly prescription data.

Risk	Our response to the risk
	• We performed testing of credit memos during the year and subsequent to year-end. • We performed the search of unrecorded liabilities for all checks and wire disbursements. • We confirmed terms of a sample of wholesaler agreements directly with wholesalers to determine that no side arrangements or deals exist that would be indicative of channel stuffing. • We confirmed the prescription data during 2025 used in the channel inventory calculation directly with a third party. • We analyzed channel inventory amounts at the end of each quarterly period (including year-end) compared to actual prescription data subsequent to each quarter-end to identify any significant lag within the channel. We performed direct inquiries with commercial, market access and legal personnel. These inquiries include questions on whether there were any other contractual arrangements with customers not already disclosed to the finance department, knowledge as to the existence of any side arrangements on current contracts with customers, and knowledge as to any fraud or financial improprieties.
Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee Our observations included our assessment of: • The controls addressing the identified higher risk. • The estimates, including assumptions, applied by management. • The financial statement presentation and disclosures.	
How we scoped our audit to respond to the risk on the Key audit matters We performed full scope audit procedures over the risks, which covered 100% of the risk amounts. All audit work performed to address the risks was undertaken by the Component audit team.	
Valuation of investments in subsidiaries of the standalone Parent company *Refer to the Material accounting policy information (page 154); and Note C of the Parent company financial statements.* The Parent company records investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment. The carrying value of the	Obtained an understanding over the Company's process for assessing indicators of impairment associated with investments in subsidiaries held by the Company. Compared the carrying value of the investments, and the overall net asset value of the Company only, against the market capitalization of the overall Amarin Corporation plc Group at the balance sheet date and the post year end period.

Risk	Our response to the risk
financial assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where there are indicators of impairment of investments in subsidiary undertakings, management performs an impairment test, comparing the carrying value of the investments in subsidiaries with the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. We identified a significant risk of error that the carrying value of the investments in subsidiaries may be higher than the recoverable amount considering the continued competitive environment in which the Group operates. As a result of the Parent company's impairment review completed during the year, no impairment charge was recognized.	Reviewed and evaluated any accounting estimates applied in the impairment assessment for indicators of management bias. Understand and evaluated the business rationale for any significant or unusual transactions which may impact upon the carrying value of investments in the period.
Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee Our observations included a summary of our audit procedures over the impairment assessment performed by management.	
How we scoped our audit to respond to the risk on the Key audit matters We performed full scope audit procedures over the risks, which covered 100% of the risk amounts. All audit work performed to address the risks was undertaken by the Primary audit team.	

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Group and the Company to be $1.7 million (2024: $1.8 million), being approximately 0.8% of gross revenue (2024: approximately 1.5% of gross margin). We believe that revenue rather than gross margin provides us with an appropriate basis for materiality as the Company no longer relies on the gross margin to fund foreign expansion as all but US revenue has been licensed out to collaboration partners.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and identified that no change was required to the basis of materiality or the percentage of gross revenue.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Group's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was approximately 75% (2024: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely $1.275 million (2024: $1.35 million). We have set performance materiality at this percentage based on the judgment of factors including past history of misstatements, our ability to assess likelihood of misstatements and the effectiveness of the internal control.

Audit work was undertaken at the component location for the purpose of responding to the assessed risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements. Given that there is only one component, the performance materiality established is uniform and reflects the relative scale and risk of this component in relation to the Group as a whole, along with our evaluation of the risk of material misstatement associated with this component.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of $85,000 (2024: $90,000), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 1-85, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent company; or
- the Parent company financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 85 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and Parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and determined that the most significant are those related to the financial reporting frameworks, both under UK law and under the Group's US reporting obligations, and the relevant tax regulations in the US and the Republic of Ireland. In addition, we concluded that there are certain laws and regulation which may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, being primarily the UK Bribery Act 2010 and certain other laws related to the Group's geographic footprint.
- We understood how the Group is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, discussions with the Audit Committee, CFO and General Counsel and any correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, we also obtained management's fraud risk assessment for the year as it pertains to internal control over financial reporting. We considered performance targets and their influence on efforts made by management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of analysts. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address the identified fraud risk. The Key audit matters section above addresses procedures performed in the area where we have concluded the risk of material misstatement is the highest (including due to the risk of fraud).
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involve quarter-end enquiries to management, those charged with governance, the internal Legal Counsel and enquiries/legal confirmations sent to the retained external legal advisors. We also review board minutes to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations discussed. In respect of potential acts of non-compliance with laws and regulation identified, we liaised with management, the Audit Committee, and internal and external Legal Counsel in considering such matters.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Shape the future
with confidence

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMARIN CORPORATION PLC (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

/s/ Pat O'Neill

Pat O'Neill (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Dublin, Ireland

3 April 2026

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
(Amounts in US$, in thousands, except per share data)

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Continuing operations:			
Product revenue		182,753	204,589
Licensing and royalty revenue	5	30,893	24,024
Cost of goods sold		(92,779)	(105,664)
Cost of goods sold - restructuring inventory		—	(36,474)
Gross margin		120,867	86,475
Expenses:			
Research and development		(19,241)	(20,038)
General and administrative		(118,672)	(148,312)
Restructuring	20	(35,012)	—
Total operating expenses		(172,925)	(168,350)
Operating loss	6	**(52,058)**	**(81,875)**
Finance income	10	22,782	14,748
Finance costs	10	(1,763)	(2,870)
Loss before tax		**(31,039)**	**(69,997)**
Income tax charge	11	(3,677)	(4,681)
Loss after tax for the financial year		**(34,716)**	**(74,678)**
Loss attributable to owners of the Parent		**(34,716)**	**(74,678)**
Basic loss per ordinary share	12	(0.08)	(0.18)
Diluted loss per ordinary share	12	(0.08)	(0.18)
Shares used in calculation of basic loss per share attributable to owners of the Parent	12	414,984	410,937
Shares used in calculation of diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Parent	12	414,984	410,937

There have been no recognized gains and losses for the current or the prior financial year other than as stated in the consolidated income statement and, accordingly, no separate consolidated statement of comprehensive loss has been prepared.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Amounts in US$, in thousands)

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Non-current assets			
Long-term Inventory	18	—	64,740
Intangible assets	13	16,094	18,639
Property, plant and equipment		11	16
Right-of-use assets	29	3,886	5,710
Other long-term assets	15	642	716
Total non-current assets		**20,633**	**89,821**
Current Assets			
Inventory	18	195,908	166,044
Trade receivables	16	126,830	122,282
Other current assets	17	27,493	15,782
Financial Investments	14	167,929	173,182
Cash and cash equivalents		134,861	121,336
Total current assets		**653,021**	**598,626**
Total assets		**673,654**	**688,447**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	191,689	184,264
Provisions	20	7,429	—
Total current liabilities		**199,118**	**184,264**
Net current assets		**453,903**	**414,362**
Non-current liabilities			
Tax Provisions	20	10,680	11,227
Lease liabilities	29	5,906	7,679
Total non-current liabilities		**16,586**	**18,906**
Total liabilities		**215,704**	**203,170**
Net assets		**457,950**	**485,277**
Equity			
Share capital	22	309,898	305,011
Share premium account		1,309,991	1,309,991
Other capital reserves		139,988	139,988
Share-based payment reserve		214,833	217,062
Capital redemption reserve		27,633	27,633
Treasury shares		(67,360)	(65,326)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(2,572)	(2,572)
Retained deficit		(1,474,461)	(1,446,510)
Total equity		**457,950**	**485,277**

The financial statements of Amarin Corporation plc (registered number 2353920) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 3 April 2026.

/s/ Keith Horn

Keith Horn
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in US$, in thousands)

	Share capital	Share premium	Other Capital Reserves	Share- based payment reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Treasury shares	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained deficit	Total
At 1 January 2024	302,469	1,309,912	139,988	212,411	27,633	(63,752)	(2,572)	(1,378,671)	547,418
Comprehensive loss:									
Loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(74,678)	(74,678)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(74,678)	(74,678)
Transactions with owners:									
Share issuances	2,542	79	—	(9,329)	—	—	—	6,839	131
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	(1,574)	—	—	(1,574)
Share-based payments	—	—	—	13,980	—	—	—	—	13,980
Total transactions with owners	2,542	79	—	4,651	—	(1,574)	—	6,839	12,537
At 31 December 2024	305,011	1,309,991	139,988	217,062	27,633	(65,326)	(2,572)	(1,446,510)	485,277
Comprehensive loss:									
Loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34,716)	(34,716)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34,716)	(34,716)
Transactions with owners:									
Share issuances	4,887	—	—	(11,653)	—	—	—	6,765	(1)
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	(2,034)	—	—	(2,034)
Share-based payments	—	—	—	9,424	—	—	—	—	9,424
Total transactions with owners	4,887	—	—	(2,229)	—	(2,034)	—	6,765	7,389
At 31 December 2025	309,898	1,309,991	139,988	214,833	27,633	(67,360)	(2,572)	(1,474,461)	457,950

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(Amounts in US$, in thousands)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss after tax for the year		(34,716)	(74,678)
Adjustments reconciling loss after tax to operating cash flows	9	37,209	38,760
Cash expended on operating activities		2,493	(35,918)
Taxation paid		(1,000)	(784)
Interest received		7,778	8,094
Net cash outflow from operating activities		9,271	(28,608)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchases of securities		(200,472)	(278,776)
Maturities of securities		209,301	232,800
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		8,829	(45,976)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	24	—	121
Acquisition of treasury stock	24	(2,034)	(1,574)
Principal element of lease payments		(1,587)	(2,403)
Interest paid		(954)	—
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(4,575)	(3,856)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		13,525	(78,440)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		121,336	199,776
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**134,861**	**121,336**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Presentation of the financial statements

Description of business
Amarin Corporation plc is a pharmaceutical company focused on developing and commercializing therapeutics to improve cardiovascular health and reduce cardiovascular risk. Amarin's lead product, VASCEPA® (or VAZKEPA) capsules, is available by prescription in the United States as well as in certain European and Rest of the World countries. The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are in varying stages of development and commercialization with reliance on third-party commercial partners in select geographies, including but not limited to, Europe, Canada and China.

Compliance with applicable law and IFRS
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Composition of financial statements
The consolidated financial statements are drawn up in USD, the functional currency of Amarin Corporation plc, and in accordance with IFRS accounting presentation.

Composition of the Group
A list of the subsidiaries is given in Note 30, 'Group Companies'.

Financial period
These financial statements cover the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, with comparative figures for the financial years from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Accounting principles and policies
The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, as stated in the accounting policies, and on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2, 'Material accounting policy information'. Information on the application of these accounting policies, including areas of estimation and judgment is given in Note 3, 'Key accounting judgments and estimates'.

Going concern
The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and subsidiaries and the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a basis which assumes that the Group and the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. On 13 December 2019 the FDA approved another indication and label expansion for VASCEPA based on the landmark results of our cardiovascular outcomes trial of VASCEPA, REDUCE-IT®, or Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with EPA – Intervention Trial. VASCEPA is the first and only drug approved by the FDA as an adjunct to maximally tolerated statin therapy for reducing persistent cardiovascular risk in select high risk patients. On 26 March 2021, the EC approved the marketing authorization application for VAZKEPA to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events in high-risk, statin-treated adult patients who have elevated triglycerides (≥150 mg/dL) and either established cardiovascular disease or diabetes and at least one additional cardiovascular risk factor. As a result, the Group's focus is on maintaining IPE market leadership in the U.S., commercialization of VAZKEPA in Europe, including advancing pricing and reimbursement to drive access in remaining geographies and generating revenue from our partnership in the rest of the world.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had cash and cash equivalents balances of approximately $134.9 million and short-term investments of $167.9 million. In addition, the Group has trade receivables of $126.8 million and inventory of $195.9 million. The Group's primary expenditures in the first half of 2025 were in Europe as a result of the launch of commercial operations for VAZKEPA in certain countries in Europe, including the United Kingdom and Spain, and preparing for launch in other countries throughout Europe. As part of entering into the Recordati Licensing Agreement, the Company also announced a global restructuring plan, the Global Restructuring Plan, which is estimated to incur between $37 - $40 million in costs. The primary expenditures in the second half of 2025 were to support our partners and our ongoing commitment to regulatory support and to the science of our global branded product.

1. Presentation of the financial statements (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The Group and the Company expect as a result of these considerations, together with current planned expenditures, including purchase commitments, latest sales information, existing cash resources and forecast of future cashflows over the going concern assessment period which covered through to 3 April 2027, that the Group and the Company have sufficient cash and investments to enable it to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due through the assessment period.

Therefore, after making inquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period through to 3 April 2027. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

New accounting standards adopted by the Group

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2025 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial results or position.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. However, the Group believes that the impact of the following recently issued but not yet adopted accounting pronouncement may have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements.

2. Material accounting policy information

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (and its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved where the company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income, or OCI, are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Certain numbers presented throughout this document may not add precisely to the totals provided due to rounding. Absolute and percentage changes are calculated using the underlying amounts in thousands.

Group undertakings during the year had the following nature of business:

Trading company: Amarin Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited
Research and development company: Amarin Pharma, Inc.
Support services companies: Amarin Switzerland GmbH; Amarin France SAS; Amarin UK Limited & Amarin Italy S.r.l
Dormant companies: Ester Neurosciences Limited; Amarin Germany GmbH

All of the above listed companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries and included in the consolidated financial statements of Amarin Corporation plc.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(b) Intangible assets and research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Group's research and development activities conducted to provide evidence of product efficacy is recognized only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Internally-generated intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. To date, all research and development costs have been written off as incurred and are included within operating expenses. Research and development costs include staff costs, professional and contractor fees and external services.

Capitalization of technological rights

Intangible asset, net consists of development costs and milestone payments to the former shareholders of Laxdale Limited, or Laxdale, related to the 2004 acquisition of the rights to VASCEPA, which is the result of VASCEPA receiving marketing approval in the U.S. for the first indication in 2012, the expanded label in 2019 and marketing authorization in Europe in 2021. These assets are amortized over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis.

Licenses

Separately acquired licenses are shown at historical cost. Licenses acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Licenses have a finite life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization commences when the asset is available for use and is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which varies from ten to eighteen years depending on the intangible asset. Please refer to Note 13 for further details.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(b) Intangible assets and research and development expenditure (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amortization of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized over the period over which the company is expected to benefit. This period has been estimated to be an average of 5.3 years. The Company assesses the appropriateness of the economic life at each reporting period.

(c) Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each Group company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributable to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or loss of significant influence over an associate that includes foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(d) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, which approximates to fair value given the short term nature of these liabilities.

(e) Leases

For any new contracts the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations:

- whether the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group.
- whether the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract.
- whether the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the Consolidated Balance Sheet, right-of-use assets have been included as a separate category in non-current assets and a lease liability, under current and non-current liabilities.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(f) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, net of transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest, or EIR, method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables and financial investments (long-term and short-term).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group does not hold financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's Consolidated Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
Aside from this note, other disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets (trade receivables) are included in Note 16.

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses, or ECLs, for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). ECL is deemed to have a low credit risk and therefore, no ECL is recognized.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(g) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, liabilities at amortised cost, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(h) Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted for the year.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Uncertain Tax Position

Where an uncertain tax position is identified, management will make a judgment as to what the probable outcome will be. Where it is assessed that an economic outflow is probable to arise a provision is made for the best estimate of the liability.

(i) Employee benefits

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in Note 24.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed using the accelerated attribution method over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimate, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(k) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and it is reliably measured. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Included in provisions are onerous contracts.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) there is a detailed formal plan that identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, the detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

A contingent liability is disclosed where the outflow of resources is not remote.

(l) Finance income and costs

Finance income comprises interest income on cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments and foreign currency gains on investing activities. Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise foreign currency losses incurred on financing activity.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(m) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share, or EPS, data for its own ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options. If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalization, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented shall be adjusted retrospectively. If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, the per share calculations for those and any prior period financial statements presented shall be based on the new number of shares.

(n) Segments

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in either providing related products or services which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker has been identified as our Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Management has determined that commercialization of VASCEPA is the one operating segment.

(o) Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company capitalizes inventory purchases of saleable product from approved suppliers. Cost is determined based on actual cost. An allowance is established when management determines that certain inventory may not be saleable. If inventory cost exceeds net realizable value due to obsolescence or quantities in excess of expected demand, the Company will record a provision for the difference between cost and net realizable value. The Company classifies inventory as long-term when consumption of the inventory is expected beyond the next 12 months. The Company classifies finished goods expected to be sold within the next 12 months and all of VASCEPA's active pharmaceutical ingredient as current inventory.

(p) Revenue recognition

The Company sells VASCEPA principally to a limited number of major wholesalers, as well as selected regional wholesalers and specialty pharmacy providers, or collectively, its Distributors, that in turn resell VASCEPA to retail pharmacies for subsequent resale to patients and healthcare providers. Patients are required to have a prescription in order to purchase VASCEPA. In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflect the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has contracts with its primary Distributors and delivery occurs when a Distributor receives VASCEPA. The Company evaluates the creditworthiness of each of its Distributors to determine whether revenues can be recognized upon delivery, subject to satisfaction of the other requirements, or whether recognition is required to be delayed until receipt of payment or when the product is utilized. In order to determine the transaction price, the Company must be able to (i) calculate its gross product revenues from the sales to Distributors and (ii) reasonably estimate its net product revenues.

The Company calculates gross product revenues based on the wholesale acquisition cost that the Company charges its Distributors for VASCEPA. The Company estimates its net product revenues by deducting from its gross product revenues (a) trade allowances, such as invoice discounts for prompt payment and distributor fees, (b) estimated government and private payor rebates, chargebacks and discounts, such as Medicaid reimbursements, (c) reserves for expected product returns and (d) estimated costs of incentives offered to certain indirect customers, including patients.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(p) Revenue recognition (continued)

Trade Allowances: The Company generally provides invoice discounts on VASCEPA sales to its distributors for prompt payment and fees for distribution services, such as fees for certain data that distributors provide to the Company. The payment terms for sales to distributors in the U.S. and Europe generally include a 2-3% discount for prompt payment, while the fees for U.S. and global distribution services are based on contractual rates agreed with the respective distributors. Based on historical data, the Company expects its distributors to earn these discounts and fees and deducts the full amount of these discounts and fees from its gross product revenues and accounts receivable at the time such revenues are recognized.

Rebates, Chargebacks and Discounts: The Company contracts with Medicaid, Medicare, other government agencies and various private organizations, or collectively, Third-party Payors, so that VASCEPA will be eligible for purchase by, or partial or full reimbursement from, such Third-party Payors. The Company has withdrawn from the Medicaid Drug Rebate program and the 340B drug pricing program effective 1 October 2024. The Company estimates the rebates, chargebacks and discounts it will provide to Third-party Payors and deducts these estimated amounts from its gross product revenues at the time the revenues are recognized. The Company estimates these reserves based upon a range of possible outcomes that are probability-weighted for the estimated payor mix. These reserves are recorded in the same period the revenue is recognized, resulting in a reduction of product revenue and the establishment of a current liability, which is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. For Medicare, the Company also estimates the number of patients in the prescription drug coverage gap for whom the Company will owe an additional liability under the Medicare Part D program. The Company estimates the rebates, chargebacks and discounts that it will provide to Third-party Payors based upon (i) the Company's contracts with these Third-party Payors, (ii) the government-mandated discounts applicable to government-funded programs, (iii) information obtained from the Company's distributors and (iv) information obtained from other third parties regarding the payor mix for VASCEPA. The Company's liability for these rebates consists of invoices received for claims from prior periods that have not been paid or for which an invoice has not yet been received, estimates of claims for the current period, and estimated future claims that will be made for product that has been recognized as revenue, but remains in the distribution channel inventories at the end of each reporting period.

Product Returns: The Company's distributors have the right to return unopened unprescribed VASCEPA during the 18-month period beginning six months prior to the labeled expiration date and ending 12 months after the labeled expiration date. The expiration date for VASCEPA 1-gram and 0.5-gram size capsules is currently four years and three years, respectively, after being converted into capsule form, which is the last step in the manufacturing process for VASCEPA and generally occurs within a few months before VASCEPA is delivered to distributors. As of 31 December 2025, the Company had experienced a *de minimis* quantity of product returns.

The Company estimates future product returns on sales of VASCEPA based on: (i) data provided to the Company by its distributors (including weekly reporting of distributors' sales and inventory held by distributors that provided the Company with visibility into the distribution channel in order to determine what quantities were sold to retail pharmacies and other providers), (ii) information provided to the Company from retail pharmacies, (iii) data provided to the Company by a third-party data provider which collects and publishes prescription data, and other third parties, (iv) historical industry information regarding return rates for similar pharmaceutical products, (v) the estimated remaining shelf life of VASCEPA previously shipped and currently being shipped to distributors and (vi) contractual agreements intended to limit the amount of inventory maintained by the Company's distributors.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(p) Revenue recognition (continued)

Other Incentives: Other incentives that the Company offers to indirect customers include co-pay mitigation rebates provided by the Company to commercially insured patients who have coverage for VASCEPA and who reside in states that permit co-pay mitigation programs. The Company's co-pay mitigation program is intended to reduce each participating patient's portion of the financial responsibility for VASCEPA's purchase price to a specified dollar amount. Based upon the terms of the program and information regarding programs provided for similar specialty pharmaceutical products, the Company estimates the average co-pay mitigation amounts and the percentage of patients that it expects to participate in the program in order to establish its accruals for co-pay mitigation rebates. These reserves are recorded in the same period the related revenue is recognized, resulting in a reduction of product revenue and the establishment of a current liability which is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company adjusts its accruals for co-pay mitigation rebates based on actual redemption activity and estimates regarding the portion of issued co-pay mitigation rebates that it estimates will be redeemed.

The following table summarizes activity in each of the net product revenue allowance and reserve categories described above for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

In thousands	Trade Allowances	Rebates, Chargebacks and Discounts	Product Returns	Other Incentives	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2024	**$ 18,834**	**$ 143,033**	**$ 7,732**	**$ 1,902**	**$ 171,501**
Provision related to current period sales	81,262	754,782	1,914	12,019	849,977
Provision related to prior period sales	—	(2,111)	—	—	(2,111)
Credits/payments made for current period sales	(72,281)	(656,381)	(246)	(10,387)	(739,295)
Credits/payments made for prior period sales	(18,382)	(138,269)	(4,666)	(1,986)	(163,303)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**9,433**	**101,054**	**4,734**	**1,548**	**116,769**
Provision related to current period sales	78,488	699,328	1,821	12,384	792,021
Provision related to prior period sales	-	562	-	-	562
Credits/payments made for current period sales	(61,879)	(598,442)	(308)	(10,922)	(671,551)
Credits/payments made for prior period sales	(8,853)	(96,717)	(3,706)	(1,750)	(111,026)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	**$ 17,189**	**$ 105,785**	**$ 2,541**	**$ 1,260**	**$ 126,775**

Such net product revenue allowances and reserves are included within accrued expenses and other current liabilities within the consolidated balance sheet, with the exception of trade allowances and chargebacks, which are included within accounts receivable, net as discussed below.

Multiple-Element Arrangements and Licensing Revenue

When evaluating multiple-element arrangements, the Company identifies the deliverables included within the agreement and evaluates which deliverables represent separate units of accounting based on whether the delivered element has stand-alone value to the customer or if the arrangement includes a general right of return for delivered items.

The consideration received is allocated between each of the separable elements in the arrangement using the relative selling price method. The selling price used for each separable element will be based on vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, if available, third-party evidence if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price if neither VSOE nor third-party evidence is available. Revenue is then recognized as each of the separable elements to which the revenue has been allocated is delivered.

The Company may receive upfront, non-refundable payments when licensing its intellectual property in conjunction with research, development and commercialization agreements. In determining the units of accounting, management evaluates whether the license has stand-alone value from the undelivered elements to the collaborative partner based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement. Factors considered in this determination include the stage of development of the license delivered, research and development capabilities of the partner and the ability of partners to develop and commercialize VASCEPA independent of the Company.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(p) Revenue recognition (continued)

When management believes the license to its intellectual property does not have stand-alone value from the other deliverables to be provided in the arrangement, the Company generally recognizes revenue attributable to the license over the Company's contractual or estimated performance period. Any unrecognized portion of license revenue is classified within contract liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. When management believes the license to its intellectual property has stand-alone value, the Company recognizes revenue attributed to the license upon delivery. The periods over which revenue is recognized is subject to estimates by management and may change over the course of the agreement. Such a change could have a material impact on the amount of revenue the Company records in future periods.

Milestones

Contingent consideration from activities that is earned upon the achievement of a substantive milestone is recognized in its entirety in the period in which the milestone is achieved. At the inception of each arrangement that includes milestone payments, the Company evaluates whether each milestone is substantive. This evaluation includes an assessment of whether: (a) the consideration is commensurate with either (1) the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, or (2) the enhancement of the value of the delivered item(s) as a result of a specific outcome resulting from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, (b) the consideration relates solely to past performance and (c) the consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables and payment terms within the arrangement. The Company evaluates factors such as the scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the respective milestone, the level of effort and investment required and whether the milestone consideration is reasonable relative to all deliverables and payment terms in the arrangement in making this assessment.

Royalties

At the inception of each arrangement that includes royalty-based payments, the Company assesses whether the royalties relate to a license of intellectual property. When the royalties are sales-based or usage-based and relate to a license of intellectual property, they are accounted for in accordance with the sales- or usage-based royalty constraint under IFRS 15 and are recognized as revenue only when (or as) the later of the subsequent sale or usage occurs and the related performance obligation has been satisfied. When royalty payments do not relate to a license of intellectual property, the royalties are accounted for as variable consideration under IFRS 15. Such royalties are included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. In estimating variable consideration, the Company considers a range of possible outcomes and applies judgment based on factors such as historical experience, current contractual and statutory requirements, known market events and trends, industry data, and forecasted customer purchasing and payment patterns, consistent with IFRS 15. Royalties subject to the variable consideration constraint are recognized as revenue when the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is resolved. At each reporting date, the Company reassesses the estimate of variable consideration and recognizes revenue for amounts that are no longer constrained.

The Company receives payments from customers in accordance with billing schedules established in each contract. Upfront payments and fees are recorded as contract liabilities upon receipt or when due and are recognized as revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies its performance obligations under the contract. Amounts are recognized as trade receivables when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional. The Company does not adjust the transaction price for a significant financing component when, at contract inception, the period between payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is expected to be one year or less, in accordance with IFRS 15.

(q) Distribution Costs

The Company records distribution costs related to shipping product to its customers, primarily through the use of common carriers or external distribution services, in cost of goods sold.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(r) Costs for Patent Litigation and Legal Proceedings

Costs for patent litigation or other legal proceedings are expensed as incurred and included in general and administrative expenses.

(s) Equity Reserves

The equity reserves recorded in the Group's Balance sheet:

Share-based payment Reserves: This item includes reserves related to the value of equity settled share-based payments.

Capital Redemption Reserve: This item includes deferred shares previously in issue, which were cancelled.

Foreign currency translation Reserve: This item was used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations with a non-US dollar functional currency.

Preference shares: This item includes convertible preference shares in issue.

Other capital reserve: This item relates to the 2018 exchangeable notes being exchanged.

(t) Treasury shares

The cost of an entity's own equity instruments that it has reacquired ('treasury shares') is deducted from equity. Gain or loss is not recognized on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of treasury shares. Treasury shares may be acquired and held by the entity or by other members of the group. Consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

3. Key accounting judgments and estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements and notes, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A summary of our material accounting policy information is contained in Note 2.

Significant estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of significant estimates at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

3. Key accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Revenue recognition

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflect the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that we determine are within the scope of IFRS 15, we perform the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a distributor; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) we satisfy a performance obligation. We apply the five-step model to contracts only when it is probable that we will collect the consideration we are entitled to in exchange for the goods or services we transfer to the distributor. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of IFRS 15, we assess the goods or services promised within each contract, determine those that are performance obligations and assess whether each promised good or service is distinct. We then recognize as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied. For a complete discussion of our accounting for net product revenue, licensing and royalty revenues, which make up the Group's total revenue, see Note 2 - Material accounting policy information.

We have written contracts with our distributors, and transfer of control typically occurs upon delivery of our product to the distributor. We evaluate the creditworthiness of each of our distributors to determine whether revenues can be recognized upon delivery, subject to satisfaction of the other requirements, or whether recognition is required to be delayed until receipt of payment. We calculate gross product revenues based on the wholesale acquisition cost charged to our distributors for VASCEPA. We estimate our Product revenue, net by deducting from our gross product revenues (a) trade allowances, such as invoice discounts for prompt payment and distributor fees, (b) estimated government and private payor rebates, chargebacks and healthcare discounts, such as Medicaid reimbursements, (c) expected product returns and (d) estimated costs of incentives offered to certain indirect customers, including patients. The gross to net deductions are estimated based on available actual prescription data, historical industry trends, and levels of inventory in the distribution channel. We rely on resale data provided by our distributors as well as prescription data provided by Symphony Health and IQVIA in estimating the level of inventory held in the distribution channel. A hypothetical 5% change in estimated aggregate bottles of channel inventory would result in a change of less than 1% in net product revenues reported during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

When evaluating licensing arrangements, we perform the following steps: (i) identification of the promised goods or services in the contract; (ii) determination of whether the promised goods or services are performance obligations including whether they are distinct in the context of the contract; (iii) measurement of the transaction price, including the constraint on variable consideration; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognition of revenue when (or as) we satisfy each performance obligation. In determining performance obligations, we evaluate whether the license is distinct from the other performance obligations with the collaborative partner based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement. Factors considered include the stage of development of the license delivered, research and development capabilities of the partner and the ability of partners to develop and commercialize VASCEPA independent of us.

If the license to our intellectual property is determined to be distinct from the other performance obligations identified in the arrangement, we recognize revenues from non-refundable, up front fees allocated to the license when the license is transferred to the distributor and the distributor is able to use and benefit from the license. For licenses that are bundled with other promises, we utilize judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue from non-refundable, up-front fees. We evaluate the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, adjust the measure of performance and related revenue recognition.

3. Key accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

At the inception of each arrangement that includes development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, we evaluate whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and estimate the amount to be included in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. Milestone payments that are not within our control or the control of the licensee, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those approvals are received. We evaluate factors such as the scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the respective milestone as well as the level of effort and investment required. The transaction price is then allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, for which we recognize revenue as or when the performance obligations under the contract are satisfied. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, we re-evaluate the probability of achievement of such development, regulatory and commercial milestones and any related constraint, and if necessary, adjust its estimate of the overall transaction price. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis, which would affect licensing revenues and earnings in the period of adjustment.

We receive payments from our customers based on billing schedules established in each contract. Upfront payments and fees are either recognized as licensing revenue or recorded as deferred revenue upon receipt or when due and may require deferral of revenue recognition to a future period until we perform our obligations under these arrangements. Amounts are recorded as accounts receivable when our right to consideration is unconditional. We do not assess whether a contract has a significant financing component if the expectation at contract inception is such that the period between payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer will be one year or less.

Income Taxes

We provide reserves for potential payments of tax to various tax authorities or do not recognize tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions and other issues. Tax benefits for uncertain tax positions are based on a determination of whether a tax benefit taken by us in our tax filings or positions is probable to be realized, assuming that the matter in question will be decided based on its technical merits. Our policy is to record interest and penalties in the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities and operating loss carryforwards and other attributes using enacted rates expected to be in effect when those differences reverse.

We assess our ability to realize deferred tax assets at each reporting period. The realization of deferred tax assets depends on generating future taxable income during the periods in which the tax benefits are deductible or creditable. When making our assessment about the realization of our deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2025, we considered all available evidence, placing particular weight on evidence that could be objectively verified. The evidence considered included the (i) historical taxable profitability of our U.S. operations, (ii) historical pre-tax book loss position, (iii) sources of future taxable income, giving weight to sources according to the extent to which they can be objectively verified, (iv) the provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in 2017 and their impact on our future taxable income, and (v) the risks to our business related to the commercialization and development of VASCEPA. Based on our assessment, we concluded that all of our net deferred tax assets are not probable to be realizable as of both 31 December 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 11.

4. Segment information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated on a regular basis by the chief operating decision-maker, or CODM, in deciding how to allocate resources to an individual segment and in assessing performance of the segment. The Company currently operates in three main geographic regions: U.S., Europe and Rest of the World, which are aggregated into a single reportable segment, for the development and commercialization of VASCEPA. A single management team that reports to the Company's CODM, who is the Chief Executive Officer, comprehensively manages the business on an integrated basis for the purpose of allocating resources. The Company's CODM does not currently assess segment performance or allocate resources based on a measure of total assets nor is it practical for the Company to disaggregate assets based on geography. Accordingly, a total asset measure has not been provided for segment disclosure. Accordingly, the Company does not have separately reportable segments.

Revenue from the Company's three largest customers, each representing more than 10% of gross revenue, amounted to $53.4 million, $50.8 million, & $31.7 million on a net revenue basis (2024: $58.7 million, $54.9 million, & $35.5 million). A significant portion of the Company's sales are to wholesalers in the pharmaceutical industry.

The following table provides a summary of net revenue by geographic region:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
United States	154,140	166,700
Europe	18,373	13,664
Rest of the World	10,240	24,225
	182,753	204,589

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements

In-licences

Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

In June 2018, the Company entered into a collaboration with Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., or Mochida, related to the development and commercialization of drug products and indications based on the active pharmaceutical ingredient in VASCEPA, the omega-3 acid, EPA, or eicosapentaenoic acid. Among other terms in the agreement, the Company obtained an exclusive license to certain Mochida intellectual property to advance the Company's interests in the U.S. and certain other territories and the parties will collaborate to research and develop new products and indications based on EPA for the Company's commercialization in the U.S. and certain other territories. The potential new product and indication opportunities contemplated under this agreement are currently in early stages of development.

Upon closing of the collaboration agreement, the Company made a non-refundable, non-creditable upfront payment of approximately $2.7 million. In addition, the agreement provides for the Company to pay milestone payments upon the achievement of certain product development milestones and royalties on net sales of future products arising from the collaboration, if any.

In February 2025, January 2024, and January 2023, the Company exercised certain rights under the agreement, resulting in payments of $1.0 million, in each of such periods, to Mochida, which was recorded as research and development expense in the consolidated income statement.

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Out-licences:

Eddingpharm (Asia) Macao Commercial Offshore Limited

In February 2015, the Company entered into a Development, Commercialization and Supply Agreement, or the DCS Agreement, with Edding related to the development and commercialization of VASCEPA in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, or collectively, the China Territory. Under the terms of the DCS Agreement, the Company granted to Edding an exclusive (including as to the Company) license with the right to sublicense development and commercialization of VASCEPA in the China Territory for uses that are currently commercialized and under development by the Company based on the Company's MARINE, ANCHOR and REDUCE-IT clinical trials of VASCEPA.

Under the DCS Agreement, Edding is solely responsible for development and commercialization activities in the China Territory and associated expenses. The Company provides development assistance and is responsible for supplying finished and later bulk drug product at defined prices under negotiated terms. The Company retains all VASCEPA manufacturing rights. Edding agreed to certain restrictions regarding the commercialization of competitive products globally and the Company agreed to certain restrictions regarding the commercialization of competitive products in the China Territory.

The Company assessed this arrangement in accordance with IFRS 15 and concluded that the contract counterparty, Edding, is a customer. The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the DCS Agreement: (1) the exclusive license to develop and commercialize VASCEPA in the China Territory for uses that are currently commercialized and under development by the Company, (2) the obligation to participate in various steering committees, and (3) ongoing development and regulatory assistance. Based on the analysis performed, the Company concluded that the identified performance obligations are not distinct and therefore a combined performance obligation.

The transaction price is comprised of the following upfront payments and milestones:

In thousands

Transaction Price Components	Achieved	Amount
Upfront fee	Feb-15	$ 15,000
Submission of the CTA for the MARINE indication	Mar-16	1,000
Approval of VASCEPA under the MARINE indication	Mar-17	5,000
Submission of the CTA for the REDUCE-IT indication	Oct-23	3,000
Approval of VASCEPA under the REDUCE-IT indication	Jun-24	15,000
Regulatory Development Support	Various	1,081
Total Transaction Price		$ 40,081

In addition to the non-refundable, upfront and regulatory milestone payments described above, the Company is entitled to receive tiered double-digit percentage royalties on net sales of VASCEPA in the China Territory escalating to the high teens. The achievement of sales-based milestone events occurs when annual aggregate net sales of VASCEPA in the China Territory equals or exceeds certain specified thresholds, and range from $5.0 million to $50.0 million, for a total of $120.0 million. Each such milestone payment shall be payable only once regardless of how many times the sales milestone event is achieved. Each such milestone payment is non-refundable and non-creditable against any other milestone payments.

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Out-licences (continued):

Eddingpharm (Asia) Macao Commercial Offshore Limited (continued)

None of the other clinical or regulatory milestones has been included in the transaction price, as all milestone amounts are fully constrained. As part of its evaluation of the constraint, the Company considered numerous factors, including that receipt of the milestones is outside the control of the Company and contingent upon success in future clinical trials and the licensee's efforts. Any consideration related to sales-based milestones and royalties, will be recognized when the related sales occur and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company will reevaluate the transaction price in each reporting period and as uncertain events are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

During 2023, Edding received regulatory approval in China under the MARINE indication and pursuit of additional indications outside of the REDUCE-IT indication was not probable. As a result, the Company reevaluated the performance period and determined that completion of the remaining performance obligations was estimated to be by the end of December 2025. The effect of this change in estimate from the previously received upfront payment and prior year milestone payments was an increase of $5.0 million in licensing revenue and a related reduction in net loss by $5.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. In addition, the Company recognized $3.9 million related to the milestone payment received in the second quarter of 2023 for the MARINE indication approval and the remaining $1.1 million would have been recognized over the remaining performance period through December 2025. The change in estimate in 2023 resulted in the remaining performance period decreasing from 11 years to three years for recognizing the remaining deferred revenue.

During 2024, Edding received approval in China under the REDUCE-IT indication. The REDUCE-IT indication approval concludes the Company's support for regulatory activities and, as noted above, pursuit of additional indications was deemed to be not probable. As a result, the Company reevaluated the performance period and determined that all remaining performance obligations were satisfied as of 31 December 2024, resulting in a decrease of the previous performance period of two years. The effect of this change in estimate from the previously received upfront payment and prior year milestone payments was an increase of $4.0 million in licensing revenue and a related reduction in net loss by $4.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. In addition, the Company also recognized $15.0 million in the second quarter of 2024 related to the REDUCE-IT indication approval milestone.

In thousands		Amount
Licensing revenue recognized during the year ended 31 December 2025 (1)	$	—
Licensing revenue recognized during the year ended 31 December 2024 (1)		19,426
Licensing revenue recognized from contract inception through both 31 December 2025 and 2024	$	40,081

(1) Licensing revenue under the DCS Agreement is recognized concurrent with the input measure of support hours provided by the Company to Edding in achieving the combined development and regulatory performance obligation, which in the Company's judgment is the best measure of progress towards satisfying this performance obligation.

The Company recognized net product revenue of $16.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 related to sales to Edding (none in 2025). The Company also recognized royalties of $2.5 million and $0.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Biologix FZCo

In March 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Biologix FZCo, or Biologix, a company incorporated under the laws of the United Arab Emirates, to register and commercialize VASCEPA in several Middle Eastern and North African countries. Under the terms of the distribution agreement, the Company granted to Biologix a non-exclusive license to use its trademarks in connection with the importation, distribution, promotion, marketing and sale of VASCEPA in the Middle East and North Africa territory. Upon closing of the agreement, the Company received a non-refundable upfront payment, which has been fully recognized as of 31 December 2024. The Company is entitled to receive all payments based on total product sales and pays Biologix a service fee in exchange for its services, whereby the service fee represents a percentage of gross selling price which is subject to a minimum floor price.

The Company received approval of VASCEPA under the MARINE and REDUCE-IT indications in the following countries:

Country	MARINE	REDUCE-IT	Launch Date
Lebanon	March 2018	August 2021	June 2018
United Arab Emirates	July 2018	October 2021	February 2019
Qatar	December 2019	April 2021	May 2022
Bahrain	April 2021	April 2022	September 2023
Kuwait	December 2021	March 2023	September 2023
Saudi Arabia	March 2022	June 2023	September 2023

The Company recognized net product revenue of $6.0 million and $2.7 million for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, related to sales to Biologix.

HLS Therapeutics, Inc.

In September 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with HLS Therapeutics, Inc., or HLS, a company incorporated under the laws of Canada, to register, commercialize and distribute VASCEPA in Canada. Under the agreement, HLS is responsible for regulatory and commercialization activities and associated costs. The Company is responsible for providing assistance towards local filings, supplying finished product under negotiated supply terms, maintaining intellectual property, and continuing the development and funding of REDUCE-IT related activities.

The Company assessed this arrangement in accordance with IFRS 15 and concluded that the contract counterparty, HLS, is a customer. The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the contract: (1) license to HLS to develop, register, and commercialize VASCEPA in Canada; (2) support general development and regulatory activities; and (3) participate in various steering committees. Based on the analysis performed, the Company concluded that the identified performance obligations in the agreement are not distinct and therefore a combined performance obligation.

The transaction price is comprised of the following upfront payments and milestones:

In thousands

Transaction Price Components	Achieved	Amount
Upfront fee	Sep-17	$ 5,000
Achievement of the REDUCE-IT trial primary endpoint	Sep-18	2,500
Approval from Health Canada	Dec-19	2,500
Regulatory exclusivity from the Office of Patented Medicines and Liaison	Jan-20	3,800
Total Transaction Price		$ 13,800

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Out-licences (continued):
HLS Therapeutics, Inc. (continued)

In addition to the non-refundable, upfront and regulatory milestone payments just described, the Company is entitled to receive certain sales-based milestone payments of up to an additional $50.0 million, as well as tiered double-digit royalties on net sales of VASCEPA in Canada. None of the other clinical or regulatory milestones has been included in the transaction price, as all milestone amounts are fully constrained. As part of its evaluation of the constraint, the Company considered numerous factors, including that receipt of the milestones is outside the control of the Company and contingent upon success in future clinical trials and the licensee's efforts. Any consideration related to sales-based milestones (including royalties) will be recognized when the related sales occur and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price.

During 2023, the Company concluded support for regulatory activities and pursuit of additional indications was deemed to be not probable. As a result, the Company reevaluated the performance period and determined that all remaining performance obligations were satisfied as of 30 June 2023, resulting in a decrease of the previous performance period of eight years. The effect of this change in estimate was the remaining transaction price of $5.3 million being recognized in licensing revenue and a related reduction in net loss by $5.3 million in the year ended 31 December 2023 from the previously received upfront payment and prior year milestone payments.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company recognized $5.6 million as licensing revenue related to upfront and milestone payments received in connection with the HLS agreement. The Company fully recognized the transaction price as of 30 June 2023.

The Company recognized net product revenue of $3.8 million and $4.7 million for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, related to sales to HLS. The Company also recognized royalties of $2.5 million and $2.2 million for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

CSL Seqirus

In February 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with CSL Seqirus, or CSL, to secure pricing and reimbursement, commercialize and distribute VAZKEPA in Australia and New Zealand. The Company received an upfront payment of $0.5 million which was fully recognized during the first quarter of 2023. In October 2024, CSL obtained listing of VAZKEPA on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, or PBS, in Australia, as a result the Company received a non-refundable $1.2 million milestone payment. In addition to the upfront and milestone payment, the Company will be eligible to receive event-related milestone payments of approximately $6.0 million and additional product-related milestone payments of approximately $4.0 million. The Company will be responsible for supplying finished product to CSL Seqirus at a price that is the greater of (i) a fixed transfer price, or (ii) a fixed percentage of the net selling price, as defined in the CSL agreement.

The Company assessed this arrangement in accordance with IFRS 15 and concluded that the contract counterparty, CSL, is a customer. The Company identified the following distinct performance obligations at the inception of the contract: an exclusive license to use its trademarks in connection with the importation, distribution, promotion, marketing and sale of VASCEPA in the Australia and New Zealand territories.

The transaction price includes the $0.5 million upfront consideration as well as the $1.2 million milestone payment received related to the listing of VAZKEPA on the PBS in Australia. Any consideration related to event-based or product-based milestones will be recognized when the related milestone events occur and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company will reevaluate the transaction price in each reporting period and as uncertain events are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company recognized $1.2 million as licensing revenue related to the listing of VAZKEPA on the PBS in Australia.

The Company recognized net product revenue of $0.8 million for both the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 related to sales to CSL.

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A.

In June 2025, the Company entered into an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati, or the Recordati Licensing Agreement, related to the development and commercialization of VASCEPA in 59 countries focused in Europe, or the Recordati Territory. Under the terms of the Recordati Licensing Agreement, the Company granted Recordati an exclusive (including as to the Company) license with the right to sublicense development and commercialization of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory for uses that are currently commercialized and under development by the Company based on the Company's REDUCE-IT clinical trials of VASCEPA. The Company has received marketing authorization by the MHRA and the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, and subsequently made VASCEPA available under individual reimbursement or received national reimbursement and launched commercial operations, which has since been licensed to Recordati, in the following countries.

Country	Individual Reimbursement	National Reimbursement	Product Availability	Launch Date
Sweden	–	March 2022	March 2022	March 2022
Finland	–	October 2022	December 2022	December 2022
England/Wales/Northern Ireland	–	July 2022	October 2022	October 2022
Spain	–	July 2023	September 2023	September 2023
Netherlands	–	August 2023	September 2023	September 2023
Scotland	–	August 2023	August 2023	September 2023
Greece [(1)]	–	May 2024	June 2024	June 2024
Portugal	–	August 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Italy	–	December 2024	December 2024	January 2025
Slovenia[(2)]	–	September 2025	October 2025	October 2025
Austria	September 2022	February 2025	September 2022	–
Denmark	June 2022	–	June 2022	–

(1) Vianex will be the sole and exclusive distributor of VAZKEPA in the Greek territory to import, register, distribute and commercialize VAZKEPA.

(2) Salus will be the sole and exclusive distributor of VAZKEPA in the Slovenian territory to import, register, distribute and commercialize VAZKEPA.

The Company assessed this arrangement in accordance with IFRS 15 and concluded that the contract counterparty, Recordati, is a customer. The Company identified the following distinct performance obligation at the inception of the contract: an exclusive license to use its intellectual property; regulatory approvals; and regulatory documents in connection with the importation, distribution, promotion, marketing and sale of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory. The Company will be responsible for supplying finished product to Recordati at a set price, as defined in the Recordati Licensing Agreement.

The Company received an upfront payment of $25.0 million, which was fully recognized during 2025. In addition to the upfront payment, the Company will be eligible to receive sales-based milestone payments and royalties on net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory. The achievement of sales-based milestone events occurs when annual aggregate net sales of VASCEPA in the Recordati Territory equals or exceeds certain specified thresholds resulting in total payments of up to $150.0 million. Each such milestone payment will be payable only once regardless of how many times the sales milestone event is achieved. Each such milestone payment is non-refundable and non-creditable against any other milestone payments.

5. Development, commercialization and supply agreements (continued)

Out-licences (continued):

Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A. (continued)

The transaction price includes the $25.0 million upfront consideration. Any consideration related to sales-based milestones, including royalties, will be recognized when the related sales occur or uncertainty related to the consideration resolved, and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company will reevaluate the transaction price in each reporting period and as uncertain events are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company recognized $25.0 million as licensing revenue related to the upfront payment received in connection with the Recordati Licensing Agreement (none in 2024).

The Company recognized net product revenue of $2.7 million for the year ended 31 December 2025, related to sales to Recordati (none in 2024). The Company also recognized royalties of $0.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 (none in 2024).

Licensing and contract liabilities currently consist of revenue attributable to receipt of upfront, non-refundable payments and milestone payments as described above. Upfront and milestone payments under such agreements are typically recognized as licensing revenue over the estimated period in which the Company is required to provide regulatory and development support and clinical and commercial supply pursuant to the agreements.

The following table presents changes in the balances of the Company's contract assets and liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

In thousands	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Contract assets	$—	$—	$—	$—
Contract liabilities:				
Deferred revenue	$—	$—	$—	$—
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Contract assets	$—	$—	$—	$—
Contract liabilities:				
Deferred revenue (1)	$4,850	$—	$(4,850)	$—

(1) The approximately $4.9 million reduction consists primarily of recognition of $4.0 million relating to the change in estimate for Edding during the three months ended 30 June 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company recognized the following revenues as a result of changes in the contract liability balances in the respective periods:

In thousands	Year Ended 31 December 2025	Year Ended 31 December 2024
Revenue recognized in the period from:		
Amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the period	$ —	$ 1,180
Performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	$ —	$ 3,670

6. Operating Loss for the year

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	$'000
Operating Loss for the year is stated after charging:			
Employee costs	7	59,609	82,737
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment		5	62
Depreciation of leased property, plant and equipment		—	36
Depreciation of right-of-use lease assets	29	1,576	1,859
Amortization of technology rights	13	2,545	2,805
Short term lease expenses		824	793
Restructuring costs	20	35,012	—
Research and development expenses		19,241	20,038
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:			
Audit of the company's annual & subsidiary accounts		1,271	1,306
Audit of the statutory accounts		298	298
Other assurance services		188	140
Taxation advisory services		—	10

In order to maintain the independence of the external auditor, the Board has determined policies as to what non-audit services can be provided by the Group's external auditor and the approval processes related to them.

Auditor's remuneration includes fees payable to Ernst & Young, Ireland and Ernst & Young LLP, United States for the audits for the fiscal years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Policies for non-audit services

The Audit Committee is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Group's policy on external audit. The policy assigns oversight responsibility for monitoring the independence, objectivity and compliance with ethical and regulatory requirements to the Audit Committee. It states that the external auditor is jointly responsible to the board and the Audit Committee and that the Audit Committee is the primary contact. The policy also sets out the categories of non-audit services which the external auditor will and will not be allowed to provide to the Group.

7. Employee information

The average monthly number of persons, including Executive Directors, employed by the Group during the year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Marketing and administration	196	257
Research and development	12	16
	208	273

The costs incurred during the year in respect of these employees were:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Staff costs (for the above persons):		
Wages and salaries	22,151	64,476
Post-retirement benefits	1,261	2,232
Termination payments	26,773	2,008
IFRS 2 share-based payment	9,424	14,021
	59,609	82,737

The Company made contributions of $1.3 million to its defined contribution plan in 2025 (2024: $2.2 million).

8. Directors' emoluments

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Salary, fees, and bonus	2,131	1,974
Share-based compensation	1,885	3,430
Aggregate emoluments	**4,016**	**5,404**

Total remuneration of Directors (including benefits in kind) includes amounts paid to:

Highest paid Director

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Salary, fees, and bonus	1,646	1,239
Share-based compensation	1,885	2,030
Aggregate emoluments	**3,531**	**3,269**

9. Adjustments reconciling loss after tax to operating cash flows

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Loss after tax for the year	(34,716)	(74,678)
Adjustments for:		
Finance income and expense	(21,019)	(11,878)
Depreciation and amortization	5	358
Amortization of technology rights	2,545	2,546
Write-down intangible asset	—	260
Share-based payment expense	9,424	13,980
Income tax expense	3,677	4,681
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(4,553)	11,280
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(208)	219
Decrease in inventory	34,878	105,443
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	13,007	(87,908)
Decrease in non-current liabilities	(547)	(221)
Total adjustments	**37,209**	**38,760**
Cash expended on operating activities	**2,493**	**(35,918)**

The interest received was reclassified to net cash outflow from operating activities to align with the Company's 10-K report.

10. Finance income and expense

Finance income

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Interest income on short-term and long-term investments	12,412	14,611
Foreign exchange income	7,289	137
Other income	3,081	—
Total finance income	22,782	14,748

Finance expense

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Other finance costs	816	642
Lease interest charge	937	1,058
Interest expense	6	7
Foreign exchange loss	4	1,163
Total finance costs	1,763	2,870

Foreign exchange losses and bank charges

Foreign exchange gains and losses incurred during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 resulted from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on accounts payables.

11. Taxation

Tax Charge:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Tax on loss before taxation:		
Current year tax expense	(3,677)	(4,681)
Deferred tax provision	—	—
Total tax charge	**(3,677)**	**(4,681)**

The following items represent the principal reasons for the differences between corporate income taxes computed at the Irish statutory tax rate and the total tax charge for the year.

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Loss before taxation	**(31,039)**	**(69,997)**
Notional taxation charge at Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	3,879	8,750
State taxes	(848)	(302)
Tax effects of expenses that are not deductible	(1,312)	(1,207)
Tax effects of income that is not taxable	764	878
Tax effects of movement in relation to share based payments	279	249
Losses carried forward	(6,584)	(10,005)
Unrecognised accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	1,448	670
Uncertain tax position	546	(2,174)
Difference between Irish and overseas tax rate	(1,849)	(1,540)
Total tax charge	**(3,677)**	**(4,681)**

Tax Liability:

The Group balance sheet has zero corporate income tax liability as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The Group had a provision for uncertain tax position at 31 December 2025 of $10.7 million (2024: $11.2 million) related to R&D state tax credits for its US subsidiary and NOLs generated by its US subsidiary in previous years due to the revised methodology on stock-based compensation which have now been carried back and utilized.

As outlined under risks in the Strategic Report the rules regarding determination of tax residence changed effective 1 January 2020, when a modified Ireland-UK DTA came into effect pursuant to the OECD's Multilateral Instrument, or MLI. Under the modified Ireland-UK DTA, from 1 January 2020, we would be solely tax resident in Ireland and not tax resident in the UK if we continued to be centrally managed and controlled in Ireland and if it were mutually agreed between the Irish and UK tax authorities under the MLI "tie-breaker rule" that we are solely tax resident in Ireland. Having made the relevant submission under the amended provisions, we received confirmation effective 1 January 2020 of the mutual agreement of Irish and UK tax authorities that we are solely tax resident in Ireland for the purposes of the modified DTA.

Tax Rates:

The corporate tax rate in the UK is a variable rate between 19% and 25%.The actual rate within the range depends on the profits made by the business. The full rate of 25% applies to profits over £250,000, while the small profits rate of 19% applies to profits below £50,000.

11. Taxation (continued)

Tax Rates (continued):

The corporate tax rate in Ireland is 12.5% for profits on trading activities and 25% for non-trading activities. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company's tax rate was 12.5%, which has therefore been applied in the reconciliation above.

Tax Losses:

Tax losses carried forward for group companies at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows and do not expire:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Amarin Corporation plc	254,299	258,812
Amarin Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited	757,014	755,204
Ester Neurosciences Limited	13,754	13,743
Amarin Germany GmbH	2,545	2,545
Other European entities	1,879	1,834

Deferred Tax Balances:

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances, which comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization	(3,331)	(2,985)
Lease Asset	(1,480)	(1,563)
	(4,811)	(4,548)
Deferred tax assets (pursuant to set-off provisions)	4,811	4,548
Net deferred tax assets	—	—

Deferred Tax Assets:

The Group has not recognized deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. The Group does not believe that there will be future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences may be offset.

The group has an unrecognized deferred tax asset as follows:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,029,491	1,032,138
Potential tax benefit	162,504	163,394
Temporary timing differences	6,138	17,281
Total unrecognised Deferred Tax Asset	**168,642**	**180,675**

12. Loss earnings per ordinary share

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Loss for the financial year attributable to ordinary shareholders	(34,716)	(74,678)
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
Loss per ordinary share, basic and diluted	(0.08)	(0.18)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue (thousands) – basic and diluted	414,984	410,937

Basic

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the year. In 2025 and 2024, 13,633,477 and 10,672,049 shares, respectively, representing the weighted average number of treasury shares, have been deducted in arriving at the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the earnings for the year by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares outstanding to assume conversion of all potentially dilutive shares. Potentially dilutive shares consist of share options. Since the Group reported a net loss from continuing operations in 2025 and 2024, none of the Group's contingently issuable shares were dilutive.

13. Intangible assets

Cost	Software	License	Technology Rights	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January 2024	617	2,729	32,859	36,205
Write-downs	—	—	(778)	(778)
At 31 December 2024	617	2,729	32,081	35,427
Write-downs	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2025	617	2,729	32,081	35,427

Accumulated amortization and impairment	Software	License	Technology Rights	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January 2024	(617)	—	(13,884)	(14,501)
Write-downs	—	—	518	518
Charge for the year	—	—	(2,805)	(2,805)
At 31 December 2024	(617)	—	(16,171)	(16,788)
Charge for the year	—	—	(2,545)	(2,545)
At 31 December 2025	(617)	—	(18,716)	(19,333)
Net book value at 31 December 2025	—	2,729	13,365	16,094
Net book value at 31 December 2024	—	2,729	15,910	18,639

13. Intangible assets (continued)

In June 2018, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement related to the development and commercialization of drug products and indications based on the active pharmaceutical ingredients in VASCEPA. The Company made an upfront payment of approximately $2.7 million in exchange for obtaining an exclusive license to certain intellectual property to advance the Company's interest in the United States and certain other territories.

Upon approval by FDA on 13 December 2019 of a new indication of VASCEPA, a milestone for £5.0 million was achieved, which resulted in the Intangible asset increasing by $8.5 million. Upon approval of the marketing authorization application for VAZKEPA in Europe in March 2021, a milestone for £7.5 million was achieved, which resulted in the Intangible asset increasing by $12.0 million.

14. Financial investments

The following table presents information about the Company's financial investments.

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Included within current assets:		
Short-term financial investments	167,929	173,182

We invest cash in excess of our immediate requirements, in accordance with our investment policy, which limits the amounts we may invest in any one type of investment and requires all investments held by us to maintain minimum ratings from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations so as to primarily achieve our goals of liquidity and capital preservation.

Short-term financial investments are securities that have a maturity date that meets the short-term standards and mature in over 90 days and less than 1 year. The Company's financial investments are stated at amortized cost. The Company does not intend to sell these investment securities.

15. Other long-term assets

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Deposits	642	716
Total	**642**	**716**

16. Trade receivables

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Trade Receivables at amortized cost	126,830	122,282

Trade receivables disclosed above are measured at amortized cost. The trade receivable balances disclosed above include amounts which were past due as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 of nil and $0.8 million, respectively. No material allowances for expected credit losses have been made during 2025 or 2024. Additionally, the fair value of the trade receivables is not materially different to their carrying value.

A significant portion of the Group's sales are to wholesalers in the pharmaceutical industry. The Group monitors the creditworthiness of customers to whom it grants credit terms and has not experienced any credit losses. The average credit period taken on sales of goods is 30 days. The Group does not charge interest on its receivables. The Group does not require collateral or any other security to support credit sales. The Group's top three customers accounted for 86% and 89% of gross product sales for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 and represented 83% and 83% of the gross accounts receivable balance for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

17. Other current assets

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Prepayments and other	25,835	13,448
Other taxation and social security	1,202	1,844
Accrued lease receivables	456	490
Total	**27,493**	**15,782**

18. Inventory

Inventories consist of the following:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Raw materials	112,289	122,965
Work in progress	8,201	9,705
Finished goods	75,418	98,114
	195,908	**230,784**

As of 31 December 2025, we had nil million (2024: $64.7 million) of long-term inventory, respectively. The Company classifies inventory as long-term inventory when consumption of the inventory is expected beyond 12 months. The Company classifies finished goods expected to be consumed within 12 months and all of VASCEPA's active pharmaceutical ingredient as current inventory.

Inventories recognized as an expense during the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to $92.8 million (2024: $95.5 million). These were included in cost of goods sold. During the year ended 31 December 2025, approximately $0.4 million (2024: $8 million) of inventory was expensed through cost of goods sold for both product dating and non-product dating unsellable inventory.

19. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Trade payables	44,237	35,546
Lease liabilities	1,477	1,852
Accruals and other payables	145,975	146,866
	191,689	**184,264**

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has not defaulted on any of its payables.

20. Provisions

	Tax Provisions	Restructuring	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January 2024	**8,939**	**17,489**	**26,428**
Additions	2,288	—	2,288
Amount Used	—	(17,489)	(17,489)
At 31 December 2024	**11,227**	**—**	**11,227**
Additions	—	35,012	35,012
Amount Used	(547)	(27,583)	(28,130)
At 31 December 2025	**10,680**	**7,429**	**18,109**

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Due within one year	7,429	—
Due after more than one year	10,680	11,227
Total	**18,109**	**11,227**

On 24 June 2025, the Company announced a global restructuring plan, the Global Restructuring Plan, in connection with the execution of an exclusive long-term license and supply agreement with Recordati, with the vast majority of estimated cost savings to come from the elimination of commercial roles in the Company's European operations. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company recognized approximately $35.0 million of restructuring expense reflected on the consolidated income statement related to the reduction in force, substantially all of which are cash expenditures.

20. Provisions (continued)

The following table shows the change in restructuring liability, associated with the Plan:

	Restructuring
	$'000
At 1 January 2024	**17,489**
Costs incurred	-
Payments	(17,489)
At 31 December 2024	**-**
Costs incurred	35,012
Payments	(27,583)
At 31 December 2025	**7,429**

Provisions due after more than one year is $10.7 million (2024: $11.2 million) of provision for uncertain tax position related to R&D state tax credits for its US subsidiary and NOLs generated by its US subsidiary in previous years due its revised methodology on stock-based compensation which have now been carried back and utilized.

21. Financial instruments

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), liquidity and credit risk. Details of the Group's financial instruments with regard to liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk are disclosed in the following sections to this note. It has been, and continues to be, the policy of the Board to minimize the exposure of the Group to these risks.

The Group has available financial instruments including cash and other liquid resources, and various items, such as receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

Capital risk management

The Group's objective when managing its capital structure is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group raises capital through the issuance of shares and debt. Please refer to Note 22 for further details on the Group's issued share capital.

The balance sheet position at 31 December 2025 is not representative of the position throughout the period as cash and shares fluctuate considerably depending on sales levels and when fundraising activities have occurred.

Liquidity risk

Our aggregate sources of liquidity as of 31 December 2025 are approximately $302.8 million, with no debt. Our aggregate sources of liquidity include cash and cash equivalents of $134.9 million and short-term investments of $167.9 million. We have no indebtedness. Our projected use of cash include initiatives in the United States to maintain IPE market leadership, as well as to support our partners and our ongoing commitment to regulatory support and to the science of our global branded product. Our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement.

21. Financial instruments (continued)

We believe that our cash will be sufficient to fund our projected operations at least through 3 April 2027. This belief is based on our current operational plans and activities at normal levels, which includes the launch of potential additional generic competition on operations, and does not assume any cash inflows from partnerships or other dilutive or non-dilutive financings in the longer-term.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

At 31 December 2025	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and other payables	189,575	—	—	—	189,575
Lease liabilities	2,114	7,212	—	—	9,326
Total	**191,689**	**7,212**	—	—	**198,901**

At 31 December 2024	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and other payables	182,412	—	—	—	182,412
Lease liabilities	2,833	9,732	—	—	12,565
Total	**185,245**	**9,732**	—	—	**194,977**

Credit risk

The Group are exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by third parties to financial instruments. Credit risk arises predominantly from cash and cash equivalents, including deposits with banks, short and long-term financial investments and trade receivables. We invest cash in excess of our immediate requirements, in accordance with our investment policy, which limits the amounts we may invest in any one type of investment and requires all investments held by us to maintain minimum ratings from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations so as to primarily achieve our goals of liquidity and capital preservation. Additionally, our investment policy is to invest only in institutions that meet high credit quality and diversification standards and established limits on the amount and time to maturity of investments.

Trade receivables are generally due within 45 days and are stated at amounts due from customers. The Company recognizes an allowance for losses on accounts receivable in an amount equal to the estimated probable credit losses net of any recoveries. The allowance is based primarily on assessment of specific identifiable customer accounts considered at risk or uncollectible, as well as an analysis of current receivables aging and expected future write-offs. The expense associated with the allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized as selling, general, and administrative expense. The Company has not historically experienced any significant credit losses. All customer accounts are actively managed and no losses in excess of amounts reserved are currently expected.

Creditor payment policy

It is Amarin's normal procedure to agree terms of transactions, including payment terms, with suppliers in advance. Payment terms vary, reflecting local practice throughout the world. It is Amarin's policy that payments be made in a timely manner, provided suppliers perform in accordance with the agreed terms. Amarin's policy follows the BEIS Better Payment Policy, copies of which can be obtained from the Better Payments Group's website.

21. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk

Currency and interest rate profile of financial liabilities

The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are classified at amortized cost and comprise trade and other payables and lease liabilities.

	31 December 2025 ($'000)				31 December 2024 ($'000)			
	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
Sterling	—	—	480	480	—	—	1,289	1,289
Euro	—	303	12,681	12,984	—	963	8,387	9,350
Swiss Franc	—	—	(98)	(98)	—	168	5,049	5,217
US$	—	7,080	176,643	183,723	—	8,095	52,895	60,990
Norwegian Krone	—	—	21	21	—	—	59	59
Danish Krone	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	(5)	(5)
Swedish Krona	—	—	486	486	—	8	810	818
Total	**—**	**7,383**	**190,212**	**197,595**	**—**	**9,234**	**68,484**	**77,718**

Market risk/interest rate risk profile of financial assets

The Group's financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, short-term and long-term investments.

	31 December 2025 ($'000)				31 December 2024 ($'000)			
	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
Sterling	—	—	—	—	2,106	—	78	2,184
Euro	6,233	—	4,360	10,593	249	—	354	603
Swiss Franc	—	—	27	27	137	—	782	919
US$	78,335	279,511	61,108	418,954	53,954	156,254	214,384	424,592
Norwegian Krone	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	22
Danish Krone	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	69
Swedish Krona	46	—	—	46	200	—	125	325
Total	**84,614**	**279,511**	**65,495**	**429,620**	**56,736**	**156,254**	**215,724**	**428,714**

The Group's principal currency is that of the United States (U.S. dollar), which is mainly exposed to the currency of the UK (Sterling), the currency of Europe (Euro) and the currency of Switzerland (Swiss Franc). The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a ten per cent increase and decrease in the U.S. dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. Ten per cent is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period-end for a ten per cent change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a decrease in net loss where the U.S. dollar strengthens ten per cent against the relevant currencies. For a ten per cent weakening of the U.S. dollar against the relevant currencies, there would be a comparable impact on the net income (loss), and the balances below would be negative.

21. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk/interest rate risk profile of financial assets (continued)

	Sterling Impact ($'000)		Euro Impact ($'000)		Swiss Franc Impact ($'000)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net (loss) gain	71	90	(558)	(875)	33	(430)
Total	**71**	**90**	**(558)**	**(875)**	**33**	**(430)**

The balances in the above table are mainly attributable to receivables and payables in the Group at the balance sheet date. The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency has decreased during the current period mainly due to the increase in the volume of foreign currency transactions in 2025 as compared to 2024.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2025, the Group had cash balances, inclusive of investments, of approximately $302.8 million, and earned $12.4 million in interest income during 2025. An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to see what the impact would be should interest rates increase by 1%, and it was determined that interest income would increase to approximately $2.9 million, when using the Group's average 2025 cash balance. At 31 December 2024, the Group had cash balances, inclusive of investments, of approximately $294.5 million, and earned $14.6 million in interest income during 2024. An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to see what the impact would be should interest rates increase by 1%, and it was determined that interest income would increase to approximately $3.0 million, when using the Group's average 2024 cash balance.

Fair value measurements

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2—Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.) and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).

- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

21. Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued)

The carrying amounts and the estimated fair values of debt instruments and financial investments as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash equivalents-money markets	45,377	45,377	67,456	67,456
U.S. Treasury Shares	167,929	168,096	173,182	174,723
Repo Securities	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

	Group fair value measurements at 31 December 2025 using			
	31 December 2025	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Cash equivalents-money markets	45,377	45,377	—	—
U.S. Treasury Shares	168,096	168,096	—	—
Repo Securities	5,000	—	5,000	—
Total	**218,473**	**213,473**	**5,000**	**—**

	Group fair value measurements at 31 December 2024 using			
	31 December 2024	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Cash equivalents-money markets	67,456	67,456	—	—
U.S. Treasury Shares	174,723	174,723	—	—
Repo Securities	5,000	—	5,000	—
Total	**247,179**	**242,179**	**5,000**	**—**

The carrying amounts of cash, cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of their short-term nature.

The Company's financial investments are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

22. Equity

(a) Share Capital	At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024
Authorised	$'000	$'000
Unlimited ordinary shares of £0.50 each	—	—
Unlimited preference shares of £0.05 each	—	—
	—	—
Allotted, called up and fully paid	$'000	$'000
Ordinary shares, £0.50 par, unlimited authorized; 429,847,579 shares issued, 416,214,102 shares outstanding at 31 December 2025; 422,256,900 shares issued, 411,584,851 shares outstanding at 31 December 2024	309,898	305,011
	309,898	305,011

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group issued 8,745,000 Ordinary Shares (£0.50 par) through restricted stock unit vestings, and the employee stock purchase plan, of which 8,543,280 Ordinary Shares of restricted stock units vested, and 201,720 Ordinary Shares were employee stock plan purchases. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group issued 4,118,214 Ordinary Shares (£0.50 par) through option exercises, restricted stock unit vestings, and the employee stock purchase plan, of which 9,500 Ordinary Shares of options were exercised, 3,851,966 Ordinary Shares of restricted stock units vested, and 256,748 were employee stock plan purchases. The option exercises in 2024 resulted in nominal cash proceeds to share capital and to share premium. In aggregate, this resulted in a total share capital increase of $4.9 million (2024: $2.5 million) and nil share premium (2024: $0.1 million), a decrease in retained deficit of $6.8 million (2024: $6.8 million) and a transfer of $5.0 million (2024: $5.0 million) from share-based payment reserves to share capital and share premium. The related tax-withholding on the restricted stock vesting was funded through the repurchase of $2.0 million (2,961,428 shares) and $1.6 million (1,354,847 shares) recorded as treasury shares during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively. Also refer to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

On 10 January 2024, the Company announced plans to initiate a share repurchase program to purchase up to $50.0 million of the Company's ordinary shares held in the form of American Depository Shares. The Company received shareholder and UK High Court approval of the share repurchase plan in April and May 2024, respectively. The Company has not commenced any share repurchases to date, but will continue to monitor business and market conditions.

(b) Principal Rights and Restrictions

The Company has one class of ordinary shares at £0.50 each which carry no right to fixed income. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company. Under its Articles of Association, the Company has authority to issue unlimited ordinary shares.

There are no specific restrictions on the size of a holding nor on the transfer of shares, which are both governed by the general provisions of the Articles of Association and prevailing legislation. The Directors are not aware of any agreements between holders of the Company's shares that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or on voting rights. No person has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital and all issued shares are fully paid.

With regard to the appointment and replacement of Directors, the Company is governed by its Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and related legislation. The Articles themselves may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders. The powers of Directors are described in the Main Board Terms of Reference, copies of which are available on request.

23. Options outstanding

Further explanations of the valuation of the share-based payments are provided in Note 24, below.

Options

Outstanding options to purchase ordinary shares at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Year of grant	Number outstanding	Weighted average years remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
2016	213,800	0.19	1.71	213,800	1.71
2017	299,000	1.12	3.05	299,000	3.05
2018	586,560	2.13	9.28	586,560	9.28
2019	418,460	2.90	17.97	418,460	17.97
2020	773,940	3.76	12.91	773,940	12.91
2021	1,111,580	4.64	4.83	1,111,580	4.83
2022	698,600	4.40	2.83	662,560	2.83
2023	9,444,700	6.51	1.15	8,043,680	1.15
2024	8,314,820	7.99	0.80	2,025,520	1.09
2025	4,062,960	8.19	0.65	440,460	0.62
	25,924,420	**6.76**	**2.00**	**14,575,560**	**2.96**

Outstanding options to purchase ordinary shares at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Year of grant	Number outstanding	Weighted average years remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
2015	1,712,526	0.38	2.48	1,712,526	2.48
2016	303,721	1.15	1.84	303,721	1.84
2017	934,765	2.00	2.99	934,765	2.99
2018	1,335,608	3.16	6.13	1,335,608	6.13
2019	718,939	4.06	17.51	718,939	17.51
2020	1,164,989	5.22	12.62	1,164,989	12.62
2021	1,651,314	6.12	4.90	1,599,756	4.93
2022	1,018,094	7.13	2.74	800,870	2.77
2023	10,071,865	8.37	1.17	7,195,209	1.16
2024	8,682,360	9.28	0.81	748,002	1.21
	27,594,181	**7.19**	**2.64**	**16,514,385**	**3.78**

24. Share-based payments

2020 Stock Incentive Plan and Stock Option Plan

On 16 March 2020, the Company's Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, adopted, subject to shareholder approval, the 2020 Stock Incentive Plan, or 2020 Plan, which was subsequently approved by the Company's shareholders on 13 July 2020 at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. The 2020 Plan is the successor to the Company's 2011 Stock Option Plan, as amended, or the 2011 Plan, which was set to expire on 12 July 2021, and the Company's 2002 Stock Option Plan, as amended, or the 2002 Plan, and together with the 2020 Plan and 2011 Plan, the Plans.

The maximum number of the Company's Ordinary Shares of £0.50 each or any ADS's, as to be issued under the 2020 Plan shall not exceed the sum of (i) 20,000,000 shares and (ii) the number of Shares that remained available for grants under the Company's 2011 Plan as of 13 July 2020. If any award over shares granted and outstanding under the Plans expires or is forfeited, surrendered, canceled or otherwise terminated, the shares may be made available for subsequent grants under the Plan. The award of stock options (both incentive and non-qualified options) and restricted stock units, and awards of unrestricted shares to Directors are permitted. The 2020 Plan is administered by the Remuneration Committee of the Company's Board of Directors and expires on 13 July 2030.

A summary of activity under the Plans for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows: Under the terms of the Plans, options are exercisable at various periods and expire as set forth in the grant document. In the case where an incentive stock option is granted, the maximum expiration date is not later than 10 years from the date of grant. The following table summarizes all stock option activity for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

	2025 Number of options	2025 Weighted average exercise price	2024 Number of options	2024 Weighted average exercise price
	Number	$	Number	$
Outstanding at 1 January	27,696,061	2.64	27,956,138	3.29
Granted	4,062,960	0.65	9,100,360	0.83
Exercised	-	—	(9,500)	1.08
Forfeited	(642,081)	1.22	(8,961,137)	2.81
Expired	(5,192,520)	4.55	(389,800)	1.98
Outstanding at 31 December	**25,924,420**	**2.00**	**27,696,061**	**2.64**
Exercisable at 31 December	**14,575,560**	**2.96**	**16,514,385**	**3.78**

During the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, all options were granted at the market price. Options outstanding and exercisable at the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 had the following attributes:

The weighted average fair value of the stock options granted during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 was $0.54 and $0.57, respectively.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no options exercised and 642,081 options lapsed. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company received $0.01 million in cash from the exercise of options, and 8,961,137 options lapsed.

24. Share-based payments (continued)

2020 Stock Incentive Plan and Stock Option Plan (continued)

The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of Ordinary Shares of options granted under the Black Scholes model:

	Years ended 31 December	
	2025	**2024**
Risk-free interest	2.21% to 4.03%	3.84% to 4.66%
Volatility	103.8% to 105.5%	106%
Expected forfeiture	5%	5%
Dividend yield	—	—
Expected option life (in years)	6.25	6.25

Included within the grants noted above, in July 2024, the Company granted 5,000,000 Ordinary Shares of stock options to Aaron Berg in connection with his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer, which will vest upon achievement of specified price conditions for the Company and was valued under the Monte Carlo model. The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value under the Monte Carlo model:

	Year ended 31 December 2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.92% - 3.96%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Expected option life (years)	9
Expected volatility	51.00% - 52.80%

The fair value of stock options on the date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model except for the market-based option awards which used the Monte Carlo option pricing model. Use of a valuation model requires management to make certain assumptions with respect to selected model inputs, which include:

- *Risk free rate*: The risk-free interest rate is based on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity term approximating the expected life of the option at the date of grant.
- *Expected dividend yield*: No dividend yield has been assumed as the Company does not currently pay dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future.
- *Expected option life:* The expected life was determined using the simplified method based on the term and vesting period.
- *Expected volatility:* Expected stock price volatility for the Black-Scholes model was calculated based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock over the expected life of the option. For the Monte Carlo model, expected stock price volatility was calculated based on the historical volatility of both the Company's common stock and comparable company's common stock over the expected life of the option.

Restricted Stock Units

The Plans also allows for granting of restricted stock unit awards under the terms of the Plans. The restricted stock units vest based upon a time-based service condition, a performance condition, or both. The probability that any performance criteria will be achieved is assessed by management each reporting period and compensation expense for such awards is only recorded to the extent that the attainment of the performance criteria is deemed to be probable. Restricted stock units are recorded as compensation expense based on fair value, representing the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of restricted stock units is amortized on an accelerated recognition basis over the service period until the shares have vested. The following table presents the restricted stock unit activity for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

24. Share-based payments (continued)

2020 Stock Incentive Plan and Stock Option Plan (continued)

	2025 Number of RSUs	2025 Weighted average grant date fair value	2024 Number of RSUs	2024 Weighted average grant date fair value
	Number	$	Number	$
Outstanding at 1 January	13,865,346	1.15	11,982,960	1.70
Granted	13,094,020	0.64	7,937,996	1.16
Vested	(8,543,280)	1.49	(3,851,966)	2.41
Forfeited	(6,675,940)	1.62	(2,203,644)	2.06
Outstanding at 31 December	**11,740,146**	**0.94**	**13,865,346**	**1.15**

The operating loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 includes a non-cash charge for share-based compensation as follows:

	2025 ($'000)	2024 ($'000)
R&D	1,896	2,706
G&A	6,468	11,274
Employee restructuring charges - IFRS Stock Options	1,060	—
Total	**9,424**	**13,980**

25. Capital commitments

Under the Laxdale agreement, upon receipt of a marketing approval in Europe for a further indication of VASCEPA (or further indication of any other product acquired from Laxdale in 2004), the Company must make an aggregate stock or cash payment (at the sole option of each of such former shareholder) of £5.0 million (approximately $6.7 million as of 31 December 2025) for the potential market approval.

The Company has no provision for any of these obligations, except as noted above, since the amounts are either not paid or payable as of 31 December 2025.

26. Financial commitments

(a) Short-term Leases

The Group had future minimum payments under non-cancellable short-term leases as follows:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Land and buildings		
<1 year	33	237
> 1 year and < 5 years	-	-
	33	**237**

(b) Royalty and Milestone Obligations

The Company is party to certain milestone and royalty obligations under several product development agreements, as follows:

The Company currently has long-term supply agreements with multiple API suppliers and encapsulators. The Company is relying on these suppliers to meet current and potential future global demand for VASCEPA. Certain supply agreements require annual minimum volume commitments by the Company and certain volume shortfalls may require payments for such shortfalls.

These agreements include requirements for the suppliers to meet certain product specifications and qualify their materials and facilities with applicable regulatory authorities including the U.S. FDA. The Company has incurred certain costs associated with the qualification of product produced by these suppliers.

The Company continues to negotiate with contract suppliers to align its supply arrangements with current and future global demand which may result in additional costs to the Company. The Company has a total of approximately $172.3 million in future contractual purchase obligations without consideration to ongoing discussions with other suppliers. The unconditional purchase obligations for contracts with remaining terms in excess of one year are summarized below:

	Years Ended 31 December						
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
Unconditional Purchase Obligations	$ 4,864	$ 5,700	$ 29,700	$ 23,200	$ 23,200	$ 85,600	$ 172,264

The Company has no provision for any of these obligations, since the amounts are either not paid or payable as of 31 December 2025.

26. Financial commitments (continued)

(c) Litigation

On 27 April 2021 and 21 February 2023, Dr. Reddy's and Hikma, respectively, filed complaints against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, Civil action No. 21-cv-10309 and No. 23-cv-01016, respectively, alleging various antitrust violations stemming from alleged anticompetitive practices related to the supply of active pharmaceutical ingredient of VASCEPA. DRL's complaint also includes a state law tortious interference claim related to the same alleged conduct. On 28 March 2024, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., or Teva, filed a complaint against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, Civil action No. 24-cv-04341 alleging various antitrust violations analogous to those made by Dr. Reddy's and Hikma. Further, on 14 June 2024, Apotex, Inc., or Apotex, filed a complaint against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Civil action No. 24-cv-07041 alleging various antitrust violations analogous to those made by Dr. Reddy's, Hikma and Teva, as well as a breach of contract claim related to the same alleged conduct. Apotex also seeks declaratory judgement regarding the applicability of a 2020 settlement agreement to its antitrust claims. In October 2024, Apotex amended its complaint to add as defendants KD Pharma-Bexbach GmbH; KD Swiss GmbH; Marine Ingredients, LLC; Innova Softgel, LLC; 03 Holding GmbH; Capiton AG. Relief sought include an unspecified amount of damages for alleged economic harm to each of Dr. Reddy's, Hikma, Teva and Apotex, treble damages, other costs and fees and injunctive relief against the alleged violative activities. On 9 December 2025, the Company filed motions for judgment on the pleadings to dismiss the claims of Teva and Apotex, based on prior settlement agreements Amarin entered into with Teva and Apotex on 25 May 2018, and 16 June 2020, respectively, relating to generic versions of Amarin's branded product VASCEPA. On 2 February 2026, the Court denied both motions. The Company believes it has valid defenses and will vigorously defend against the claims. Such litigation can be lengthy, costly and could materially affect and disrupt our business.

The Company is named as a defendant in six antitrust class action lawsuits in the District Court for the District of New Jersey, as displayed in the table below. Each of the six antitrust class action lawsuits allege the Company and its co-defendant suppliers violated federal antitrust laws by monopolizing and engaging in a conspiracy to restrain trade in the icosapent ethyl drug and API markets. The Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs also assert related state antitrust, consumer protection, and unjust enrichment claims. The Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs seek relief in the form of an unspecified amount of compensatory damages, treble damages, other costs and fees, restitution, and declaratory and injunctive relief against the alleged violative activities. The Direct Purchaser plaintiffs seek treble damages and other costs and fees.

Lawsuits	Civil Action #	Direct/Indirect Purchasers	Date Filed
Uniformed Fire Officers Association Family Protection Plan Local 854 Uniformed Fire Officers Association for Retired Fire Officers Family Protection Plan	21-12061	Indirect Purchaser	6/2/2021
The International Union of Operating Engineers Locals 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137R	21-12416	Indirect Purchaser	6/11/2021
KPH Healthcare Services, Inc.	21-12747	Direct Purchaser	6/18/2021
Local 464A United Food and Commercial Workers Union Welfare Service Benefit Fund	21-13009	Indirect Purchaser	6/25/2021
Teamsters Health & Welfare Fund of Philadelphia and Vicinity	21-13406	Indirect Purchaser	7/7/2021
Board of Trustees of Heavy and General Laborers' Local Unions 472 and 172 of N.J. Welfare Fund	21-14639	Indirect Purchaser	8/5/2021

Such antitrust litigation, and antitrust investigations, can be lengthy, costly and could materially affect and disrupt the Company's business. The Company cannot predict when these matters will be resolved, their outcome or their potential impact on the Company's business. If it is determined that the Company has violated antitrust law, the Company could be subject to significant civil fines and penalties.

26. Financial commitments (continued)

(c) Litigation (continued)

In June 2020, the Company received a civil investigative demand, or CID, from the U.S. Department of Justice, or the DOJ, informing the Company that the DOJ is investigating whether aspects of its promotional speaker programs and copayment waiver program during the period going back to 1 January 2015, violated the U.S. Anti-Kickback Statute and the U.S. Civil False Claims Act, in relation to the sale and marketing of VASCEPA by the Company and its previous co-marketing partner, Kowa Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. The inquiries require the Company to produce documents and answer written questions, or interrogatories, relevant to specified time periods. The Company is cooperating with the government agencies and cannot predict when these investigations will be resolved, the outcome of the investigations or their potential impact on the Company's business.

On 30 November 2020, the Company filed a patent infringement lawsuit against Hikma for making, selling, offering to sell, and importing generic icosapent ethyl capsules in and into the U.S. in a manner that the Company alleges induced the infringement of patents covering the use of VASCEPA to reduce specified CV risk. On 4 January 2022, the district court for the District of Delaware granted a motion to dismiss the Company's lawsuit for failure to state a claim. Thereafter, the Company appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On 25 June 2024, the Federal Circuit issued a decision reversing the district court, finding that the Company's allegations against Hikma plausibly state a claim alleging Hikma actively induced infringement of the asserted patents. Hikma filed a petition for rehearing en banc on 22 August 2024, which was denied on 17 October 2024. On 14 February 2025, Hikma filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court of the U.S. seeking review of the Federal Circuit decision reversing the district court. On 16 January 2026, the Supreme Court granted Hikma's petition to review the Federal Circuit decision, and thereafter, on 20 January 2026, the District Court granted a stipulation proposed by the parties to stay the District Court proceedings pending the conclusion of Hikma's appeal before the Supreme Court.

On 31 March 2023, the Company's former chief executive officer, Karim Mikhail, filed a complaint against the Company and certain of its affiliates in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division – Somerset County, captioned Mikhail v. Amarin Corporation, plc (Docket No. SOM-L-000366-23), concerning Mr. Mikhail's alleged "constructive termination" from the Company. The complaint seeks unspecified damages arising from claims for breaches of his employment agreement, Executive Severance and Change of Control Plan, and the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. On 3 April 2023, the case moved to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey (Civ. No. 3:23-cv-01856). On 30 June 2023, all defendants moved to dismiss this case without prejudice due to lack of jurisdiction. On 4 March 2024, the District Court granted the motion in part and denied the motion in part, permitting the parties to pursue limited discovery on the issue of personal jurisdiction. On 20 March 2025, the Company filed a new motion to dismiss for failure of plaintiff to state a claim. On 26 November 2025, the District Court granted Amarin's renewed motion to dismiss Karim Mikhail's first amended complaint in its entirety. On 30 December 2025, plaintiff filed a second amended complaint.

In addition to the above, in the ordinary course of business, the Company is from time to time involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations, proceedings, and threats of litigation relating to intellectual property, commercial arrangements and other matters.

27. Contingent liabilities

The Group did not have any contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2025 or 2024 and is not presently subject to any litigation where the potential risk of significant liability arising from such litigation is considered to be more than remote.

28. Related party transactions

All related party transactions are approved in accordance with our policy for related party transactions, which requires Audit Committee review and approval, followed by the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors who do not have a material interest in the transaction.

Transactions with Directors and Executive officers

The total compensation of our key management, defined as Directors and executive officers, was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits	3,464	4,770
Share-based compensation	6,395	4,125
Total	**9,859**	**8,895**

The share-based compensation amount referenced in the above table represents the total fair value of share options and Restricted Stock Units granted to key Directors and executive officers, during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

29. Right-of-use lease assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is $3.9 million and $5.7 million and the lease liability is $7.4 million and $9.5 million as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively. The right-of-use lease asset depreciation charge was $1.6 million and $1.9 million for the twelve months ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively. The lease interest charge, included in Finance costs (Note 10), was $0.9 million and $1.1 million for the twelve months ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

The table below contains information on the right-of-use assets by class of asset. It also contains a maturity analysis of the Company's undiscounted payments for its lease liabilities and their reconciliation with the carrying amount of lease liability presented in the Consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2025:

Right-of-use assets Carrying amount (CU)	**Right-of-use Office Building**	**Right-of-use Vehicle**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 January 2024	5,863	593	6,456
Additions	789	522	1,311
Disposals	—	(198)	(198)
Depreciation	(1,280)	(579)	(1,859)
At 31 December 2024	**5,372**	**338**	**5,710**
Additions	—	—	—
Disposals	(164)	(84)	(248)
Depreciation	(1,322)	(254)	(1,576)
At 31 December 2025	**3,886**	**—**	**3,886**

29. Right-of-use lease assets and liabilities (continued)

Right-of-use Lease liabilities	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Current (in Trade and other payables)	1,477	1,852
Non-current	5,906	7,679
Total	7,383	9,531
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	2,114	2,833
One to five years	7,212	9,732
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	9,326	12,565
Discount Adjustments	(1,943)	(3,034)
Lease liabilities included in the Balance Sheet	7,383	9,531

On 5 February 2019, the Company entered into a lease agreement for new office space in Bridgewater, New Jersey, or the Lease. The Lease commenced on 15 August 2019, or the Commencement Date, for an 11 year period, with two five year renewal options. Subject to the terms of the Lease, Amarin will have a one-time option to terminate the agreement effective on the first day of the 97th month after the Commencement Date upon advance written notice and a termination payment specified in the Lease. Under the Lease, the Company paid monthly rent of approximately $0.1 million for the first year following the Commencement Date, and such rent increases by a nominal percentage every year following the first anniversary of the Commencement Date. In addition, Amarin receives certain abatements subject to the limitations in the Lease. On 20 January 2023, the Company entered into a sublease agreement for 50,000-square feet of the 67,747-square foot New Jersey Lease and included within the sublease are furniture, fixtures and equipment, collectively the Sublease. The Sublease commenced on 1 February 2023, or the Sublease Commencement Date, for a 7.5-year period. Under the Sublease, the Company will be paid monthly rent of approximately $0.1 million for the first year following the Sublease Commencement Date, and such rent increases by a nominal percentage every year following the first anniversary of the Sublease Commencement Date. In addition, Amarin will provide certain abatements subject to the limitations in the Lease.

The lease income is as follows:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Lease income from subleases	1,189	1,186
Total	1,189	1,186

The Company entered into a lease agreement for new office space in Dublin, Ireland. The lease commenced on 1 September 2024 for a two year period. Under the lease, the Company paid annual rent of approximately $0.5 million during the duration of the lease term, which was terminated effective on 28 February 2025.

The Company entered into a new lease agreement for new office space in Dublin, Ireland, the Amended Subsequent Dublin Lease. The Amended Subsequent Dublin Lease commenced on 1 March 2025 for a two-year period. Under the lease, the Company will pay annual rent of approximately $0.9 million during the duration of the lease term.

The Company entered into a lease agreement for new office space in Zug, Switzerland. The lease commenced on 1 February 2022 for a five year period. Under the lease, the Company will pay rent of approximately $0.2 million per year. The Zug Lease was terminated effective 31 December 2025.

30. Group companies

In accordance with section 409 of the Companies Act 2006 (as implemented by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008) a full list of subsidiaries, partnerships, associates, joint ventures and joint arrangements, the country of incorporation, registered office address, and the effective percentage of equity owned as at 31 December 2025 are disclosed below. The accounting year end of all subsidiaries is 31 December. The Group Financial Statements consolidate the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries at 31 December 2025.

Wholly owned subsidiaries	Country of incorporation or registration	Registered Address	Description of shares held	Group Interest	Holding (Direct / Indirect)
Amarin Pharma, Inc.	USA	440 Route 22 Bridgewater NJ 08807 USA	100 $0.01 ordinary shares	100%	Direct
Amarin Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited	Ireland	88 Harcourt Street Dublin 2 Ireland	100 €1 ordinary shares	100%	Direct
Ester Neuroscience Limited	Israel	2 Kaufmann Yehezkel Tel Aviv-Jaffo 6801294 Israel	1,320,264 NIS 0.01 ordinary shares 440,526 NIS 0.01 “A” redeemable convertible preference shares 1,212,145 NIS 0.01 “B” redeemable convertible preference shares	100% 100% 100%	Direct Direct Direct
Amarin Germany GmbH	Germany	Wiesenhüttenstraße 11, 60329 Frankfurt am Main Germany	25,000 €1 ordinary shares	100%	Indirect
Amarin Switzerland GmbH	Switzerland	Gotthardstrasse 2 CH-6300 Zug Switzerland	200 CHF 100 ordinary shares	100%	Indirect
Amarin France SAS	France	3- 5 rue Saint-Georges 75009 Paris France	1,000 €1 ordinary shares	100%	Indirect
Amarin Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Corso Vercelli, 40 20145 Milano MI Italy	10,000 €1 ordinary shares	100%	Indirect
Amarin UK Limited	United Kingdom	c/o TMF Group, One Angel Court London, EC2R 7HJ, United Kingdom	100 £0.01 ordinary shares	100%	Indirect

Amarin UK Limited, a subsidiary undertaking with company registration 13014219, is taking advantage of exemption from audit in accordance with section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 of the United Kingdom and is therefore exempted from the requirements of this Act.

31. Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from 31 December 2025 through the date of the issuance of these financial statements and determined that no material events have occurred.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
(Amounts in US$, in thousands)

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	C	117,917	97,391
		117,917	**97,391**
Current Assets			
Other current assets	F	1,571	1,097
Cash and cash equivalents	E	50,247	73,697
Financial investments	D	167,929	173,182
		219,747	**247,976**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	G	(3,259)	(1,847)
		(3,259)	**(1,847)**
Net current assets		**216,488**	**246,129**
Net assets		**334,405**	**343,520**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	H	309,898	305,011
Share premium account		1,309,991	1,309,991
Other capital reserves		139,988	139,988
Share-based payment reserve		197,873	200,102
Capital redemption reserve		27,633	27,633
Treasury shares		(67,360)	(65,326)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		832	832
Retained deficit		(1,584,450)	(1,574,711)
Total shareholders' equity		**334,405**	**343,520**

The Company incurred a loss of $16.5 million (2024: loss of $376.3 million). Please see the statement of changes in equity for details of the Parent's results.

The financial statements of Amarin Corporation plc (registered number 2353920) were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 April 2026 and were signed on its behalf by

/s/ Keith Horn

Keith Horn
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in US$, in thousands)

	Share capital	Preferred Stock	Share premium	Other Capital Reserves	Share-based payment reserve	Capital redemp-tion reserve	Treasury shares	Foreign currency transla-tion reserve	Retained deficit	Total
At 1 January 2024	302,469	—	1,309,912	139,988	195,451	27,633	(63,752)	832	(1,205,222)	707,311
Comprehensive loss:										
Loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(376,328)	(376,328)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(376,328)	(376,328)
Transactions with owners:										
Share issuances	2,542	—	79	—	(9,329)	—	—	—	6,839	131
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,574)	—	—	(1,574)
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—	13,980	—	—	—	—	13,980
Total transactions with owners	2,542	—	79	—	4,651	—	(1,574)	—	6,839	12,537
At 31 December 2024	305,011	—	1,309,991	139,988	200,102	27,633	(65,326)	832	(1,574,711)	343,520
Comprehensive loss:										
Loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,504)	(16,504)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,504)	(16,504)
Transactions with owners:										
Share issuances	4,887	—	—	—	(11,653)	—	—	—	6,765	(1)
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,034)	—	—	(2,034)
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—	9,424	—	—	—	—	9,424
Total transactions with owners	4,887	—	—	—	(2,229)	—	(2,034)	—	6,765	7,389
At 31 December 2025	309,898	—	1,309,991	139,988	197,873	27,633	(67,360)	832	(1,584,450)	334,405

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMARIN CORPORATION PLC
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2025
(including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework')

A. Presentation of the financial statements

Description of business
Amarin Corporation plc is a pharmaceutical company focused on developing and commercializing therapeutics to improve cardiovascular health and reduce cardiovascular risk. Amarin's lead product, VASCEPA® (or VAZKEPA) capsules, is available by prescription in the United States as well as in certain European and Rest of the World countries. The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are in varying stages of development and commercialization with reliance on third-party commercial partners in select geographies, including but not limited to, Europe, Canada and China.

Preparation of financial statements
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of UK-adopted international accounting standards ("IFRSs") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Statement of Cash Flows and related notes
- Transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries
- Capital management
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs
- Compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the Consolidated Financial Statements (presented on pages 97 to 150) include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' in respect of Group settled share-based payments
- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments Disclosures'
- IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'

Accounting convention and standards
The balance sheet has been prepared using the historical cost convention and complies with applicable UK accounting standards. No individual profit and loss account is presented as provided by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

Accounting principles and policies
The preparation of the balance sheet in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

The balance sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Company's Material accounting policies approved by the Board and described in Note B. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Key accounting judgments and estimates

Impairment of investments
Determining whether investments for the Company are impaired requires an estimation of the future cash flows associated with each investment. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

A. Presentation of the financial statements (continued)

Key accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

Share-based payments
The cost of employee services received (compensation expenses) in exchange for awards of equity instruments are recognized based upon the grant date fair value of stock options and stock. The grant date fair value of stock options is estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model. This valuation model requires the use of assumptions, including the expected volatility in the market price of its common stock; dividend yield; risk-free interest rates; and the period of time employees are expected to hold the award prior to exercise, referred to as the expected holding period. The risk-free interest rate used in the model is determined, based on a US treasury zero-coupon gilt yield with a life equal to the expected life of the equity-settled share-based payments.

For awards with performance conditions, if the achievement of the performance conditions is deemed probable, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the grant date fair value of the award over the requisite service period. The Company reassesses the probability of achievement of the performance conditions at each reporting period. For awards with market conditions, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the grant date fair value of the award, using the Monte Carlo Model, over the requisite service period. The Company estimates the level of forfeitures expected to occur based on its historical data and records compensation cost only for those awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Our current share-based payment plans do not provide for cash settlement of options and stock.

No other key accounting judgements or estimates were required in the current year.

B. Material accounting policy information

Investments in subsidiary companies
Investments in subsidiary companies are held at cost less any required provision for impairment. Cost includes loans advanced to/received from subsidiary undertakings that are considered to form part of the net investment in the subsidiary undertakings. Investments in subsidiaries also include the cost of recharges to subsidiary undertakings for share-based payment expense incurred by the Parent company.

Impairment of investments
The carrying value of investments are reviewed for impairment when there is an indication that the investment might be impaired. Any provision resulting from an impairment review is charged to the income statement in the year concerned.

Share-based payments
The issuance by the Company to its subsidiaries of a grant over the Company's shares, represents additional capital contributions by the Company in its subsidiaries. An additional investment in subsidiaries results in a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. The additional capital contribution is based on the fair value of the grant issued, allocated over the underlying grant's vesting period.

Taxation
Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid applying tax rates that have been enacted for the year.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that they are considered recoverable against future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not discounted.

B. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial assets
All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as amortized cost. Bills of exchange and debentures with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates, that the Company holds within a business model with the objective to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, are classified as financial investments. More details on the determination of ECL for the Company's financial investments are available in note 2 of the Group Financial Statements.

C. Investments in subsidiaries

Cost	Long-term receivables from subsidiaries	Investment in subsidiaries	Total Assets
	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January 2024	**472,786**	—	**472,786**
Investment in subsidiaries - share-based compensation	—	11,002	11,002
Inter-company movements during the year	(18,918)	—	(18,918)
Impairment	(356,477)	(11,002)	(367,479)
At 31 December 2024	**97,391**	—	**97,391**
Investment in subsidiaries - share-based compensation	—	6,678	6,678
Inter-company movements during the year	13,848	—	13,848
Impairment	—	—	—
At 31 December 2025	**111,239**	**6,678**	**117,917**

No interest was charged on the long term receivables for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: nil), therefore the total interest income for 2025 was nil (2024: nil).

Impairment Assessment:

Following an assessment of the Company's current market value, management concluded that, for the year ended 31 December 2025, no impairment charge was required in respect of the investment in subsidiaries (2024: $11.0 million) or the inter-company receivable from Amarin Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited (APIL) (2024: $356.5 million). The Company will continue to reassess the likelihood of default events of this inter-company receivable in future periods.

D. Financial investments

The Company's financial investments are stated at amortized cost. The financial investments are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. More details on the determination of ECL for the Company's financial investments are available in note 2 of the Group Financial Statements.

Those with maturities greater than 90 days and less than twelve months are included in short-term investments and those with remaining maturities in excess of twelve months are included in long-term investments on its balance sheet. More details are available in note 14 of the Group Financial Statements.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of their short-term nature. The cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, deposits with banks and short-term highly liquid money market instruments with remaining maturities at the date of purchase of 90 days or less.

F. Other current assets

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Prepayments and other	1,571	1,097
Total	**1,571**	**1,097**

G. Trade and other payables

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	1,773	1,140
Other payables	1,486	707
Total	**3,259**	**1,847**

H. Share Capital

Details of share capital movements in the year are included in Note 22 to the Group Financial Statements.

I. Legal proceedings

Details regarding certain legal actions which involve the Company are set out in Note 26 to the Group Financial Statements.

J. Contingent liabilities

The Company will guarantee the debts and liabilities of some of its subsidiaries at the balance sheet date. The Company has assessed the probability of loss under these guarantees as remote.

K. Other information

The auditor's remuneration for the current year in respect of audit and audit-related services for the Group is detailed in Note 6 "Operating Loss for the year" to the financial statements.

The Directors are remunerated for their services to the Group as a whole. No remuneration was paid to them specifically in respect of their services to Amarin Corporation plc for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Full details of the Directors' remuneration are disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 56 to 84.

Amarin Corporation plc is incorporated in England and Wales with registration number 2353920. Our registered office is One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF, England.

Amarin Corporation plc is a tax resident in Ireland. The rules regarding determination of tax residence changed effective 1 January 2020, when a modified Ireland-UK DTA came into effect pursuant to the OECD's Multilateral Instrument, or MLI. Under the modified Ireland-UK DTA, from 1 January 2020, the Company would be solely tax resident in Ireland and not tax resident in the UK if it continued to be centrally managed and controlled in Ireland and if it were mutually agreed between the Irish and UK tax authorities under the MLI "tie-breaker rule" that it is solely tax resident in Ireland. Having made the relevant submission under the amended provisions, the Company received confirmation effective 1 January 2020 of the mutual agreement of Irish and UK tax authorities that the Company is solely tax resident in Ireland for the purposes of the modified DTA.

The Company, excluding its wholly-owned subsidiaries, had no employees throughout the year.

L. Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from 31 December 2025 through the date of the issuance of these financial statements and determined that no material events have occurred.