

ROYAL GOLD INC
Form 10-Q
May 02, 2013
[Table of Contents](#)

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-13357

Royal Gold, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation)

84-0835164
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1660 Wynkoop Street, Suite 1000
Denver, Colorado
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80202
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(303) 573-1660**

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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

There were 64,374,956 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding as of April 24, 2013. In addition as of such date, there were 667,288 exchangeable shares of RG Exchangeco Inc. outstanding which are exchangeable at any time into shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis and entitle their holders to voting, dividend and other rights economically equivalent to those of the Company's common stock.

Table of Contents

INDEX

	PAGE
PART I	FINANCIAL INFORMATION
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u> 3
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income</u> 4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u> 5
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u> 6
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> 17
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u> 30
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u> 31
PART II	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u> 32
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u> 32
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u> 33
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u> 33
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosure</u> 33
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u> 33
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u> 33
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	33

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited, in thousands except share data)

	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 673,103	\$ 375,456
Royalty receivables	59,019	53,946
Income tax receivable	10,379	11,046
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,484	4,760
Total current assets	748,985	445,208
Royalty interests in mineral properties, net (Note 3)	2,104,043	1,890,988
Available-for-sale securities (Note 4)	14,154	15,015
Other assets	26,678	21,834
Total assets	\$ 2,893,860	\$ 2,373,045
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,446	\$ 2,615
Dividends payable	13,009	8,947
Other current liabilities	6,188	3,647
Total current liabilities	21,643	15,209
Debt (Note 5)	299,961	293,248
Net deferred tax liabilities	172,209	178,716
Uncertain tax positions	20,172	19,469
Other long-term liabilities	2,016	2,974
Total liabilities	516,001	509,616
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; and 1 share issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; and 64,170,310 and 58,614,221 shares outstanding, respectively	642	586
Exchangeable shares, no par value, 1,806,649 shares issued, less 1,139,361 and 1,007,823 redeemed shares, respectively	29,367	35,156
Additional paid-in capital	2,140,410	1,656,357
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(113)	(13,763)
Accumulated earnings	183,586	160,123
Total Royal Gold stockholders' equity	2,353,892	1,838,459
Non-controlling interests	23,967	24,970
Total equity	2,377,859	1,863,429
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,893,860	\$ 2,373,045

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited, in thousands except share data)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Royalty revenues	\$ 74,166	\$ 69,638	\$ 231,898	\$ 202,944
Costs and expenses				
General and administrative	7,163	4,431	18,953	15,786
Production taxes	2,422	2,593	7,098	7,690
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	21,649	19,721	64,269	58,360
Restructuring on royalty interests in mineral properties				1,328
Total costs and expenses	31,234	26,745	90,320	83,164
Operating income	42,932	42,893	141,578	119,780
Loss on available-for-sale securities	(12,121)		(12,121)	
Interest and other income	129	476	268	3,798
Interest and other expense	(5,757)	(1,552)	(18,914)	(4,939)
Income before income taxes	25,183	41,817	110,811	118,639
Income tax expense	(18,286)	(14,864)	(51,062)	(41,297)
Net income	6,897	26,953	59,749	77,342
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(433)	(954)	(1,299)	(5,438)
Net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders	\$ 6,464	\$ 25,999	\$ 58,450	\$ 71,904
Net income	\$ 6,897	\$ 26,953	\$ 59,749	\$ 77,342
Adjustments to comprehensive income, net of tax				
Unrealized change in market value of available for sale securities	(71)	3,904	(67)	(8,357)
Realized loss on available-for-sale securities	10,246		13,716	
Comprehensive income	17,072	30,857	73,398	68,985
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(433)	(954)	(1,299)	(5,438)
Comprehensive income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders	\$ 16,639	\$ 29,903	\$ 72,099	\$ 63,547
Net income per share available to Royal Gold common stockholders:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.27
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	64,837,598	58,953,216	62,723,061	56,486,455
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.26
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	64,994,517	59,169,314	62,917,454	56,738,805
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.41

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 59,749	\$ 77,342
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	64,269	58,360
Loss on available-for-sale securities	12,121	
Amortization of debt discount	6,713	
Non-cash stock-based compensation expense	5,808	5,560
Restructuring on royalty interests in mineral properties		1,328
Gain on distribution to non-controlling interest	(162)	(3,725)
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation exercises	(1,214)	(3,317)
Deferred tax benefit	(5,832)	(714)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Royalty receivables	(5,073)	(13,258)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(4,223)	128
Accounts payable	(581)	(316)
Income tax payable (receivable)	(1,349)	3,161
Other liabilities	2,287	(1,647)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 132,513	\$ 122,902
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of royalty interests in mineral properties	(277,081)	(193,662)
Proceeds on sale of Inventory restricted	237	5,514
Other	(55)	(157)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$ (276,899)	\$ (188,305)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	473,771	271,440
Borrowing from credit facility		100,000
Repayment of debt		(211,700)
Common stock dividends	(30,925)	(20,554)
Distribution to non-controlling interests	(2,027)	(7,917)
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation exercises	1,214	3,317
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 442,033	\$ 134,586
Net increase in cash and equivalents	297,647	69,183
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	375,456	114,155
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 673,103	\$ 183,338

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. OPERATIONS, SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Royal Gold, Inc. (Royal Gold, the Company, we, us, or our), together with its subsidiaries, is engaged in the business of acquiring and managing precious metals royalties, precious metals streams and similar interests. Royalties are non-operating interests in mining projects that provide the right to revenue or metals produced from the project after deducting specified costs, if any. We use the term royalty interest in these notes to the consolidated financial statements to refer to royalties, gold, silver or other metal stream interests, and other similar interests.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments which are of a normal recurring nature considered necessary for a fair presentation of our interim financial statements have been included in this Form 10-Q. Operating results for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. These interim unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 9, 2012 (Fiscal 2012 10-K).

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05). ASU 2011-05 addresses the presentation of comprehensive income and provides entities with the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company has elected the single continuous statement of comprehensive income. Pursuant to ASU No. 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) - Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassification of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting for Standards Update No. 2011-05*, the provisions of ASU 2011-05 became effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012. Since ASU 2011-05 addresses financial presentation only, its adoption did not impact the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-2, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, which amends the Comprehensive Income Topic of the Accounting Standards Codification. The updated standard requires the presentation of information out of accumulated other comprehensive income. ASU No. 2013-2 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013. The Company does not expect that the adoption of ASU No. 2013-2 will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

2. ACQUISITIONS

Mt. Milligan III Gold Stream Acquisition

On August 8, 2012, Royal Gold entered into an amendment to its purchase and sale agreement with Thompson Creek Metals Company Inc. (Thompson Creek) whereby Royal Gold, among other things, agreed to purchase an additional 12.25% of the payable gold from the Mt. Milligan copper-gold project in exchange for a total of \$200 million, of which \$75 million was paid shortly after closing, and, when production is reached, cash payments for each payable ounce of gold delivered to Royal Gold, as discussed further below (the Milligan III Acquisition). Thompson Creek intends to use the proceeds from the Milligan III Acquisition to finance a portion of the construction of the Mt. Milligan project and related costs. Under the Milligan III Acquisition, Royal Gold increased its aggregate pre-production commitment in the Mt. Milligan project from \$581.5 million to \$781.5 million and agreed to purchase a total of 52.25% of the payable ounces of gold produced from the Mt. Milligan project at a cash purchase price equal to the lesser of \$435, with no inflation adjustment, or the prevailing market price for each payable ounce of gold (regardless of the number of payable ounces delivered to Royal Gold).

As of March 31, 2013, the Company has paid \$731.6 million of the aggregate pre-production commitment of \$781.5 million. The remaining scheduled quarterly payments include \$37 million due June 1, 2013 and \$12.9 million due September 1, 2013. Royal Gold's obligation to make these quarterly payments is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions included in the Milligan III Acquisition (including that the aggregate amount of historical payments made by Royal Gold plus the applicable quarterly payment is less than the aggregate costs of developing the Mt. Milligan project incurred or accrued by Thompson Creek as of the date of the applicable quarterly payment). In the event that a quarterly payment is postponed as a result of the failure by Thompson Creek to satisfy a condition precedent, all subsequent quarterly payments will be adjusted forward one full calendar quarter until such time as all conditions precedent have been satisfied for the next scheduled quarterly payment.

The Milligan III Acquisition has been accounted for as an asset acquisition. The \$75 million paid on August 15, 2012, and the scheduled payments of \$45 million, \$95 million and \$62 million paid on September 3, 2012, December 3, 2012, and March 1, 2013, respectively, plus direct transaction costs, have been recorded as a development stage royalty interest within *Royalty interests in mineral properties, net* on our consolidated balance sheets.

Acquisition of an Additional Royalty Option on the Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell Project

On December 13, 2012, Royal Gold purchased 1,004,491 common shares (the Additional Seabridge Shares) of Seabridge Gold Inc. (Seabridge) at a 15% premium to the volume weighted-average trading price of Seabridge common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for a five day trading period that ended December 11, 2012, for \$18.3 million (C\$18.0 million). Effective December 13, 2012, Royal Gold entered into an

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amendment (the Seabridge Amendment) to its option agreement with Seabridge (the Seabridge Option Agreement) to, among other things, remove the 270 day minimum holding period applicable to the Additional Seabridge Shares. Royal Gold sold the Additional Seabridge Shares in a private transaction to an unrelated party for \$14.6 million (C\$14.4 million) on December 13, 2012.

Upon Royal Gold's purchase of the Additional Seabridge Shares, Royal Gold obtained the right, under the Seabridge Option Agreement, as amended by the Seabridge Amendment, to increase the net smelter return (NSR) royalty it may acquire on all of the gold and silver production from Seabridge's Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell project (KSM project) in British Columbia by 0.75%. Royal Gold now holds the right to purchase either a 1.25% NSR royalty on such production for C\$100 million, or a 2.0% NSR

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

royalty for C\$160 million. If Royal Gold exercises its purchase right, the purchase price will be payable in three equal installments over the 540-day period following exercise.

The 15% premium on the Additional Seabridge Shares, which represents the value of the option to acquire the additional 0.75% NSR royalty on the KSM project, plus direct acquisition costs, was approximately \$2.4 million and has been recorded within *Other assets* on our consolidated balance sheets. The purchase and same day sale of the Additional Seabridge Shares resulted in a realized loss on trading securities of approximately \$1.3 million, which is recorded within *Interest and other expense* on our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

3. ROYALTY INTERESTS IN MINERAL PROPERTIES

The following summarizes the Company's royalty interests in mineral properties as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012.

As of March 31, 2013 (Amounts in thousands):	Cost	Accumulated Depletion	Net
Production stage royalty interests:			
Andacollo	\$ 272,998	\$ (40,571)	\$ 232,427
Voisey's Bay	150,138	(47,761)	102,377
Peñasquito	99,172	(11,599)	87,573
Las Cruces	57,230	(10,710)	46,520
Mulatos	48,092	(23,080)	25,012
Wolverine	45,158	(6,346)	38,812
Dolores	44,878	(7,505)	37,373
Canadian Malartic	38,800	(5,688)	33,112
Holt	34,612	(5,679)	28,933
Gwalia Deeps	31,070	(6,219)	24,851
Inata	24,871	(8,636)	16,235
Leeville	18,322	(15,397)	2,925
Robinson	17,825	(10,806)	7,019
Cortez	10,630	(9,705)	925
Other	211,246	(121,015)	90,231
	1,105,042	(330,717)	774,325
Development stage royalty interests:			
Mt. Milligan	733,044		733,044
Pascua-Lama	372,105		372,105
Other	47,145		47,145
	1,152,294		1,152,294

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Exploration stage royalty interests		177,424		177,424	
Total royalty interests in mineral properties	\$	2,434,760	\$	(330,717) \$	2,104,043

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

As of June 30, 2012 (Amounts in thousands):	Cost	Restructuring	Accumulated Depletion	Net
Production stage royalty interests:				
Andacollo	\$ 272,998	\$	\$ (27,345)	\$ 245,653
Voisey's Bay	150,138		(33,192)	116,946
Peñasquito	99,172		(9,075)	90,097
Las Cruces	57,230		(6,499)	50,731
Mulatos	48,092		(18,721)	29,371
Wolverine	45,158		(1,625)	43,533
Dolores	44,878		(6,021)	38,857
Canadian Malartic	38,800		(3,292)	35,508
Gwalia Deeps	28,119		(4,398)	23,721
Holt	25,428		(2,980)	22,448
Inata	24,871		(7,320)	17,551
Leeville	18,322		(14,436)	3,886
Robinson	17,825		(9,872)	7,953
Cortez	10,630		(9,673)	957
Other	208,463		(112,105)	96,358
	1,090,124		(266,554)	823,570
Development stage royalty interests:				
Mt. Milligan	455,943			455,943
Pascua-Lama	372,105			372,105
Other	40,022	(1,328)		38,694
	868,070	(1,328)		866,742
Exploration stage royalty interests	200,676			200,676
Total royalty interests in mineral properties	\$ 2,158,870	\$ (1,328)	\$ (266,554)	\$ 1,890,988

4. AVAILABLE FOR SALE SECURITIES

The Company's available for sale securities as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 consists of the following (amounts in thousands):

	As of March 31, 2013			
	Cost Basis	Gain	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Non-current:				
Seabridge Gold, Inc.	\$ 14,064			\$ 14,064
Other	203		(113)	90
	\$ 14,267	\$	\$ (113)	\$ 14,154

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As of June 30, 2012

Unrealized

	Cost Basis	Gain	Loss	Fair Value
Non-current:				
Seabridge Gold, Inc.	\$ 28,574		(13,716)	\$ 14,858
Other	203		(46)	\$ 157
	\$ 28,777	\$	\$ (13,762)	\$ 15,015

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

The Company's policy for determining whether declines in fair value of available-for-sale securities are other than temporary includes a quarterly analysis of the investments and a review by management of all investments for which the cost exceeds the fair value. Any temporary declines in fair value are recorded as a charge to other comprehensive income. This evaluation considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, and management's ability and intent to hold the securities until fair value recovers. If such impairment is determined by the Company to be other-than-temporary, the investment's cost basis is written down to fair value and recorded in net income during the period the Company determines such impairment to be other-than-temporary. The new cost basis is not changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value.

The most significant available-for-sale security is the investment in Seabridge common stock, acquired in June 2011 and discussed in greater detail within our Fiscal 2012 10-K. During quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company corrected the original cost basis of the shares, which was overstated by \$2.4 million. Based on the Company's quarterly analysis, including the severity of the market decline in Seabridge common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company determined that the impairment of its investment in Seabridge common stock is other-than-temporary as of March 31, 2013. As a result of the impairment, the Company recognized a loss on available-for-sale securities of \$12.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. There were no impairments recognized on our available-for-sale securities during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The Company will continue to evaluate its investment in Seabridge common stock considering additional facts and circumstances as they arise, including, but not limited to, the progress of development of Seabridge's KSM project.

5. DEBT

The Company's non-current debt as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 consists of the following:

	As of March 31, 2013 Non-current	As of June 30, 2012 Non-current
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Convertible notes due 2019, net	\$ 299,961	\$ 293,248
Total debt	\$ 299,961	\$ 293,248

Convertible Senior Notes Due 2019

In June 2012, the Company completed an offering of \$370 million aggregate principal amount of 2.875% convertible senior notes due 2019 (2019 Notes). The 2019 Notes bear interest at the rate of 2.875% per annum, and the Company is required to make semi-annual interest payments on the outstanding principal balance of the 2019 Notes on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning December 15, 2012. The 2019 Notes mature on June 15, 2019. Interest expense recognized on the 2019 Notes for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013, was

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\$5.2 million and \$15.5 million, respectively, and included the contractual coupon interest, the accretion of the debt discount and amortization of the debt issuance costs.

Revolving credit facility

The Company maintains a \$350 million revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2013, the Company had no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

On January 21, 2013, Royal Gold entered into Amendment No. 2 to Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the Amendment), which amends the Company's existing Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated May 30, 2012 (as amended from time to time, the Revolving Credit Agreement), among Royal Gold, as the borrower, certain subsidiaries of Royal Gold, as guarantors, HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as administrative agent and a lender, The Bank of Nova Scotia, as a lender, Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as a lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., as the sole lead arranger and joint bookrunner, and ScotiaBank, as syndication agent and joint bookrunner.

The Amendment revised the Revolving Credit Agreement to, among other things, (i) remove the current ratio, interest coverage ratio and debt service coverage ratio financial covenants, (ii) add a financial covenant requiring the Company to maintain a secured debt ratio below a certain level, (iii) increase the amount of unsecured indebtedness the Company is permitted to incur subject to its pro forma compliance with a leverage ratio test and to allow certain prepayments, refinancing and replacement of such unsecured indebtedness, (iv) increase the interest rate for borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement when the leverage ratio exceeds 3.0 to 1.0, and (v) take certain acquisitions into account in determining compliance with financial covenants. Except as set forth in the Amendment, all other terms and conditions of the Revolving Credit Agreement remain in full force and effect. At March 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with each financial covenant.

6. STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Common Stock Offering

On October 15, 2012, we sold 5,250,000 shares of our common stock, at a price of \$90.00 per share, resulting in proceeds of \$472.5 million before expenses. The Company has invested the proceeds from this offering in United States treasury bills or cash bank accounts and intends to use the net proceeds from the offering for the acquisition of additional royalty interests and for general corporate purposes.

7. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense as follows:

Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012

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	(Amounts in thousands)		(Amounts in thousands)	
Stock options	\$ 113	\$ 111	\$ 370	\$ 349
Stock appreciation rights	378	297	1,196	921
Restricted stock	613	572	2,392	2,223
Performance stock	805	514	1,850	2,067
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,909	\$ 1,494	\$ 5,808	\$ 5,560

Stock-based compensation expense is included within general and administrative in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2013, there was \$0.6 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2013, there was \$1.7 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock-settled stock appreciation rights, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years.

The restricted stock awards granted to officers and certain employees during the nine months ended March 31, 2013, vest over a three year period beginning after a two-year holding period from the date of grant, with one-third of the shares vesting after years three, four and five, respectively. As of March 31, 2013, there was \$5.8 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 3.4 years.

As of March 31, 2013, there was \$3.5 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested performance stock, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.5 years.

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic earnings per common share were computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, considering the effect of participating securities. Unvested stock-based compensation awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. The Company's unvested restricted stock awards contain non-forfeitable dividend rights and participate equally with common stock with respect to dividends issued or declared. The Company's unexercised stock options, unexercised SSARs and unvested performance stock do not contain rights to dividends. Under the two-class method, the earnings used to determine basic earnings per common share are reduced by an amount allocated to participating securities. Use of the two-class method has an immaterial impact on the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share.

The following tables summarize the effects of dilutive securities on diluted EPS for the period:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2013 (in thousands, except share data)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2013 (in thousands, except share data)	March 31, 2012
Net income available to Royal Gold common stockholders	\$ 6,464	\$ 25,999	\$ 58,450	\$ 71,904
Weighted-average shares for basic EPS	64,837,598	58,953,216	62,723,061	56,486,455
Effect of other dilutive securities	156,919	216,098	194,393	252,350
Weighted-average shares for diluted EPS	64,994,517	59,169,314	62,917,454	56,738,805

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Basic earnings per share	\$	0.10	\$	0.44	\$	0.93	\$	1.27
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.10	\$	0.44	\$	0.93	\$	1.26

The calculation of weighted average shares includes all of our outstanding stock: common stock and exchangeable shares. Exchangeable shares are the equivalent of common shares in that they have the same dividend rights and share equitably in undistributed earnings and are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for shares of our common stock. The Company intends to settle the principal amount of the 2019 Notes in cash. As a result, there will be no impact to diluted earnings per share unless the share price of the Company's common stock exceeds the conversion price of \$105.31.

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

9. INCOME TAXES

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
	(Amounts in thousands, except rate)		(Amounts in thousands, except rate)	
Income tax expense	\$ 18,286	\$ 14,864	\$ 51,062	\$ 41,297
Effective tax rate	72.6%	35.6%	46.1%	34.8%

The increase in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013, is primarily related to (i) the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities (Note 4), (ii) an increase in tax expense relating to an increase in foreign currency exchange gains, and (iii) a reduction in foreign tax credits claimed. The increase in tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013, is partially offset by a decrease in tax expense related to changes in estimates for uncertain tax positions as well as a decrease in tax expense related to earnings from non-U.S. subsidiaries. The recognized loss on available-for-sale securities resulted in an increase in our effective tax rate of 20.3% and 3.6% for the three and nine months ended, March 31, 2013, respectively, due to the recording of a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset. The increase in the effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, is primarily related to (i) the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities, (ii) an increase in tax expense related to changes in estimates for uncertain tax positions, and (iii) a reduction in foreign tax credits claimed.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various state and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal, state and local, and non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for fiscal years before 2008.

As a result of the filing of our U.S. consolidated tax return during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, we recorded \$3.1 million of income tax expense resulting from an error identified as part of the annual provision-to-return true-up process. In accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP, management quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated the materiality of the error and determined the error to be immaterial to our Fiscal 2012 10-K.

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the Company had \$20.2 million and \$19.5 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. The increase in gross unrecognized tax benefits was primarily related to tax positions of International Royalty Corporation entities taken prior to or upon the acquisition by the Company during fiscal year 2010. If recognized, these unrecognized tax benefits would have a positive impact the Company's effective income tax rate.

The Company's continuing practice is to recognize potential interest and/or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of its income tax expense. At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the amount of accrued income-tax-related interest and penalties was \$3.8 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, the Company made a foreign withholding tax payment of approximately \$17.2 million. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company recovered approximately \$8.5 million of the foreign withholding tax payment, and we expect to recover the remaining payment within the next twelve months. As of March 31, 2013, \$8.7 million is recorded within *Income tax receivable* on our consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company manages its business under a single operating segment, consisting of the acquisition and management of royalty interests. Royal Gold's royalty revenue and long-lived assets (royalty interests in mineral properties, net) are geographically distributed as shown in the following table.

	Royalty Revenue				Royalty Interests in Mineral Property, net	
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		As of	As of
	March 31,		March 31,		March 31,	June 30,
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Chile	32%	25%	29%	25%	31%	35%
Canada	26%	25%	24%	24%	51%	43%
Mexico	17%	23%	19%	20%	8%	9%
United States	15%	15%	17%	18%	4%	5%
Australia	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Africa	3%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%
Other	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%	4%

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820) establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and

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Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques requiring inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) by level within the fair value hierarchy.

Table of Contents**ROYAL GOLD, INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

	Carrying Amount	Total	At March 31, 2013		
			Fair Value		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets (In thousands):					
United States treasury bills(1)	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$	\$
Money market investments(1)	\$ 183	\$ 183	\$ 183	\$	\$
Marketable equity securities(2)	\$ 14,154	\$ 14,154	\$ 14,154	\$	\$
Total assets		\$ 514,337	\$ 514,337	\$	\$
Liabilities (In thousands):					
Debt(3)	\$ 370,000	\$ 391,738	\$ 391,738	\$	\$
Total liabilities		\$ 391,738	\$ 391,738	\$	\$

(1) Included in *Cash and equivalents* in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Included in *Available for sale securities* in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

(3) Included in the carrying amount is the equity component of our 2019 Notes in the amount of \$77 million, which is included within *Additional paid-in capital* in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

The Company invests primarily in United States treasury bills with maturities of 90 days or less, which are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company also invests in money market funds, which are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets. The Company's money market funds, which are invested in United States treasury bills or United States treasury backed securities, are also classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's marketable equity securities classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of the Level 1 marketable equity securities is calculated as the quoted market price of the marketable equity security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company. The Company's debt classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using quoted prices in an active market.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company also had assets that, under certain conditions, are subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis like those associated with royalty interests in mineral properties, intangible assets and other long-lived assets. For these assets, measurement at fair value in periods subsequent to their initial recognition are applicable if any of these assets are determined to be impaired; however, no triggering events have occurred relative to any of these assets during the nine months ended March 31, 2013. If recognition of these assets at their fair value becomes necessary, such measurements will be determined utilizing Level 3 inputs.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Mt. Milligan Gold Stream Acquisition

Refer to Note 2 for discussion on the Company's commitment to Thompson Creek as part of the Mt. Milligan gold stream acquisitions.

Tulsequah Chief Gold and Silver Stream Acquisition

As of March 31, 2013, the Company has a remaining commitment of \$50 million as part of its Tulsequah Chief gold and silver stream acquisition in December 2011.

Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Voisey's Bay

The Company owns a royalty on the Voisey's Bay mine in Newfoundland and Labrador owned by Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited (VNL). The royalty is owned by the Labrador Nickel Royalty Limited Partnership (LNRLP), in which the Company's wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, Canadian Minerals Partnership, is the general partner and 89.99% owner. The remaining interests in LNRLP are owned by Altius Investments Ltd. (10%), a company unrelated to Royal Gold, and the Company's wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, Voisey's Bay Holding Corporation (0.01%).

On October 16, 2009, LNRLP filed a claim in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador Trial Division against Vale Inco Limited, now known as Vale Canada Limited (Vale Canada) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Vale Inco Atlantic Sales Limited and VNL, related to the calculation of the NSR on the sale of concentrates, including nickel concentrates, from the Voisey's Bay mine to Vale Canada. The claim asserts that Vale Canada is incorrectly calculating the NSR and requests an order in respect of the correct calculation of future payments. The claim also requests specific damages for underpayment of past royalties to the date of the claim in an amount not less than \$29 million, together with additional damages until the date of trial, interest, costs and other damages. The litigation is in the discovery phase.

13. RELATED PARTY

Crescent Valley Partners, L.P. (CVP) was formed as a limited partnership in April 1992. It owns a 1.25% net value royalty on production of minerals from a portion of Cortez. Denver Mining Finance Company, our wholly-owned subsidiary, is the general partner and holds a 2.0% interest in CVP. In addition, Royal Gold holds a 29.6% limited partner interest in the partnership, while our Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of our Audit Committee and one other member of our board of directors hold an aggregate 35.56% limited partner interest. The general partner performs administrative services for CVP in receiving and processing the royalty payments from the operator, including the disbursement of royalty payments and record keeping for in-kind distributions to the limited partners.

CVP receives its royalty from the Cortez Joint Venture in-kind. The Company, as well as certain other limited partners, sell their pro-rata shares of such gold immediately and receive distributions in cash, while CVP holds gold for certain other limited partners. Such gold inventories, which totaled 12,864 and 12,581 ounces of gold as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively, are held by a third party refinery in Utah for the account of the limited partners of CVP. The inventories are carried at historical cost and are classified within *Other assets* on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The carrying value of the gold in inventory was approximately \$8.0 million and \$7.4 million as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively, while the fair value of such ounces was approximately \$20.6 million and \$20.1 million as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. None of the gold currently held in inventory as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, is attributed to Royal Gold, as the gold allocated to Royal Gold's CVP partnership interest is typically sold within five days of receipt.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to provide information to assist you in better understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of operations. Royal Gold, Inc. (Royal Gold , the Company , we , us , or our), recommends that you read this MD&A in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on August 9, 2012 (the Fiscal 2012 10-K).

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. You should review our important note about forward-looking statements following this MD&A.

We refer to GSR, NSR, stream and other types of royalty interests throughout this MD&A. These terms are defined in our Fiscal 2012 10-K.

Overview

Royal Gold, together with its subsidiaries, is engaged in the business of acquiring and managing precious metals royalties, precious metals streams and similar interests. Royalties are non-operating interests in mining projects that provide the right to revenue or metals produced from the project after deducting specified costs, if any. We use the term royalty interest in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to refer to royalties, gold, silver or other metal stream interests, and other similar interests. We seek to acquire existing royalty interests or to finance projects that are in production or in development stage in exchange for royalty interests. We are engaged in a continual review of opportunities to acquire existing royalty interests, to create new royalty interests through the financing of mine development or exploration, or to acquire companies that hold royalty interests. We currently, and generally at any time, have acquisition opportunities in various stages of active review, including, for example, our engagement of consultants and advisors to analyze particular opportunities, analysis of technical, financial and other confidential information, submission of indications of interest, participation in preliminary discussions and negotiations and involvement as a bidder in competitive processes.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company owned royalty interests on 36 producing properties, 23 development stage properties and 146 exploration stage properties, of which the Company considers 48 to be evaluation stage projects. The Company uses evaluation stage to describe exploration stage properties that contain mineralized material and on which operators are engaged in the search for reserves. We do not conduct mining operations nor are we required to contribute to capital costs, exploration costs, environmental costs or mining, processing or other operating costs on the properties in which we hold royalty interests. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we focused on the management of our existing royalty interests and the acquisition of royalty interests.

Our financial results are primarily tied to the price of gold and, to a lesser extent, the price of silver, copper and nickel, together with the amounts of production from our producing stage royalty interests. The prices of gold, silver, copper, nickel and other metals have fluctuated

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widely in recent years. The marketability and the price of metals are influenced by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company and declines in the price of gold, silver, copper or nickel could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, gold, silver, copper and nickel price averages and percentage of royalty revenues by metal were as follows:

Table of Contents

Metal	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
	March 31, 2013		March 31, 2012		March 31, 2013		March 31, 2012	
	Average Price	Percentage of Royalty Revenue	Average Price	Percentage of Royalty Revenue	Average Price	Percentage of Royalty Revenue	Average Price	Percentage of Royalty Revenue
Gold (\$/ounce)	\$ 1,632	73%	\$ 1,691	64%	\$ 1,668	71%	\$ 1,694	67%
Silver (\$/ounce)	\$ 30.11	6%	\$ 32.63	8%	\$ 30.87	7%	\$ 34.47	7%
Copper (\$/pound)	\$ 3.60	8%	\$ 3.77	8%	\$ 3.56	11%	\$ 3.75	11%
Nickel (\$/pound)	\$ 7.85	10%	\$ 8.91	14%	\$ 7.65	8%	\$ 9.08	11%
Other	N/A	3%	N/A	6%	N/A	3%	N/A	4%

Principal Royalty Interests

Our principal producing and development royalty interests are listed alphabetically in the following tables. The Company considers both historical and future potential revenues in determining which royalty interests in our portfolio are principal to our business. Estimated future potential revenues from both producing and development properties are based on a number of factors, including reserves subject to our royalty interests, production estimates, feasibility studies, metal price assumptions, mine life, legal status and other factors and assumptions, any of which could change and could cause Royal Gold to conclude that one or more of such royalty interests are no longer principal to our business.

Please refer to our Fiscal 2012 10-K for further discussion of our principal producing and development royalty interests.

Principal Producing Properties

Mine	Location	Operator	Royalty (Gold unless otherwise stated)
Andacollo(1)	Region IV, Chile	Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo (Teck)	75% of gold produced (until 910,000 payable ounces; 50% thereafter)
Canadian Malartic	Quebec, Canada	Osisko Mining Corporation (Osisko)	1.0% to 1.5% sliding-scale NSR
Cortez	Nevada, USA	Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick)	GSR1: 0.40% to 5.0% sliding-scale GSR GSR2: 0.40% to 5.0% sliding-scale GSR GSR3: 0.71% GSR NVR1: 0.39% NVR
Dolores	Chihuahua, Mexico	Pan American Silver Corp. (Pan American)	3.25% NSR; 2.0% NSR (silver)
Holt	Ontario, Canada	St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. (St Andrew)	0.00013 x quarterly average gold price NSR
Las Cruces	Andalucía, Spain	Inmet Mining Corporation (Inmet)	1.5% NSR (copper)
Leeville	Nevada, USA	Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont)	1.8% NSR
Mulatos(2)	Sonora, Mexico	Alamos Gold, Inc. (Alamos)	1.0% to 5.0% sliding-scale NSR
Peñasquito	Zacatecas, Mexico	Goldcorp Inc. (Goldcorp)	2.0% NSR (gold, silver, lead, zinc)
Robinson	Nevada, USA	KGHM International Ltd. (KGHM)	3.0% NSR (copper, gold, silver, molybdenum)
Voisey's Bay	Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada	Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited (Vale)	2.7% NSR (nickel, copper, cobalt)
Wolverine		Yukon Zinc Corporation (Yukon Zinc)	

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Yukon Territory,
Canada

0.00% to 9.45% sliding-scale NSR (gold
and silver)

-
- (1) There have been approximately 151,000 cumulative payable ounces produced as of March 31, 2013.

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Table of Contents

(2) The Mulatos royalty is capped at 2.0 million gold ounces of production. Approximately 1.1 million cumulative ounces of gold have been produced as of March 31, 2013.

Principal Development Properties

Mine	Location	Operator	Royalty or similar interests (Gold unless otherwise stated)
Mt. Milligan	British Columbia, Canada	Thompson Creek Metals Inc. (Thompson Creek)	52.25% of the payable gold

Operators Production Estimates by Royalty Interest for Calendar 2012

We received annual production estimates from many of the operators of our producing mines during the first calendar quarter of 2013. The following table shows such production estimates for our principal producing properties for calendar 2013 as well as the actual production reported to us by the various operators through March 31, 2013. The estimates and production reports are prepared by the operators of the mining properties. We do not participate in the preparation or calculation of the operators estimates or production reports and have not independently assessed or verified the accuracy of such information. Please refer to Recent Developments, Property Developments below within this MD&A for further discussion on any updates at our principal producing or development properties.

Operators Production Estimate by Royalty Interest for Calendar 2013 and Reported Production

Principal Producing Properties

For the period January 1, 2013 through March 31, 2013

Royalty	Calendar 2013 Operator s Production Estimate(1)			Reported Production through March 31, 2013(2)		
	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Base Metals (lbs.)	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Base Metals (lbs.)
Andacollo	63,000			18,966		
Canadian Malartic	485,000-510,000			88,053		
Cortez GSR1	48,000			16,041		
Cortez GSR2	16,000					
Cortez GSR3	64,000			16,041		
Cortez NVR1	53,000			11,236		
Dolores	63,500-68,000	3.3-3.5 million		12,304	0.7 million	
Holt	52,000-58,000			14,950		
Las Cruces			151-159 million			38.3 million

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Leeville	228,000		56,697	
Mulatos	180,000-200,000		59,489	
Peñasquito	360,000-400,000	20-21 million	68,214	3.9 million
	<i>Lead</i>		145-160 million	24.2 million
	<i>Zinc</i>		285-305 million	50.4 million
Robinson(3)	N/A		10,036	
	<i>Copper</i>		N/A	24.8 million
Voisey s Bay(3)				
	<i>Copper</i>		N/A	15.6 million
	<i>Nickel</i>		N/A	44.7 million
Wolverine(3)	N/A	N/A	4,063	0.9 million

Table of Contents

- (1) There can be no assurance that production estimates received from our operators will be achieved. Please refer to our cautionary language regarding forward-looking statements following this MD&A, as well as the Risk Factors identified in Part I, Item 1A, of our Fiscal 2012 10-K for information regarding factors that could affect actual results.

- (2) Reported production relates to the amount of metal sales, subject to our royalty interests, for the period January 1, 2013 through March 31, 2013, as reported to us by the operators of the mines.

- (3) The Company did not receive calendar 2013 production guidance from the operator.

Property Developments

The following information is provided by the operators of the property, either to Royal Gold or in various documents made publicly available. Reported production, as used below, relates to the amount of metal sales subject to our royalty interests, as reported to us by the operators of the mines.

Andacollo

Reported production at Andacollo increased approximately 44% during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to increased mill throughput as a result of the recently installed crushing circuit and the planned mining of higher grade ore. Over the last few quarters, Andacollo has established steady state operations.

Cortez

Reported production at Cortez decreased approximately 31% during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012, as Barrick continues to prioritize production from their higher grade Cortez Hills operation that is not covered by our royalty interest. The Company expects production to remain at these lower levels until Barrick returns to steady state mining at the Pipeline Complex.

Holt

Reported production at Holt increased approximately 69% during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012. St Andrews reported that construction of the new ore pass was completed early in the first quarter of calendar 2013 and has

resulted in operational improvements and increased production activity at Holt.

Mt. Milligan

Thompson Creek reported that as of December 31, 2012, overall construction progress on the Mt. Milligan project was estimated at 81%. Thompson Creek also reported that the overall project remains on schedule, with initial production to commence in the third quarter of calendar 2013, followed by commercial production expected in the fourth calendar quarter of 2013.

Mulatos

Reported production at Mulatos increased approximately 18% during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Alamos reported that the increase in reported production was primarily attributable to higher crusher throughput. Crusher throughput in the first quarter of calendar 2013 averaged 17,900 tonnes per day, 29% higher than the first quarter of calendar 2012. In addition, Alamos reported that first quarter of calendar 2013 production benefited from a full quarter of production from the Escondida high-grade zone that was not in production in the prior year.

Table of Contents

Pascua-Lama

As of March 31, 2013, Barrick reported it had spent approximately \$4.8 billion on the construction of the Pascua-Lama project. About 70% of the structural steel was erected for the process plant facility, 65% of concrete has been poured, 55% of earthworks was completed, and the ore conveyance tunnel was approximately 80% complete.

During the fourth quarter of calendar 2012, Barrick reported that pre-stripping activities in Chile were halted to address increased dust in the open pit area and that the project has since strengthened dust mitigation and control measures. In addition, regulatory restrictions have also been placed on the project due to the need to repair and improve certain aspects of the water management system in Chile. Completion of measures to address these aspects is targeted for the first quarter of calendar 2014.

Subsequently, Barrick suspended construction work on the Chilean side of the project in April in response to a preliminary injunction issued by a Chilean court. The action alleges non-compliance with the environmental requirements of the project's Chilean environmental approval. Construction activities in Argentina, where the majority of the project's critical infrastructure is located, including the process plant and tailings storage facility, were not affected.

Given these pending regulatory and legal issues, Barrick stated on April 24, 2013, that they were unable to fully assess the impact on the capital budget, operating costs and schedule of the project.

Peñasquito

Reported production for all metals at Peñasquito decreased during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Goldcorp's annual guidance for Peñasquito anticipated lower production in the first half of calendar 2012 as the mine moves from a lower grade portion of the pit to higher grade ore. Goldcorp also reported that ongoing studies to develop a long-term water strategy continues to progress and that they have identified a new water source within their current permitted basin that has the potential to supply sufficient water to continue the plant ramp-up to full design capacity. Goldcorp noted that current water availability is expected to be sufficient to achieve calendar 2013 production guidance of 360,000 to 400,000 ounces of gold.

Voisey's Bay

Vale reported that production decreased during the quarter due primarily to feed availability as a result of a crusher failure and a severe snow storm that delayed haulage from the mine. In late March 2013, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, announced amendments to their Voisey's Bay Development Agreement including a commitment from Vale to pursue underground mining to extend the mine life. The agreement also allows Vale to continue processing concentrate outside of the province while construction is being finalized at the Long Harbour processing plant.

Wolverine

Reported production at Wolverine increased significantly during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Yukon Zinc reported that process circuit modifications and the integration of new equipment have enabled production improvements.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

Quarter Ended March 31, 2013, Compared to Quarter Ended March 31, 2012

For the quarter ended March 31, 2013, we recorded net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders of \$6.5 million, or \$0.10 per basic and diluted share, as compared to net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders of \$26.0 million, or \$0.44 per basic and diluted share, for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in our net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders was principally attributable to an other-than-temporary impairment loss recognized on our available-for-sale securities, as discussed further below. The decrease in our earnings per share was also attributable to an increase in interest expense associated with our 2.875% convertible senior notes due 2019 (2019 Notes), as discussed below. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in royalty revenue, which is also discussed further below.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2013, we recognized total royalty revenue of \$74.2 million, at an average gold price of \$1,632 per ounce, an average silver price of \$30.11 per ounce, an average nickel price of \$7.85 per pound and an average copper price of \$3.60 per pound, compared to royalty revenue of \$69.6 million, at an average gold price of \$1,691 per ounce, an average silver price of \$32.63 per ounce, an average nickel price of \$8.91 per pound and an average copper price of \$3.77 per pound for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Royalty revenue and the corresponding production, attributable to our royalty interests, for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

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Table of Contents

Royalty Revenue and Production Subject to Our Royalty Interests

Quarter Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands, except reported production ozs. and lbs.)

Andacollo	Gold	\$	23,112	18,966 oz.	\$	16,782	13,174 oz.
Peñasquito	Gold	\$	5,366	68,214 oz.	\$	9,156	87,517 oz.
	Silver			3.9 million oz.			6.6 million oz.
	Lead			24.2 million lbs.			52.4 million lbs.
	Zinc			50.4 million lbs.			75.9 million lbs.
Mulatos	Gold	\$	4,790	59,489 oz.	\$	4,230	50,493 oz.
Wolverine	Gold	\$	2,279	4,063 oz.	\$	847	393 oz.
	Silver			0.9 million oz.			0.3 million oz.
Las Cruces	Copper	\$	2,067	38.3 million lbs.	\$	1,706	29.9 million lbs.
Leeville	Gold	\$	1,719	56,697 oz.	\$	1,956	64,291 oz.
Other(2)	Various	\$	12,563	N/A	\$	12,048	N/A

(1) Reported production relates to the amount of metal sales, subject to our royalty interests, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, as reported to us by the operators of the mines.

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(2) Other includes all of the Company's non-principal producing royalty interests. Individually, no royalty interest included within the Other category contributed greater than 5% of our total royalty revenue for either period.

The increase in royalty revenue for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, compared with the quarter ended March 31, 2012, resulted primarily from production increases at Andacollo and Holt, and the continued ramp-up at Wolverine. These increases were partially offset by production decreases at Peñasquito and Voisey's Bay (nickel), and a decrease in the average gold, silver, copper and nickel prices. Please refer to Property Developments earlier within this MD&A for further discussion on any recent developments regarding properties covered by certain of our royalty interests.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$7.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, from \$4.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase in legal fees, tax consulting and general consulting fees associated with business development activities during the period.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased to \$21.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, from \$19.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was

Table of Contents

primarily attributable to production increases at Andacollo and Holt, which resulted in additional depletion expense of approximately \$1.7 million during the period. The increase was also attributable to the continued ramp-up at Wolverine, which resulted in additional depletion expense of approximately \$1.7 million during the period. These increases were partially offset by production decreases at Peñasquito and Voisey's Bay (nickel), which resulted in a decrease in depletion expense of \$0.8 million during the period.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company recognized a \$12.1 million loss on available-for-sale securities related to an other-than-temporary impairment on its investment in Seabridge Gold Inc. (Seabridge) common stock. The effect of the recognized loss, net of tax, during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, was \$0.17 per basic share. Refer to Note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion on the other-than-temporary impairment loss.

Interest and other expense increased to \$5.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, from \$1.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to interest expense associated with our 2019 Notes issued in June 2012. Interest expense recognized on the 2019 Notes for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was \$5.2 million and included the contractual coupon interest (\$2.6 million), the accretion of the debt discount (\$2.3 million) and amortization of the debt issuance costs (\$0.3 million). There were no interest payments made on our 2019 Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2013. The Company is required to make semi-annual interest payments on the outstanding principal balance of the 2019 Notes on June 15 and December 15 of each year.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, we recognized income tax expense totaling \$18.3 million compared with \$14.9 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2012. This resulted in an effective tax rate of 72.6% in the current period, compared with 35.6% in the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The increase in the effective rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013, is primarily related to (i) the recording of a valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset that was generated as a result of the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities, (ii) an increase in tax expense relating to an increase in foreign currency exchange gains, and (iii) a reduction in foreign tax credits claimed. The increase in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was partially offset by a decrease in income tax expense related to changes in estimates for uncertain tax positions as well as a decrease in income tax expense related to earnings from non-U.S. subsidiaries. Excluding the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities, the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013, would have been 52.3%. For a complete discussion of the factors that influence our effective tax rate, refer to Note 13 to the notes to consolidated financial statements in the Company's Fiscal 2012 10-K.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013, Compared to Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we recorded net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders of \$58.5 million, or \$0.93 per basic and diluted share, as compared to net income attributable to Royal Gold stockholders of \$71.9 million, or \$1.27 per basic share and \$1.26 per diluted share, for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in our earnings per share was principally attributable to an other-than-temporary impairment loss recognized on our available-for-sale securities, which is discussed below. The decrease in our earnings per share was also attributable to an increase in interest expense associated with our 2019 Notes and the issuance of 5.25 million shares of common stock in October 2012 as part of a registered offering. The decrease in our earnings per share was partially offset by an increase in royalty revenue during the period, which is discussed below.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we recognized total royalty revenue of \$231.9 million, at an average gold price of \$1,668 per ounce, an average silver price of \$30.87 per ounce, an average nickel price of \$7.65 per pound and an average copper price of \$3.56 per pound, compared to royalty revenue of \$202.9 million, at an average gold price of \$1,694 per ounce, an average silver price of \$34.47 per ounce, an average nickel price of \$9.08 per pound and an average copper price of \$3.75 per pound for the nine

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Table of Contents

months ended March 31, 2012. Royalty revenue and the corresponding production, attributable to our royalty interests, for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

Royalty Revenue and Production Subject to Our Royalty Interests

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands, except reported production ozs. and lbs.)

Andacollo	Gold	\$	65,942	52,919 oz.	\$	49,800	39,530 oz.
Peñasquito		\$	23,129		\$	21,289	
	Gold			290,470 oz.			203,964 oz.
	Silver			15.9 million oz.			15.5 million oz.
	Lead			89.5 million lbs.			121.8 million lbs.
	Zinc			220.6 million lbs.			221.8 million lbs.
Mulatos	Gold	\$	13,536	163,110 oz.	\$	10,199	123,192 oz.
Cortez	Gold	\$	6,950	60,024 oz.	\$	10,358	89,827 oz.
Las Cruces	Copper	\$	6,560	122.8 million lbs.	\$	4,494	81.8 million lbs.
Wolverine		\$	5,547		\$	1,680	
	Gold			8,466 oz.			454 oz.
	Silver			2.1 million oz.			0.7 million oz.
Other(2)	Various	\$	41,561	N/A	\$	38,007	N/A

(1) Reported production relates to the amount of metal sales, subject to our royalty interests, for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, as reported to us by the operators of the mines.

(2) Other includes all of the Company's non-principal producing royalty interests. Individually, no royalty interest included within the Other category contributed greater than 5% of our total royalty revenue for either period.

The increase in royalty revenue for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, compared with the nine months ended March 31, 2012, resulted primarily from production increases at Andacollo, Holt, Mulatos and Robinson and the continued ramp-up at Canadian Malartic and Wolverine. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the average gold, silver, copper and nickel prices and decreases in production at Voisey's Bay (copper), Cortez and Leeville. Please refer to Recent Developments, Property Developments earlier within this MD&A for a further discussion on recent developments regarding properties covered by certain of our royalty interests.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$19.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, from \$15.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was

Table of Contents

primarily due to an increase in legal fees, tax consulting and general consulting fees associated with business development activities during the period.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased to \$64.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, from \$58.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to production increases at Andacollo, Holt and Mulatos, which resulted in additional depletion expense of approximately \$4.1 million during the period. The increase was also attributable to the continued ramp-up at Wolverine, which resulted in additional depletion expense of approximately \$4.1 million during the period. These increases were partially offset by production decreases at Voisey's Bay (copper) and Leeville, which resulted in a decrease in depletion expense of \$0.4 million during the period.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company recognized a \$12.1 million loss on available-for-sale securities related to an other-than-temporary impairment on its investment in Seabridge common stock. The effect of the recognized loss, net of tax, during the nine months ended March 31, 2013, was \$0.17 per basic share. Refer to Note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion on the other-than-temporary impairment loss.

Interest and other income decreased to \$0.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, from \$3.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in gains on distributions of restricted gold inventory attributable to non-controlling interest holders of approximately \$3.6 million during the period.

Interest and other expense increased to \$18.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, from \$4.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to interest expense associated with our 2019 Notes issued in June 2012. Interest expense recognized on the 2019 Notes for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, was \$15.5 million and included the contractual coupon interest (\$7.9 million), the accretion of the debt discount (\$6.7 million) and amortization of the debt issuance costs (\$0.8 million). During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, the Company made \$5.2 million in interest payments on our 2019 Notes. The Company is required to make semi-annual interest payments on the outstanding principal balance of the 2019 Notes on June 15 and December 15 of each year.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we recognized income tax expense totaling \$51.1 million compared with \$41.3 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2012. This resulted in an effective tax rate of 46.1% in the current period, compared with 34.8% during the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in the effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, is primarily related to (i) the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities during the period, (ii) an increase in income tax expense related to changes in estimates for uncertain tax positions, and (iii) a reduction in foreign tax credits claimed. Excluding the recognized loss on available-for-sale securities, the effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, would have been 42.5%. For a complete discussion of the factors that influence our effective tax rate, refer to Note 13 to the notes to consolidated financial statements in the Company's Fiscal 2012 10-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

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At March 31, 2013, we had current assets of \$749.0 million compared to current liabilities of \$21.6 million for a current ratio of 35 to 1. This compares to current assets of \$445.2 million and current liabilities of \$15.2 million at June 30, 2012, resulting in a current ratio of approximately 29 to 1. The increase in our current ratio and total current assets when compared to June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to an increase in our cash and equivalents during the period due to our recent common stock offering as discussed below.

Table of Contents

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, liquidity needs were met from \$74.2 million in royalty revenues and our available cash resources. As of March 31, 2013, the Company had \$350 million available and no amounts outstanding under its revolving credit facility. The Company was in compliance with each financial covenant under its revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2013. Refer to Note 5 of our notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion on our debt.

We believe that our current financial resources and funds generated from operations will be adequate to cover anticipated expenditures for debt service, general and administrative expense costs, exploration costs and capital expenditures for the foreseeable future. Our current financial resources are also available to fund dividends and for acquisitions of royalty interests, including the remaining commitments incurred in connection with the Mt. Milligan and Tulsequah Chief acquisitions. Our long-term capital requirements are primarily affected by our ongoing acquisition activities. The Company currently, and generally at any time, has acquisition opportunities in various stages of active review. In the event of one or more substantial royalty interest or other acquisitions, we may seek additional debt or equity financing as necessary.

Please refer to our risk factors included in Part 1, Item 1A of our Fiscal 2012 10-K for a discussion of certain risks that may impact the Company's liquidity and capital resources.

Recent Liquidity and Capital Resource Developments

Amendment to Revolving Credit Agreement

On January 21, 2013, Royal Gold entered into Amendment No. 2 to Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the Amendment), which amends the Company's existing Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated May 30, 2012 (as amended from time to time, the Revolving Credit Agreement), among Royal Gold, as the borrower, certain subsidiaries of Royal Gold, as guarantors, HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as administrative agent and a lender, The Bank of Nova Scotia, as a lender, Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as a lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., as the sole lead arranger and joint bookrunner, and ScotiaBank, as syndication agent and joint bookrunner.

The Amendment revised the Revolving Credit Agreement to, among other things, (i) remove the current ratio, interest coverage ratio and debt service coverage ratio financial covenants, (ii) add a financial covenant requiring the Company to maintain a secured debt ratio below a certain level, (iii) increase the amount of unsecured indebtedness the Company is permitted to incur subject to its pro forma compliance with a leverage ratio test and to allow certain prepayments, refinancing and replacement of such unsecured indebtedness, (iv) increase the interest rate for borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement when the leverage ratio exceeds 3.0 to 1.0 and (v) take certain acquisitions into account in determining compliance with financial covenants. Except as set forth in the Amendment, all other terms and conditions of the Revolving Credit Agreement remain in full force and effect.

Dividend Increase

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On November 14, 2012, we announced an increase in our annual dividend for calendar 2013 from \$0.60 to \$0.80, payable on a quarterly basis of \$0.20 per share. The newly declared dividend is 33% higher than the dividend paid during calendar 2012. The first quarter calendar 2013 dividend of \$0.20 per share was paid on January 18, 2013, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 4, 2013. The quarterly dividend of US\$0.20 is also payable to holders of exchangeable shares of RG Exchangeco Inc.

Common Stock Offering

On October 15, 2012, we sold 5,250,000 shares of our common stock, at a price of \$90.00 per share, resulting in proceeds of \$472.5 million before expenses. The Company has invested the proceeds from

Table of Contents

this offering in United States treasury bills or cash bank accounts and intends to use the net proceeds from the offering for the acquisition of additional royalty interests and for general corporate purposes.

Summary of Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$132.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$122.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase in proceeds received from our royalty interests, net of production taxes, of approximately \$32.8 million. The increase was partially offset by an increase in tax payments of approximately \$10.5 million, a net payment of approximately \$3.7 million for an additional royalty option on Seabridge's Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell project, an increase in general corporate costs of approximately \$2.9 million, and an increase in interest payments made of approximately \$1.3 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$276.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$188.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to an increase in acquisitions of royalty interests in mineral properties (or Mt. Milligan funding) compared to the same period of the prior year.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$442.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$134.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in cash provided by financing activities is primarily due to the sale of 5,250,000 shares of our common stock, resulting in proceeds of \$472.5 million, during the current period. The increase is also attributable to a reduction in debt payments resulting from the Company having no amounts outstanding under its revolving credit facility during the nine months ended March 31, 2013.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Please refer to Note 1 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for a discussion on recently adopted accounting standards.

Critical Accounting Policies

Available-for-Sale-Securities

The Company's policy for determining whether declines in fair value of available-for-sale securities are other than temporary includes a quarterly analysis of the investments and a review by management of all investments for which the cost exceeds the fair value. Any temporary declines in fair value are recorded as a charge to other comprehensive income. This evaluation considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, and management's ability and intent to hold the securities until fair value recovers. If such impairment is determined by the Company to be other-than-temporary, the investment's cost basis is written down to fair value and recorded in net income during the period the Company determines such impairment to be other-than-temporary. The new cost basis is not changed for

Table of Contents

subsequent recoveries in fair value. Refer to Note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion on the Company's available-for-sale securities.

Forward-Looking Statements

Cautionary Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: With the exception of historical matters, the matters discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from projections or estimates contained herein. Such forward-looking statements include statements regarding projected production estimates and estimates pertaining to timing and commencement of production from the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests; the adequacy of financial resources and funds to cover anticipated expenditures for general and administrative expenses as well as costs associated with exploration and business development and capital expenditures, and our expectation that substantially all our revenues will be derived from royalty interests. Words such as may, could, should, would, believe, estimate, expect, anticipate, potential, intend, continue, project and variations of these words, comparable words and similar expressions generally indicate forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement is made. Do not unduly rely on forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, among others:

- changes in gold and other metals prices on which our royalty interests are paid or changes in prices of the primary metals mined at properties where we hold royalty interests;
- the production at or performance of properties where we hold royalty interests;
- the ability of operators to bring projects, particularly on development stage properties, into production on schedule or operate in accordance with feasibility studies;
- decisions and activities of the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests;
- liquidity or other problems our operators may encounter;
- hazards and risks at the properties where we hold royalty interests that are normally associated with developing and mining properties, including unanticipated grade and geological, metallurgical, processing or other problems, mine operating and ore processing facility problems, pit wall or tailings dam failures, industrial accidents, environmental hazards and natural catastrophes such as floods or earthquakes and access to raw materials, water and power;

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- changes in project parameters as plans of the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests are refined;
- changes in estimates of reserves and mineralization by the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests;
- contests to our royalty interests and title and other defects to the properties where we hold royalty interests;
- economic and market conditions;
- future financial needs;
- federal, state and foreign legislation governing us or the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests;
- the availability of royalty interests for acquisition or other acquisition opportunities and the availability of debt or equity financing necessary to complete such acquisitions;

Table of Contents

- our ability to make accurate assumptions regarding the valuation, timing and amount of revenue to be derived from our royalty interests when evaluating acquisitions;
- risks associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including application of foreign laws to contract and other disputes, environmental, real estate, contract and permitting laws, currency fluctuations, expropriation of property, repatriation of earnings, taxation, price controls, inflation, import and export regulations, community unrest and labor disputes, endemic health issues, corruption, enforcement and uncertain political and economic environments;
- changes in laws governing us, the properties where we hold royalty interests or the operators of such properties;
- risks associated with issuances of additional common stock or incurrence of indebtedness in connection with acquisitions or otherwise including risks associated with the issuance and conversion of convertible notes;
- acquisition and maintenance of permits and authorizations, completion of construction and commencement and continuation of production at the properties where we hold royalty interests;
- changes in management and key employees; and
- failure to complete future acquisitions;

as well as other factors described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Fiscal 2012 10-K and our other reports filed with the SEC. Most of these factors are beyond our ability to predict or control. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying the forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements made herein, except as required by law. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our earnings and cash flows are significantly impacted by changes in the market price of gold and, to a lesser extent, the price of silver, copper and nickel. Gold, silver, copper, nickel and other metal prices can fluctuate significantly and are affected by numerous factors, such as demand, production levels, economic policies of central banks, producer hedging, world political and economic events and the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies. Please see *Volatility in gold, silver, copper, nickel and other metal prices may have an adverse impact on the value of our royalty interests and may reduce our royalty revenues. Certain of our royalty contracts have features that may amplify the negative effects of a drop in metals prices,* under Part I, Item 1A of our Fiscal 2012 10-K, for more information that can affect gold, silver, copper, nickel

and other metal prices as well as historical gold, silver, copper and nickel prices.

During the nine month period ended March 31, 2013, we reported royalty revenues of \$231.9 million, with an average gold price for the period of \$1,668 per ounce, an average silver price of \$30.87 per ounce, an average copper price of \$3.56 per pound and an average nickel price of \$7.65 per pound. Approximately 71% of our total recognized revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were attributable to gold sales from our gold producing royalty interests, as shown within the MD&A. For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, if the price of gold had averaged 10% higher or lower per ounce, we would have recorded an increase or decrease in revenue of approximately \$17.7 million or \$17.4 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Approximately 11% of our total recognized revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were attributable to copper sales from our copper producing royalty interests. For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, if the price of copper had averaged 10% higher or lower per pound, we would have recorded an increase or decrease in revenue of approximately \$2.9 million.

Approximately 8% of our total recognized revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were attributable to nickel sales from our nickel producing royalty interests. For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, if the price of nickel had averaged 10% higher or lower per pound, we would have recorded an increase or decrease in revenue of approximately \$2.5 million.

Approximately 7% of our total recognized revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were attributable to silver sales from our silver producing royalty interests. For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, if the price of silver had averaged 10% higher or lower per ounce, we would have recorded an increase or decrease in revenues of approximately \$1.8 million.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2013, the Company's management, with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer (the principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (the principal financial and accounting officer) of the Company, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Based on such evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2013, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Disclosure controls and procedures involve human diligence and compliance and are subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. As a result, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Changes in Internal Controls

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2013, that has materially affected, or that is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Voisey's Bay

Refer to Note 12 of our notes to consolidated financial statements for a discussion on litigation associated with our Voisey's Bay royalty. There was no material development to this litigation during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Information regarding risk factors appears in Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Forward-Looking Statements, and various risks faced by us are also discussed below and elsewhere in Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, risk factors are included in Part I, Item 1A of our Fiscal 2012 10-K.

Acquired royalty interests, particularly on development stage properties, are subject to the risk that they may not produce anticipated revenues.

The royalty interests we acquire may not produce anticipated revenues. The success of our acquisitions of royalty interests is based on our ability to make accurate assumptions regarding the valuation, timing and amount of revenues to be derived from our royalty interests, particularly with respect to acquisitions of royalty interests on development stage properties. If an operator does not bring a property into production and operate in accordance with feasibility studies, technical or reserve reports or other plans due to lack of capital, inexperience, unexpected problems, or otherwise, then the acquired royalty interest may not yield sufficient revenues to be profitable. Furthermore, operators of development stage properties must obtain all necessary environmental permits and access to water, power and other raw materials needed to begin production, and there can be no assurance operators will be able to do so.

The Pascua-Lama mining project in Chile and Argentina and the Mt. Milligan mining project in Canada are among our principal development stage acquisitions. In 2012, Barrick revised the date for initial gold production from the Pascua-Lama project. Initial gold production, previously expected in mid-calendar 2013, is now expected in the second half of calendar 2014, with an increase in capital costs to \$8.0 to \$8.5 billion. On April 10, 2013, Barrick announced that it became aware that a Chilean court had issued a preliminary injunction halting construction activities on the Chilean portion of the Pascua-Lama project. Barrick later reported that it was suspending construction work on the Chilean side of the project while working to address environmental and other regulatory requirements to the satisfaction of Chilean authorities. However, according to Barrick, construction activities in Argentina are not affected, where the majority of Pascua-Lama's critical infrastructure is located. While Barrick has stated that it is unable to fully assess the impact on the overall capital budget, operating costs and schedule of the Pascua-Lama project until the regulatory and legal issues are clarified, the failure of the Pascua-Lama project, or any of our other principal properties, to

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produce anticipated revenues on schedule or at all could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition or the other benefits we expect to achieve from the acquisition of royalty interests. Further, as mines on which we have royalty interests mature, we can expect overall declines in production over the years unless operators are able to replace reserves that are mined through mine expansion or successful new exploration. There can be no assurance that the operators of properties where we hold royalty interests will be able to maintain or increase production or replace reserves as they are mined.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are listed in the Exhibit Index.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

Date: May 2, 2013

By: */s/ Tony Jensen*
Tony Jensen
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 2, 2013

By: */s/ Stefan Wenger*
Stefan Wenger
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Table of Contents

ROYAL GOLD, INC.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	Amendment No. 2 to Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement among Royal Gold, Inc., High Desert Mineral Resources, Inc., RG Exchangeco Inc., RG Mexico, Inc., HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as administrative agent and a lender, The Bank of Nova Scotia, as a lender, Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as a lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., as the sole lead arranger and joint bookrunner, and ScotiaBank, as syndication agent and joint bookrunner, dated January 21, 2013.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.