

6.2 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. General Information about the Company

argenx SE is a Dutch European public company with limited liability incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. The company (COC 24435214) has its official seat in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and its registered office is at Laarderhoogtweg 25, 1101 EB Amsterdam, the Netherlands. An overview of the company and its subsidiaries (the Company) are described in [“Note 29 Overview of Consolidation Scope”](#).

argenx SE is a publicly traded company with ordinary shares listed on Euronext Brussels under the symbol “ARGX” since July 2014 and with American Depositary Shares listed on Nasdaq under the symbol “ARGX” since May 2017.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

The Company's material accounting policies are summarized below.

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS[®] Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and in accordance with the legal requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The consolidated financial statements provide a general overview of the Company's activities and the results achieved. They present fairly the entity's financial position, its financial performance and cash flows, on a going concern basis.

The material accounting policy information applied in the preparation of the above consolidated financial statements are set out below. All amounts are presented in thousands of US dollar, unless otherwise indicated, rounded to the nearest \$ '000.

The consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors (the “Board”) on March 18, 2026.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

New standards and interpretations applicable for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2025

In the current year, the Group has assessed and adopted amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after January 1, 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

New standards and interpretations issued, but not yet applicable for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2025

- ***IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements***

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the new standard and amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The initial expected material impact on the Company's financial statements is, as follows:

- Foreign exchange differences will be classified in the same category as the income and expenses from the items giving rise to the foreign exchange differences.
- ***Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)***

The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

The Company does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements in future periods.

We have not early adopted any standard, interpretation, or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The results of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss from the effective date of acquisition up to the date when control ceases to exist. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intercompany transactions and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the entities are valued using the currency of their economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD (\$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss as "Exchange (losses)/gains". Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate applicable at the date of the transaction.

2.4.3 Financial statements of foreign entities

For foreign entities using a different functional currency than USD:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and statements of other comprehensive income or loss are translated at average exchange rates.

2.5 Intangible assets

2.5.1 Internally generated intangible assets

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

2.5.2 Acquired In-Process R&D and Acquired R&D available for use

Upfront payments and development milestone payments for "Acquired In-Process R&D" obtained through in-licensing arrangements are capitalized as intangible assets under "Acquired In-Process R&D" upon meeting the IAS 38 capitalization criteria. These intangibles are considered as intangible assets with definite useful lives and are carried at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The Company has not started to amortize "Acquired In-Process R&D" as they are not available for use until regulatory approval has been obtained or the asset is ready for its intended use, but they are evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis or when facts and circumstances may indicate a risk of impairment. Any impairment charge is recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss under "Research and development expense". Once an asset included in "Acquired In-Process R&D" has received marketing approval from a regulatory authority or is ready for its intended use, it is recorded under "Acquired R&D available for use" category.

Regulatory milestone payments and sales-based milestone payments for R&D obtained through in-licensing arrangements acquired are capitalized intangible assets under "Acquired R&D available for use" upon meeting the IAS 38 capitalization criteria. All intangibles classified under "Acquired R&D available for use" are considered as intangible assets with finite useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. "Acquired R&D available for use" is evaluated for potential impairment when the Company identifies indications based on facts and circumstances of the asset. Any impairment charge is recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss under "Cost of sales" for assets which are currently generating product net sales. "Acquired R&D available for use" is amortized under "Cost of sales" for assets which are currently generating product net sales on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, being the longer of the current patent protection life of the acquired R&D and patent protection life of the combined product. Impairment and amortization relating to assets available for use but not generating sales are recorded under "Research & Development Expenses".

2.6 Research and development incentives receivables

The current and non-current research and development incentive receivables relate to refunds resulting from research and development incentives on Research and development expenses in Belgium and are credited to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss under the line "Other operating income" when the relevant expenditure has been incurred and there is a reasonable assurance that the research and development incentives will be received.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, and include purchase cost, cost of direct materials and labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. When the net realizable value falls below the carrying amount, or when inventories become obsolete or excessive, a write-down is recognized.

Inventories include products which could be used, besides in commercial activities, in preclinical and clinical programs, in free-of-charge, compassionate use or pre-approval access program. These products, when they are used, are expensed either through "Research & development expenses" or "Selling, general and administrative expenses".

The Company capitalizes inventory costs associated with products prior to the regulatory approval of these products, or for inventory produced in production facilities not yet approved, when it is highly probable that the pre-approval inventories will be sellable. The determination to capitalize is based on the particular facts and circumstances relating to the expected regulatory approval of the product or production facility being considered. The assessment of whether or not the product is considered highly probable to be sellable is made and includes, but is not limited to, how far a particular product or facility has progressed along the approval process, any known safety or efficacy concern and other impediments.

Capitalized costs related to pre-launch inventories could be written down upon a change in facts and circumstances. The write-down would be recorded under "Research and development expenses" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss.

2.8 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are designated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. They are initially measured either at their invoiced amounts or at transaction price, in the absence of a significant financing component less adjustments for estimated revenue deductions such as rebates, chargebacks and returns. All receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which generally corresponds to nominal value less expected credit loss provision.

Loss allowance for expected credit losses are established using a simplified approach of forward-looking expected credit loss model (ECL), which includes possible default events on the trade receivables over the entire holding period of the trade receivable. These provisions represent the difference between the trade receivable's carrying amount in the consolidated statements of financial position and the estimated collectible amount. Charges for loss allowance for expected credit losses are recorded under "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss.

2.9 Current financial assets

Current financial assets measured at amortized costs comprise of term accounts that have an initial maturity equal or less than twelve months, but exceeding three months.

Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of money market funds.

Interests on Current financial assets are reported under Cash Flow from investment activities under "Interest received" and under "Financial income" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash are financial assets measured at amortized cost and comprise of cash at bank.

Cash equivalents measured at amortized cost comprise of term accounts that have an initial maturity of less than three months that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

Cash equivalents are determined at inception and measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of money market funds that are readily convertible to cash. They are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and which are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents exclude restricted cash, which is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position under the line "Other non-current assets".

Interests on Cash and cash equivalents is reported under Cash Flow from investment activities under "Interest received" and under "Financial income" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are comprised of liabilities that are due less than one year from the balance sheet date and are in general not interest bearing and settled on an ongoing basis during the financial year. They also include accrued expenses related to the Company's operating activities. Trade and other payables are initially measured at their transaction price, which are subsequent to initial recognition measured at amortized cost.

Short-term employee benefits include payables and accruals for salaries and bonuses to be paid to the employees of the Company. They are recognized as expenses for the period in which employees perform the corresponding services.

2.12 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Buildings 2 to 15 years
- Vehicles 2 to 4 years
- Equipment 2 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company's right-of-use assets are included in "Property, Plant and Equipment".

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in "Lease Liabilities Non-Current" and "Lease Liabilities Current".

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense within the operating category in the statement of profit or loss, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized either at fair value or at transaction price and subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value under IFRS 9 on the basis of both the Company's model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is classified as current when the cash flows expected to flow from the instrument mature within one year.

Profit share in AgomAb Therapeutics NV: The Company holds investments in non-current financial assets, which based on IFRS 9, are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of listed investments is based upon the closing price of such securities at each reporting date. As there is no active market for this equity instrument, the Company establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques. The changes to the fair valuation is recorded under "Other operating income" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Shares of Zai Lab Ltd: Based on IFRS 9, the Company irrevocably elected to designate this specific investment as a financial asset at fair value through OCI as the participation is not held for trading purposes nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. The investment is recorded under "Other non-current assets" in consolidated statements of financial position and changes to the fair valuation is recorded under "Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI" in the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss.

2.14 Shareholder's equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The Company has never distributed any dividends to its shareholders. As of December 31, 2025, no profits were available for distribution.

2.15 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the acceptance date. Equity settled share-based payments

includes expenses related to stock options, restricted stock units and performance stock units granted by the Company.

The fair value determined at the acceptance date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled share-based payment reserve.

The share-based payment expense is recorded in the "Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss" depending on the nature of the services provided by each beneficiary.

2.16 Income taxes

Income tax in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss represents the total of the current tax and deferred tax.

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss as it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, if management assesses that these tax assets can be offset against positive taxable profits in the future. This judgment is made on an ongoing basis, considering actual results, budgets, and business plans for the coming years. The realization of deferred tax assets depends on all available factors as of reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right and intention to offset the income taxes and relates to same tax jurisdiction.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Company records uncertain tax positions in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* using the two-step test whereby (1) the Company determines whether it is probable that the tax positions will be accepted by relevant taxing authorities, and (2) for those tax positions that are not probable that a tax authority will accept in full the position, the Company recognizes uncertain tax positions using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on specific facts and circumstances.

2.17 Product net sales

Revenue from the sale of products is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for transferring goods to a customer, at the time when the customer obtains control of the goods rendered. The consideration that is committed in a contract with a customer can include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. The amount of the consideration may vary due to discounts, rebates, returns, chargebacks or other similar items. Contingent consideration is included in the transaction price when it is highly probable that the amount of revenue recognized is not subject to significant future reversals.

Product net sales are recognized once we satisfy the performance obligation at a point in time under the revenue recognition criteria in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers*.

Revenue arising from the sale of commercial product is presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss under "Product net sales". In accordance with IFRS 15, such revenue is recognized when the product is transferred, in accordance with the delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customer. Payment of the transaction price is payable as from the point the customer obtains the legal title to the goods. A deferred revenue is recognized if the Company receives consideration, or has an unconditional right to receive revenue, prior to the completion of all performance obligation.

The amount of revenue recognized reflects the various types of price reductions or rights of return offered by the Company to its customers. Such price reductions and rights of return qualify as variable consideration under IFRS 15.

Products sold are covered by various Government and State programs for which specific discounts are applied. Rebates are granted to healthcare authorities, and under contractual arrangements with certain customers. Some wholesalers are entitled to chargeback incentives based on the selling price to the end customer, under specific contractual arrangements. Rebates, chargebacks and other incentives are recognized in the period in which the underlying sales are recognized as a reduction of product sales.

The significant components of variable consideration are as follows:

Rebates & Discounts: We are subject to government mandated rebates & discounts in multiple jurisdictions globally including in the U.S. for Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, Medicare Part D Manufacturer Discount Program, and other government health care programs. Rebate amounts are based upon contractual agreements and/or legal requirements with public sector benefit providers. We use the expected-value method for estimating these rebates.

The structure of the Medicare Part D Manufacturer Discount Program was updated to reflect provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) that became effective January 1, 2025. The Part D redesign sunset the Coverage Gap Discount Program (CGDP) and established the Manufacturer Discount Program. The Medicare Part D Manufacturer Discount Program is a federal program to subsidize the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S., which mandates manufacturers to fund a portion of the Medicare Part D coverage for prescription drugs sold to eligible patients.

The expected utilization is estimated based on available third-party data and/or historical data. Estimates for these rebates and discounts are adjusted quarterly to reflect the most recent information. We record an accrued liability and reduction of product sales for unpaid rebates related to products for which control has been transferred to customers.

Commercial Rebates: Commercial rebates are arrangements with third party payors where the Company will pay the third-party payors rebates and other fees on eligible purchases of the Company's product. In consideration for the rebates and fees paid, the third-party payors will cover its' patient purchases made of the Company's products. The rebates and fees paid will be treated as variable consideration and a reduction to the transaction price. We use the expected-value method for estimating the ultimate rebate and fee paid, which are based on the volume of product sold. We apply the applicable rebate rate against a payor mix factor for the relevant patient populations and to the vials sold in the effective plan year of the rebate to derive a liability recorded. Estimates for these agreements are adjusted quarterly to reflect the most recent information. We record an accrued liability for unpaid commercial rebates.

Chargebacks: Chargebacks are discounts that occur in multiple jurisdictions globally, whereby contracted parties purchase directly from a specialty distributor. Contracted parties primarily consist of public health service institutions and government entities. In the U.S., 340B and Veterans Affairs (VA) chargebacks are initiated through arrangements between manufacturers and the government, for which the product is purchased at an agreed discounted price. The reserves for chargeback are based on known sales to contracted parties. We establish the reserves for chargebacks in the same period that the related revenue is recognized, resulting in an accrued liability and reduction of product gross sales.

Distributor fees: Specialty distributors provide distribution services to the Company for a fee, based on a contractually determined fixed percentage of sales. As the services being provided by the specialty distributor are not distinct, the recurring service fees paid to specialty distributors are treated as variable

consideration and a reduction to the transaction price. We estimate these distributor fees and record such estimates in the same period the related revenue is recognized, resulting in a reduction of product gross sales. We record an accrued liability for unpaid distributor fees.

Other components of the variable considerations include co-pay assistance program, Medicare Part B discarded drug refund program in the U.S., and product returns.

The estimated amounts described above are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss within "Product net sales" as a reduction of gross sales, and generally within "Trade and other payables" in the consolidated statements of financial position. They are subject to regular review and adjustment as appropriate based on the most recent data available to management.

The Company has determined that sales rebates and reserves constitute a major source of estimation uncertainty as disclosed in "Note 3 Critical accounting judgments and major sources of estimation uncertainty". The major source of estimation uncertainty has been isolated to rebates and chargebacks as disclosed in "Note 14 Trade and Other Payables". If management's estimates differ from actual results, we will record adjustments that would affect product sales in the period of adjustment.

2.18 Other operating income - Collaboration and license agreements

Amongst the Company's collaboration and license agreements in scope of IFRS 15, the following two have generated revenue in the reporting periods:

Zai Lab

Under the collaboration agreement, the Company provides clinical and commercial supply to Zai Lab. The Company concludes to recognize such sales as revenue given that the Company acts as principal in the transaction as the risk related to inventory is borne by the Company until the inventory is transferred to Zai Lab. The revenue related to clinical supply is recorded under line item "Other operating income". The revenue related to commercial supply is recorded under line item "Product net sales" in the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss. The income related to royalties or sales-based milestones on sales made in China is recorded under line item "Other operating income".

AbbVie

For the **AbbVie Collaboration Agreement** the Company has determined that the transfer of license combined with the performance of research and development activities represent one single performance obligation. The Company concluded that the license is not distinct in the context of the contract.

The transaction price is composed of a fixed part, being an upfront license fee, and a variable part, being milestone payments and cost reimbursements for research and development activities delivered. Milestone payments are only included in the transaction price to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognition will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Management estimates the amount to be included in the transaction price upon achievement of the milestone event. Sales-based milestones and sales-based royalties are a part of the Company's arrangements but are not yet included in its revenues.

The transaction price has been allocated to the single performance obligation and revenues have been recognized over the estimated service period based on an input model, being the percentage of completion method. The upfront license fee has been fully recognized since 2021 as the performance obligation has been fulfilled at that time. Milestone payments that become highly probable after the performance obligation has been fulfilled are therefore recognized at that point in time.

2.19 Cost of Sales

Cost of sales are recognized when the associated revenue from product net sales is recognized. Cost of sales include material, manufacturing costs and other costs attributable to production, including shipping costs relevant amortizations, as well as royalties payable on sold products.

3. Critical accounting judgments and major sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Major sources of estimation uncertainty

Sales rebates and reserves

Product Sales are recognized when the Company has transferred control of the goods to the customer. Product Sales are subject to various deductions, which are primarily composed of rebates to government agencies, distributors, health insurance companies and managed healthcare organizations to arrive to "Product net sales". Certain deductions from Product Sales are subject to payment based on claims after the initial recognition of the sale due to the time lag between the point of sale and receipt of a claim.

Upon initial recognition of the Product Sales, the Company recognizes a liability for the variable consideration based on the Company's best estimate of expected claims. This estimate is a source of complexity and uncertainty as the Company specifically estimates the payor mix. Additionally, the transaction price is based upon contracts with customers, healthcare providers, payors and government agencies, regulated discounts applicable to government-funded programs, historical experience of claims received and other relevant factors. These open claims are recorded as liabilities under "Sales rebates and reserves" in the "Consolidated Statements of Financial Position".

The Company reviews these liabilities at each reporting period to take into account potential changes in the programs, the volume of claims and/or the most probable final outcome associated to each sale. In line with IFRS 15, the Company applies constraint in recognition of variable compensation on Product Net Sales. Due to the nature of these liabilities it is not practicable to give meaningful sensitivity estimates due to the large volume of variables that contribute to Medicare Part D, commercial rebates and chargebacks as outlined in "[Note 2.17 Product net sales](#)". Future events could cause the assumptions within our valuation models to change and materially affect the future results of the Company.

Please refer to "[Note 14 Trade and Other Payables](#)" for the movement over the period and the ending balance of the sales rebates and reserves.

Critical accounting judgment

The Company has not exercised a critical accounting judgment in the current year ended December 31, 2025. As of the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had applied judgment related to the number of years of forecasted future taxable profits to be considered as reliable as positive evidence towards its estimate on recognition of deferred tax assets.

The Company considers that as of December 31, 2025, the recognition of its deferred tax assets do not constitute a critical accounting judgment based on the facts and circumstances; specifically, significant growth in the U.S. based Product Net Sales, current and future taxable profit levels and the current external competitive landscape.

No other Critical accounting judgments and major sources of estimation uncertainty have been made in the current period by the Company.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

(in thousands of \$)	IT, office and lab equipment	Right-of-use assets Buildings	Right-of-use assets Vehicles	Leasehold improve- ments	Leased equipment	Total
Cost						
On January 1, 2023	8,160	19,815	3,980	1,981	346	34,282
Additions	937	8,770	2,327	48	-	12,082
Disposals	(202)	-	(757)	(54)	-	(1,013)
On December 31, 2023	8,895	28,585	5,550	1,975	346	45,351
Additions	1,039	20,639	5,492	982	-	28,152
Disposals	(220)	(234)	(333)	-	-	(787)
On December 31, 2024	9,714	48,990	10,709	2,957	346	72,716
Additions	2,740	9,478	10,408	4,532	-	27,158
Disposals	(1,107)	(11,555)	(3,243)	-	-	(15,905)
On December 31, 2025	11,347	46,913	17,874	7,489	346	83,969
Depreciation and impairment						
On January 1, 2023	(5,454)	(8,948)	(2,145)	(1,350)	(150)	(18,047)
Depreciation	(1,539)	(2,839)	(971)	(189)	(36)	(5,574)
Disposals	189	-	757	-	-	946
On December 31, 2023	(6,804)	(11,787)	(2,359)	(1,539)	(186)	(22,675)
Depreciation	(1,252)	(3,657)	(2,067)	(234)	(35)	(7,245)
Disposals	155	234	333	-	-	722
On December 31, 2024	(7,901)	(15,210)	(4,093)	(1,773)	(221)	(29,198)
Depreciation	(1,660)	(6,135)	(4,272)	(1,143)	(34)	(13,244)
Disposals	1,107	2,825	2,788	-	-	6,720
On December 31, 2025	(8,454)	(18,520)	(5,577)	(2,916)	(255)	(35,722)
Carrying Amount						
On December 31, 2023	2,091	16,798	3,191	436	160	22,675
On December 31, 2024	1,813	33,780	6,615	1,184	125	43,517
On December 31, 2025	2,893	28,393	12,297	4,573	91	48,247

Depreciation is recognized as from the moment when the asset is ready for its intended use to depreciate the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. Unless revised due to specific changes in the estimated useful life, annual depreciation rates are as follows:

- Office and lab equipment: three to five years
- IT equipment: three years

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is done over the expected duration of the lease including lease extensions where applicable.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no material commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment. Furthermore, no items of property, plant and equipment are pledged. See "[Note 20 Leases](#)" for information for leases where the Company is a lessee.

5. Intangible Assets

(in thousands of \$)	Acquired R&D available for use	Acquired In-Process R&D	Other Intangibles ¹⁾	Total
Cost				
On January 1, 2023	-	70,180	106,340	176,520
Additions	56,000	-	-	56,000
Disposals	-	-	(102,000)	(102,000)
Reclassification	52,931	(52,931)	-	-
On December 31, 2023	108,931	17,249	4,340	130,520
Additions	36,500	30,000	-	66,500
On December 31, 2024	145,431	47,249	4,340	197,020
Additions	55,000	37,727	12,788	105,515
Reclassification	(7,500)	-	7,500	-
On December 31, 2025	192,931	84,976	24,628	302,535
Amortization and impairment				
On January 1, 2023	-	-	(1,618)	(1,618)
Amortization	(3,392)	-	(102,282)	(105,674)
Disposals	-	-	102,000	102,000
On December 31, 2023	(3,392)	-	(1,900)	(5,292)
Amortization	(10,069)	-	(213)	(10,282)
On December 31, 2024	(13,461)	-	(2,113)	(15,574)
Amortization	(10,408)	-	(4,450)	(14,858)
Reclassification	1,154	-	(1,154)	-
On December 31, 2025	(22,715)	-	(7,717)	(30,432)
Carrying Amount				
On December 31, 2023	105,539	17,249	2,440	125,228
On December 31, 2024	131,970	47,249	2,227	181,445
On December 31, 2025	170,216	84,976	16,911	272,103

1) Comparative figures have been aligned to the presentation adopted in the current year.

“Acquired R&D available for use” and “Acquired In-Process R&D” is mainly related to the in-licensing of the ENHANZE® drug delivery technology from Halozyme. In line with its accounting policies, the Company has capitalized the upfront payment upon commencement of the in-license agreement. In June 2023, the Company obtained the FDA approval for VYVGART HYTRULO. During the year ended December 31, 2023, upon obtaining regulatory approval, \$53 million has been moved from “Acquired In-Process R&D” to “Acquired R&D available for use”.

In 2024, the Company extended its collaboration with Halozyme and nominated four new targets to be in-licensed to the ENHANZE® drug delivery technology. The cost of the license was capitalized as “Acquired In-Process R&D”.

Further, the additions in 2025 to “Acquired R&D available for use” are mainly related to sales-based milestones in the context of the Halozyme agreement. The “Acquired R&D available for use” are amortized under “Cost of sales” on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The Company performs an annual impairment review on the intangible assets. This review did not result in the recognition of an impairment charge for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2023/2024, the Company utilized the PRV submitted with the sBLA filing for VYVGART HYTRULO for the treatment of CIDP, which resulted in the amortization of \$102 million of intangible assets which is recognized under "Research and development expenses" within the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss and subsequent derecognition of \$102 million of intangibles included under "Other intangibles" on the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Company continually assesses the useful life of intangible assets based on the shorter of its expected useful life and legal life. Currently, intangible assets are amortized over a range of three to more than fifteen years.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no material commitments to acquire intangible assets, except as set forth in "[Note 27 Commitments](#)". No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities nor are there any intangible assets whose title is restricted.

6. Other Non-Current Assets

Other non-current assets consisted of non-current restricted cash and financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss or through OCI.

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Non-current restricted assets	4,838	1,964	2,419
Non-current financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	37,130	25,549	21,715
Non-current financial assets held at fair value through OCI	10,022	14,880	15,528
Total other non-current assets	51,990	42,393	39,662

Non-current restricted assets on December 31, 2025 was mainly composed of deposit guarantees paid under the lease agreements for the laboratory and offices of the Company.

Non-current financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is comprised of the profit share in AgomAb Therapeutics NV. In March 2019, the Company entered into a license agreement with AgomAb Therapeutics NV for the use of HGF-mimetic SIMPLE Antibodies™, developed under the Company's Immunology Innovative Program. In exchange for granting this license, the Company received a profit share in AgomAb Therapeutics NV. Since AgomAb Therapeutics NV is a private company, the valuation of the profit share is based on the post-money valuation coming from its most recent financing round.

In October 2023, AgomAb Therapeutics NV secured €100 million as a result of a Series C financing round. The Company's profit share was diluted, but resulting in no change of the fair value. In October 2024, AgomAb Therapeutics NV secured \$89 million as a result of a Series D financing round.

The Company reassessed the fair value of the asset as of December 31, 2025 based on publicly available clinical announcements as of the reporting date.

Fair value changes on non-current financial assets with fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss under "Other operating income".

As part of the license agreement for the development and commercialization for efgartigimod in Greater China, in 2021 the Company obtained, amongst others, 568,182 newly issued Zai Lab shares calculated at a price of €132 per share. The fair value of the equity instrument at reporting date is determined by reference to the closing price of such securities at each reporting date (classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy). The Company made the irrevocable election to recognize subsequent changes in fair value through OCI under "Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI".

The table below illustrates these non-current financials assets at fair value through profit or loss or OCI:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cost on January 1	76,659	76,659	76,659
Additions of the year	-	-	-
Cost on December 31	76,659	76,659	76,659
Fair value adjustments on January 1	(36,230)	(39,416)	(37,501)
Fair value adjustment of the year through profit or loss	11,581	3,834	-
Fair value adjustment of the year through OCI	(4,858)	(648)	(1,915)
Fair value adjustment on December 31	(29,507)	(36,230)	(39,416)
Net book value on December 31	47,152	40,429	37,243

7. Inventories

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Raw materials and consumables	335,540	337,832	240,836
Inventories in process	55,535	26,357	47,074
Finished goods	82,455	43,044	22,640
Total inventories	473,530	407,233	310,550

The cost of inventories, which is recognized under "Cost of sales" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss, amounted to \$243 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 (compared to \$168 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$101 million for the year ended December 31, 2023).

The Company has pre-launch inventory awaiting regulatory approval amounting to \$37 million as of the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$5 million as of December 31, 2024 and \$101 million as of December 31, 2023.

8. Prepaid Expenses (Current)

The current prepaid expenses are composed of prepayments which are detailed below:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Prepaid research and development expenses	214,631	110,249	71,201
Prepaid software	50,148	18,564	6,240
Prepaid inventory	19,249	34,753	22,460
Prepaid advertising expenses	12,711	9,463	19,933
Other prepaid expenses	31,737	14,919	14,238
Total prepaid expenses	328,476	187,948	134,072

9. Trade and Other Receivables

The trade and other receivables are composed of receivables which are detailed below:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Trade receivables	1,489,572	817,707	417,994
Tax receivables	123,123	40,886	63,605
Interest receivables	33,533	40,214	13,126
Other receivables	464	5,664	1,962
Total trade and other receivables	1,646,692	904,471	496,687

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their respective fair values. On December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, we did not have a material provision for expected credit losses.

Please also refer to “[Note 24 Financial Risk Management](#)” for more information on the financial risk management.

10. Financial Assets – Current

These current financial assets relate to term accounts with an initial maturity longer than three months and less than 12 months and money market funds that do not qualify as cash equivalents as they are not expected to be used to meet short-term commitments.

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Term accounts	948,750	1,878,890	1,131,000
Total current financial assets	948,750	1,878,890	1,131,000

On December 31, 2025, the current financial assets included \$59 million (€50 million) held in EUR (compared to \$104 million (€100 million) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$221 million (€200 million) for the year ended December 31, 2023) which could generate a foreign currency exchange gain or loss in the financial results in accordance with the fluctuations of the USD/EUR exchange rate as the Company's functional currency is USD.

Please also refer to “[Note 24 Financial Risk Management](#)” for more information on the financial risk management.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Money market funds	2,541,112	1,394,409	1,678,100
Term accounts	945,001	100,000	350,000
Cash and bank balances	5,176	5,527	20,744
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,491,289	1,499,936	2,048,844

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and bank balances, term accounts with an original maturity not exceeding three months and money market funds that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash positions are invested with preferred financial partners, which are considered to be high quality financial institutions with sound credit ratings to reduce credit risk.

On December 31, 2025, the cash and cash equivalents included \$97 million (€83 million) held in EUR (compared to \$653 million (€628 million) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$703 million (€636 million) for the year ended December 31, 2023) which could generate a foreign currency exchange gain or loss in the financial results in accordance with the fluctuation of the USD/EUR exchange rate as the Company's functional currency is USD.

Please also refer to "[Note 24 Financial Risk Management](#)" for more information on the financial risk management.

12. Share Capital and Share Premium

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's share capital was represented by 61,883,306 shares. All shares were issued, fully paid up and of the same class. The table below summarizes the share issuances as a result of offerings, exercise of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock units under the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan.

Roll forward of number of shares outstanding:

Number of shares outstanding on January 1, 2023	55,395,856
Exercise of stock options	1,137,439
Vesting of RSUs	79,560
Global public offering on Nasdaq on July 18, 2023	2,244,899
Over-allotment option exercised by underwriters on July 19, 2023	336,734
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2023	59,194,488
Exercise of stock options	1,478,225
Vesting of RSUs	88,244
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2024	60,760,957
Exercise of stock options	986,507
Vesting of RSUs	135,842
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2025	61,883,306

On July 18, 2023, argenx SE offered 2,244,899 of its ordinary shares through a global offering which consisted of 1,580,981 ADSs in the U.S. at a price of \$490.00 per ADS, before underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses; and 663,918 ordinary shares in the European Economic Area at a price of €436.37 per share, before underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. On July 19, 2023, the underwriters of the offering exercised their overallotment option to purchase 336,734 additional ADSs in full. As a result, argenx SE received \$1.3 billion in gross proceeds from this offering, decreased by \$66 million of underwriter discounts and commissions, and offering expenses, of which \$1 million has been deducted from equity. The total net cash proceeds from the offering amounted to \$1.2 billion.

On May 27, 2025, at the annual general meeting, the shareholders of the Company approved the authorization to the Board to issue up to a maximum of 10% of the then-outstanding share capital, for a period of 18 months.

On December 31, 2025, an amount of €532,863, represented by 5,328,634 shares, still remained available under the authorization to issue shares as granted to the Board by the shareholders of the Company.

13. Share-Based Payments

The Company has an equity incentive plan for the employees, key consultants, board members, senior management and key outside advisors ("key persons") of the Company and its subsidiaries. In accordance with the terms of the plan, as approved by shareholders, employees may be granted stock options and/or restricted stock units and/or performance stock units.

13.1. Stock Options

The stock options are granted to key persons of the Company and its subsidiaries. The stock options may be granted to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price. The stock options have been granted free of charge. Each employee's stock option converts into one ordinary share of the Company upon exercise. The stock options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Stock options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The stock options granted vest, in principle, as follows:

- 1/3rd of the total stock options granted will vest on the first anniversary of the granting of the stock options, and
- 1/36th of the total stock options granted will vest on the first day of each month following the first anniversary of the granting of the stock options.

Stock options granted to non-executive directors vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant.

Upon leave of the key persons stock options must be exercised before the later of (i) 90 days after the last working day at argenx, or (ii) March 31 of the fourth year following the date of grant of those stock options, and in any case no later than the expiration date of the option.

In order to pre-finance the taxes that are paid upon the grant of stock options, Belgian employees have the ability, in exchange for the taxes due upon the grant of the stock options, to transfer the economic benefits related to part of those stock options to a third party. In the year ending December 31, 2025, the economic benefits of 12,951 stock options, for which accelerated vesting applies, were transferred to a third party.

No other conditions are attached to stock options.

The following stock option arrangements were in existence during the current and prior years and which are exercisable at the end of each period presented:

Expiry date	Exercise price per stock options (in \$) ¹⁾	Outstanding stock options on December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
2024	2.87	-	-	3,308
2024	4.64	-	-	532
2024	8.43	-	-	81,500
2025	13.44	-	400	1,600
2025	11.13	-	78,690	99,326
2026	13.48	75,643	93,378	97,972
2026	13.37	10,000	14,000	24,400
2026	16.61	95,749	103,859	111,811
2027	21.63	31,646	35,046	38,434
2027	24.87	136,705	152,085	225,852
2028	94.96	6,670	7,370	13,890
2028	101.43	187,281	190,011	225,457
2024	133.35	-	-	26,171
2029	133.35	33,513	44,158	71,573
2024	159.51	-	-	104,176
2029	159.51	251,019	275,154	370,566
2025	140.45	-	3,758	16,712
2030	140.45	18,291	30,675	50,801
2025	230.48	-	7,926	126,331
2030	230.48	69,359	79,691	160,677
2025	235.26	-	5,629	31,424
2030	235.26	31,388	47,908	78,534
2025	290.93	-	90,425	202,205
2030	290.93	246,192	351,911	559,173

Expiry date	Exercise price per stock options (in \$) ¹⁾	Outstanding stock options on December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
2026	275.42	9,413	23,491	23,491
2031	275.42	8,820	19,486	27,201
2026	299.74	22,733	59,527	59,626
2031	299.74	38,475	96,888	128,600
2026	304.91	5,085	45,044	45,228
2031	304.91	24,697	39,359	62,138
2025	363.31	-	-	16,000
2026	363.31	47,559	80,179	80,425
2031	363.31	124,043	169,196	226,520
2027	331.94	13,876	13,876	13,957
2032	331.94	19,412	34,773	58,255
2027	420.06	57,024	57,118	58,091
2032	420.06	104,811	144,505	192,291
2027	432.99	13,764	13,764	13,764
2032	432.99	41,692	56,820	73,288
2027	422.53	134,492	134,748	136,459
2032	422.53	179,832	249,755	347,765
2028	400.32	15,014	15,014	15,014
2033	400.32	28,285	36,065	43,856
2028	417.60	120,517	121,071	127,490
2033	417.60	318,762	415,859	495,821
2028	541.21	2,173	2,235	2,235
2033	541.21	43,035	56,782	69,704
2028	350.97	6,043	6,043	-
2033	350.97	43,405	61,806	79,305
2029	430.17	3,202	3,291	-
2034	430.17	27,767	37,642	-
2029	489.27	87,700	88,157	-
2034	489.27	454,081	553,251	-
2029	562.47	6,023	6,023	-
2034	562.47	23,579	26,622	-
2029	699.60	2,079	2,137	-
2034	699.60	15,737	18,159	-
2030	648.60	3,763	-	-
2035	648.60	16,453	-	-
2030	563.18	64,565	-	-
2035	563.18	513,390	-	-
2030	718.16	1,519	-	-
2035	718.16	29,243	-	-
2030-2035 ²⁾	837.78	17,595	-	-
		3,883,114	4,300,760	5,118,949

1) Amounts have been converted to USD at the closing rate as of December 31, 2025.

2) In December 2025, the Company granted stock options for which the Belgian taxed beneficiaries had a 60-day period to choose between a contractual term of five or ten years.

	2025		2024		2023	
	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ¹⁾	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ¹⁾	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ¹⁾
Outstanding as of January 1	4,300,760	283.29	5,118,949	255.41	5,511,767	205.02
Granted	663,301	580.41	756,234	451.63	844,011	395.92
Exercised	(986,507)	296.31	(1,478,225)	206.43	(1,137,439)	142.31
Forfeited	(94,440)	481.03	(96,198)	367.18	(99,390)	356.57
Outstanding as of December 31	3,883,114	366.90	4,300,760	283.29	5,118,949	255.41
Exercisable as of December 31	2,340,218	275.83	2,492,709	203.36	3,030,486	179.22

1) Amounts have been converted to USD at the closing rate of the respective period.

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$754.00, compared to \$498.58 during the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$456.80 during the year ended December 31, 2023. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the stock options outstanding amounted to 5.68 years on December 31, 2025 compared to 5.89 years on December 31, 2024 and 5.90 years on December 31, 2023. The table below shows the weighted average remaining contractual life for each range of exercise price:

Exercise price (in \$)	Outstanding on December 31, 2025	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
13.37 - 16.61	181,392	0.69
21.63 - 24.87	168,351	1.87
94.96 - 101.43	193,951	2.96
133.35 - 159.51	284,532	3.92
140.45 - 290.93	365,230	4.82
275.42 - 363.31	280,825	4.30
331.94 - 432.99	564,903	4.84
350.97 - 541.21	577,234	6.30
430.17 - 699.60	620,168	7.71
563.18 - 837.78	646,528	8.98

The fair market value of the stock options has been determined based on the Black-Scholes model using the following unobservable assumptions:

- The expected volatility, determined on the basis of the implied volatility of the share price over the expected life of the option.
- The expected option life, calculated as the estimated duration until exercise, taking into account the specific features of the plans.

Below is an overview of the parameters used in relation to the determination of the fair value of the grants during 2025:

Stock options granted in	March 2025	June 2025	September 2025	December 2025 ¹⁾
Number of options granted	21,469	593,475	30,762	17,595
Average Fair value of options (in \$) ²⁾	147.95 - 194.55	177.33 - 308.47	249.21 - 446.49	324.22
Share price (in \$) ²⁾	547.67 - 584.66	550.61 - 707.89	724.65 - 918.62	842.24
Exercise price (in \$) ²⁾	596.99	561.74	717.61	837.78
Expected volatility	32.61 - 33.43%	30.54 - 31.61%	33.16 - 37.48%	38.22%
Average Expected option life (in years)	4.33 - 6.52	4.16 - 6.35	4.02 - 6.22	5.34
Risk-free interest rate	1.91 - 2.43%	2.02 - 2.37%	2.09 - 2.26%	2.35%
Expected dividends	-%	-%	-%	-%

- 1) In December 2025, the Company granted a total of 17,595 stock options of which 1,833 stock options to Belgian taxed beneficiaries. Belgian taxed beneficiaries can choose between a contractual term of five or ten years. The expected option life ranges between 3.88 and 6.07 years. This estimate will be reassessed once the acceptance period of 60 days has passed and the beneficiaries will have made a choice between a contractual term of five or ten years. The total difference in fair value of the grant to Belgian taxed beneficiaries would not be material irrespective of 100% of the stock options of Belgian taxed beneficiaries with a contractual term of five years or ten years.
- 2) Amounts have been converted to USD at the applicable rate prevailing at the grant date.

Below is an overview of the parameters used in relation to the determination of the fair value of grants during 2024:

Stock options granted in	April 2024	June 2024	September 2024	December 2024 ¹⁾
Number of options granted	42,243	660,166	33,529	20,296
Average Fair value of options (in \$) ²⁾	112.14 - 156.49	158.50 - 215.16	188.85 - 298.99	170.44 - 220.99
Share price (in \$) ²⁾	365.56 - 396.30	437.41 - 492.86	543.68 - 656.53	620.43 - 623.34
Exercise price (in \$) ²⁾	396.30	445.76	535.95	618.56
Expected volatility	35.53 - 39.04%	35.17 - 36.16%	33.33 - 35.61%	31.55 - 34.46%
Average Expected option life (in years)	4.30 - 6.49	4.16 - 6.35	4.05 - 6.24	3.88 - 6.07
Risk-free interest rate	2.66 - 3.02%	2.48 - 2.87%	2.06 - 2.24%	1.97 - 2.25%
Expected dividends	-%	-%	-%	-%

- 1) In December 2024, the Company granted a total of 20,296 stock options. Belgian beneficiaries could choose between a contractual term of five or ten years impacting the parameters used in determination of the fair value of the grant. Once the acceptance period of 60 days had passed in which the beneficiaries made a choice between a contractual term of five or ten years years, the parameters and fair value used in the financial year ending December 31, 2024 were reassessed.
- 2) Amounts have been converted to USD at the applicable rate prevailing at the grant date.

Below is an overview of the parameter used in relation to the determination of the fair value of grants during 2023:

Stock options granted in	April 2023	July 2023	October 2023	December 2023
Number of options granted	61,056	629,121	74,529	79,305
Average Fair value of options (in \$) ¹⁾	158.21 - 196.18	176.44 - 271.59	123.94 - 209.04	161.88 - 200.55
Share price (in \$) ¹⁾	361.64 - 401.21	380.81 - 521.19	439.42 - 491.75	371.36 - 403.77
Exercise price (in \$) ¹⁾	370.34	387.35	485.01	329.26
Expected volatility	41.00 - 42.18%	36.22 - 43.99%	35.35 - 36.67%	36.21 - 38.64%
Average Expected option life (in years)	4.00 - 6.50	4.00 - 6.50	4.00 - 6.50	4.00 - 6.50
Risk-free interest rate	2.96 - 3.14%	2.90 - 3.03%	2.80 - 3.44%	2.40 - 2.81%
Expected dividends	-%	-%	-%	-%

- 1) Amounts have been converted to USD at the applicable rate prevailing at the grant date.

The total share-based payment expense related to stock options recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss totaled \$128 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$147 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$164 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

13.2. Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

The RSUs are granted to key persons of the Company and its subsidiaries. The RSUs have been granted free of charge. Each employee's RSUs converts into one ordinary share of the Company upon vesting. The RSUs carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. RSUs once converted into ordinary shares, may be sold at any time from the date of vesting, have no expiry date and may be held by the participant without limitation. The fair value of RSUs is based on the closing sale price of the Company's common stock on the day prior to the date of issuance. RSUs vest over a period of four years with 1/4th of the total grant vesting at each anniversary of the date of grant.

RSUs granted to non-executive directors prior to the year ended December 31, 2024 vest over a period of four years with 1/4th of the total grant vesting at each anniversary of the date of grant. RSUs granted to non-executive directors as from the year ended December 31, 2024 vest at the one year anniversary of the grant and are subject to a holding period of three years after vesting. The Company has assessed a reduction in fair value associated to RSUs subject to a holding period.

The following restricted stock units arrangements were in existence during the current and prior years:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Number of RSUs	Weighted average Grant Date Fair Value ¹⁾ (in \$)	Number of RSUs	Weighted average Grant Date Fair Value ¹⁾ (in \$)	Number of RSUs	Weighted average Grant Date Fair Value ¹⁾ (in \$)
Non-vested units on January 1	615,360	403.29	442,322	375.89	385,280	387.20
Granted	234,845	597.86	349,521	454.57	192,237	396.22
Vested	(218,488)	433.33	(140,667)	344.68	(105,678)	353
Forfeited	(47,064)	472.60	(35,816)	374.10	(29,517)	358.49
Non-vested units on December 31	584,653	499.68	615,360	403.29	442,322	375.89

1) Amounts have been converted to USD at the closing rate of the respective period.

The total share-based payment expense related to RSUs recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss totaled \$115 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$88 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$69 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

13.3. Performance Stock Units (PSUs)

The PSUs are granted to key persons of the Company and its subsidiaries. The PSUs have been granted free of charge. Each employee's PSUs converts into one ordinary share of the Company upon vesting. The PSUs carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. PSUs once converted into ordinary shares, may be sold at any time from the date of vesting, have no expiry date and may be held by the participant without limitation. The fair value of PSUs is based on the closing sale price of our Company's common stock on the day prior to the date of issuance. PSUs vest at the end of their three years performance period. Pay-out levels depend upon the achievement of performance measures, subject to threshold, target and maximum levels as determined by the Board. PSUs have a maximum upside payout opportunity of 150% of target.

The Company granted 30,360 units of PSUs on June 30, 2025.

	2025	
	Number of PSUs	Weighted average Grant Date Fair Value ¹⁾ (in \$)
Non-vested units on January 1	-	-
Granted	30,360	563.18
Vested	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Non-vested units on December 31	30,360	563.18

1) Amounts have been converted to USD at the closing rate of the respective period.

This was the first grant of PSUs by the Company, there are therefore no comparable periods.

The total share-based payment expense related to PSUs recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss totaled \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

14. Trade and Other Payables

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Trade payables	554,268	342,228	245,557
Sales rebates and reserves	402,032	140,474	55,788
Short-term employee benefits	212,344	150,818	95,104
Other	98,500	16,473	17,564
Total trade and other payables	1,267,144	649,993	414,013

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their respective fair values. Trade payables correspond primarily to R&D, commercial and manufacturing activities and include accrued expenses related to these activities.

Short-term employee benefits include payables and accruals for salaries and bonuses to be paid to the employees of the Company.

The following table summarizes the movement in the sales rebates and reserves for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands of \$)	Rebates and chargebacks	Distribution fees, product returns	Total sales rebates and reserves
Balance on January 1, 2023	15,398	4,079	19,478
Current estimate related to the sales made in the current year	123,542	26,427	149,969
Adjustment for prior periods	(4,041)	(883)	(4,924)
Credits or payments ¹⁾	(85,237)	(23,497)	(108,734)
Balance on December 31, 2023	49,662	6,126	55,788
Current estimate related to the sales made in the current year	285,863	50,239	336,102
Adjustment for prior periods	(10,912)	(162)	(11,074)
Credits or payments ¹⁾	(197,202)	(43,140)	(240,342)
Balance on December 31, 2024	127,411	13,063	140,474
Current estimate related to the sales made in the current period	824,251	132,171	956,422
Adjustment for prior periods	(6,507)	2,038	(4,469)
Credits or payments	(583,779)	(112,685)	(696,464)
Foreign currency translation differences	6,584	(515)	6,069
Balance on December 31, 2025	367,960	34,072	402,032

1) Comparative figures have been aligned to the presentation adopted in the current year.

15. Other Operating Income

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024 ¹⁾	2023 ¹⁾
Research and development incentives	62,503	46,106	27,815
Payroll tax rebates	19,061	11,855	11,925
Collaboration revenue	2,166	4,348	35,533
Change in fair value on non-current financial assets	11,581	3,834	-
Other operating income	1,423	13	2,538
Total other operating income	96,734	66,156	77,811

1) Comparative figures have been aligned with the presentation adopted in the current year.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the collaboration revenue was generated under the agreement with Zai Lab. This note should be read alongside “[Note 2.18 Other operating income - Collaboration and license agreements](#)”.

15.1. Research and development incentives

The Company has accounted for tax incentives following a research and development tax incentive scheme in Belgium according to which the incentive will be refunded after a five years period, if not offset against the current tax payable over the period.

15.2. Payroll tax rebates

The Company accounted for payroll tax rebates as a reduction in withholding income taxes for its highly qualified personnel employed in its research and development department.

15.3. Collaboration revenue - AbbVie

In April 2016, the Company entered into the AbbVie Collaboration Agreement to develop and commercialize ARGX-115 (ABBV-151). In October 2023, the Company achieved the second development milestone upon initiation of a non-pivotal clinical trial, triggering a \$30 million payment.

Subject to the continuing progress of ARGX-115 (ABBV-151) by AbbVie, the Company is eligible to receive future development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments in aggregate amounts of up to \$50 million, \$190 million and \$325 million, respectively, as well as tiered royalties on sales at percentages ranging from the mid-single digits to the lower teens, subject to customary reductions.

16. Segment Reporting

The Company manages its activities and operates as one business unit which is reflected in its organizational structure and internal reporting. The Company does not distinguish in its internal reporting different segments, neither business nor geographical segments. The chief operating decision-maker is the Board of Directors.

Following table summarizes the product net sales by country of sales based on the country of the entity that recognizes product net sales:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024 ¹⁾	2023
United States	3,533,939	1,895,919	1,046,592
Japan	206,835	89,389	56,432
China	67,920	39,177	14,907
Rest of the World	342,622	161,398	72,852
Total product net sales	4,151,316	2,185,883	1,190,783

1) Comparative figures have been presented to be consistent with the presentation adopted in the current year.

Four U.S. customers represent approximately 78% of the product net sales during the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 (compared to five U.S. customers which represented 87% in 2024 and four customers which represented 86% for the same period in 2023).

The non-current assets including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are presented geographically as shown in the table below:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Belgium	303,026	209,758	138,252
United States	9,235	11,557	6,219
Japan	1,916	2,242	2,971
Rest of the World	6,173	1,405	461
Total non-current assets	320,350	224,962	147,903

Product net sales and non-current assets in the Netherlands, the Company's country of domicile, are not material.

17. Research and Development Expenses

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
External research and development expenses	859,179	605,082	483,192
Personnel expenses	388,557	310,992	226,344
Digital technology expenses	58,367	34,012	19,935
Materials and consumables	7,895	5,863	4,057
Depreciation and amortization	12,739	6,204	105,546
Other expenses	37,395	21,270	20,418
Total Research and development expenses	1,364,132	983,423	859,492

18. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024 ¹⁾	2023 ¹⁾
Personnel expenses	500,530	424,916	303,033
Marketing services	395,374	306,987	202,146
Professional fees	238,228	170,215	108,820
Digital technology expenses	47,104	27,295	20,408
Distribution and commercial support expenses	33,818	19,695	10,356
Facilities and occupancy expenses	16,035	20,888	11,264
Supervisory board	11,829	9,724	8,362
Depreciation and amortization	7,079	3,149	2,366
Other expenses	117,060	72,468	45,150
Total Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,367,057	1,055,337	711,905

1) Comparative figures have been aligned with the presentation adopted in the current year.

19. Personnel Expenses

The personnel expenses mentioned in “Note 17 Research and Development Expenses” and “Note 18 Selling, General and Administrative Expenses” above are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits - Salaries	538,056	410,184	266,482
Short-term employee benefits - Social Security	39,086	30,856	19,231
Post-employment benefits	24,751	12,330	7,758
Termination benefits	2,283	2,498	1,089
Share-based payment	238,493	228,142	226,830
Employer social security contributions share-based payments	46,418	51,898	7,987
Total personnel expenses	889,087	735,908	529,377

The post-employment benefits relate to the pension plans the Company has in place for its employees.

The average number of full-time equivalents (FTE) by function is presented below:

Average Number of FTEs	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Research and development	1,003	805	607
Selling, general and administrative	1,006	835	681
Total number of FTEs	2,009	1,639	1,289

20. Leases

The statements of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2,024	2,023
Right-of-use assets			
Buildings	28,393	33,780	16,798
Vehicles	12,297	6,615	3,191
Equipment	91	125	160
	40,781	40,520	20,149
Lease liabilities			
Current	10,833	6,533	4,646
Non-current	36,327	32,520	15,354
	47,160	39,053	20,000

Additions to the right-of-use assets amounted to \$20 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$26 million and \$11 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

The table below shows a maturity analysis of the lease liabilities:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024 ¹⁾	2023 ¹⁾
Lease liabilities			
Less than 1 year	12,458	8,047	4,286
Years 1 through 5	32,718	25,670	13,890
Greater than 5 years	7,786	11,829	1,824
Total contractual cash flows	52,962	45,546	20,000
Total carrying amount	47,160	39,053	20,000

1) Comparative figures have been aligned with the presentation adopted in the current year.

The consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Depreciation charges			
Buildings	6,135	3,657	2,839
Vehicles	4,272	2,067	971
Equipment	34	35	36
	10,441	5,759	3,846
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	3,175	2,072	693

The total cash outflows for leases in 2025, 2024 and 2023 were \$4 million, \$8 million and \$4 million respectively.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are immaterial and are recognized as an expense within the operating category in the statement of profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company does not have any lease agreement with variable lease payments or residual value guarantees. The Company has several leases that include extension and termination options. These options provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term are not material.

21. Exchange Gains/(Losses)

The exchange gains/losses for the year ended December 31, 2025 and prior periods were primarily attributable to unrealized exchange rate gains on the cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets position in EUR due to the fluctuation of the EUR/USD exchange rate over the period.

22. Income taxes

Income taxes recognized in the income statements can be detailed as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current year	(351,264)	(53,462)	(9,592)
Income tax prior years	13,224	(383)	(2,080)
Current tax expense	(338,040)	(53,845)	(11,672)
Recognition of deferred tax assets	-	724,700	-
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	351,468	77,005	21,115
Deferred tax benefit	351,468	801,705	21,115
Total income tax benefit	13,428	747,860	9,443

The difference between the provision for income taxes and the amount that would result from applying the Dutch statutory tax rate to income before provision for income taxes is as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
(Profit)/Loss before taxes	(1,278,607)	(85,180)	304,496
Income tax (expense)/benefit calculated at the Dutch statutory federal income tax rates	(329,881)	(21,977)	78,560
Effect of intercompany asset deal/transaction	-	-	396
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable results	(6,188)	(5,383)	(2,674)
Effect of share-based payment expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable results	(29,673)	(13,151)	(43,040)
Effect of stock issue expenses that are not taxable in determining taxable results	-	-	18,620
Effect of tax credits and incentives ¹⁾	291,865	102,823	87,123
Effect of change of (de)recognition of deferred tax assets on tax losses	(2,500)	187,361	(2,282)
Effect of different tax rates in jurisdictions in which the company operates	9,685	4,169	(3,509)
Effect of change of (de)recognition of deferred tax assets	-	535,598	(124,457)
Effect of foreign exchange translation	87,070	(38,307)	-
Other	(6,950)	(3,273)	706
Income tax (expense)/benefit recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss	13,428	747,860	9,443

1) This item was renamed from 'Effect of concessions' to enhance clarity for financial statement presentation.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the look-forward period. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company recognized a consolidated tax benefit for previously unrecognized net deferred tax assets amounting to \$725 million, based on the weight of available evidence.

The amount of deferred tax assets and liability by type of temporary difference can be detailed as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2025		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
Innovation income deduction credit	159,360	-	159,360
Net operating loss carryforwards	138,487	-	138,487
Capitalized R&D expenses	445,550	-	445,550
Intangible assets	94,383	-	94,383
Accruals and allowances	122,654	-	122,654
Share-based payments	99,408	-	99,408
Profit in inventory	225,033	-	225,033
Other tax carryforwards	16,206	-	16,206
Property, plant and equipment	4,130	(2,121)	2,009
Non-current fixed assets	-	(8,683)	(8,683)
Other	1,944	(498)	1,446
Netting by taxable entity	(11,302)	11,302	-
Net deferred tax assets	1,295,853	-	1,295,853

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
Innovation Income deduction	122,306	-	122,306
Net operating loss carryforwards	177,599	-	177,599
Capitalized R&D expenses	312,420	-	312,420
Intangible assets	100,321	-	100,321
Accruals and allowances	25,037	-	25,037
Share-based payments	71,481	-	71,481
Profit in inventory	110,474	-	110,474
Other tax carryforwards	8,874	-	8,874
Property, plant and equipment	3,392	(3,012)	380
Non-current fixed assets	-	(6,289)	(6,289)
Other	2,265	(569)	1,696
Netting by taxable entity	(9,870)	9,870	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	924,299	-	924,299

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
Accruals and allowances	13,189	-	13,189
Share-based payments	23,310	-	23,310
Profit in inventory	52,026	-	52,026
Other tax carryforwards	6,339	-	6,339
Property, plant and equipment	2,136	(1,550)	586
Non-current fixed assets	-	(5,155)	(5,155)
Other	1,760	-	1,760
Netting by taxable entity	(1,549)	1,550	1
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	97,211	(5,155)	92,056

The change in net deferred taxes recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position can be detailed as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance on January 1, 2025	924,299	-
Recognized in profit or loss	264,021	-
Recognized in equity	20,780	-
Effects of change in foreign exchange rate	86,753	-
Balance on December 31, 2025	1,295,853	-

(in thousands of \$)	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance on January 1, 2024	97,211	(5,155)
Recognized in profit or loss	758,264	5,155
Recognized in equity	30,846	-
Effects of change in foreign exchange rate	37,978	-
Balance on December 31, 2024	924,299	-

(in thousands of \$)	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance on January 1, 2023	79,222	(8,406)
Recognized in profit or loss	17,685	3,430
Recognized in equity	381	-
Effects of change in foreign exchange rate	(77)	(179)
Balance on December 31, 2023	97,211	(5,155)

The Company also has unrecognized tax losses carried forward in the Netherlands in the amount of \$56 million as of December 31, 2025, compared to \$46 million on December 31, 2024 and \$33 million on December 31, 2023. These losses carried forward do not have an expiration date based upon the applicable enacted tax legislation in the Netherlands.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has \$209 million of undistributed earnings attributable to foreign subsidiaries (compared to \$125 million on December 31, 2024 and \$128 million on December 31, 2023) for which no provision for deferred tax liabilities have been recognized because the Company has control over the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and there are no plans of distributions in the foreseeable future.

The Company is subject to the OECD Pillar Two Directive and implementing domestic laws in 2025. The Pillar Two Rules does not have a material impact on our effective tax rate or the recognition of our deferred tax assets.

The Company continues to apply the exception relating to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to legislation that is enacted to implement the OECD Pillar Two model rules.

23. Earnings per Share

(in thousands of \$ except for shares and EPS)	Year Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
Profit/(Loss) for the period	1,292,035	833,040	(295,053)
Weighted average number of shares used for basic profit/(loss) per share	61,295,149	59,855,585	57,169,253
Basic profit/(loss) per share (in \$)	21.08	13.92	(5.16)
Weighted average number of shares used for diluted profit/(loss) per share	66,029,215	65,177,815	57,169,253
Diluted profit/(loss) per share (in \$)	19.57	12.78	(5.16)

Profit/(loss) per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year. Diluted profit/(loss) per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares by in the money outstanding dilutive stock options, RSUs and PSUs.

As the Company reported a net loss in 2023, stock options and RSUs had an anti-dilutive effect rather than a dilutive effect. As such, there is no difference between basic and diluted loss per ordinary share for this period.

24. Financial Risk Management

The financial risks are managed centrally. The Company coordinates the access to national and international financial markets and considers and manages continuously the financial risks concerning the Company's activities. These relate to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. The Company does not buy or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Categories of financial assets and liabilities:

(in thousands of \$)	Measurement category	Carrying amount on December 31		
		2025	2024	2023
Financial assets - non-current	FVTPL	37,130	25,549	21,715
Financial assets - non-current	FVTOCI	10,022	14,880	15,528
Research and development incentive receivables - non-current	Amortized cost	86,212	94,854	76,706
Restricted assets - non-current	Amortized cost	4,838	1,964	2,419
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost	1,646,692	904,471	496,687
Financial assets - current	Amortized cost	948,750	1,878,890	1,131,000
Research and development incentive receivables - current	Amortized cost	10,367	4,625	2,584
Cash and bank balances	Amortized cost	5,176	5,527	20,744
Cash equivalents	FVTPL	2,541,112	1,394,409	1,678,100
Cash equivalents	Amortized cost	945,001	100,000	350,000
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	1,267,144	649,993	414,013

The carrying amounts of research and development incentive receivables, financial assets, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss or OCI

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss or OCI consisted of equity instruments of listed and non-listed companies and money market funds.

The Company has no restrictions on the sale of these equity instruments and the assets are not pledged under any of its liabilities. These instruments are classified as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss or OCI which qualify for:

- Level 1 fair value measurement with respect to current financial assets and cash equivalents based upon the closing price (net asset value) of such securities at each reporting date.
- Level 3 fair value measurement with respect to non-current financial assets.

The market price of these financial instruments might face fluctuations and might be affected by a variety of factors, such as the global economic situation. Current financial assets and cash equivalents include collective investment funds denominated in € and \$ of which the underlying investments include bonds and other international debt securities. Based on the weighted average maturity of the underlying instruments, amongst others, these investments are either classified as current financial assets or cash equivalents.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount at reporting date.

The Company carried the following assets at fair value on December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 respectively:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current financial assets	10,022	-	37,130
Cash and cash equivalents	2,541,112	-	-
Assets carried at fair value	2,551,134	-	37,130

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current financial assets	14,880	-	25,549
Cash and cash equivalents	1,394,409	-	-
Assets carried at fair value	1,409,289	-	25,549

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current financial assets	15,528	-	21,715
Cash and cash equivalents	1,678,100	-	-
Assets carried at fair value	1,693,628	-	21,715

During the disclosed calendar year, no transfers occurred between the applicable categories.

Non-current financial assets – Level 1

The Company owns shares of Zai Lab due to its license and collaboration agreement. The fair value shares of the equity instrument at period-end is determined by reference to the closing price of such securities at each reporting date (classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy), resulting in a change in fair value. The Company made the irrevocable election to recognize subsequent changes in fair value through OCI.

Non-current financial assets – Level 3

The Company has a profit share in AgomAb Therapeutics NV which is a non-publicly listed company valued using certain unobservable inputs and assumptions.

The changes in the value of these investments are detailed in "Note 6 Other Non-Current Assets".

Capital risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributed to the holders of equity instruments of the Company, such as capital, reserves and accumulated losses as mentioned in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. The Company makes the necessary adjustments in light of changes in the economic circumstances, risks associated to the different assets and the projected cash needs of the current and projected research activities. On December 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$3.5 billion, current financial assets amounted to \$0.9 billion and total capital amounted to \$7.3 billion. The current cash situation and the anticipated cash generation and usage are the most important parameters in assessing the capital structure. The Company's objective is to maintain the capital structure at a level to be able to finance its activities for at least twelve months. Cash income from operations is taken into account and, if needed and possible, the Company can enter into financing agreements or issue new shares.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Concentrations in credit risk are determined based on an analysis of counterparties and their importance on the overall outstanding contractual obligations at year-end.

The Company's commercial revenue are concentrated as discussed in "**Note 16 Segment Reporting**", on a limited number of U.S. customers with high quality creditworthiness. The Company sets customer specific credit limits in order to reduce credit risk from commercial payors.

The Company applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The provision for expected credit losses was not significant given that there have been no significant credit losses over the last three years and the high quality nature of the Company's customers.

Cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets are invested with several highly reputable banks and financial institutions. The main purpose of the Cash Investment Policy is to preserve the available cash and to ensure sufficient short-term liquidity at all times. Therefore, the Company holds its cash and cash equivalents, in addition to current financial assets mainly with banks which are independently rated A- or higher. Amounts of cash held with banks rated lower than A- are limited to insignificant balances. The maximum amount and tenor of term accounts depends on the rating of the counterparty bank. The Company also holds cash equivalents in the form of money market funds with a low historical volatility. These money market funds are highly liquid investments and can be readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The company has adopted a policy whereby money market funds must have a minimum rating of A, and whereby 95% of its money market funds should have a AAA-rating.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's main sources of cash are the sale of commercial product and exercise of stock options. This cash is invested in savings accounts, term accounts and money market funds. These money market funds represent the majority of the Company's available sources of liquidity. Since all of these are immediately tradable and convertible in cash they have an important mitigating effect on any short-term liquidity risk.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had lines of credit totaling \$29 million with financial institutions mainly relating to leasing guarantees.

Interest rate risk

The only variable interest-bearing financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets. Changes in interest rates may cause variations in interest income resulting from short-term interest-bearing assets. Lower short-term interests may have a negative impact on the interest income of the Company.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, if applicable interest rates would increase/decrease by 50 basis points, this would have a positive/negative impact of \$22 million (compared to \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 if applicable interest rates would increase/decrease by 25 basis points).

Foreign exchange risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies, causing exposures to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company is mainly exposed to the Euro, Japanese yen, British pound and Swiss franc. To limit this risk, the Company attempts to align incoming and outgoing cash flows in currencies other than USD. The Company further limits its non-USD liquidity holdings when possible.

The net exposure to exchange differences of the monetary assets (being from cash and cash equivalents, in addition to current financial assets) of the Company at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
EUR	155,757	756,676	923,773
Other currencies	1,258	1,679	8,708

On December 31, 2025, if the EUR would have strengthened/weakened versus the USD by 10%, this would have had a negative/positive impact of \$16 million, compared to \$76 million and \$92 million on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. If other currencies would have strengthen or weakened against the USD by 10%, this would have had no significant impact in all reported periods.

25. Related Party Transactions

25.1. Relationship and transactions with joint venture entity

In 2022, the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus and the University of Colorado Health (UCHealth) created an asset-centric spin-off, OncoVerity, Inc (OncoVerity), focused on optimizing and advancing the development of cusatumab, a novel anti-CD70 antibody, in **AML**. OncoVerity is an entity of co-creation, combining the extensive translational biology insights from Dr. Clayton Smith, M.D. from the University of Colorado with our experience on the CD70/CD27 pathway. argenx contributed \$7 million in 2025 (\$7 million and \$13 million in 2024 and 2023 respectively).

The investment has been accounted under IAS 28 Investment in associates and Joint Ventures using the equity method of accounting and has been designated as an "Investment in a joint venture" in the consolidated statements of financial position. The share of net loss resulting from investment in joint ventures is presented in consolidated statements of profit or loss as "Loss from investment in a joint venture". The cash contributions made by the Company to the Joint Venture is reported under Cash flow from investing activities under "Investment in a joint venture".

25.2. Relationship and transactions with subsidiaries

See "**Note 29 Overview of Consolidation Scope**" for an overview of the consolidated companies of the group, which are all wholly-owned subsidiaries of argenx SE.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

25.3. Relationship and transactions with key personnel

The Company's key management personnel consists of the members of the management team and the members of the board of directors.

Remuneration of key management personnel

On December 31, 2025, the Senior Management Team consisted of eight members: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Scientific Officer, General Counsel, Chief Medical

Officer, Vice President Corporate Development and Strategy and Global Head of Quality Assurance. They provide their services on a full-time basis.

On December 31, 2025, the board of directors consisted of eight Non-Executive Directors: Peter Verhaeghe, Pamela Klein, Anthony Rosenberg, James Daly, Camilla Sylvest, Ana Céspedes, Steve Krognés, Brian Kotzin, and one executive director, Tim Van Hauwermeiren.

Only the CEO is a member of both the Senior Management Team and the Board of Directors. The CEO does not receive any remuneration for his membership of the Board of Directors, as this is part of his total remuneration package in his capacity as member of the Senior Management Team.

The remuneration package of the members of key management personnel comprises:

(in thousands of \$, except for the number of stock options & RSUs)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Remuneration of key management personnel			
Short-term benefits for the Senior Management Team			
Gross salary	5,285	4,529	4,161
Variable pay	3,276	3,084	2,816
Employer social security	2,497	1,473	807
Other short term benefits	497	672	545
Post-employment benefits for the Senior Management Team	327	274	167
Cost of stock options granted in the year for the Senior Management Team	16,819	17,758	27,983
Cost of restricted stock units granted in the year for the Senior Management Team	-	16,211	11,694
Management Team	13,899	-	-
Employer social security cost related to stock options	1,432	2,825	(494)
Total benefits for key management personnel	44,032	46,826	47,679
Numbers of stock options granted in the year			
Senior Management Team	73,091	98,306	132,100
Numbers of restricted stock units granted in the year			
Senior Management Team	-	36,365	30,425
Numbers of performance stock units granted in the year			
Senior Management Team	24,742	-	-
Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors			
Board fees and other short-term benefits for Non-Executive Directors	774	731	533
Cost of stock options granted in the year for Non-Executive Directors	-	-	2,280
Cost of restricted stock units granted in the year for Non-Executive Directors	3,159	4,511	1,034
Total benefits for Non-Executive Directors	3,933	5,242	3,846
Numbers of stock options granted in the year			
Non-Executive Directors	-	-	12,400
Numbers of restricted stock units granted in the year			
Non-Executive Directors	5,624	10,118	2,713

Other

No loans, quasi-loans or other guarantees were given by the Company or any of its subsidiaries to members of the Senior Management Team or the Board of Directors. We have not entered into transactions with the Company's key management personnel, other than as described above with respect to remuneration arrangements relating to the exercise of their mandates as members of the Senior Management Team and the Board of Directors.

26. Contingencies

The Company is currently not facing any outstanding claims or litigation that may have a significant adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

27. Commitments

In February 2019, the Company entered into a global collaboration and license agreement with Halozyme Therapeutics, which was later amended in September 2020 and again in September 2024.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will pay up to \$40 million to achievement of specific regulatory and sales-based milestones related specifically to its FcRn target. This amount represents the maximum amount that would be paid if all milestones would be achieved but excludes variable royalty payments based on unit sales.

Further, the Company will pay up to \$78 million per other non-FcRn target subject to achievement of specified development, regulatory and sales-based milestones. This amount represents the maximum amount that would be paid per target if all milestones would be achieved but excludes variable royalty payments based on unit sales. The Company has a total of six nominated targets under this agreement including its FcRn target.

The Company's commercial supply is manufactured in collaboration with Lonza and Fujifilm. In the aggregate, the Company has outstanding commitments for efgartigimod under these commercial supply agreements amounting to approximately \$1.3 billion. These agreements provide commercial supply of efgartigimod to the Company's global commercial operations through facilities in the U.S., Europe and Asia.

28. Audit Fees

The following auditors' fees were expensed in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income or loss:

(in thousands of \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025 ¹⁾	2024 ²⁾	2023 ²⁾
Audit fees	2,633	2,657	1,979
Audit-related fees	705	597	330
Total	3,338	3,254	2,309

1) Audit fees reported are audit services performed by EY Accountants B.V. as the external auditor in 2025 referred to in Section 1 of the Dutch Accounting Firms Oversight Act (Wta) as well as by the EY network. In 2025, audit and audit related fees of EY Accountants B.V. (excluding its member firms and/or affiliates) amounted to \$973 and \$677, respectively.

2) Audit fees reported are audit services performed by Deloitte Accountants B.V. as the external auditor in 2024 and 2023 referred to in Section 1 of the Dutch Accounting Firms Oversight Act (Wta) as well as by the Deloitte network.

At the meeting held on May 7, 2024, the Company's general assembly of shareholders appointed EY Accountants B.V. as external auditor for the financial year ending December 31, 2025. Deloitte Accountants B.V. completed its mandate as external auditor as of the financial year ending December 31, 2024.

29. Overview of Consolidation Scope

The parent company argenx SE is domiciled in the Netherlands. The Company, argenx SE, has one subsidiary, argenx BV, which is based in Belgium. argenx BV has sixteen subsidiaries. Details of the Company's consolidated entities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name	Country	Participation
argenx SE	the Netherlands	100%
argenx B.V.	Belgium	100%
argenx Benelux B.V.	Belgium	100%
argenx US, Inc.	USA	100%
argenx Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
argenx Austria Services GmbH	Austria	100%
argenx Brasil Produtos Farmacêuticos Ltda	Brazil	100%
argenx Canada Inc.	Canada	100%
argenx France SAS	France	100%
argenx Germany GmbH	Germany	100%
argenx Italy S.r.l.	Italy	100%
argenx Japan KK.	Japan	100%
argenx Netherlands Services B.V.	the Netherlands	100%
argenx Spain S.L.	Spain	100%
argenx Spain S.L. - Sucursal em Portugal	Portugal	100%
argenx Switzerland, S.A.	Switzerland	100%
argenx UK Ltd.	United Kingdom	100%
Broteio Pharma B.V.	the Netherlands	100%

30. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.