

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

June 2, 2026

United Therapeutics Corporation (**UT**) believes in the importance of social responsibility in the supply chain of its materials, including considerations and requirements for environmental, safety, health, and human rights. This includes efforts to comply with rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to implement Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the **Conflict Mineral Rules**). These rules require UT to conduct, in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry that is reasonably designed to determine whether Conflict Minerals (defined below) necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by UT originated in Covered Countries (defined below) or came from recycled or scrap sources.

The Conflict Mineral Rules define **Conflict Minerals** as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives (which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten). **Covered Countries** is defined as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries.

In accordance with the Conflict Mineral Rules, UT has determined that it has two products that contain Conflict Minerals (the **Relevant Products**). UT has conducted a good faith, reasonable country of origin inquiry (as described below) and determined that certain Conflict Minerals in the Relevant Products may have originated in Covered Countries. However, based on supplier responses and due diligence, UT has no reason to believe that such Conflict Minerals were sourced from smelters or refiners that are not compliant with the Responsible Minerals Initiative (**RMI**) or equivalent industry standards. Therefore, UT is not required to provide a conflict minerals report concerning the Relevant Products.

UT contracts to manufacture the Relevant Products, and does not directly purchase Conflict Minerals included in the products. UT's reasonable country of origin inquiry included an examination of the bill of materials and approved supplier list for the Relevant Products. Based on that review, UT conducted a comprehensive inquiry of a total of 100 companies, representing all of UT's direct suppliers relating to the Relevant Products and their respective first and second-tier component suppliers. UT requested each supplier provide a written statement regarding its use of Conflict Minerals to determine whether any Conflict Minerals originating in Covered Countries (and not from scrap or recycled sources) were incorporated into the Relevant Products. UT received responses from all of these suppliers, and, based on their responses, had no reason to believe Conflict Minerals necessary to the functionality or production of the Relevant Products were sourced from smelters or refiners that are non-compliant with the RMI.

This Conflict Minerals Disclosure is publicly available on UT's website, located at:
<http://ir.unither.com/corporate-governance>.