



Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of Epigenomics AG on Wednesday, May 15, 2019

EXPLANATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

pursuant to Sections 122 Paragraph 2, 126 Paragraph 1, 127 and 131 Paragraph 1
of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Requests to include items in the agenda pursuant to Section 122 Paragraph 2 AktG

Shareholders whose shares amount in aggregate to no less than one-twentieth of the share capital or represent a proportional amount of no less than EUR 500,000.00 (this is equivalent to 500,000 shares) may request that items be included in the agenda and be published. Reasons or a proposal for a resolution must be attached to every new item. Any such request must be received in writing by the Company by the end of April 14, 2019, i.e. by April 14, 2019, 12:00 midnight (CEST), at the latest. Such request must be addressed in writing to the Executive Board of Epigenomics AG. Please address your request to:

Epigenomics AG
Executive Board
to the attention of Mr. Albert Weber
Geneststr. 5
10829 Berlin, Germany

Unless they have already been announced with the notice to call the General Shareholders' Meeting, requests for amendments of the agenda that are required to be published will be published in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) without undue delay upon receipt of the request and will be submitted for publication to those media which can be expected to distribute the information throughout the European Union. In addition, such requests will be published on the Internet at <http://www.epigenomics.com/news-investors/general-shareholder-meeting/> and communicated in accordance with Section 125 AktG.

The applicants must establish that they have held the shares at least for the required 90 days period prior to the receipt of the demand by the Company and that they will continue to hold the shares until the executive board decides upon the demand. Section 70 AktG applies for the calculation of the share ownership period. Section 121 Paragraph 7 AktG applies *mutatis mutandis*. Accordingly, the day on which the request is received by the Company shall not be counted. A transfer from a Sunday, Saturday or public holiday to a preceding or following working day does not take place. Sections 187 to 193 of the German Civil Code shall have no corresponding application.

The provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act providing for these shareholder rights are as follows:

Section 122 Paragraph 1 and 2 AktG

- (1) The shareholders' meeting shall be called if shareholders whose holding in the aggregate equals or exceeds one-twentieth of the share capital demand such meeting in writing, stating the purpose and the reasons of such meeting; such demand shall be addressed to the executive board. The articles may provide that the right to demand a shareholders' meeting shall require another form and the holding of a lower proportion of the share capital. The petitioners must furnish that they have held the shares for at least 90 days prior to the receipt of the demand and will continue to hold the shares until the executive board decides upon the demand. Section 121 Paragraph 7 shall apply accordingly.
- (2) In the same manner shareholders, whose shares amount in the aggregate to not less than one-twentieth of the share capital or represent an amount of the share capital corresponding to EUR 500,000, may demand that items be put on the agenda and published. Each new item shall be accompanied by reasons or a proposed resolution. The demand according to sentence 1 shall be received not less than 24 days, in case of listed companies at least 30 days, prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting; the date of receipt shall not be included in this calculation.

Section 121 Paragraph 7 AktG

- (7) In case of deadlines and dates which are calculated back from the date of the shareholders' meeting, the day of the shareholders' meeting itself shall not be included in the calculation. Adjourning the shareholders' meeting from a Sunday, Saturday or a holiday to a preceding or following working day shall not be an option. Sections 187 to 193 of the Civil Code shall not be applied accordingly. In case of unlisted companies, the articles may provide for a different calculation of the deadline.

Section 70 AktG

Where the exercise of rights attaching to the share is contingent upon the shareholder having been holder of the share for a specified period of time, a claim to transfer of title against a credit institution, a financial services provider, or an enterprise pursuing activities in accordance with Section 53 Paragraph 1, first sentence, or Section 53b Paragraph 1, first sentence, or Paragraph 7 of the Banking Act (KWG) shall be equivalent to ownership of the share. The period of ownership of a predecessor in title shall be attributed to the shareholder if he has purchased the share in any of the following manners: without monetary consideration, from his trustee, as a universal successor, in the course of a distribution of assets among a community, or as part of a portfolio transfer pursuant to Section 13 of the Insurance Supervisory Act (VAG) or Section 14 of the Act on Savings and Loan Associations (BauSparkG).

Motions by shareholders and nominations for elections pursuant to Sections 126 Paragraph 1 and 127 AktG

Each shareholder is entitled to file counter-motions against the Executive Board's and/or the Supervisory Board's proposals with respect to certain items on the agenda as well as nominations for elections of members of the Supervisory Board or independent auditors even before the General Shareholders' Meeting. Such counter-motions and election nominations by shareholders, including the name of the shareholder, are to be made accessible by the Company pursuant to Section 126 Paragraph 1 and Section 127 AktG if they are received by the Company at the following address:

Epigenomics AG
Geneststr. 5
10829 Berlin, Germany
or via fax: +49 (0) 30 24345-555
or via e-mail: HV@epigenomics.com

by the end of April 30, 2019, i.e. by April 30, 2019 12:00 midnight (CEST), at the latest, and comply with the statutory requirements in all other respects. These requirements include, in particular, that reasons need to be given for counter-motions (but not election nominations). In addition, Sections 126 Paragraph 2, 127 Sentences 1 and 3 AktG govern the conditions upon the fulfillment of which counter-motions and

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election nominations need not be made accessible. Counter-motions and election nominations will be made accessible in compliance with statutory provisions on the Internet at <http://www.epigenomics.com/news-investors/general-shareholder-meeting/>. Any comments by the management on counter-motions and election nominations will likewise be published at this internet address.

In order to be taken into account in the General Shareholders' Meeting, counter-motions and election nominations must be put forward orally in the General Shareholders' Meeting even if they have been sent to, and made accessible by, the Company in accordance with Section 126 Paragraph 1 and Section 127 AktG.

The provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act providing for these shareholder rights, and that also set out the conditions under which a counter-motion or an election nomination need not be made accessible, are as follows:

Section 126 AktG

- (1) Motions by shareholders, including their names, the reasons, and any comments by the management shall be made accessible to the persons entitled pursuant to Section 125 Paragraph 1 to 3 under the conditions stated therein if at least 14 days before the shareholders' meeting, the shareholder has sent a counter-motion to a proposal of the executive board and supervisory board regarding a specific item on the agenda with reasons to the address stated for this purpose in the invitation. The date of receipt shall not be taken into account. In the case of listed companies, this information shall be made accessible on the company's website. Section 125 Paragraph 3 shall apply accordingly.
- (2) A counter-motion and the grounds therefor need not be made accessible, if:
 1. the executive board would by reason of such communication become criminally liable,
 2. the counter-motion would result in a resolution of the shareholders' meeting which would be illegal or would violate the articles,
 3. the grounds include statements which are manifestly false or misleading in material respects or which are libellous,
 4. a counter-motion of such shareholder based on the same facts has already been made accessible with respect to a shareholders' meeting of the company pursuant to Section 125,
 5. the same counter-motion of such shareholder on essentially identical grounds has already been made accessible pursuant to Section 125 to at least two shareholders' meetings of the company within the past five years and at such shareholders' meetings less than one-twentieth of the share capital represented has voted in favour of such counter-motion,
 6. the shareholder indicates that it will neither attend nor be represented at the shareholders' meeting, or
 7. within the past two years at two shareholders' meetings the shareholder has failed to make or cause to be made on its behalf a counter-motion communicated by it.The reasons need not be made accessible if they exceed 5,000 characters.
- (3) If several shareholders make counter-motions for a resolution in respect of the same subject matter, the executive board may combine such counter-motions and the respective statements of the grounds.

Section 127 Sentences 1 to 3 AktG

Section 126 shall apply accordingly to a nomination by a shareholder for the election of a member of the supervisory board or external auditors. Such nomination need not be supported by a statement of the grounds therefor. The executive board also does not need to communicate such nomination if it fails to include the particulars required by Section 124 Paragraph 3 Sentence 4 and Section 125 Paragraph 1 Sentence 5. [...]

Section 124 Paragraph 3 Sentence 4 AktG

- (3) [...] The proposal for the election of members of the supervisory board or auditors shall state their name, profession and place of residence. [...]

Section 125 Paragraphs 1 to 3 AktG

- (1) The executive board shall, not less than 21 days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting, communicate to those credit institutions and shareholders' associations which have exercised voting rights on behalf of shareholders in the preceding shareholders' meeting or which have requested such communication, the notice of the shareholders' meeting. The date of receipt shall not be taken into account. Should the agenda be amended according to Section 122 Paragraph 2 AktG, this amended agenda shall be communicated in case of listed companies. The communication shall point out the possibilities of exercising the voting right by proxy, which may also be an association of shareholders. In the case of listed companies, nominations for the election of supervisory board members shall be accompanied by information on their membership in other mandatory supervisory boards; information on their membership in comparable domestic and foreign supervisory bodies of business undertakings should be included.
- (2) The executive board shall provide the same information to shareholders who make such request or are registered as shareholders in the company's register at the beginning of the 14th day before the shareholders' meeting. The articles may limit transmission to electronic communication.
- (3) Each member of the supervisory board may request that the executive board send the same communication to him.

Right of shareholders to obtain information pursuant to Section 131 Paragraph 1 AktG

Each shareholder or shareholder representative present at the General Shareholders' Meeting may request information from the Executive Board on matters concerning the Company provided that it is required to make an informed judgment on the agenda items. The duty to provide information also extends to information on the legal and business relationships between the Company and its affiliates, the financial position of the Group and the entities included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The information provided shall comply with the principles of conscientious and accurate accounting. Information shall, in principle, be given orally. Therefore, shareholders are not entitled to receive information in written form. Section 131 Paragraph 3 AktG sets out the conditions under which the Executive Board may refuse to provide information.

The provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act providing for this shareholder right, and that also set out the conditions under which information need not be given, are as follows:

Section 131 AktG

- (1) Each shareholder shall upon request be provided with information at the shareholders' meeting by the executive board regarding the company's affairs, to the extent that such information is necessary to permit a proper evaluation of the relevant item on the agenda. The duty to provide information shall also extend to the company's legal and business relations with any affiliated enterprise. If a company makes use of the simplified procedure pursuant to Section 266 Paragraph 1 Sentence 3, Section 276 or Section 288 of the Commercial Code, each shareholder may request that the annual financial statements be presented to him at the shareholders' meeting on such annual financial statements in the form that would have been used if such provisions on simplified procedure were not applied. The duty to give information of the executive board of a parent enterprise (Section 290 Paragraphs 1, 2 of the Commercial Code) at a shareholders' meeting in which the annual consolidated financial statements and the group annual report are presented, extends on the group position and the companies included in the annual consolidated financial statements.
- (2) The information provided shall comply with the principles of conscientious and accurate accounting. The articles or the rules of procedure pursuant to Section 129 may authorize the chairperson of the shareholders' meeting to limit the number of questions and speaking time of shareholders as appropriate and to make further determinations in this respect.

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- (3) The executive board may refuse to provide information:
1. to the extent that providing such information is, according to sound business judgment, likely to cause material damage to the company or an affiliated enterprise;
 2. to the extent that such information relates to tax valuations or the amount of certain taxes;
 3. with regard to the difference between the value at which items are shown in the annual balance sheet and the higher market value of such items, unless the shareholders' meeting is to approve the annual financial statements;
 4. with regard to the methods of classification and valuation, if disclosure of such methods in the notes suffices to provide a clear view of the actual condition of the company's assets, financial position and profitability within the meaning of Section 264 Paragraph 2 of the Commercial Code; the foregoing shall not apply if the shareholders' meeting is to approve the annual financial statements;
 5. if provision thereof would render the executive board criminally liable;
 6. insofar as, in the case of credit institutions or financial services institutions, information need not be given on applied balance sheet and valuation methods and set-offs made in the annual financial statements, annual report, group financial statements or group annual report;
 7. insofar as the information has been continuously available on the company's website for not less than seven days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting and during the shareholders' meeting.
- The provision of information may not be denied for other reasons.
- (4) If information has been provided outside a shareholders' meeting to a shareholder by reason of his status as a shareholder, such information shall upon request be provided to any other shareholder at the shareholders' meeting, even if such information is not necessary to permit a proper evaluation of an item on the agenda. The management board may not refuse to provide such information on the grounds of Paragraph 3 Sentence 1 nos. 1 to 4. Sentences 1 and 2 shall not apply if a subsidiary (Section 290 Paragraphs 1, 2 of the Commercial Code), a joint venture (Section 310 Paragraph 1 of the Commercial Code) or an affiliate (Section 311 Paragraph 1 of the Commercial Code) provides the information to a parent company (Section 290 Paragraphs 1, 2 of the Commercial Code) for the purpose of inclusion in the consolidated annual financial statements of the parent company and the information is required for this purpose.
- (5) A shareholder who has been denied information may request that its question and the reasons for which the information was denied be recorded in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting.

In addition, the chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting is authorized to adopt various measures aimed at conducting and guiding the General Shareholders' Meeting. These measures include, among others, the right to limit the shareholders' right to ask questions and to speak at a General Shareholders' Meeting.

The respective provisions in Section 17 Paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which are based on Section 131 Paragraph 2 Sentence 2 AktG, are as follows:

Section 17 Paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association

- (3) The chairperson may reasonably limit the time period during which shareholders may ask questions and speak; in particular, the chairperson is entitled to determine – at the beginning of or during the General Shareholders' Meeting – a reasonable time frame for the entire course of the General Shareholders' Meeting, for individual agenda items and for individual questions and oral contributions. The chairperson may also order the end of the debate if this is required for the proper conduct of the General Shareholders' Meeting.