This slide presentation includes forward-looking statements

Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements in this slide presentation concerning the future expectations of BioNTech, its plans and prospects, including the Company’s views with respect to the potential for mRNA therapeutics; the planned next steps in BioNTech’s pipeline programs and specifically including, but not limited to, statements regarding plans to initiate clinical trials of BioNTech’s product candidates and expectations for data announcements with respect to BioNTech’s product candidates; the development of commercial capabilities and the transition of BioNTech to a fully integrated biopharmaceutical company; its expectations with respect to interactions with regulatory authorities such as FDA and EMA, including the potential approval of BioNTech’s or its collaborators’ current or future drug candidates; expected royalty and milestone payments in connection with BioNTech’s collaborations; BioNTech’s anticipated cash usage for fiscal year 2020 and beyond; the creation of long-term value for BioNTech shareholders; the ability of BioNTech to successfully develop and commercialize a vaccine for COVID-19 in partnership with Pfizer and Fosun Pharma; the timing for any potential emergency use authorizations or approvals for BNT162; and the ability of BioNTech to supply the quantities of BNT162 to support clinical development and, if approved, market demand, including its production estimates for 2020 and 2021 and the impact of COVID-19 on our clinical trials and business operations, are forward-looking statements reflecting the current beliefs and expectations of management made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Words such as "expects," "plans," "potential," "target," "continue" and variations of these words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the current beliefs and assumptions of the management team of BioNTech and on the information currently available to the management team of BioNTech, and are subject to change. The Company will not necessarily inform you of such changes. These forward looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different than any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including the Company's ability to discover and develop its novel product candidates and successfully demonstrate the efficacy and safety of its product candidates; the pre-clinical and clinical results for its product candidates, which may not support further development of product candidates; actions of the Company's collaborators regarding continued product development and product commercialization; actions of regulatory authorities, which may affect the initiation, timing and progress of clinical trials or the ability of the Company to obtain marketing authorization for its product candidates; the Company's ability to obtain, maintain and protect its intellectual property; the Company's ability to enforce its patents against infringers and defend its patent portfolio against challenges from third parties; competition from others using technology similar to the Company's and others developing products for similar uses; the Company's ability to manage operating expenses; the Company's ability to obtain additional funding to support its business activities and establish and maintain its existing and future collaborations and new business initiatives; the Company’s dependence on collaborators and other third parties for development, manufacture, marketing, sales and distribution of products; the outcome of litigation; and unexpected expenditures. Any forward-looking statements represent the Company's views only as of today and should not be relied upon as representing its views as of any subsequent date. The Company explicitly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements. The mRNA vaccines and other product candidates discussed in this slide presentation are investigational products being developed by BioNTech and its collaborators and are not currently approved by the FDA, EMA or any other regulatory authority.
Next generation Immunotherapy

Harnessing the full potential of the immune system

- Broad suite of novel technology platforms
- Immunotherapies for cancer and infectious diseases
- Fully integrated with in-house GMP manufacturing
- Industry-leading global collaborations
We collaborate with global leaders in our industry

Collaborations for clinical stage programs

- Covid-19 Vaccine
  50:50 gross profit share
  Each company to keep 100% of rights to own product

- FixVac Melanoma
  50:50 cost & profit share

- iNeST
  50:50 cost & profit share

- Bispecific mABs
  50:50 cost & profit share

- Intra-tumoral mRNA
  cost & profit share

Pre-clinical collaborations

- Seasonal Influenza
  royalties & milestones

- Up to 10 Infectious Disease Indications
  worldwide opt-in right

- HIV, Tuberculosis
  developed world rights

- 5 Rare Disease Indications
  50:50 cost & profit share

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1 50:50 cost & profit share refers to terms of Pfizer collaboration only (world-wide ex-China)
Broad progress in executing our multi-platform IO strategy

**mRNA Cancer Vaccines**
- Randomized Phase 2 trial starts for FixVac and iNeST in multiple solid tumors expected in 2H 2020

**Cell Therapies**
- Phase 1/2 trial start for CARVac planned in 2H 2020
- Filed IND for Phase 1 trial of ex-vivo neoantigen T cell therapy

**Antibodies**
- Ongoing Phase 1/2 trial for CA19-9 antibody in pancreatic cancer

**Small Molecule Immunomodulators**
- First-in-human Phase 1/2 trial for TLR7 agonist initiated in early July 2020

**Next Generation Immunomodulators**
- First Phase 1/2 data expected for PD-L1 x 4-1BB antibody in 2H 2020

**Engineered Cytokines**
- First Phase 1/2 data from intratumoral mRNA in 2H 2020
- Ribocytokines to enter the clinic in 2021

Potential for multiple blockbuster opportunities with powerful combinations
Compelling data generated from innovative immunotherapy approaches

- **BNT211**: Novel CLDN-6 CAR-T approach utilizing CAR-T Amplifying RNA Vaccine (CARVac)
  - Significant amplification of CAR-T cells in preclinical studies (published in Science, 2020)

- **Ribocytokine IL-2** (BNT151): Amplification of vaccine induced T cell response in pre-clinical studies

- **FixVac Melanoma** (BNT111): Induces objective responses in CPI-experienced patients

- **iNeST (BNT122)**: Currently in Phase 2 in combination with CPI in 1L Melanoma. 2 adjuvant trials planned in 2020

- **mRNA Cancer Vaccines + Engineered Cytokines**

- **mRNA Cancer Vaccines + Approved PD1-/PD-L1 Inhibitors**
A technology agnostic approach targets a broader addressable market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer segment</th>
<th>Patient Population</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Our Therapeutic Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High mutational burden/</td>
<td>Significant portion of cancer patients</td>
<td>Poor risk-benefit profile of checkpoint inhibitors</td>
<td>• mRNA Neoantigen Immunotherapy (iNeST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjuvant stage cancers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low mutational burden cancers</td>
<td>&gt;60% of cancers</td>
<td>Poor response to checkpoint inhibitors</td>
<td>• Shared Antigens (FixVac, CAR-T cells, Neoantigen-targeted T cells, Antibodies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Immune desert” cancers</td>
<td>&gt;40% of high-mutational cancers</td>
<td>Poor infiltration and activation of T-cells in TME&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>• RNA Immunotherapy • Immunostimulatory Compounds (intratumoral, RiboCytokines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancers with MHC / B2M loss</td>
<td>20-30% of CPI-experienced advanced cancers</td>
<td>Failure of immune system to recognize tumor cells</td>
<td>• Antibodies • CAR-Ts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractory tumors</td>
<td>Patients with large tumors and multiple resistance mechanisms</td>
<td>Few treatment options</td>
<td>• Cell Therapies • Combination Therapies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Tumor microenvironment
# Oncology pipeline: Expanded to 11 product candidates in 12 clinical trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug class</th>
<th>Platform / Immunotherapy</th>
<th>Product Candidate</th>
<th>Indication (Targets)</th>
<th>Pre-clinical</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Rights / Collaborator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>FixVac (fixed combination of shared cancer antigens)</td>
<td>BNT111</td>
<td>advanced melanoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned (Regeneron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BNT112</td>
<td>prostate cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BNT113</td>
<td>HPV16+ head and neck cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BNT114</td>
<td>triple negative breast cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BNT115</td>
<td>ovarian cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>iNeST (patient specific cancer antigen therapy)</td>
<td>RO7198457 (BNT122)</td>
<td>1L melanoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Genentech (global 50:50 profit/loss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SAR441000 (BNT131)</td>
<td>solid tumors (IL-12sc, IL-15sushi, GM-CSF, IFNα)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanofi (global profit/loss share)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibodies</td>
<td>Next-Gen CP² Immunomodulators</td>
<td>GEN1046 (BNT311)</td>
<td>multiple solid tumors (PD-L1×4-1BB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Genmab (global 50:50 profit/loss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GEN1042 (BNT312)</td>
<td>multiple solid tumors (CD40×4-1BB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibodies</td>
<td>Targeted Cancer Antibodies</td>
<td>BNT321 (MVT-5873)</td>
<td>pancreatic cancer (sLea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibodies</td>
<td>SMIM³ Toll-Like Receptor Binding</td>
<td>BNT411</td>
<td>solid tumors (TLR7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1BNT113 and BNT115 are currently being studied in investigator-initiated Phase 1 trials.
2Checkpoint Inhibitor.
3Small Molecule Immunomodulators.

- **BNT111**: Clinical data published in *Nature* (July 2020); subsequent announcement of Regeneron collaboration
- **BNT114**: data update for TNBC-MERIT trial at ESMO Virtual Congress 2020
- **BNT131**: data update from Phase 1 presented at SITC
- **BNT311**: Interim update from Phase 1 presented at SITC
- **BNT411**: FPD in Phase 1/2 trial in ES-SCLC
We plan to initiate multiple FIH\(^1\) trials for our preclinical product candidates in 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug class</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Product Candidate</th>
<th>Indication (Targets)</th>
<th>Rights Collaborator</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oncology</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>FixVac</td>
<td>BNT116 NSCLC</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td>Phase 1 start in 1H 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>RiboMabs (mRNA-encoded antibodies)</td>
<td>BNT141 multiple solid tumors</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td>Phase 1 start in 2H 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>RiboCytokines (mRNA-encoded Cytokines)</td>
<td>BNT151 multiple solid tumors (optimized IL-2)</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td>Phase 1 start in 1H 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAR-T Cells</td>
<td>BNT211</td>
<td>multiple solid tumors (CLDN6)</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td>Phase 1/2a start in 2H 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAR-T Cells</td>
<td>BNT212</td>
<td>pancreatic, other cancers (CLDN18.2)</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neoantigen-based T cell therapy</td>
<td>BNT221 (NEO-PTC-01)</td>
<td>multiple solid tumors</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td>Phase 1 start in 1H 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCRs</td>
<td>to be selected</td>
<td>all tumors</td>
<td>fully-owned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>Infectious Disease Immunotherapies</td>
<td>BNT161 influenza</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
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<td>Rare Disease PRT(^2)</td>
<td>undisclosed</td>
<td>up to 10 indications</td>
<td>Penn(^3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Disease PRT(^2)</td>
<td>undisclosed</td>
<td>HIV and tuberculosis</td>
<td>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BNT171</td>
<td>not disclosed</td>
<td>Genevant (global 50:50 profit/loss)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Disease PRT(^2)</td>
<td>undisclosed</td>
<td>4 additional rare disease indications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) FIH = First in Human; \(^2\) PRT = Protein Replacement Therapy; \(^3\) We are eligible to receive worldwide licenses

We expect to initiate multiple phase 1 trials in 2021.
Positioned for transformative 2021

- Focused on executing **ongoing global regulatory submissions** for BNT162 COVID-19 vaccine on the heels of positive Phase 3 data demonstrating 95% vaccine efficacy rate beginning 28 days after first dose
- **Commercial preparation activities** for manufacturing and global distribution progressing for BNT162 with partners Pfizer and Fosun
- Advancing **oncology** pipeline towards **multiple late-stage clinical trial initiations**
- **Additional first-in-human trials** of novel product candidates expected **across proprietary platforms**
- Well capitalized to deliver on key **commercial, operational and pipeline milestones**
- **Transformational opportunity** ahead to positively impact the world – and **accelerate our long-term vision** to build a next generation immunotherapy leader
Overview and business outlook

Deeper dive on our key programs

- COVID-19 vaccine program (project “Lightspeed”)
- mRNA vaccines – FixVac and iNeST
- Antibodies
- Small Molecule Immunomodulators
- CARVac platform – CLDN6 CAR-T
- RiboCytokines
BNT162 Project Lightspeed: 11-months from discovery to authorization

SARS-CoV-2 Genetic Sequence
Made Public January 12, 2020

COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine Program Initiation
January 27, 2020

Phase 1 / 2 Trial
Germany Started April 23, 2020
U.S. Started May 4, 2020
4 vaccine candidates enter clinical testing

Initiated Pivotal Phase 2 / 3 Trial
July 27, 2020
Lead mRNA vaccine candidate chosen
Up to 44,000 subjects

Phase 3 trial meets all primary efficacy endpoints; vaccine efficacy rate of 95%
November 18, 2020

Initiated Rolling Submissions
EMA: October 6, 2020
Canada: October 7, 2020
UK: October 9, 2020
Singapore
New Zealand
…and other countries

FDA Fast Track designation
July 13, 2020

EUA authorizations and start first vaccinations:
UK, Canada, USA
…and others countries
December 2020

Collaborations
Fosun Pharma: March 16, 2020
Pfizer: March 17, 2020
BNT162 Project Lightspeed: a concerted and large-scale global effort

- EUA authorization
- Regulatory submissions on a rolling review basis
- EU: EMA decisions expected by end-Dec 2020
- China: BioNTech and Fosun phase 2 trial (BNT162b2)
- Phase 3 trial extends to a total of 2 years

¹Phase 1/2 remains ongoing in U.S. and EU
How mRNA vaccines work – training the immune system for a real infection

1. mRNA is released from the cell after being translated.
2. Spike protein is made and processed.
3. APCs present S protein fragments.
4. Activates T and B cells.

- CD4^+ Helper T Cell
  - Present S protein fragments to CD8^+ Cytotoxic T Cell.
  - Eliminates virus infected cells; potentially increases length of protection.

- B Cell
  - Activates B and T cells.
  - Virus Neutralizing Antibodies
    - Bind Spike proteins and prevent virus infection of human cells.

- Memory T and B cells
  - Provide immune memory to ensure longer-term protection against SARS-CoV-2.
mRNA is a natural solution for vaccines especially in a pandemic

Natural molecule with well-characterized bio-safety properties

- Does not require addition of adjuvants or use of a vector for administration
- High purity and animal free
- Highly scalable production
- Non-integrating into DNA and non-infectious unlike attenuated live virus and DNA based vaccines
BNT162: Met all primary efficacy endpoints in global Phase 3 trial

- Primary efficacy analysis demonstrated 95% vaccine efficacy beginning 28 days after first dose
- Observed >94% vaccine efficacy in adults over 65 years of age; 41% of global participants were 56-85 years old
- Primary efficacy analysis case split: 162 in placebo group vs. 8 in vaccine group
- Ten severe COVID-19 cases observed in the trial with 9 occurring in placebo group and 1 occurring in vaccine group
- Well tolerated across all populations with no serious safety concerns

Primary Efficacy Objectives

- Efficacy against confirmed COVID-19 in participants without evidence of infection before vaccination
- Efficacy against confirmed COVID-19 in participants with and without evidence of infection before vaccination

43,661 participants enrolled
41,135 received 2nd dose

Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Study</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latinx</th>
<th>Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data as of November 16th, 2020
High efficacy and favorable safety profile for rapid and potent protection

Gold standard of clinical research – randomized large-scale clinical trial – to ensure safety and efficacy. We took important steps in parallel to accelerate the process together with the authorities – without shortcuts.

Clinical Efficacy

- 95% in all subjects
- 94% in subjects >65 y/o

43,000+ participants in phase 3 trials
In U.S., Germany, Turkey, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina
More than 40% between 65-85 years of age

No serious safety concerns

reported by the independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) to date

Generally well tolerated

- Headache: 2 in 100 people
- Fatigue: Less than 4 in 100 people

Most frequently observed adverse events were injection site pain, fatigue, headache and muscle pain. These are common and transient reactions to vaccination. Adverse events were mild to moderate in intensity in general and resolved within a few days after vaccination.

1Full safety assessment has been completed for 38,000 study participants; BioNTech is also collecting safety data from adolescents and planning a pediatric study.
BNT162 exploits multiple levers of immune response

**Immunogenicity**
- No or only transient viral shedding in SARS-CoV-2 Virus Challenge

**Tolerability**
- Local reactions and systemic events mostly mild to moderate and transient in effect

**Antibody Responses**
- Strong SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibody responses in both younger and older adults

**T Cell Responses**
- Expansion of multifunctional CD8+ and Th1-type CD4+ T cells

BioNTech Publications:
BNT162: Global commercial supply commitments*

- Both BioNTech and Pfizer jointly scaling up manufacturing capacity to enable global supply
  - BioNTech already producing vaccine at 2 manufacturing sites in Germany
  - Pfizer has activated 3 manufacturing sites in the U.S. and 1 site in Europe
- > 570 million doses committed* for 2020 and 2021 in 13 countries and the EU with an option to purchase an additional 600 million doses
- Additional commercial discussions ongoing with multiple countries and supranational organizations including COVAX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Doses</th>
<th>Order value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>200 million with option for additional</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>120 million</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>30 million</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>100 million with option for additional</td>
<td>$1.95 billion for first 100 million doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional countries</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Subject to clinical success and regulatory approval
BNT162: Global collaborations

- Co-development and co-commercialization worldwide (ex China) if approved
- Combined upfront payment and equity investment of $185 million to BioNTech received in April
- Capital expenditures to be funded by each party independently
- Companies to share development expenses and gross profits on a 50:50 basis
- BioNTech eligible to receive further development & sales milestones up to $563 million

- Co-development with Fosun Pharma to hold exclusive marketing rights in China if approved
- Combined upfront payment and equity investment of $51 million to BioNTech received in April
- Fosun Pharma to fund development expenses in China
- BioNTech and Fosun to share gross profits on the sale of the vaccine in China
- BioNTech eligible to receive further China development & sales milestones up to $84 million
## Agenda

### Overview and business outlook

### Deeper dive on our key programs

- COVID-19 vaccine program (project “Lightspeed”)
- mRNA vaccines – FixVac and iNeST
- Antibodies
- Small Molecule Immunomodulators
- CARVac platform – CLDN6 CAR-T
- RiboCytokines
Our mRNA vaccine platforms: FixVac and iNeST

**FixVac**
- Off-the-shelf mRNA immunotherapy
- Targeting a fixed combination of shared antigens
  - Non-mutated shared antigens shared across patients
  - Applicable for almost all types of tumor antigens

**iNeST**
- Fully individualized mRNA immunotherapy
- Targeting 20 neo-antigens unique to each patient
  - Vast majority of neo-antigens are unique to individual patients
  - Applicable across solid tumor types

Proprietary RNA-LPX formulation for systemic dendritic cell targeting
- Strong immunogenicity observed *in vivo* via TLR7-driven adjuvant effect
- Potent induction of strong *ex vivo* CD4+ and CD8+ T cell responses

Kranz et al., Nature 2016
Our RNA-LPX vaccine approach

Strong vaccine-induced *ex vivo* CD8+ T cell responses\(^1\) across different cancer types

\(^1\)T cell responses analyzed by *ex vivo* multimer staining analysis in blood
BNT111 FixVac Melanoma: Planning to initiate randomized phase 2 trial

Ongoing Phase 1 trial in Advanced Melanoma published in Nature

- Phase 1 trial data in CPI-experienced patients in monotherapy and in combination with anti-PD1 previously reported in July 2020 and published in Nature
- All patients showed tumor associated antigen (TAA) specific T cell responses with In vitro stimulation, and > 75% of patients showed immune responses against ≥ 1 TAA on an ex vivo basis
  - T cells responses ramped up over 4-8 weeks and increased or remained stable up to over one year with monthly maintenance therapy
- Reported durable clinical responses in monotherapy and in combination with anti-PD1 accompanied by high magnitude CD4+ and CD8+ response

Regeneron strategic collaboration and planned Phase 2 trial

- Signed strategic collaboration to jointly conduct randomized Phase 2 trial with BNT111 and Libtayo® (cemiplimab anti-PD-1 therapy)
- Targeting patients with anti-PD1-refractory/relapsed, unresectable Stage III or IV cutaneous melanoma
- Companies to share development costs equally and keep full commercial rights to own programs
- Plan to initiate randomized Phase 2 trial in the first half of 2021
BNT111 interim clinical activity data in advanced melanoma

Summary

• Advanced melanoma patients (stage III, IV); dose range: 14µg -100µg

• Out of 74 patients with available follow-up radiological imaging 42 patients were assessed for preliminary analysis as of July 29, 2019

• of 25 patients with metastatic melanoma who received BNT111 monotherapy following progression on CPI* and in some cases other therapies
  – 3 patients with partial response (PR)
  – 1 patient with metabolic complete response¹
  – 7 patients with stable disease (SD)
  – 14 progressive disease (PD)

• of 17 patients with metastatic melanoma who received BNT111 in combination with CPI after progression on CPI monotherapy
  – 6 patients with partial response (PR)
  – 2 patients with stable disease (SD)
  – 9 progressive disease (PD)

• Adjuvant cohort of 32 patients still in study

*CPI: Checkpoint inhibitor; ¹based on ¹⁸F-FDG-PET/CT analysis

Cumulative patient coverage of FixVac melanoma targets is over 90%

Report phase 1 data 1H 2020
Start randomized phase 2 trial in 1H 2021
BNT111 publication in Nature highlights

Targeting of lymphoid DC for vaccine delivery & type I IFN activity

Strong CD4+, CD8+ T cell responses
Multifunctional CD8+ PD1+ T cells

Objective responses in CPI-experienced melanoma patients with evaluable disease at baseline:

- ORR of BNT111 monotherapy: 4/25
- ORR of BNT111 + anti-PD1: 6/17 (35%) (CPI resensitizing activity of BNT111)

Patient C2-31

Lung CT scans before & after BNT111
**FixVac: A flexible format designed to be rapidly adapted for different tumors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FixVac Pipeline</th>
<th>Product candidate</th>
<th>Preclinical</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNT111</td>
<td>Advanced melanoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNT113</td>
<td>HPV positive head &amp; neck cancer (IIT)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNT114</td>
<td>Triple negative breast cancer</td>
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<td>BNT112</td>
<td>Prostate cancer</td>
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<td>BNT115</td>
<td>Ovarian cancer (IIT)</td>
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<td>BNT116</td>
<td>NSCLC</td>
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- Randomized Phase 2 to start in 1H 2021
- Randomized Phase 2 to start in 1H 2021

5 programs in human trials
iNeST: Individualized neoantigen specific immunotherapy
iNeST: Recent update from BNT122 reported at AACR

Phase 1a dose escalation: Monotherapy in locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors

- **31 patients** enrolled, cohorts with **doses ranging from 25-100ug**
  - Most common tumor types were HR+/HER2+ breast, prostate, and ovarian cancer
  - **Median of 5 lines of prior therapies (range 1-17)**
  - Most patients enrolled had low level of PD-L1 expression in tumor
- Neoantigen-specific **T cell responses** observed in peripheral blood in **86%** of patients, significant T cell expansion and **both naïve and memory activated phenotype**
- Of 26 patients with at least one tumor assessment,
  - **1 patient** with **gastric cancer and metastatic liver lesions** had **confirmed CR** (ongoing for 10 months)
  - **12 patients** had **SD**

Phase 1b combination with atezolizumab demonstrated clinical activity in heavily pretreated patients

- **132 patients** enrolled, cohorts with **doses ranging from 15-50μg**
  - Heavily pre-treated patient population
    - Both CPI experienced and inexperienced
    - **Most patients with low PD-1**
  - Clinical responses associated with T cell response, correlating immune profiling of patients’ T cells to cancer-specific response
  - Of 108 patients with at least one tumor assessment
    - **1 patient** had **CR as best response** (0.9%),
    - **8 patients** had **PR** (7.4%), and
    - **53 patients** had **SD** (49.1%)

- **Demonstrates ability to elicit significant T cell responses of both effector and memory phenotype** as monotherapy and in combination
- Treatment-related adverse events were primarily transient systemic reactions, manifesting as low grade CRS, IRR or flu-like symptoms
- Early evidence of clinical activity in highly refractory patient population

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Note: Patients in both cohorts received personalized product manufactured on per patient basis with up to 20 patient-specific neoantigens, in both cohorts majority of AEs were Grad 1 or Grade 2
BNT122 induces CD8+ T cells in CPI-sensitive and CPI-insensitive tumor types

BNT122 induces CD8+ T cell infiltrates in tumors

RO7198457-specific TCRs are present only in post-treatment tumor.
BNT122 iNeST randomized Phase 2 trials ongoing and planned

### First-line advanced melanoma
- Study design and patient population
  - A Phase 2, open-label, multicenter randomized trial of the efficacy and safety of BNT122 in combination with pembrolizumab vs. pembrolizumab in patients with previously untreated Advanced Melanoma

### Adjuvant non-small cell lung cancer
- Study design and patient population
  - A Phase 2, open-label, multicenter, randomized trial of the efficacy and safety of BNT122 in combination with atezolizumab vs. atezolizumab alone following adjuvant platinum-doublet chemotherapy in patients who are ctDNA positive after surgical resection of Stage II-III NSCLC

### Adjuvant colorectal cancer
- Study design and patient population
  - A Phase 2, open-label, multicenter randomized trial to compare the efficacy of BNT122 versus watchful waiting in patients with ctDNA positive, surgically resected Stage 2/3 rectal cancer, or Stage 2 high risk/stage 3 colon cancer

#### Rationale

**First-line advanced melanoma**
- Evaluate added benefit of 1L BNT122 in an advanced CPI-sensitive tumor (PFS, ORR)
- Success ungages 1L use of iNeST in CPI-sensitive advanced cancers for combination therapy

**Adjuvant non-small cell lung cancer**
- Evaluate added benefit of BNT122 in a micrometastatic CPI-sensitive tumor (RFS)
- Success ungages adjuvant use of iNeST in CPI-sensitive ctDNA+ cancer types

**Adjuvant colorectal cancer**
- Evaluate added benefit of BNT122 in a micrometastatic CPI-insensitive tumor (RFS)
- Success ungages adjuvant use of iNeST for CPI-insensitive ctDNA+ cancer types

#### Status
- **Currently enrolling**
- **To start in 1H 2021**
- **To start in 1H 2021**
Digitalization and automation for neo-antigen vaccine manufacturing

- 2 mRNA GMP production facilities: Idar-Oberstein (GMP since 2011) and Mainz (GMP since 2018)
- Construction and GMP licensure of new Mainz facility for iNeST expected in 2022/2023
- Partnered with Siemens to develop automated production processes
Agenda

Overview and business outlook

Deeper dive on our key programs

COVID-19 vaccine program (project “Lightspeed”)

mRNA vaccines – FixVac and iNeST

Antibodies

Small Molecule Immunomodulators

CARVac platform – CLDN6 CAR-T

RiboCytokines
BNT311: Next-generation bispecific antibody PD-L1x4-1BB

- **Next-generation immunotherapy** designed to enhance T cell and NK cell function through conditional 4-1BB co-stimulation while simultaneously blocking PD-L1 axis
- Bispecific antibody is 50:50 profit/loss share partnered with Genmab

**Interim results of ongoing Phase 1/2a trial presented at SITC 2020**

Phase 1/2a dose escalation and expansion trial in heavily pretreated patients with advanced solid tumors to evaluate safety and initial anti-tumor activity

- Dose escalation (n=61) data demonstrated **manageable safety profile** and **preliminary clinical activity** across advanced solid tumors
- Expansion cohort (n=24) in NSCLC patients demonstrated **encouraging preliminary responses**

SITC 2020, Muik et al. and SITC 2020, Garralda et al.
BNT311: Safety trial in patients with malignant solid tumors (NCT03917381)

**Phase 1**
**Dose Escalation**
N = 61

Metastatic or unresectable solid tumors in patients who are not candidates for standard therapy

![Dose Escalation Chart]

- 1200 mg
- 800 mg
- 400 mg
- 200 mg
- 140 mg
- 100 mg
- 80 mg
- 50 mg
- 25 mg

**Cycle**
Q3W

**RP2D**

**Study Endpoints**
Safety and tolerability
PK/PD
Anti-tumor activity
Biomarkers

**Phase 2a**
**Dose Expansion**
N = Up to 40 per cohort

- EC1: NSCLC ≤ 2-4L p. ICI
- EC2: NSCLC ≤ 2-4L ICI n.
- EC3: Urothelial Ca ≤ 2-4L p. ICI
- EC4: Endometrial Ca ≤ 2-4L ICI n.
- EC5: TNBC ≤ 2-4L CPI n./ p. ICI
- EC6: SCCHN ≤ 2-4L CPI n./ p. ICI
- EC7: Cervical Ca ≤ 2-4L ICI n.

p. ICI = post immune checkpoint inhibition
CPI n. = check point inhibitor naive

BNT311/GEN1046: intravenous flat dose every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

BNT311: Safety trial in patients with malignant solid tumors (NCT03917381)
**BNT311: Interim results of ongoing Phase 1/2a trial**  
**Manageable safety profile and initial clinical activity in FIH trial**

### Safety
- Most treatment-related AEs **mild to moderate**
- **No treatment-related bilirubin increases** or Grade-4 transaminase elevations
  - Grade-3 elevations resolved
  - 6 patients had DLTs
  - **MTD not reached**

### Dose escalation
- Clinical benefit **across different dose levels and solid tumor types**
- Disease control in **65.6% of patients**
- **4 partial responses:**
  - TNBC (1), ovarian cancer (1), CPI* pre-treated NSCLC (2)
- Modulation of **circulating CD8+ T cells** and serum levels of interferon gamma and IP10 observed
  - Maximal induction 8-15 days after treatment

### Dose expansion
- Encouraging preliminary efficacy in 12 PD-L1 relapsed/refractory NSCLC patients
  - 2 confirmed **partial responses**
  - 1 unconfirmed **partial response**
  - 4 patients demonstrated **stable disease**
- Enrollment ongoing in 6 additional cohorts

*CPI – checkpoint inhibitor;  
SITC 2020, Garralda et al., Poster #412*
BNT311: Interim results of ongoing Phase 1/2a – safety profile

The most common treatment-related adverse events were transaminase elevations, hypothyroidism and fatigue.

Treatment-related transaminase elevations occurred in 26.2% of patients (9.8% of patients had grade 3 transaminase elevations).

There were no patients with Grade 4 transaminase, or treatment-related bilirubin increases.

MTD has not been reached.
**BNT311: Interim results of ongoing phase 1/2a- anti-tumor activity dose escalation**

**Best percent change from baseline in tumor size**

Data cut-off: September 29, 2020. Post-baseline scans were not conducted for five patients.

*Minimum duration of response (5 weeks) per RECIST v1.1 not reached.

*PR was not confirmed on a subsequent scan.

NE, non-evaluable; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; PD, progressive disease; PD-(L)1, programmed death (ligand) 1; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; SoD, sum of diameters; uPR, unconfirmed partial response.

**Disease control achieved in 65.6% of patients; four patients with PR**

Includes 4 early partial responses in TNBC (1), ovarian cancer (1), and ICI-pre treated NSCLC (2) patients
As of October 12, 2020, 24 patients were enrolled in expansion cohort 1, which includes patients with NSCLC with progression on or after ICI therapy

- 12 patients had post-baseline scans; 6 patients were still on treatment with BNT311/GEN1046, 6 patients discontinued
- Preliminary efficacy in 12 patients who could be objectively assessed showed two patients who achieved confirmed PR, one with unconfirmed PR, and four patients with SD

* Denotes patients with ongoing treatment.
** aPR was not confirmed by a subsequent scan.

Includes all patients who had at least one post-baseline tumor assessment (schedule is every 6 weeks), and thus could be assessed for clinical benefit; 6 of 12 patients are still on treatment.

BOR, best overall response; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; NA, not available, NE, non-evaluable; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; PD, progressive disease; PD-(L)1, programmed death (ligand) 1; PR, partial response; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; SD, stable disease; SoD, sum of diameters; TPS, tumor proportion score; uPR, unconfirmed partial response.
Agenda

Overview and business outlook

Deeper dive on our key programs

- COVID-19 vaccine program (project “Lightspeed”)
- mRNA vaccines – FixVac and iNeST
- Antibodies
- Small Molecule Immunomodulators
- CARVac platform – CLDN6 CAR-T
- RiboCytokines
BNT411: initiated FIH Phase 1 trial for our TLR7 agonist in July 2020

- BNT411 is an intravenously administered small molecule TLR7 (toll-like receptor 7) agonist
- Engineered for high potency and high TLR7 receptor-selectivity at the therapeutically active dose range
- Activation of both adaptive and innate immune system has been observed, in particular in combination with cytotoxic therapies and CPIs
- Type 1 interferon-dominated release of cytokines and chemokines and potent stimulation of antigen-specific CD8+ T cells, B cells and innate immune cells such as NK cells and macrophages
- Expected to have therapeutic potential across various solid tumor indications
- Phase 1/2a clinical trial as a mono and combination therapy initiated in July 2020

**Study design:**
- Phase 1/2a, first-in-human, open-label, dose-escalation trial
- Evaluation of safety, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and preliminary efficacy of BNT411 as a monotherapy in patients with solid tumors and in combination with atezolizumab, carboplatin and etoposide in patients with chemotherapy-naïve extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)
- Enrollment: ~60 participants
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Antibodies
Small Molecule Immunomodulators
CARVac platform – CLDN6 CAR-T
RiboCytokines
Eradication of advanced tumors demonstrated in an ovarian carcinoma xenograft model

**BNT211: Next generation CAR-T targeting CLDN6 with CARVac “primer”**

- CAR-T cell therapy + RNA Vaccine to amplify CAR-T cell *in vivo*

**CLDN6 is not present in healthy tissues**

**CLDN6 is expressed in multiple cancers**

Ovarian cancer  Testicular tumor  Lung cancer

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43
BNT211: Next generation CAR-T targeting CLDN6 with CARVac “primer”

Applicability shown for CLDN6, CLD18.2, CD19 CAR-T cells

RNA-lipoplex vaccine shown to enhance expansion & persistence of CAR-T

\(^{1}\)Reinhard et al, Science 2020: An RNA vaccine drives expansion and efficacy of claudin-CAR-T cells against solid tumors
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- RiboCytokines
RiboCytokines: a novel therapeutic platform

The concept

- Cytokines encoded by mRNA and produced in the patient
- Improved PK properties to improve tolerability and activity
- Cytokine design to improve immunological properties and tolerability

Therapeutic goals

- Overcome resistance mechanisms by therapeutic synergy
- Improve activity of mRNA Vaccines

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Candidate</th>
<th>Preclinical</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>BNT151</td>
<td>Optimized IL-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>BNT152+BNT153</td>
<td>IL-7, IL-2</td>
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Expected to enter the clinic in 1H 2021
Expected to enter the clinic in 1H 2021
RiboCytokines boosted activity of vaccination and PD-L1 blockade in mouse model

CT26 tumor model, vaccine antigen: gp70

Effect of tumor size on treatment success of vaccination + aPD-L1

RiboCytokines boost the clinical activity of vaccination + aPD-L1 in large tumors