

Dr. Klemens Minn

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Dr. Klemens Minn, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], April 14, 2026

Dear Mr. Bill Anderson,

dear Ladies and Gentlemen of the Board of Management and Supervisory Board,

dear stockholders,

As a stockholder, I'd first like to thank everyone who has contributed to the successful continuation of business operations.

My name is Klemens Minn. I was employed as a chemist from May 1985 to November 2019 at the Frankfurt-Höchst site's crop protection research unit. In 2012, I was awarded the Otto Bayer Medal for "Excellence in Research" together with some of my colleagues.

Bayer AG has decided to close the Frankfurt-Höchst site acquired from Aventis CropScience. Over the past decades, the researchers at this site have discovered numerous new herbicides, most recently icafolin-methyl. A major success factor was a long-term, trustful and interdisciplinary collaboration with a great continuity of experience. In my assessment, you cannot simply relocate the activities of a crop protection research site from A to B.

This is why I ask myself how Bayer intends to keep its promises of:

"Science for a better life" and "Health for all, Hunger for none"

without innovations in the area of herbicides.

To me, "Science for a better life" and "Health for all, Hunger for none" don't seem possible without modern, innovative herbicides. I cannot currently see how Bayer intends to develop its own innovative solutions in the area of herbicide research in the future.

To ensure food security and avoid long transport routes – especially in times of global crisis – a strong agricultural sector in Europe is essential. In light of rising energy and fertilizer prices, it is crucial to reduce yield-diminishing factors as much as possible.

As reported by *Agrarheute* in July 2025, hardly any new active substances have been approved in the EU for over 20 years. Beside Bayer's regulatory filing of icafolin, two

competitors have submitted applications for herbicidal active substances, with one being recently approved. According to experts – says *Agrarheute* – the corresponding products will not be available until fall 2027 at the earliest. At the same time, three important herbicidal active substances and thus numerous products lost their authorization in 2025 alone. In total, the number of active substances approved in the EU has more than halved since 2000.

Which leads me to pose the following questions:

- How does Bayer intend to ensure that the agricultural sector – especially in Europe – will have sufficient access to effective methods, in particular herbicides, to reduce competitor plants in the future?
- Is the currently available data sufficient to identify new herbicidal modes of action using artificial intelligence and to successfully translate corresponding active substances into agricultural practice?
- Do you believe that bioherbicides are fundamentally safer in ecological and toxicological terms than synthetic chemical herbicides?
- When do you expect digital farming to contribute to significant productivity gains in European agriculture?

I hereby request that you answer these questions at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Klemens Minn