

DELCATH SYSTEMS, INC.

Form 424B4

August 06, 2018

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**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
Registration No. 333-225567**

\$50,000,000 of Rights to Purchase Common Stock

Subscription Rights to purchase up to 28,571,429 shares of common stock at \$1.75 per share and the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of such Subscription Rights

We are distributing to holders of our common stock and holders of certain of our instruments exercisable into our common stock on an as converted basis, at no charge, non-transferable subscription rights to purchase up to the lesser of \$50.0 million or 28,571,429 shares of our common stock. We refer to the offering that is the subject of this prospectus as the rights offering. In the rights offering, you will receive, on August 3, 2018, the record date of the rights offering, one subscription right for every share of common stock beneficially owned and settled by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on August 1, 2018. The subscription rights will not be tradeable. Each subscription right consists of a basic subscription privilege and an over-subscription privilege.

Each basic subscription privilege will entitle you to purchase five hundred shares of common stock, which we refer to as the basic subscription right, at a subscription price per share of common stock equal to \$1.75. In the event that holders exercise subscription rights for in excess of the maximum exercise amount, which is the lesser of \$50.0 million or 28,571,429 shares of our common stock (not including the over-subscription privilege), the amount subscribed for by each person will be proportionally reduced, based on the amount subscribed for by each person (not including any over-subscription privilege subscribed for). If you exercise your basic subscription privilege in full, and any portion of the shares of common stock remain available under the rights offering which are unsubscribed, you will be entitled to an over-subscription privilege to purchase a portion of the unsubscribed shares of common stock at the subscription price, subject to proration based on the number of shares of common stock owned and common stock issuable upon full exchange and/or conversion of certain of our instruments convertible and/or exchangeable into our common stock on the record date, which we refer to as the over-subscription privilege.

You may only purchase the number of shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of the number of basic subscription privilege distributed to you in the rights offering, plus the over-subscription privilege, if any. Accordingly, the number of shares of common stock that you may purchase in the rights offering is limited by the number of shares of our common stock you held or would have held upon full conversion of the shares of certain of our instruments convertible and/or exchangeable into our common stock you held on the record date and by the extent to which other stockholders exercise their basic subscription privileges and over-subscription privileges, which we cannot determine prior to completion of the rights offering.

The subscription rights will expire if they are not exercised by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on August 27, 2018, unless the rights offering is extended or earlier terminated by us. If we elect to extend the rights offering, we will issue a press release announcing the extension no later than 9:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the next business day after the most recently announced expiration date of the rights offering. We may extend the rights offering for a period not to exceed 30 days in our sole discretion. Once made, all exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable. All subscription payments will

be deposited into an escrow account maintained by the subscription agent for the benefit of the holders exercising their subscriptions under the rights offering, and if the rights offering is not completed for any reason all funds will be promptly returned to such subscribers in the amounts advanced in connection with their respective exercises.

We have engaged Advisory Group Equity Services, Ltd. doing business as RHK Capital (RHK Capital) as the dealer-manager for this rights offering. If the rights offering is not fully subscribed following expiration of the rights offering, RHK Capital has additionally agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to place any unsubscribed shares at the subscription price, including through the backstop commitment agreement described in this prospectus. The number of shares that may be sold by us during this period will depend upon the number of shares that are subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by our stockholders.

We are conducting the rights offering to raise capital that we intend to use for general corporate purposes. Our former independent registered public accounting firm in its report on our December 31, 2017 financial statements raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$2.0 million as of March 31, 2018. We estimate that the current funds on hand and funds raised through this rights offering, if fully subscribed, will be sufficient to continue operations through at least December 31, 2019.

You should carefully consider whether to exercise your subscription rights prior to the expiration of the rights offering. All exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable, even if the rights offering is extended by our board of directors for a period of 30 days.

If we amend the rights offering to allow for an extension of the rights offering for a period of more than 30 days or make a fundamental change to the terms of the rights offering set forth in this prospectus, you may cancel your subscription and receive a prompt refund of any money you have advanced. Our board of directors may cancel the rights offering at any time prior to the expiration of the rights offering for any reason. In the event the rights offering is canceled, all subscription payments received by the subscription agent will be promptly returned, without interest.

In the event that the exercise by a stockholder of the basic subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege could, as determined in our sole discretion, potentially result in a limitation on our ability to use net operating losses, tax credits and other tax attributes, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and rules promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service, we may, but are under no obligation to, reduce the exercise by such stockholder of the basic subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege to such number of shares of common stock as in our sole discretion determine to be advisable in order to preserve our ability to use the tax attributes.

Our board of directors is making no recommendation regarding your exercise of the subscription rights. The subscription rights may not be sold, transferred or assigned and will not be listed for trading on any stock exchange or market. Shares of our common stock are traded on the OTC Market Group's OTCQB marketplace under the symbol DCTH . On July 27, 2018, the closing sales price for our common stock was \$2.49 per share. The shares of common stock issued in the rights offering will also be traded on the OTCQB under the same symbol.

On May 2, 2018, we effected a 1-for-500 reverse stock split of our outstanding shares of common stock. All share and per share information in this prospectus have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to the reverse stock split, including the financial statements and notes thereto.

	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions(1)	Proceeds, Before Expense, to us
Subscription Fee		

Per share of common stock	\$	1.75	\$.14	\$	1.61
Total	\$	50,000,000	\$	4,000,000	\$	46,000,000

- (1) In connection with the rights offering, we have agreed to pay RHK Capital a cash fee up to 6.0% of the gross proceeds of this offering in cash, a non-accountable expense allowance up to 1.8% of the gross proceeds of this offering, and an out-of-pocket accountable expense allowance of 0.2%. For any unsubscribed shares placed by RHK Capital including through the backstop agreement described herein, we have agreed to pay RHK Capital a placement fee equal to, and in lieu of, the dealer-manager fee, with such placement fee and expenses not to exceed the aggregate amounts that would have otherwise been received by RHK Capital if the offering were to have been fully subscribed. See Plan of Distribution on page 117 of this prospectus for a description of the fees and expenses to be paid to RHK Capital for services performed in connection with this rights offering.
- (2) Assumes that the rights offering is fully subscribed and that the maximum offering amount in the aggregate of \$50.0 million is subscribed.

The exercise of your subscription rights for shares of our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 16 of this prospectus, as well as the risk factors and other information in any documents we incorporate by reference into this prospectus, to read about important factors you should consider before exercising your subscription rights.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of the securities in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of the securities and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States. This prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction in which it would be unlawful for us to make such an offer or solicitation.

If you have any questions or need further information about this rights offering, please call D.F. King, our information agent for the rights offering, at (212) 269-5550 (bankers and brokers) or (877) 732-3612 (all others) or email at DCTH@dfking.com.

The date of this prospectus is August 6, 2018

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized any person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this document, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or the time of issuance or sale of any securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date. You should read this prospectus in its entirety before making an investment decision. You should also read and consider the information in the documents to which we have referred you in the section of this prospectus entitled **Where You Can Find More Information.**

For investors outside of the United States, neither we nor the placement agent have done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus outside of the United States.

Industry and Market Data

This prospectus includes industry data and forecasts that we obtained from industry publications and surveys, public filings and internal company sources. Industry publications and surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of the included information. Statements as to our market position and market estimates are based on independent industry publications, government publications, third party forecasts, management's estimates and assumptions about our markets and our internal research. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the market, industry or similar data presented herein, such data involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the headings **Risk Factors** and **Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements** in this prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It does not contain all the information you need to consider in making your investment decision. Before making an investment decision, you should read this entire prospectus carefully and should consider, among other things, the matters set forth under Risk Factors and our financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In this prospectus, except as otherwise indicated, Delcath, Delcath Systems, we, our, and us refer to Delcath Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation and its subsidiaries. Delcath is our registered United States trademark.

Delcath Systems, Inc. is an interventional oncology company focused on the treatment of primary and metastatic liver cancers. Our investigational product Melphalan Hydrochloride for Injection for use with the Delcath Hepatic Delivery System (Melphalan/HDS) is designed to administer high-dose chemotherapy to the liver while controlling systemic exposure and associated side effects. In Europe, our system is in commercial development under the trade name Delcath Hepatic CHEMOSAT[®] Delivery System for Melphalan (CHEMOSAT[®]), where it has been used at major medical centers to treat a wide range of cancers of the liver.

Our primary research focus is on ocular melanoma liver metastases (mOM) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), a type of primary liver cancer, and certain other cancers that are metastatic to the liver. We believe the disease states we are investigating represent a multi-billion dollar global market opportunity and a clear unmet medical need.

In the United States, Melphalan/HDS is considered a combination drug and device product, and is regulated as a drug by the FDA. Although the Melphalan/HDS Kit has not been approved in the U.S., FDA has granted us six orphan drug designations, which apply to the orphan indication for the drug component even though approved as a drug/device, including three orphan designations for the use of the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with mOM, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and ICC. Melphalan/HDS has not been approved for sale in the United States. There are also orphan drug designations for melphalan for neuroendocrine tumors, cutaneous melanoma, and ocular tumors, as well as for the use of doxorubicin for HCC.

In Europe, the current version of our CHEMOSAT product is regulated as a Class IIb medical device and received its CE Mark in 2012. We are in an early phase of commercializing the CHEMOSAT system in select markets in the European Union (EU) where the prospect of securing adequate reimbursement for the procedure is strongest. In 2015 national reimbursement coverage for CHEMOSAT procedures was awarded in Germany. In 2016, coverage levels were negotiated between hospitals in Germany and regional sickness funds. Coverage levels determined via this process are expected to be renegotiated annually.

Our clinical development program for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is comprised, in part, of The FOCUS Clinical Trial for Patients with Hepatic Dominant Ocular Melanoma (The FOCUS Trial), a Global Phase 3 clinical trial that is investigating overall survival in mOM. We have also initiated a separate clinical trial that also uses Melphalan/HDS Kit for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC). Our clinical development plan (CDP) also includes a commercial registry for CHEMOSAT non-clinical commercial cases performed in Europe and sponsorship of select investigator initiated trials (IITs) in colorectal cancer metastatic to the liver (mCRC) and pancreatic cancer metastatic to the liver.

The direction and focus of our CDP for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is informed by prior clinical development conducted between 2004 and 2010, non-clinical, commercial CHEMOSAT cases performed on patients in Europe, and prior regulatory experience with the FDA. Experience gained from this research, development, early European commercial and United States regulatory activity has led to the implementation of several safety improvements to our product and the associated medical procedure.

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Currently there are few effective treatment options for certain cancers in the liver. Traditional treatment options include surgery, chemotherapy, liver transplant, radiation therapy, interventional radiology techniques, and isolated hepatic perfusion. We believe that CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS represents a potentially important advancement in regional therapy for primary liver cancer and certain other cancers metastatic to the liver. We believe that CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is uniquely positioned to treat the entire liver either as a standalone therapy or as a complement to other therapies.

Cancers in the Liver A Significant Unmet Need

Cancers of the liver remain a major unmet medical need globally. According to the American Cancer Society's (ACS) *Cancer Facts & Figures 2017* report, cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, with an estimated 600,920 deaths and 1,688,780 new cases expected to be diagnosed in 2017. Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide, accounting for approximately 8.2 million deaths and 14.1 million new cases in 2012 according to GLOBOCAN. The financial burden of cancer is enormous for patients, their families and society. The Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research estimates that the direct medical costs (total of all healthcare expenditures) for cancer in the U.S. in 2014 was \$87.8 billion. The liver is often the life-limiting organ for cancer patients and one of the leading causes of cancer death. Patient prognosis is generally poor once cancer has spread to the liver.

Liver Cancers Incidence and Mortality

There are two types of liver cancers: primary liver cancer and metastatic liver disease. Primary liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC, including intrahepatic bile duct cancers or ICC) originates in the liver or biliary tissue and is particularly prevalent in populations where the primary risk factors for the disease, such as hepatitis-B, hepatitis-C, high levels of alcohol consumption, aflatoxin, cigarette smoking and exposure to industrial pollutants, are present. Metastatic liver disease, also called liver metastasis, or secondary liver cancer, is characterized by microscopic cancer cell clusters that detach from the primary site of disease and travel via the blood stream and lymphatic system into the liver, where they grow into new tumors. These metastases often continue to grow even after the primary cancer in another part of the body has been removed. Given the vital biological functions of the liver, including processing nutrients from food and filtering toxins from the blood, it is not uncommon for metastases to settle in the liver. In many cases patients die not as a result of their primary cancer, but from the tumors that metastasize to their liver. In the United States, metastatic liver disease is more prevalent than primary liver cancer.

Ocular Melanoma

Ocular melanoma is one of the cancer histologies with a high likelihood of metastasizing to the liver. Based on third party research conducted in 2016, we estimate that up to 4,700 cases of ocular melanoma are diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually, and that approximately 55% of these patients will develop metastatic disease. Of metastatic cases of ocular melanoma, we estimate that approximately 90% of patients will develop liver involvement. Once ocular melanoma has spread to the liver, current evidence suggests median overall survival for these patients is generally six to eight months. Currently there is no standard of care (SOC) for patients with ocular melanoma liver metastases. According to our 2016 research, we estimate that approximately 2,000 patients with ocular melanoma liver metastases in the United States and Europe may be eligible for treatment with the Melphalan/HDS.

Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

Hepatobiliary cancers include hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), and are among the most prevalent and lethal forms of cancer. According to GLOBOCAN, an estimated 78,500 new

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cases of hepatobiliary cancers are diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually. According to the ACS, approximately 40,710 new cases of these cancers were expected to be diagnosed in the United States in 2017.

ICC is the second most common primary liver tumor and accounts for 3% of all gastrointestinal cancers and 15% of hepatobiliary cases diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually. We believe that 90% of ICC patients are not candidates for surgical resection, and that approximately 20-30% of these may be candidates for certain focal interventions. We estimate that approximately 9,300 ICC patients in the United States and Europe annually could be candidates for treatment with Melphalan/HDS, which we believe represents a significant market opportunity.

According to the ACS, the overall five-year survival rate for hepatobiliary cancers in the United States is approximately 18%. For patient diagnosed with a localized stage of disease, the ACS estimates 5-year survival at 31%. The ACS estimates that 5-year survival for all cancers is 68%.

About CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS Kit

CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS administers concentrated regional chemotherapy to the liver. This whole organ therapy is performed by isolating the circulatory system of the liver, infusing the liver with chemotherapeutic agent, and then filtering the blood prior to returning it to the patient. During the procedure, known as percutaneous hepatic perfusion (PHP[®] therapy), three catheters are placed percutaneously through standard interventional radiology techniques. The catheters temporarily isolate the liver from the body's circulatory system, allow administration of the chemotherapeutic agent melphalan hydrochloride directly to the liver, and collect blood exiting the liver for filtration by our proprietary filters. The filters absorb chemotherapeutic agent in the blood, thereby reducing systemic exposure to the drug and related toxic side effects, before the filtered blood is returned to the patient's circulatory system.

PHP therapy is performed in an interventional radiology suite in approximately two to three hours. Patients remain in an intensive care or step-down unit overnight for observation following the procedure. Treatment with CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is repeatable, and a new disposable CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is used for each treatment. Patients treated in clinical trial settings are permitted up to six treatments. In non-clinical commercial settings patients have received up to eight treatments. In the United States, if we receive FDA approval, melphalan hydrochloride for injection will be included with the system and marketed as the drug/device melphalan/HDS Kit. In Europe, the system is sold separately and used in conjunction with melphalan hydrochloride commercially available from a third party. In our clinical trials, melphalan hydrochloride for injection is provided to both European and United States clinical trial sites.

Risks of Investing

Investing in our securities involves substantial risks. Potential investors are urged to read and consider the risk factors relating to an investment in the common stock set forth under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus as well as other information we include in this prospectus.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware in August 1988. Our principal executive offices are located at 1633 Broadway, Suite 22C, New York, New York 10019. Our telephone number is (212) 489-2100. Our website address is <http://www.delcath.com>. Information contained in our website is not a part of this prospectus.

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SUMMARY OF THE OFFERING

*The following summary describes the principal terms of the rights offering, but is not intended to be complete. See the information under the heading *The Rights Offering* in this prospectus for a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the rights offering.*

Securities Offered

We are distributing, at no charge, to holders of our common stock, and holders of certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into our common stock, on an as converted basis, non-transferrable subscription rights (500 shares per right) to purchase up to an aggregate of 28,571,429 shares of our common stock. Holders of our common stock will receive one subscription right for each share of common stock owned and holders of certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into our common stock will receive one subscription right for each share of common stock they would own upon full conversion of certain of our instruments convertible or exercisable into our common stock owned and settled by, 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on August 3, 2018; provided, that, the rights may only be exercised for a maximum of the lesser of 28,571,429 shares or \$50.0 million of subscription proceeds.

Basic Subscription Privilege

The basic subscription privilege of each subscription right will entitle you to purchase one share of our common stock at a subscription price of \$1.75 per share.

Over-Subscription Privilege

If you fully exercise your basic subscription privilege and basic subscription rights are exercised for an amount less than \$50,000,000, you may also exercise an over-subscription right to purchase additional shares of common stock that remain unsubscribed at the expiration of the rights offering pro rata, subject to the availability and pro rata allocation of shares among stockholders exercising this over-subscription right.

Record Date

August 3, 2018.

Expiration Date of the Rights Offering

5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on August 27, 2018.

Subscription Price

\$1.75 per share, payable in cash. To be effective, any payment related to the exercise of a right must clear prior to the expiration of the rights offering.

Placement Period and Backstop Commitment

If the rights offering is not fully subscribed following expiration of the rights offering, RHK Capital has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to place any unsubscribed shares at the subscription price for an additional period. The number of shares that may be sold by us during this period will depend upon the number of shares that are subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by our common stockholders. Other than the backstop

commitment described below, no assurance can be given that any unsubscribed shares will be sold during this period.

On June 4, 2018, we entered into a Backstop Commitment Purchase Agreement with Discover Growth Fund and on July 20, 2018 we entered into the same form of agreement with Discover Growth Fund, LLC (the Backstop

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Agreement). Pursuant to the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed subject to customary conditions outside of its control, to purchase from us, on a fully committed basis, shares of common stock that would have been delivered to our stockholders upon exercise of rights that are not duly exercised prior to the expiration date of the rights offering. Such shares will be purchased for an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate subscription price and otherwise on the same terms as the shares offered to stockholders in the rights offering. The standby purchaser will not be able to purchase any of the shares in this registered offering for the Backstop Agreement.

Within two business days following the satisfaction of the closing conditions contained in the Backstop Agreement, and each successive 15 business day period thereafter during the term of the Backstop Agreement, investors have agreed to purchase from us up to such number of shares equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000,000 worth of shares or (ii) 20% of the dollar trading volume of our common stock on the five trading days immediately preceding the purchase date. The Backstop Agreement will terminate on or before June 30, 2019.

Use of Proceeds

We are conducting the Rights Offering for general corporate purposes. See [Use of Proceeds](#) for a more detailed description of the intended use of proceeds from the Rights Offering.

Non-Transferability of Rights

The Subscription Rights granted to you may be exercised only by you, and, therefore, you may not sell, transfer or assign your Subscription Rights to anyone else.

Shares Outstanding Before the Rights Offering

932,158 shares of our common stock, as of July 27, 2018.

Shares Outstanding After the Rights Offering

Assuming 28,571,429 shares of our common stock are issued in the rights offering through the exercise of subscription rights, we anticipate that 29,503,587 shares of our common stock will be outstanding following the completion of the rights offering.

Risk Factors

Since our inception, we have incurred substantial losses. We will need the funding sought under this prospectus to remain a going concern, maintain operations, and to activate our business plan, which includes, among other things, advertising, retaining channels of distribution, retaining supplier relationships and recruiting experienced personnel. Our business and our ability to execute our business strategy are subject to a number of risks of which you should be aware before you decide to buy our securities. In particular, you should carefully consider all of the risks which are discussed more fully in [Risk Factors](#) beginning on page 16 of this prospectus.

Reverse Stock Split

On May 2, 2018, we effected a 1-for-500 reverse stock split of our outstanding shares of common stock.

Dividend policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends to the holders of our common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in connection with the expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes.

OTCQB symbol for common stock

DCTH

Risk factors

See Risk Factors and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of the factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our securities

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Transfer agent and registrar

American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, LLC

The number of shares of our common stock outstanding prior to and immediately after this offering, as set forth above, excludes the following potentially dilutive securities as of July 26, 2018:

25.2 million shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.76 per share

Questions and Answers About the Rights Offering

The following are examples of what we anticipate will be common questions about the rights offering. The answers are based on selected information included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following questions and answers do not contain all of the information that may be important to you and may not address all of the questions that you may have about the rights offering. This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus contain more detailed descriptions of the terms and conditions of the rights offering and provide additional information about us and our business, including potential risks related to the rights offering, the shares of common stock offered hereby, and our business. We urge you to read this entire prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Why are we conducting the rights offering?

We are conducting the offering to raise capital that we intend to use to further our clinical trial program and for general corporate purposes.

What is the rights offering?

We are distributing to holders of our common stock, \$0.01 par value, and holders of certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into our common stock, on an as converted basis, at no charge, non-transferable subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock. On the record date, August 3, 2018, you will receive 500 subscription rights for each whole share of common stock owned and 500 subscription rights for every share of common stock you would own upon full exchange or conversion of the certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into our common stock owned and settled by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on August 1, 2018. Each subscription right will entitle the holder to a basic subscription privilege and an over-subscription privilege.

What are the basic subscription privilege?

A basic subscription privilege will entitle you to purchase 500 shares of common stock, at the subscription price, for each share of common stock held by you on 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on August 1, 2018, the Record Date. For example, if you owned 500 shares of common stock on the record date, you will receive 250,000 subscription rights. You may exercise all or a portion of your basic subscription privilege or you may choose not to exercise any basic subscription privilege at all.

If you are a record holder, the number of common shares you may purchase pursuant to your basic subscription privilege is indicated on the subscription rights certificate. If you hold your shares in the name of a broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee who uses the services of the Depository Trust Company, or DTC, you will not receive a subscription rights statement. Instead, DTC will issue one-subscription right to your nominee record holder for each share of our common stock that you own or would own upon full conversion of certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into our common stock that you own as of the record date. If you are not contacted by your nominee,

you should contact your nominee as soon as possible.

If sufficient shares of common stock are available, we will seek to honor your basic subscription request in full. In the event that holders exercise subscription rights for in excess of the lesser of \$50.0 million or

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28,571,429 shares of common stock (not including the over-subscription privilege), the amount subscribed for by each person will be proportionally reduced, based on the amount subscribed for by each person (not including any over-subscription privilege subscribed for).

See *The Rights Offering – Limitation on the Purchase of Shares of Common Stock* for a description of certain limitations on purchase.

What is the over-subscription privilege?

If you exercise your basic subscription privilege in full, you may also choose to exercise your over-subscription privilege to purchase shares of common stock that the other record holders do not purchase through the exercise of their basic subscription privilege. You should indicate on your subscription rights certificate, or the form provided by your nominee if your shares are held in the name of a nominee, the aggregate amount you would like to apply to purchase shares of common stock pursuant to your over-subscription privilege.

If sufficient shares of common stock are available, we will seek to honor your over-subscription request in full. If over-subscription requests exceed the number of shares of common stock available, however, we will allocate the available shares of common stock pro-rata among the record holders exercising the over-subscription privilege in proportion to the number of shares of our common stock each of those record holders owned on the record date, relative to the number of shares owned on the record date by all record holders exercising the over-subscription privilege. If this pro-rata allocation results in any record holders receiving a greater number of shares of common stock than the record holder subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of the over-subscription privilege, then such record holder will be allocated only that number of shares of common stock for which the record holder oversubscribed, and the remaining shares of common stock will be allocated among all other record holders exercising the over-subscription privilege on the same pro rata basis described above. The proration process will be repeated until all shares of common stock have been allocated. See *The Rights Offering – Limitation on the Purchase of Shares of Common Stock* for a description of certain limitations on purchase.

To properly exercise your over-subscription privilege, you must deliver to the subscription agent the subscription payment related to your over-subscription privilege before the rights offering expires. See *The Rights Offering – The Subscription Rights – Over-Subscription Privilege*. To the extent you properly exercise your over-subscription privilege for a number of shares of common stock that exceeds the number of unsubscribed shares of common stock available to you, any excess subscription payments will be returned to you as soon as practicable after the expiration of the rights offering, without interest or penalty.

Our subscription agent for the rights offering, will determine the over-subscription allocation based on the formula described above.

Will fractional shares be issued upon exercise of subscription rights?

No. We will not issue fractional shares of common stock in the rights offering. Any excess subscription payments received by the subscription agent will be returned as soon as practicable after expiration of the rights offering, without interest or penalty.

What effect will the rights offering have on our outstanding common stock?

On July 27, 2018, 932,158 shares of our common stock were outstanding. Based on the foregoing, and assuming no other transactions by us involving our common stock prior to the expiration of the rights offering, is fully subscribed

for the maximum number of shares of common stock available, approximately 29,503,587

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shares of our common stock will be issued and outstanding. The exact number of shares of common stock that we will issue in this rights offering will depend on subscription price and the number of shares of common stock that are subscribed for in the Rights Offering.

How was the subscription price formula determined?

Our board of directors determined the subscription price taking into consideration, among other things, the following factors:

the current and historical trading prices of our common stock on the OTCQB and Nasdaq;

the price at which stockholders might be willing to participate in the rights offering;

our need for additional capital and liquidity;

the cost of capital from other sources; and

comparable precedent transactions, including the percentage of shares offered, the terms of the subscription rights being offered, the subscription price and the discount that the subscription price represented to the immediately prevailing closing prices for those offerings.

In conjunction with the review of these factors, our board of directors reviewed our history and prospects, including our past and present earnings and cash requirements, our prospects for the future, the outlook for our industry and our current financial condition. Our board of directors believes that the subscription price should be designed to provide an incentive to our current stockholders to participate in the rights offering and exercise their basic subscription privilege and their over-subscription privilege.

The subscription price does not necessarily bear any relationship to any established criteria for value. You should not consider the subscription price as an indication of actual value of the Company or our common stock. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not decline during or after the rights offering. You should obtain a current price quote for our common stock before exercising your subscription rights and make your own assessment of our business and financial condition, our prospects for the future, and the terms of this rights offering. Once made, all exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable.

Am I required to exercise all of the basic subscription privilege I receive in the rights offering?

No. You may exercise any number of your basic subscription rights, or you may choose not to exercise any basic subscription privilege. If you do not exercise any basic subscription privilege, the number of shares of our common stock you own will not change. However, if you choose not to exercise your basic subscription privilege in full, your proportionate ownership interest in the Company will decrease. If you do not exercise your basic subscription privilege in full, you will not be entitled to exercise your over-subscription privilege.

How soon must I act to exercise my subscription rights?

If you received a subscription rights certificate and elect to exercise any or all of your subscription rights, the subscription agent must receive your completed and signed subscription rights certificate and payment for both your basic subscription privilege and any over-subscription privilege you elect to exercise before the rights offering expires on August 27, 2018, at 5:00 PM Eastern Time. If you hold your shares in the name of a broker, dealer, custodian bank, or other nominee, your nominee may establish a deadline before the expiration of the rights offering by which you must provide it with your instructions to exercise your subscription rights, along with the required subscription payment.

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May I transfer my subscription rights?

No. The subscription rights may be exercised only by the stockholders to whom they are distributed, and they may not be sold, transferred, assigned or given away to anyone else, other than by operation of law. As a result, a subscription rights certificate may be completed only by the stockholder who receives the statement. The subscription rights will not be listed for trading on any stock exchange or market.

Is there any back-stop or standby commitment in place to purchase rights or underlying shares that are not purchased in the offering?

Yes, on June 4, 2018, we entered into a Backstop Commitment Purchase Agreement with Discover Growth Fund and on July 20, 2018, Discover Growth Fund, LLC entered into the same form of agreement with us (the Backstop Agreement). Pursuant to the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed, subject to customary conditions outside of its control, to purchase from us, on a fully committed basis, shares of common stock that would have been delivered to our stockholders upon exercise of rights that are not duly exercised prior to the expiration date of the rights offering. Such shares will be purchased for an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate subscription price and otherwise on the same terms as the shares offered to stockholders in the rights offering. The standby purchaser will not be able to purchase any of the shares in this registered offering for the Backstop Agreement.

Within two business days following the satisfaction of the closing conditions contained in the Backstop Agreement, and each successive 15 business day period thereafter during the term of the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed to purchase from us up to such number of shares equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000,000 worth of shares or (ii) 20% of the dollar trading volume of our common stock on the five trading days immediately preceding the purchase date. The Backstop Agreement will terminate on or before June 30, 2019.

Is there a minimum subscription required to complete the rights offering?

There is no minimum purchase requirement in the rights offering.

Are there any conditions to completing the rights offering?

There are no other conditions to completion.

If the rights offering is not completed, will my subscription payment be refunded to me?

Yes. The subscription agent will hold all funds it receives in escrow until completion of the rights offering. If the rights offering is not completed, the subscription agent will return promptly, without interest, all subscription payments. We reserve the right to terminate the offering at any time if, due to market conditions or otherwise, the Board of Directors deems it advisable not to proceed with the rights offering.

Will our directors and executive officers participate in the rights offering?

To the extent they hold common stock as of the record date, our directors and executive officers will be entitled to participate in the rights offering on the same terms and conditions applicable to other rights holders. None of our directors or executive officers has entered into any binding commitment or agreement to exercise subscription rights received in the rights offering.

Has the board of directors made a recommendation to stockholders regarding the rights offering?

No. Our board of directors is not making a recommendation regarding your exercise of the subscription rights. Stockholders who exercise subscription rights will incur investment risk on new money invested. We

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cannot predict the price at which our shares of common stock will trade after the rights offering. On July 27, 2018 the closing price of our common stock was \$2.49 per share. The market price for our common stock may be above the subscription price or may be below the subscription price. If you exercise your subscription rights, you may not be able to sell the underlying shares of our common stock in the future at the same price or a higher price. You should make your decision based on your assessment of our business and financial condition, our prospects for the future, the terms of the rights offering and the information contained in this prospectus. See **Risk Factors** for discussion of some of the risks involved in investing in our securities.

How do I exercise my subscription rights?

If you are a stockholder of record (meaning you hold your shares of our common stock or certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into shares of our common stock in your name and not through a broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee) and you wish to participate in the rights offering, you must deliver a properly completed and signed subscription rights certificate, together with payment of the subscription price for both your basic subscription privilege and any over-subscription privilege you elect to exercise, to the subscription agent before 5:00 PM Eastern Time, on August 27, 2018. If you are exercising your subscription rights through your broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee, you should promptly contact your broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee and submit your subscription documents and payment for the shares of common stock subscribed for in accordance with the instructions and within the time period provided by your broker, dealer, bank or other nominee.

What if my shares are held in street name ?

If you hold your shares of our common stock in the name of a broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee, then your broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee is the record holder of the shares you own. The record holder must exercise the subscription rights on your behalf. Therefore, you will need to have your record holder act for you.

If you wish to participate in this rights offering and purchase shares of common stock, please promptly contact the record holder of your shares. We will ask the record holder of your shares, who may be your broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee, to notify you of this rights offering.

What form of payment is required?

You must timely pay the full subscription price pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by delivering to the subscription agent a cashier's check drawn on a U.S. bank; or wire transfer.

When will I receive my new shares of common stock?

The subscription agent will arrange for the issuance of the common stock as soon as practicable after the expiration of the rights offering, payment for the shares of common stock subscribed for has cleared, and all prorating calculations and reductions contemplated by the terms of the rights offering have been effected. All shares that you purchase in the rights offering will be issued in book-entry, or uncertificated, form meaning that you will receive a direct registration (DRS) account statement from our transfer agent reflecting ownership of these securities if you are a holder of record of shares. If you hold your shares in the name of a broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee, DTC will credit your account with your nominee with the securities you purchase in the rights offering.

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After I send in my payment and subscription rights certificate to the Subscription Agent, may I cancel my exercise of Subscription Rights?

No. Exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable unless the rights offering is terminated, even if you later learn information that you consider to be unfavorable to the exercise of your subscription rights. You should not exercise your subscription rights unless you are certain that you wish to participate in the rights offering.

How much will the Company receive from the rights offering?

Assuming the rights offering is fully subscribed either on its own or in conjunction with the backstop and concurrent placement by the dealer-manager for unsubscribed for shares for the \$50.0 million maximum amount, including any over-subscription privilege, we estimate that the net proceeds from the rights offering will be approximately \$46.0 million, after deducting fees and expenses payable to the dealer-manager, and after deducting other expenses payable by us.

What are the limitations on the exercise of the basic subscription privilege and over-subscription privilege?

In the event that the exercise by a stockholder of the basic subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege could, as determined by the Company in its sole discretion, potentially result in a limitation on the Company's ability to use net operating losses, tax credits and other tax attributes, which we refer to as the Tax Attributes, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code, and rules promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service, the Company may, but is under no obligation to, reduce the exercise by such stockholder of the basic subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege to such number of shares of common stock as the Company in its sole discretion shall determine to be advisable in order to preserve the Company's ability to use the Tax Attributes.

Are there risks in exercising my subscription rights?

Yes. The exercise of your subscription rights involves risks. Exercising your subscription rights involves the purchase of additional shares of our common stock and you should consider this investment as carefully as you would consider any other investment. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will exceed the subscription price, nor can we assure you that the market price of our common stock will not further decline after the rights offering. We also cannot assure you that you will be able to sell shares of our common stock purchased in the rights offering at a price equal to or greater than the subscription price. In addition, you should carefully consider the risks described under the heading Risk Factors for discussion of some of the risks involved in investing in our securities.

Can the board of directors terminate or extend the rights offering?

Yes. Our board of directors may decide to terminate the rights offering at any time and for any reason before the expiration of the rights offering. We also have the right to extend the rights offering for period not to exceed 30 days. We do not presently intend to extend the rights offering. We will notify stockholders if the rights offering is terminated or extended by issuing a press release.

If the rights offering is not completed or is terminated, will my subscription payment be refunded to me?

Yes. The subscription agent will hold all funds it receives in a segregated bank account until completion of the rights offering. If we will cancel the offering, you will receive a refund of the money you have advanced, without interest. If you own shares in street name, it may take longer for you to receive your subscription payment because the

subscription agent will return payments through the record holder of your shares.

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How do I exercise my subscription rights if I live outside the United States?

The subscription agent will hold subscription rights certificates for stockholders having addresses outside the United States. To exercise subscription rights, foreign stockholders must notify the subscription agent and timely follow other procedures described in the section entitled *The Rights Offering Foreign Stockholders* .

What fees or charges apply if I purchase shares of our common stock?

We are not charging any fee or sales commission to issue subscription rights to you or to issue shares to you if you exercise your subscription rights. If you exercise your subscription rights through the record holder of your shares, you are responsible for paying any fees your record holder may charge you.

What are the U.S. federal income tax consequences of exercising subscription rights?

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Rights Offering to shareholders will depend on whether the Rights Offering is part of a disproportionate distribution. We intend to take the reporting position that the Subscription Rights issued to common shareholders pursuant to the Rights Offering (a) are not part of a disproportionate distribution and (b) will not be a taxable distribution with respect to your existing securities. The disproportionate distribution rules are complicated, however, and their application is uncertain, and thus our tax counsel is not rendering a definitive opinion regarding the application of such rules. The position we are taking is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or the courts and it is possible that the IRS could successfully challenge our reporting position and assert that the Rights Offering is a taxable distribution. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the rights offering in light of your particular circumstances. For a more detailed discussion, see *Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences* on page 111.

To whom should I send my forms and payment?

If your shares are held in the name of a broker, dealer or other nominee, then you should send your subscription documents, rights certificate, notices of guaranteed delivery and subscription payment to that record holder. If you are the record holder, then you should send your subscription documents, rights certificate, notices of guaranteed delivery and subscription payment by hand delivery, first class mail or courier service to:

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC

Operations Center

Attn: Reorganization Department

6201 15th Avenue

Brooklyn, New York 11219

You are solely responsible for completing delivery to the subscription agent of your subscription documents, rights certificate and payment. We urge you to allow sufficient time for delivery of your subscription materials to the subscription agent.

Whom should I contact if I have other questions?

If you have any questions about the rights offering, including questions about subscription procedures and requests for additional copies of this prospectus or other documents, please contact the information agent, D. F. King, at (212) 269-5550 (bankers and brokers) or (877) 732-3612 (all others) or email at DCTH@dfking.com.

Who is the dealer-manager for this offering and placement agent for any unsubscribed shares?

RHK Capital will act as the dealer-manager for the rights offering. RHK Capital is not underwriting any of the subscription rights being sold in this offering and does not make any recommendation with respect to such

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rights (including with respect to the exercise of such subscription rights). As contemplated by the dealer-manager agreement, RHK Capital will not solicit any holders of the securities (including the rights) or engage in the offer and sale of such securities in any jurisdiction in which such securities are not qualified or registered for sale in accordance with, or exempt from, the state securities or blue sky laws or Canadian provincial securities laws of such jurisdiction unless and until (i) we have advised RHK Capital that such securities have been qualified or registered in accordance with, or are exempt from application of, the state securities or blue sky laws or the Canadian provincial securities laws of such jurisdiction, as applicable, and (ii) RHK Capital possesses all required licenses and registrations to solicit or offer such securities in that jurisdiction.

If the rights offering is not fully subscribed following expiration of the rights offering, RHK Capital has additionally agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to place any unsubscribed shares at the subscription price for an additional period of up to 45 days. The number of shares that may be sold by us during this period will depend upon the number of shares that are subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by our stockholders. See Plan of Distribution on page 118 for a discussion of the fees and expenses to be paid to RHK Capital in connection with this rights offering.

Table of Contents**Summary of Historical Financial Data**

You should read the summary of historical financial data set forth below in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 and in this prospectus. We derived the following summary historical financial statement of operations data and other data for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017 and the summary historical balance sheet data as of March 31, 2018 from our audited financial statements. We derived the following summary historical financial statement of operations data and other data for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 from our unaudited quarterly financial statements.

	Quarter ended March 31 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017 2016	
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Product revenue	\$ 702	\$ 2,715	\$ 1,992
Cost of goods sold	(147)	(701)	(550)
Gross profit	555	2,014	1,442
Operating Expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	2,366	9,684	9,434
Research and development	5,692	10,495	8,448
Total operating expenses	8,058	20,179	17,882
Operating loss	(7,503)	(18,165)	(16,440)
Change in fair value of warrant liability, net	14,697	15,103	12,780
Gain on warrant extinguishment		9,613	
Loss on debt settlements and extinguishments		(29,924)	
Interest expense	(2)	(21,703)	(14,328)
Other income (expense)	(5)	(41)	17
Net income (loss)	\$ 7,187	\$ (45,117)	\$ (17,971)
Common share data:			
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share*	\$ 10.91	\$ 3,250	\$ 1,853,500
Weighted average number of basic and diluted common shares outstanding*	658,893	14,039	10

* Reflects a one-for-five hundred (1:500) reverse stock split effected May 2, 2018, a one-for-three hundred fifty (1:350) reverse stock split effected on November 6, 2017, and a one-for-sixteen (1:16) reverse stock split effected on July 21, 2016.

	As of March 31, 2018
BALANCE SHEET DATA:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,029
Total assets	6,418
Total current liabilities	12,275
Accumulated deficit	(317,645)
Stockholders' equity	(6,202)

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This offering and an investment in our securities involve a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the financial and other information contained in this prospectus, before you decide to purchase our securities. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. In that event, the trading price of our common stock and the market value of the securities offered hereby could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Financial Condition

An investment in our securities involve a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the financial and other information contained in this annual report, before you decide to purchase our securities. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. In that event, the trading price of our common stock and the market value of the securities offered hereby could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Drug development is an inherently uncertain process with a high risk of failure at every stage of development. Delcath received a complete response letter from the FDA regarding our Melphalan/HDS Kit system, declining to approve our existing New Drug Application, or NDA, in its current form.

Preclinical testing and clinical trials are long, expensive and highly uncertain processes and failure can unexpectedly occur at any stage of clinical development. Drug development is very risky, and it takes several years to complete clinical trials. The start or end of a clinical trial is often delayed or halted due to changing regulatory requirements, manufacturing challenges, required clinical trial administrative actions, slower than anticipated patient enrollment, changing standards of care, availability or prevalence of use of a comparator treatment or required prior therapy, clinical outcomes including insufficient efficacy, safety concerns, or our own financial constraints.

In response to our New Drug Application (NDA), which the Company submitted to FDA in August 2012 seeking approval for use of our Melphalan/HDS Kit for the treatment of patients with ocular melanoma of the liver, in September 2013, the FDA denied approval of the NDA in its current form and issued a complete response letter (CRL). A CRL is issued by the FDA when the review of a file is completed, and questions remain that preclude approval of the NDA in its current form. The FDA comments in the CRL included, but were not limited to, a statement that Delcath must perform additional well-controlled randomized trial(s) to establish the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS Kit using overall survival as the primary efficacy outcome measure and which demonstrates that the clinical benefits of Melphalan/HDS Kit outweigh its risks. The FDA also required that the additional clinical trial(s) be conducted using the product the company intends to market. Prior to conducting additional clinical trials, Delcath must satisfy certain other requirements of the CRL, including, but not limited to, product quality testing and human factors. Further, in January 2016 Delcath received agreement on a Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) from the FDA and has initiated a pivotal Phase 3 overall survival clinical trial in ocular melanoma liver metastases.

A SPA is a process whereby a sponsor and FDA reach agreement on clinical trials and protocol elements, as well as planned analyses. While a SPA agreement is not a guarantee that FDA will accept a NDA for filing or that the clinical trial design and results will be adequate to support approval it is hoped that clinical trial quality will be improved.

In addition, Delcath conducts and participates in numerous clinical trials with a variety of study designs, patient populations and trial endpoints to support additional indications for Melphalan/HDS Kit and HDS with other

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drug therapies. In 2014, Delcath initiated a Phase 2 clinical trial with Melphalan/HDS Kit for HCC in both the United States and Europe. In 2015, the Phase 2 clinical trial for HCC was expanded to include a cohort of patients with ICC. The trial for this cohort will be conducted at the same centers participating in the Phase 2 HCC trial. Unfavorable or inconsistent clinical data from clinical trials, including the Phase 2 clinical trial for HCC, the market's perception of this clinical data or FDA's perception of this clinical data, may adversely impact our ability to obtain approval, and the financial condition. Additionally, even if the results of our Phase 2 clinical trial for HCC and ICC are positive, there is a substantial risk that it will fail to have positive results in Phase 3 clinical trials with regard to efficacy, safety or other clinical outcomes and may never obtain regulatory approval.

Our former independent registered public accounting firm has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our former independent registered public accounting firm issued a report dated March 16, 2018 in connection with the audit of our financial statements as of December 31, 2017, which included an explanatory paragraph describing the existence of conditions that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, our notes to our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 included a disclosure describing the existence of conditions that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to obtain substantial additional funding in connection with our continuing operations. Adequate additional financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital and/or enter into strategic alliances when needed or on attractive terms, Delcath would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate its research and development programs or any commercialization efforts. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. If the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it is likely that holders of its common stock will lose all of their investment.

The Company does not expect to generate significant revenue for the foreseeable future.

Delcath's entire focus has been on developing, commercializing, and obtaining regulatory authorizations and approvals of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS and currently has only developed this system for the treatment of cancers in the liver. If CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS for the treatment of cancers in the liver fails as a commercial product, the Company has no other products to sell. In addition, since CHEMOSAT is currently only authorized for marketing in the EEA and limited other jurisdictions, if Delcath is unsuccessful in commercializing the product in the EEA and if Melphalan/HDS is not approved in the United States and elsewhere, there will be no means of generating revenue. In September 2013, the FDA issued a CRL with respect to the Company's NDA for Melphalan/HDS. A CRL is issued by the FDA when the review of a file is completed and questions remain that preclude approval of the NDA in its then current form. Accordingly, Delcath does not expect to realize any revenues from product sales in the United States in the next several years, if at all. As a result, our revenue sources are, and will remain, extremely limited until the Company's product candidates are approved by the FDA or other additional foreign regulatory agencies and successfully marketed. CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS may not be successful in clinical trials, approved by the FDA or other additional foreign regulatory agency or marketed at any time in the foreseeable future or at all.

We have had a legal proceeding filed against us, and it is premature to assess what the potential outcome of the proceeding will be, and what impact, if any, the outcome could have on our business.

On July 27, 2018, Hudson Bay Master Fund Ltd. filed a summons and complaint against the Company in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County (the Suit). The Suit alleges breaches by the Company of Hudson Bay's rights of participation in future Company offerings granted in the September 2017 Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Hudson Bay and in the February 2018 Securities Purchase Agreement among, inter alia,

the Company and Hudson Bay. In terms of relief sought, Hudson Bay claims both monetary damages (which it claims to be in excess of \$1 million) and specific performance. While the Company denies any liability with respect to the claims set forth in the Suit, it is premature to assess the outcome of this proceeding, and what, if any, impact any potential outcome could have on our business operations or financial condition.

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Continuing losses may exhaust our capital resources.

As of March 31, 2018, the Company had \$2.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. Delcath has had minimal revenue to date, and has a substantial accumulated deficit, recurring operating losses and negative cash flow. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred net losses of approximately \$45.1 million, \$18.0 million and \$14.7 million, respectively and expects to continue to incur losses in 2018. Management believes its capital resources are adequate to fund operations through July 2018, without giving effect to the offering contemplated hereby. To date, the Company has funded operations through a combination of private placements and public offerings of its securities, including convertible notes. If Delcath continues to incur losses, the Company may exhaust its capital resources, and as a result may be unable to complete its clinical trials, product development, regulatory approval process and commercialization of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS or any other versions of the system. If Delcath is unable to raise capital or generate sufficient revenue, it may not be able to pay its debts when they become due and may have to seek protection from the bankruptcy courts or enter into a receivership.

If the Company cannot raise additional capital, its potential to generate future revenues will be significantly limited since it may not be able to further commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, complete its clinical trials or conduct future development and clinical trials.

The Company will require additional financing to complete its clinical trial program or seek other approvals, to conduct future development and clinical trials and to further commercialize its product in the EEA and any other markets where the Company may receive approval for its system. In addition, Delcath is obligated to make payments under long-term research and development obligations and lease agreements. If financing is unavailable to make the required payments under these agreements, the Company could be subject to legal liability and its ability to complete development projects or clinical trials could be impaired. The Company does not know if additional financing will be available when needed at all or on acceptable terms. If unable to obtain additional financing as needed, the Company may not be able to commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, obtain regulatory approvals or complete its development projects or clinical trials, which would result in a complete loss of your investment.

Our liquidity and capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including:

clinical studies, including a Phase 3 clinical trial to investigate overall survival in ocular melanoma liver metastases and a registration trial in ICC;

the timing and costs of our various United States and foreign regulatory filings, obtaining approvals and complying with regulations;

the timing and costs associated with developing our manufacturing operations;

the timing of product commercialization activities, including marketing and distribution arrangements overseas;

the timing and costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing intellectual property rights; and

the impact of competing technological and market developments.

Insufficient funds may require us to curtail or stop our commercialization activities, regulatory submissions or ongoing activities for regulatory approval, research and development and clinical trials, which will significantly limit our potential to generate future revenues.

Risks Related to FDA and Foreign Regulatory Approval

Our failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, regulatory approvals may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is subject to extensive and rigorous government regulation by the FDA and other foreign regulatory agencies. The FDA regulates the research, development, pre-clinical and clinical testing,

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manufacture, safety, effectiveness, record keeping, reporting, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale, distribution, import and export of pharmaceutical and medical device products. Failure to comply with FDA and other applicable regulatory requirements may, either before or after product approval, subject us to either civil or criminal administrative or judicially-imposed sanctions and/or other penalties.

In the United States, the FDA regulates drug and device products under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and its implementing regulations. Melphalan/HDS is subject to regulation by the FDA as a combination product, which means it is composed of both a drug product and device product. If marketed individually, each component would therefore be subject to different regulatory pathways and reviewed by different centers within the FDA. A combination product, however, is assigned to a center that will have primary jurisdiction over its pre-market review and regulation based on a determination of the product's primary mode of action, which is the single mode of action that provides the most important therapeutic action. In the case of Melphalan/HDS, the primary mode of action is attributable to the drug component of the product, which means that the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research has primary jurisdiction over its pre-market development and review.

The Company is not permitted to market Melphalan/HDS in the United States unless and until it obtains regulatory approval from the FDA. To market the product in the United States, Delcath must submit to the FDA and obtain FDA approval of an NDA. An NDA must be supported by extensive clinical and preclinical data, as well as extensive information regarding chemistry, manufacturing and controls, or CMC, to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the applicable product candidate. The number and types of preclinical studies and clinical trials that will be required varies depending on the product candidate, the disease or condition that the product candidate is designed to target and the regulations applicable to any particular product candidate. Despite the time and expense associated with preclinical and clinical studies, failure can occur at any stage, and the Company could encounter problems that cause it to repeat or perform additional preclinical studies, CMC studies or clinical trials. The FDA and similar foreign authorities could delay, limit or deny approval of a product candidate for many reasons, including because they:

may not deem a product candidate to be adequately safe and effective;

may not find the data from preclinical studies, CMC studies and clinical trials to be sufficient to support a claim of safety and efficacy;

may interpret data from preclinical studies, CMC studies and clinical trials significantly differently than the Company;

may not approve the manufacturing processes or facilities associated with our product candidates;

may change approval policies (including with respect to our product candidates' class of drugs) or adopt new regulations; or

may not accept a submission due to, among other reasons, the content or formatting of the submission.

Undesirable side effects caused by any product candidate that Delcath develops could result in the denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities for any or all targeted indications or cause us to evaluate the future of our development programs. The regulatory review and approval process is lengthy, expensive and inherently uncertain. As part of the U.S. Prescription Drug User Fee Act, the FDA has a goal to review and act on a percentage of all submissions in a given time frame. In August 2012, the Company submitted the Melphalan/HDS NDA seeking an indication for ocular melanoma liver metastases. In September 2013, the FDA declined to approve the NDA and issued a CRL. The FDA comments in the CRL included, but were not limited to, a statement that the Company must perform additional well-controlled randomized trial(s) to establish the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS using overall survival as the primary efficacy outcome measure and which demonstrates that the clinical benefits of Melphalan/HDS outweigh its risks. The FDA also requires that the additional clinical trial(s) be conducted using the product the Company intends to market. Prior to conducting additional clinical trials, Delcath must satisfy certain other requirements of the CRL, including, but not limited to, product quality testing and human factors. However, even if the Company

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completes its clinical trials and satisfies all the requirements of the CRL, it may not obtain regulatory approval from the FDA. Continued failure to obtain, or additional delays in obtaining, regulatory approvals may:

adversely affect the commercialization of the current version of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS or any products that the Company develops in the future;

impose additional costs on Delcath;

diminish any competitive advantages that may be attained; and

adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenues.

Delcath has obtained the right to affix the CE Mark for the Delcath Hepatic CHEMOSAT Delivery System as a medical device for the delivery of melphalan. Since the Company may only promote the device within this specific indication, if physicians are unwilling to obtain melphalan separately for use with CHEMOSAT, Delcath's ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA will be significantly limited.

In the EEA, CHEMOSAT is regulated as a Class IIb medical device indicated for the intra-arterial administration of a chemotherapeutic agent, melphalan hydrochloride, to the liver with additional extracorporeal filtration of the venous blood return. Delcath's ability to market and promote CHEMOSAT is limited to this approved indication. To the extent that the Company's promotion of CHEMOSAT is found to be outside the scope of its approved indication, Delcath may be subject to fines or other regulatory action, limiting its ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA.

The Company is limited to marketing CHEMOSAT in the EEA as a medical device for the delivery of melphalan. If physicians are unwilling to obtain melphalan separately for use with CHEMOSAT, Delcath's ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA will be significantly limited. Delcath's product instructions and indication reference the chemotherapeutic agent melphalan. However, no melphalan labels in the EEA reference Delcath's product, and the labels vary from country to country with respect to the approved indication of the drug and its mode of administration. As a result, the delivery of melphalan with Delcath's device may not be within the applicable label with respect to some indications in some Member States of the EEA where the drugs are authorized for marketing. Physicians intending to use CHEMOSAT must obtain melphalan separately for use with CHEMOSAT and must use melphalan independently at their discretion. If physicians are unwilling to obtain melphalan separately from CHEMOSAT and/or to prescribe the use of melphalan independently, the Company's sales opportunities in the EEA will be significantly impaired.

While the Company has obtained the right to affix the CE Mark, it will be subject to significant ongoing regulatory obligations and oversight in the EEA and in any other country where it receives marketing authorization or approval.

In April 2012, the Company obtained the required certification from its European Notified Body, enabling Delcath to complete an EC Declaration of Conformity with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive and affix the CE Mark to the Generation Two CHEMOSAT system. In order to maintain the right to affix the CE Mark in the EEA, the Company is subject to compliance obligations, and any material changes to the approved product, such as manufacturing changes, product improvements or revised labeling, may require further regulatory review.

Additionally, the Company is subject to ongoing audits by its European Notified Body, and the right to affix the CE Mark to the Generation Two CHEMOSAT system may be withdrawn for a number of reasons, including the later discovery of previously unknown problems with the product.

To the extent that CHEMOSAT or Melphalan/HDS is approved by the FDA or any other regulatory agency, Delcath will be subject to similar ongoing regulatory obligations and oversight in those countries where approval is obtained. For example, the Company may be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including Phase IV clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product candidate. In addition, if the FDA approves a product candidate, the manufacturing processes, labeling,

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packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with cGMPs, good clinical practices (GCPs), and good laboratory practices, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA for all products in clinical development, for any clinical trials that the Company conducts post-approval. In addition, post-marketing requirements for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may include implementation of a risk evaluation and mitigation strategies (REMS) program to ensure that the benefits of the product outweigh its risks. A REMS may include a Medication Guide, a patient package insert, a communication plan to healthcare professionals and/or other elements to assure safe use of the product.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

refusals or delays in the approval of applications or supplements to approved applications;

refusal of a regulatory authority to review pending market approval applications or supplements to approved applications;

restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market or voluntary or mandatory product recalls or seizures;

fines, Warning Letters or holds on clinical trials;

import or export restrictions;

injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties;

restrictions on product administration, requirements for additional clinical trials or changes to product labeling or REMS programs; or

recommendations by regulatory authorities against entering into governmental contracts with us.

If the Company is not able to maintain regulatory compliance, it may lose any marketing approval that it may have obtained and may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The development and approval process in the United States will take many years, require substantial resources and may never lead to the approval of Melphalan/HDS by the FDA for use in the United States.

The Company cannot sell or market Melphalan/HDS with melphalan or other chemotherapeutic agents in the United States without prior FDA approval of an NDA for Melphalan/HDS. Although melphalan and other drugs have been approved by the FDA for use as chemotherapeutic agents, regulatory approval is required in the United States for the combined medical device component and drug component and the specific indication, dose and route of administration of melphalan or other chemotherapeutic agent used in our system. The Company is seeking approval of Melphalan/HDS for a substantially higher dose of melphalan than prior approved doses of melphalan and such other drugs. Delcath must obtain separate regulatory approvals for Melphalan/HDS with melphalan and every other chemotherapeutic agent or other compound used with the system that Delcath intends to market, and all the manufacturing facilities used to manufacture components or assemble our system must be inspected and meet legal requirements. Securing regulatory approval requires the submission of extensive pre-clinical and clinical data and other supporting information for each proposed therapeutic indication in order to establish to the FDA's satisfaction the product's safety, efficacy, potency and purity for each intended use. The pre-clinical testing and clinical trials of Melphalan/HDS with melphalan or any other chemotherapeutic agent or compound the Company uses in its system must comply with the regulations of the FDA and other federal, state and local government authorities in the United States. Clinical development is a long, expensive and uncertain process and is subject to delays. Delcath may encounter delays or rejections for various reasons, including its

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inability to enroll enough patients to complete the clinical trials. Moreover, approval policies or regulations may change. If the Company does not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for its system and the use of melphalan or other chemotherapeutic agents, the value of the Company, results of operations and its ability to raise additional capital will be harmed. In August 2012, Delcath submitted an NDA seeking an indication for ocular melanoma liver metastases for our Melphalan/HDS. In September 2013, the FDA issued a CRL. The FDA comments in the CRL included a statement that the Company must perform additional well-controlled randomized trial(s) to establish the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS using overall survival as the primary efficacy outcome measure and which demonstrates that the clinical benefits of Melphalan/HDS outweigh its risks. Failure to obtain FDA approval will have a material adverse effect on Delcath's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even if the Company obtains regulatory approval for the Melphalan/HDS system in the United States, its ability to market the Melphalan/HDS system would be limited to those uses that are approved.

The FDA closely regulates the post-approval marketing and promotion of drugs, including standards and regulations for direct-to-consumer advertising, dissemination of off-label information, industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities and promotional activities involving the Internet. Drugs may be marketed only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. If the FDA approves an application for the Melphalan/HDS, our ability to market and promote the Melphalan/HDS would be limited to the approved indication, so even with FDA approval, the Melphalan/HDS system may only be promoted in this limited market. Physicians may prescribe legally available drugs for uses that are not described in the product's labeling and that differ from those tested by us and approved by the FDA. The FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. The FDA does, however, impose stringent restrictions on manufacturers' communications regarding off-label use, and FDA approval may otherwise limit our sales practices and our ability to promote, sell and distribute the product. Thus, the Company may only market the Melphalan/HDS, if approved by the FDA, for its approved indication and could be subject to enforcement action for off-label marketing. Further, if there are any modifications to the product, including changes in indications, labeling or manufacturing processes or facilities, Delcath may be required to submit and obtain FDA approval of a new or supplemental NDA, which may require the development of additional data or conduct additional preclinical studies and clinical trials. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in adverse publicity, Warning Letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties.

If future clinical trials are unsuccessful, significantly delayed or not completed, the Company may not be able to market Melphalan/HDS for other indications.

The clinical trial data on our product is limited to specific types of liver cancer. In 2010, the Company concluded a Phase 3 clinical trial of Melphalan/HDS in patients with metastatic ocular and cutaneous melanoma to the liver and also completed a multi-arm Phase 2 clinical trial of Melphalan/HDS in patients with primary and metastatic melanoma stratified into four arms.

In January 2016 the Company received agreement on a SPA from the FDA and has initiated a pivotal Phase 3 overall survival clinical trial in ocular melanoma liver metastases. In March 2017, Delcath received agreement on a SPA from the FDA for a registration trial to treat patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), a trial the Company expects to initiate when financial resources permit.

It may take several years to complete the testing of Melphalan/HDS for use in the treatment of these indications, and failure can occur at any stage of development, for many reasons, including:

any pre-clinical or clinical test may fail to produce results satisfactory to the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities;

pre-clinical or clinical data can be interpreted in different ways, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval;

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negative or inconclusive results from a pre-clinical study or clinical trial or adverse medical events during a clinical trial could cause pre-clinical study or clinical trial to be repeated or a program to be terminated, even if other studies or trials relating to the program are successful;

the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities can place a clinical hold on a trial if, among other reasons, it finds that patients enrolled in the trial are or would be exposed to an unreasonable and significant risk of illness or injury;

Delcath may encounter delays or rejections based on changes in regulatory agency policies during the period in which it is developing a system or the period required for review of any application for regulatory agency approval;

the Company's clinical trials may not demonstrate the safety and efficacy of any system or result in marketable products;

the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities may request additional clinical trials, including an additional Phase 3 trial, relating to the Company's NDA submissions;

the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities may change its approval policies or adopt new regulations that may negatively affect or delay Delcath's ability to bring a system to market or require additional clinical trials; and

a system may not be approved for all the requested indications.

The failure or delay of clinical trials could cause an increase in the cost of product development, delay filing of an application for marketing approval or cause the Company to cease the development of Melphalan/HDS for other indications. If Delcath is unable to develop Melphalan/HDS for other indications the future growth of our business could be negatively impacted. In addition, Delcath has limited clinical data relating to the effectiveness of Melphalan/HDS in certain types of cancer. Such limited data could slow the adoption of CHEMOSAT/ Melphalan/HDS and significantly reduce Delcath's ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT/ Melphalan/HDS.

The Company relies on third parties to conduct certain elements of the clinical trials for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, and if they do not perform their obligations to Delcath, the Company may not be able to obtain regulatory approvals for its system.

The Company designs the clinical trials for Melphalan/HDS, but relies on academic institutions, corporate partners, contract research organizations and other third parties to assist in managing, monitoring and otherwise carrying out these trials. Delcath relies heavily on these parties for the execution of its clinical studies and control only certain aspects of their activities. Accordingly, the Company may have less control over the timing and other aspects of these clinical trials than if Delcath conducted them entirely on their own. The Company relies upon third parties to conduct monitoring and data collection of its ongoing and future clinical trials, including its Phase 3 ocular melanoma trial and pivotal ICC trial. Although Delcath relies on these third parties to manage the data from these clinical trials and are responsible for confirming that each of its clinical trials is conducted in accordance with its general investigational

plan and protocol. Moreover, the FDA and foreign regulatory agencies require Delcath to comply with GCPs for conducting, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that the data and results are credible and accurate and that the trial participants are adequately protected. The FDA enforces these GCP regulations through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, principal investigators and trial sites. The Company's reliance on third parties does not relieve it of these responsibilities and requirements, and if Delcath or the third parties upon whom the Company relies for its clinical trials fail to comply with the applicable GCPs, the data generated in its clinical trials may be deemed unreliable and the FDA or other foreign regulatory agencies may require Delcath to perform additional trials before approving our marketing application. The Company cannot assure you that, upon inspection, the FDA will determine that any of its clinical trials comply or complied with GCPs. In addition, Delcath's clinical trials must be conducted with product that complies with the FDA's cGMP requirements. The Company's failure to comply with these regulations may require it to repeat clinical trials, which would delay the regulatory approval process, and may result in a failure to obtain regulatory approval for Melphalan/HDS if these requirements are not met.

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Purchasers of CHEMOSAT in the EEA may not receive third-party reimbursement or such reimbursement may be inadequate. Without adequate reimbursement, Delcath may not be able to successfully commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA.

The Company has obtained the right to affix the CE Mark for CHEMOSAT, and Delcath intends to seek third-party or government reimbursement within those countries in the EEA where it expects to market and sell CHEMOSAT. In Germany, the Company has received a ZE diagnostic-related group code, which permits hospitals in Germany to obtain reimbursement for CHEMOSAT procedures beginning in 2016. Negotiations on the amount of reimbursement to be received under the code were concluded in 2016 and the procedure is reimbursed under this system in 2017. The ZE system is an annual process and negotiations are underway to set reimbursement levels for 2018. Consequently, reimbursement obtained may not be for the full amount sought. In countries where Delcath is able to obtain reimbursement, local policy could limit the Company's ability to obtain adequate and consistent reimbursement and limit other sales opportunities in those countries.

In other countries, until Delcath obtains government reimbursement, it will rely on private payors or local pre-approved funds where available. New technology payment programs may provide interim funding, but there are no assurances that Delcath will qualify for such funding. Even if the Company does qualify, the amount and the duration of this funding may be limited. There are also no assurances that third-party payors or government health agencies of Member States of the EEA will reimburse the product's use in the long term or at all. Further, each country has its own protocols regarding reimbursement, so successfully obtaining third party or government health agency reimbursement in one country does not necessarily translate to similar reimbursement in other EEA countries. Physicians, hospitals and other health care providers may be reluctant to purchase CHEMOSAT if they do not receive substantial reimbursement for the cost of using the product from third-party payors or government entities. The lack of adequate reimbursement may significantly limit sales opportunities in the EEA.

The success of our products may be harmed if the government, private health insurers and other third-party payers do not provide sufficient coverage or reimbursement.

The Company's ability to commercialize its system successfully will depend in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the costs of such products and related treatments will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other third-party payors. Melphalan/HDS is currently not approved by the FDA. Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and their foreign equivalents will not reimburse the use of Melphalan/HDS since the product is currently not approved outside the EEA. Delcath will seek reimbursement by third-party payors of the cost of Melphalan/HDS after its use is approved, but there are no assurances that adequate third-party coverage will be available for Delcath to establish and maintain price levels sufficient for the Company to realize an appropriate return on its investment in developing new therapies. Government, private health insurers and other third-party payors are increasingly attempting to contain healthcare costs by limiting both coverage and the level of reimbursement for new therapeutic products approved for marketing. Accordingly, even if coverage and reimbursement are provided by government, private health insurers and third-party payors for uses of our products, market acceptance of these products would be adversely affected if the reimbursement available proves to be unprofitable for healthcare providers.

Implementation of healthcare reforms in the United States and in significant overseas markets may limit the ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT/ Melphalan/HDS and the demand for CHEMOSAT/ Melphalan/HDS. Healthcare providers may respond to such cost-containment pressures by choosing lower cost products or other therapies. In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (ACA) were enacted into law in the United States, which included a number of provisions aimed at improving quality and decreasing costs. The President and members of Congress have recently introduced legislative proposals

to significantly alter the ACA. It is uncertain if such proposals will be enacted or what consequences these proposals or the implementation of existing provisions will have on our efforts to commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS.

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CHEMOSAT/ Melphalan/HDS may not achieve sufficient acceptance by the medical community to sustain our business.

The commercial success of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS will depend upon its acceptance by the medical community and third-party payers as clinically useful, cost effective and safe. Acceptance by the medical community may depend on the extent to which leaders in the scientific and medical communities publish scientific papers in reputable academic journals. If testing and clinical practice do not confirm the safety and efficacy of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS or even if further testing and clinical practice produce positive results but the medical community does not view these favorably, and CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS as effective and desirable, our efforts to market CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may fail, which would cause us to cease operation.

Consolidation in the healthcare industry could lead to demands for price concessions.

The cost of healthcare has risen significantly over the past decade and numerous initiatives and reforms initiated by legislators, regulators and third-party payors to curb these costs have resulted in a consolidation trend in the medical device industry. Group purchasing organizations, independent delivery networks and large single accounts in the United States and foreign markets may result in a consolidation of purchasing decisions for potential healthcare provider customers. The Company expects that market demand, government regulation, third-party reimbursement policies and societal pressures will continue to change the worldwide healthcare industry, resulting in further business consolidations and alliances which may exert further downward pressure on the price of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, third-party payors may deny reimbursement if they determine that CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is not used in accordance with established payor protocols regarding cost effective treatment methods or is used outside its approved indication or for forms of cancer or with drugs not specifically approved by the FDA or other foreign regulatory bodies in the future. Without reimbursement, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers will be less likely to purchase CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, thereby harming our results of operations.

Risks Related to Manufacturing, Commercialization and Market Acceptance of the CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS

There are three third-party manufacturers of melphalan in certain countries of the EEA of which the Company is aware. If any of these manufacturers fails to provide end-users with adequate supplies of melphalan or fails to comply with the requirements of regulatory authorities, Delcath may be unable to successfully commercialize our product in the EEA.

Under the current regulatory scheme in the EEA, CHEMOSAT is approved for marketing as a device only, and doctors will separately obtain melphalan for use with CHEMOSAT. Although melphalan has been approved in the EEA for over a decade, the Company is aware that there are currently three approved manufacturers of melphalan in certain countries of the EEA. As a result, there may not be sufficient supply of melphalan for use with its system, and any adverse change in the sole manufacturer's commercial operations or regulatory approval status may seriously impair Delcath's sales opportunities in the EEA. Additionally, melphalan is not available in certain foreign countries outside the EEA where Delcath may seek to market CHEMOSAT. If supply of melphalan remains limited or unavailable, the Company will be unable to commercialize our product in these markets, thereby limiting future sales opportunities.

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If the Company cannot maintain or enter into acceptable arrangements for the production of melphalan and other chemotherapeutic agents it will be unable to successfully commercialize the Delcath system in the United States or complete its global Phase 3 in ocular melanoma liver metastases, registration trial in ICC, or any future clinical trials.

The Company has entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement with Synerx Pharma, LLC (Synerx) and Bioniche Teoranta (Bioniche) an affiliate of Mylan, Inc., for the supply of its branded melphalan for injection. The agreement with Synerx and Bioniche currently represents Delcath's sole source of branded melphalan in the United States. The Company intends to use the melphalan supplied by Synerx and Bioniche to conduct its global Phase 3 trials for ocular melanoma liver metastases and ICC. Delcath may pursue agreements with additional contract manufacturers to produce melphalan and other chemotherapeutic agents that it will use in the future for its clinical trial program and the commercialization of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, as well as for labeling and finishing services. The Company may not be able to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. To manufacture melphalan or other chemotherapeutic agents on its own, Delcath would first have to develop a manufacturing facility that complies with FDA requirements and regulations for the production of melphalan and each other chemotherapeutic agent the Company chooses to manufacture for its system. Developing these resources would be an expensive and lengthy process and would have a material adverse effect on its revenues and profitability. If Delcath is unable to obtain sufficient melphalan and labeling services on acceptable terms, if it should encounter delays or difficulties in its relationships with current and future suppliers or if current and future suppliers of melphalan do not comply with applicable regulations for the manufacturing and production of melphalan, Delcath's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially harmed.

If we cannot successfully manufacture CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, our ability to develop and commercialize the system would be impaired.

We manufacture CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS for distribution worldwide in our Queensbury, NY facility. We have a limited manufacturing history and we may not be able to manufacture the system in sufficient commercial quantities, in a cost-effective manner or in compliance with the regulatory requirements applicable to such manufacturing. Additionally, we may have difficulty obtaining components for the system from our third-party suppliers in a timely manner or at all which may adversely affect our ability to deliver CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS to purchasers.

In addition to limiting sales opportunities, delays in manufacturing CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may adversely affect our ability to obtain regulatory approval in other jurisdictions. Our ability to conduct timely clinical trials in the United States and abroad depends on our ability to manufacture the system, including sourcing the chemotherapeutic agents or other compounds through third parties in accordance with FDA and other regulatory requirements. If we are unable to manufacture CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in a timely manner, we may not be able to conduct the clinical trials required to obtain regulatory approval and commercialize our product.

If our Queensbury, NY facility fails to maintain compliance with ISO 13485, a comprehensive management system for the design and manufacture of medical devices, and FDA cGMP or fails to pass facility inspection or audits, our ability to manufacture at the facility could be limited or terminated. In the future, we may manufacture and assemble CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in the EEA, and any facilities in the EEA would have to obtain and maintain similar approvals or certifications of compliance.

The Company does not have written contracts with all of its suppliers for the manufacture of components for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS.

The Company does not have written contracts with all suppliers for the manufacture of components for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS. If Delcath is unable to obtain an adequate supply of the necessary components or negotiate acceptable terms, it may not be able to manufacture the system in commercial quantities or in a cost-effective manner, and commercialization of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in the EEA may be delayed. In addition, certain components are available from only a limited number of sources.

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Components of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS are currently manufactured for Delcath in small quantities and may require significantly greater quantities to further commercialize the product. The Company may not be able to find alternate sources of comparable components. If Delcath is unable to obtain adequate supplies of components from existing suppliers or needs to switch to an alternate supplier and obtain FDA or other regulatory agency approval of that supplier, commercialization of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may be delayed.

The Company has limited experience in marketing and commercializing its products, and as a result, may not be successful in commercializing CHEMOSAT in the EEA.

The Company has not previously sold, marketed or distributed any products and have limited experience in building a sales and marketing organization and in entering into and managing relationships with third-party distributors. Even though Delcath has obtained the right to affix the CE Mark, it currently has limited sales, marketing, commercial or distribution capabilities in any countries in the EEA. In order to pursue the Company's strategy to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA, Delcath must acquire or internally develop a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure and/or enter into strategic alliances to perform these services. The development of sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure is difficult, time consuming and requires substantial financial and other resources. If Delcath cannot successfully develop the infrastructure to market and commercialize CHEMOSAT, its ability to generate revenues in the EEA may be harmed, and Delcath may not generate sufficient revenue to sustain its business or may be required to enter into strategic alliances to have such activities carried out on its behalf, which may not be on favorable terms.

Competition for sales and marketing personnel is intense, and Delcath may not be successful in attracting or retaining such personnel. The Company's inability to attract and retain skilled sales and marketing personnel or to reach an agreement with a third party could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, since Delcath's marketing strategy in the EEA includes establishing a network of third-party distributors, the Company must enter into collaborative arrangements with these third-party distributors. The Company may not be able to enter into such arrangements on reasonable terms or at all.

Even if the Company receives FDA or other foreign regulatory approvals, Delcath may be unsuccessful in commercializing CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in markets outside the EEA, because of inadequate infrastructure or an ineffective commercialization strategy.

Outside the EEA, even if the Company obtains regulatory approval from the FDA or other foreign regulatory agencies, its ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may be limited due to Delcath's inexperience in developing a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure. If the Company is unable to develop this infrastructure in the United States or elsewhere or to collaborate with an alliance partner to market its products in the United States or foreign countries, particularly in Asia, Delcath's efforts to commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS or any other product outside of the EEA may be less successful.

Even if the Company is successful in commercializing CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in the EEA, Delcath may not be successful in the United States and other foreign countries. Each country requires a different commercialization strategy, so the Company's EEA strategy may not translate to other markets. Without a successful commercialization strategy tailored for each market, Delcath's efforts to promote and market CHEMOSAT in each of its target markets may fail in any or all of those markets.

The Company's plan to use collaborative arrangements with third parties to help finance and to market and sell CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS may not be successful.

The Company may be unable to enter into collaborative agreements without additional clinical data or unable to continue a collaborative agreement as a result of unsuccessful future clinical trials. Additionally, Delcath may face competition in its search for alliances. As a result, the Company may not be able to enter into any additional

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alliances on acceptable terms, if at all. The Company's collaborative relationships may never result in the successful development or commercialization of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS or any other product. The success of any collaboration will depend upon Delcath's ability to perform its obligations under any agreements as well as factors beyond its control, such as the commitment of its collaborators and the timely performance of their obligations. The terms of any such collaboration may permit Delcath's collaborators to abandon the alliance at any time for any reason or prevent us from terminating arrangements with collaborators who do not perform in accordance with the Company's expectations or its collaborators may breach their agreements with the Company. In addition, any third parties with which the Company collaborates may have significant control over important aspects of the development and commercialization of its products, including research and development, market identification, marketing methods, pricing, composition of sales force and promotional activities. Delcath is not able to control or influence the amount and timing of resources that any collaborator may devote to the Company's research and development programs or the commercialization, marketing or distribution of its products. The Company may not be able to prevent any collaborators from pursuing alternative technologies or products that could result in the development of products that compete with CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS or the withdrawal of their support for its products. The failure of any such collaboration could have a material adverse effect on its business.

If the Company fails to overcome the challenges inherent in international operations, its business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Currently the Company has only received authorization to market CHEMOSAT in the EEA, and intends to seek similar authorization or approvals in other foreign countries. As a result, Delcath expects international sales of its products to account for a significant portion of its revenue, which exposes Delcath to risks inherent in international operations. To accommodate the Company's international sales, Delcath will need to further invest financial and management resources to develop an international infrastructure that will meet the needs of its customers. Accordingly, Delcath will face additional risks resulting from its international operations including:

difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables in a timely manner through the legal systems of many countries outside the United States;

the failure to satisfy foreign regulatory requirements to market its products on a timely basis or at all;

availability of, and changes in, reimbursement within prevailing foreign healthcare payment systems;

difficulties in managing foreign relationships and operations, including any relationships that the Company establishes with foreign sales or marketing employees and agents;

limited protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

the possibility that foreign countries may impose additional withholding taxes or otherwise tax its foreign income, impose tariffs or adopt other restrictions on foreign trade;

the possibility of any material shipping delays;

significant changes in the political, regulatory, safety or economic conditions in a country or region;

protectionist laws and business practices that favor local competitors; and

trade restrictions, including the imposition of, or significant changes to, the level of tariffs, customs duties and export quotas.

If the Company fails to overcome the challenges it encounters in its international operations, Delcath's business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

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CHEMOSAT has been used a limited number of times in a clinical setting in the EEA, so market acceptance of CHEMOSAT will depend on EEA healthcare professionals' efforts to learn about the product.

Since all of the Company's prior clinical studies were conducted in the United States and CHEMOSAT has had limited use in a clinical setting in the EEA, physicians in the EEA have limited clinical experience with the product. As a result, CHEMOSAT may not gain significant market acceptance among physicians, hospitals, patients and healthcare payors in the EEA until healthcare professionals are properly educated about the procedure. Market acceptance of CHEMOSAT in the EEA will depend upon a variety of factors including:

whether future clinical trials demonstrate significantly improved patient outcomes;

the Company's ability to educate and train physicians to perform the procedure and drive acceptance of the use of CHEMOSAT;

Delcath's ability to obtain adequate reimbursement and convince healthcare payors that use of CHEMOSAT results in reduced treatment costs and improved outcomes for patients;

whether CHEMOSAT replaces and/or complements treatment methods in which many hospitals have made a significant investment; and

whether doctors and hospitals are willing to replace their existing technology with a new medical technology until the new technology's value has been demonstrated.

The Company intends to establish clinical training and centers of excellence to educate and train physicians and healthcare payors in the EEA, but the key opinion thought leadership required for initial market acceptance within the healthcare arena may take time to develop. Without effort from healthcare professionals to become educated about Delcath's product, the market may not accept CHEMOSAT and its efforts to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA may be unsuccessful.

Similar considerations apply in any other market where the Company receives approval. Successful commercialization of CHEMOSAT in these markets will depend on market acceptance by healthcare professionals.

Rapid technological developments in treatment methods for liver cancer and competition with other forms of liver cancer treatments could affect the Company's ability to achieve meaningful revenues or profit.

Competition in the cancer treatment industry is intense. CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS competes with all forms of liver cancer treatments that are alternatives to the "gold standard" treatment of surgical resection. Many of the Company's competitors have substantially greater resources and considerable experience in conducting clinical trials and obtaining regulatory approvals. If these competitors develop more effective or more affordable products or treatment methods, or achieve earlier product development, Delcath's revenues or profitability will be substantially reduced.

The Company's ability to develop CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS for other indications could affect its orphan drug exclusivity. Delcath has the following six designations:

two orphan drug designations for the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with cutaneous melanoma as well as patients with ocular melanoma (November 2008)

orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with neuroendocrine tumors (May 2009)

orphan drug designation of the drug doxorubicin for the treatment of patients with primary liver cancer (August 2009)

orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of HCC (October 2013)

orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of ICC (July 2015)

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If CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS are approved for an indication different than the indications for which Delcath has received orphan drug designations, the Company will not obtain orphan drug exclusivity, which could increase its competition. If another company has orphan drug designations for these same indications and receives marketing approval before Delcath does, then the Company will be blocked from marketing approval for seven years from the date of its approval for the same indication of use.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect the Company's business.

The loss of a member of the Company's senior executive staff could harm its business. Competition for experienced personnel is intense. If Delcath cannot retain its current personnel or attract additional experienced personnel, Delcath's ability to compete could be adversely affected.

We rely on the proper function, availability and security of information technology systems to operate our business and a cyber-attack or other breach of these systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on information technology systems to process, transmit, and store electronic information in our day-to-day operations. Similar to other companies, the size and complexity of our information technology systems makes them vulnerable to a cyber-attack, malicious intrusion, breakdown, destruction, loss of data privacy, or other significant disruption. Our information systems require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain, protect, and enhance existing systems and develop new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving systems and regulatory standards. Any failure by us to maintain or protect our information technology systems and data integrity, including from cyber-attacks, intrusions or other breaches, could result in the unauthorized access to personally identifiable information, theft of intellectual property or other misappropriation of assets, or otherwise compromise our confidential or proprietary information and disrupt our operations. Any of these event may cause us to have difficulty preventing, detecting, and controlling fraud, be subject to legal claims and liability, have regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed, have increases in operating expenses, incur expenses or lose revenues as a result of a data privacy breach or theft of intellectual property, or suffer other adverse consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Intellectual property rights may not provide adequate protection, which may permit third parties to compete against us more effectively.

Our success depends significantly on our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary rights in the technologies and inventions used in or embodied by our product. To protect our proprietary technology, we rely on patent protection, as well as a combination of copyright, trade secret and trademark laws, as well as nondisclosure, confidentiality, license and other contractual restrictions in our manufacturing, consulting, employment and other third party agreements. These legal means may afford only limited protection, however, and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep any competitive advantage.

We have not and may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents on our product and technologies in any or all countries throughout the world could be prohibitively expensive. The requirements for patentability may differ in certain countries, particularly developing countries, and the breadth of patent claims allowed can be inconsistent. In addition, the laws of some

foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws in the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from copying our inventions in all countries outside the United States. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection that covers the commercial products to develop their own competing products that are

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the same or substantially the same as our commercial product and, further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but judicial systems do not adequately enforce patents to cause infringing activities to be ceased.

We do not have patent rights in certain foreign countries in which a market exists or may exist in the future. Moreover, in foreign jurisdictions where we do have patent rights, proceedings to enforce such rights could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, and our patent applications at risk of not issuing, and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Thus, we may not be able to stop a competitor from marketing and selling in foreign countries products that are the same as or similar to our product.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Moreover, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. In addition, periodic maintenance fees on issued patents often must be paid to the USPTO and foreign patent agencies over the lifetime of the patent. While an unintentional lapse can in many cases be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules, there are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance events that could result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application include, but are not limited to, failure to respond to official actions within prescribed time limits, non-payment of fees and failure to properly legalize and submit formal documents. If we fail to maintain the patents and patent applications covering our product or procedures, we may not be able to stop a competitor from marketing products that are the same as or similar to our product and technologies.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents, which can be an expensive, time consuming, and uncertain process, and the value of the patents is dependent in part on the breadth of coverage and the relationship between the coverage and the commercial product.

The patent position of medical drug and device companies is generally highly uncertain. The degree of patent protection we require may be unavailable or severely limited in some cases and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us sufficient exclusivity, or to gain or keep our competitive advantage. For example:

we might not have been the first to invent or the first to file patent applications on the inventions covered by each of our pending patent applications and issued patents;

others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;

the patents of others may have an adverse effect on our business;

any patents we obtain or license from others in the future may not encompass commercially viable products, may not provide us with any competitive advantages or may be challenged by third parties;

any patents we obtain or license from others in the future may not be valid or enforceable; and

we may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable

The process of applying for patent protection itself is time consuming and expensive and we cannot assure you that we have prepared or will be able to prepare, file and prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications

at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. It is possible that innovation over the course of development and commercialization may lead to changes in the CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS methods and/or devices that cause

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such methods and/or devices to fall outside the scope of the patent protection we have obtained and the patent protection we have obtained may become less valuable. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of inventions made in the course of development and commercialization activities before it is too late to obtain patent protection on them. In addition, our patents and applications may not be prosecuted and enforced in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business. It is possible that defects of form in the preparation or filing of our patents or patent applications may exist, or may arise in the future, for example, with respect to proper priority claims, inventorship, claim scope or patent term adjustments. Moreover, we cannot assure you that all of our pending patent applications will issue as patents or that, if issued, they will issue in a form that will be advantageous to us.

Our success depends in part on our ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS prior to the expiration of our patent protection.

Due to the uncertainty of the patent prosecution process, there are no guarantees that any of our pending patent applications will result in the issuance of a patent. Even if we are successful in obtaining a patent, patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, the natural expiration of a utility patent typically is generally 20 years after it is filed. Various extensions may be available; however, the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Without patent protection for our CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS methods and devices, we may be open to competition from generic versions of such methods and devices.

We may in the future become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our intellectual property, or to defend our products against assertion of intellectual property by a third party, which could be expensive, time consuming and unsuccessful.

Competitors may infringe our patents or misappropriate or otherwise violate our intellectual property rights. To stop any such infringement or unauthorized use, litigation may be necessary. Our intellectual property has not been tested in litigation. There is no assurance that any of our issued patents will be upheld if later challenged or will provide significant protection or commercial advantage. A court may declare our patents invalid or unenforceable, may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patents do not cover the technology in question, or may interpret the claims of our patents narrowly, thereby substantially narrowing the scope of patent protection they afford. Because of the length of time and expense associated with bringing new medical drugs and devices to the market, the healthcare industry has traditionally placed considerable emphasis on patent and trade secret protection for significant new technologies. Other parties may challenge patents, patent claims or patent applications licensed or issued to us or may design around technologies we have patented, licensed or developed.

In addition, third parties may initiate legal or administrative proceedings against us to challenge the validity or scope of our intellectual property rights, or may allege an ownership right in our patents, as a result of their past employment or consultancy with us. Many of our current and potential competitors have the ability to dedicate substantially greater resources to defend their intellectual property rights than we can. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. Competing products may also be sold in other countries in which our patent coverage might not exist or be as strong. If we lose a foreign patent lawsuit, alleging our infringement of a competitor's patents, we could be prevented from marketing our product in one or more foreign countries.

The medical device industry has been characterized by frequent and extensive intellectual property litigation. Our competitors or other patent holders may assert that our products and the methods employed in our products are covered by their patents. Although we have performed a search for third-party patents and believe we have adequate defenses available if faced with any allegations that we infringe these third-party patents, it is possible that CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS could be found to infringe these patents. It is also possible that our competitors or

potential competitors may have patents, or have applied for, will apply for, or will obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, have made, use, sell, import or export our product. If

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our products or methods are found to infringe, we could be prevented from manufacturing or marketing our product.

Companies in the medical drug/device industry may use intellectual property infringement litigation to gain a competitive advantage. In the United States, patent applications filed in recent years are confidential for 18 months, while older applications are not publicly available until the patent issues. As a result, avoiding patent infringement may be difficult. Litigation may be necessary to enforce any patents issued or assigned to us or to determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights. Litigation could be costly and could divert our attention from our business. There are no guarantees that we will receive a favorable outcome in any such litigation. If a third party claims that we infringed its patents, any of the following may occur:

we may become liable for substantial damages for past infringement if a court decides that our technologies infringe upon a competitor's patent;

a court may prohibit us from selling or licensing our product without a license from the patent holder, which may not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all, or which may require us to pay substantial royalties or grant cross-licenses to our patents; and

we may have to redesign our product so that it does not infringe upon others' patent rights, which may not be possible or could require substantial funds or time.

Litigation related to infringement and other intellectual property claims such as trade secrets, with or without merit, is unpredictable, can be expensive and time-consuming, and can divert management's attention from our core business. If we lose this kind of litigation, a court could require us to pay substantial damages, treble damages, and attorneys' fees, and could prohibit us from using technologies essential to our product, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. If relevant patents are upheld as valid and enforceable and we are found to infringe, we could be prevented from selling our product unless we can obtain licenses to use technology or ideas covered by such patents. We do not know whether any necessary licenses would be available to us on satisfactory terms, if at all. If we cannot obtain these licenses, we could be forced to design around those patents at additional cost or abandon the product altogether. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If others have filed patent applications with respect to inventions for which we already have patents issued to us or have patent applications pending, we may be forced to participate in interference or derivation proceedings declared by the USPTO to determine priority of invention, which could also be costly and could divert our attention from our business. If the USPTO declares an interference and determines that our patent or application is not entitled to a priority date earlier than that of the other patent application, our ability to maintain or obtain those patent rights will be curtailed. Similarly, if the USPTO declares a derivation proceeding and determines that the invention covered by our patent application was derived from another, we will not be able to obtain patent coverage of that invention.

Because of the extensive time required for development, testing and regulatory review of a potential product, it is possible that, before CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS or any other product can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantages

of the patent. Not all of our United States patent rights have corresponding patent rights effective in Europe or other foreign jurisdictions. Similar considerations apply in any other country where we are prosecuting patent applications, have been issued patents, or have decided not to pursue patent protection relating to our technology. The laws of foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do laws of the United States.

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We maintain a patent license arrangement with a third party, and our future business may depend, in part, upon the maintenance of that arrangement.

Certain aspects of our next generation products may be covered by United States patents and United States patent applications owned by a third party and exclusively licensed to us. If we breach the terms of the license agreement, the license may be terminated by the licensor. If we do not meet certain commercialization obligations by 2019, the license may be converted to a non-exclusive license by the licensor. We cannot guarantee that the license will not be terminated or converted in the future. Without the patent license we will not be able to prevent others from practicing the technology covered by the licensed patent. Moreover, without the patent license, we may be subject to allegations of patent infringement by the patent owner. We cannot guarantee that the third party will fulfill its responsibilities under the license arrangement.

Changes in patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our product and our technologies.

Legislation introduced earlier this decade increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to United States patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted, redefine prior art, may affect patent litigation, and switch the United States patent system from a first-to-invent system to a first-to-file system. Under a first-to-file system, assuming the other requirements for patentability are met, the first inventor to file a patent application generally will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether another inventor had made the invention earlier. The USPTO recently developed new regulations and procedures to govern administration of the Leahy-Smith Act, and many of the substantive changes to patent law associated with the Leahy-Smith Act, in particular, the first-to-file provisions, only became effective on March 16, 2013. As case law continues to develop in response to this legislation, it is not yet clear what the full impact of the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business. However, the Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents.

In addition, patent reform legislation may pass in the future that could lead to additional uncertainties and increased costs surrounding the prosecution, enforcement, and defense of our patents and applications. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws of the United States are interpreted. Similarly, foreign courts have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws in their respective jurisdictions are interpreted. We cannot predict future changes in the interpretation of patent laws or changes to patent laws that might be enacted into law by United States and foreign legislative bodies. Those changes may materially affect our patents or patent applications and our ability to obtain and enforce or defend additional patent protection in the future.

Our trademarks may be infringed or successfully challenged, resulting in harm to our business.

We rely on our trademarks as one means to distinguish our product from the products of our competitors, and we have registered or applied to register many of these trademarks. The USPTO or foreign trademark offices may deny our trademark applications, however, and even if published or registered, these trademarks may be ineffective in protecting our brand and goodwill and may be successfully opposed or challenged. Third parties may oppose our trademark applications, or otherwise challenge our use of our trademarks. In addition, third parties may use marks that are confusingly similar to our own, which could result in confusion among our customers, thereby weakening the strength of our brand or allowing such third parties to capitalize on our goodwill. In such an event, or if our trademarks are successfully challenged, we could be forced to rebrand our product, which could result in loss of brand

recognition and could require us to devote resources to advertising and marketing new brands. Our competitors may infringe our trademarks and we may not have adequate resources to enforce our trademark rights in the face of any such infringement.

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We may rely primarily on trade secret protection for important proprietary technologies in the European Economic Area.

In addition to patent and trademark protection, we also rely on trade secrets, including unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to maintain our competitive position. Specifically in the European Economic Area (EEA), we rely on design patent and trade secret protection for CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS. Without utility patent protection in the EEA covering the current version of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS, CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS will only be covered by design patent and trade secret protection. Unlike patents, trade secrets are only recognized under applicable law if they are kept secret by restricting their disclosure to third parties. We protect our trade secrets and proprietary knowledge in part through confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants and other parties. However, certain consultants and third parties with whom we have business relationships, and to whom in some cases we have disclosed trade secrets and other proprietary knowledge, may also provide services to other parties in the medical device industry, including companies, universities and research organizations that are developing competing products. In addition, some of our former employees who were exposed to certain of our trade secrets and other proprietary knowledge in the course of their employment may seek employment with, and become employed by, our competitors. We cannot be assured that consultants, employees and other third parties with whom we have entered into confidentiality agreements will not breach the terms of such agreements by improperly using or disclosing our trade secrets or other proprietary knowledge. Monitoring unauthorized uses and disclosures of our intellectual property is difficult, and we do not know whether the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be effective. In addition, we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for any such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts inside and outside the United States are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets.

Trade secret protection does not prevent independent discovery of the technology or proprietary information or use of the same. Competitors may independently duplicate or exceed our technology in whole or in part. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent them, or those to whom they communicate it, from using that technology or information to compete with us. If we are not successful in maintaining the confidentiality of our technology, the loss of trade secret protection or know-how relating to CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS will significantly impair our ability to commercialize CHEMOSAT in the EEA, and our value and results of operations will be harmed. In particular, we rely on trade secret protection for the filter media, which is a key component of our system.

Similar considerations apply in other foreign countries not mentioned above in the Intellectual Property and Other Rights section where we receive approval. Since we do not have issued patents for the current version of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS in these countries, our ability to successfully commercialize CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS will depend on our ability to maintain trade secret protection in these markets.

We may be subject to damages resulting from claims that we or our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of our competitors or are in breach of non-competition or non-solicitation agreements with our competitors.

We could in the future be subject to claims that we or our employees have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed alleged trade secrets or other proprietary information of former employers, competitors, or other third parties. Although we endeavor to ensure that our employees and consultants do not use the intellectual property, proprietary information, know-how or trade secrets of others in their work for us, we may in the future be subject to claims that we caused an employee to breach the terms of his or her non-competition or non-solicitation agreement, or that we or these individuals have, inadvertently or otherwise, used or disclosed the alleged trade secrets or other

proprietary information of a former employer or competitor. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and could be a distraction to management. If our defense to those claims fails, in addition to

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paying monetary damages, a court could prohibit us from using technologies or features that are essential to our product, if such technologies or features are found to incorporate or be derived from the trade secrets or other proprietary information of the former employers or other third parties. An inability to incorporate technologies or features that are important or essential to our product may prevent us from selling our product. In addition, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. Moreover, any such litigation or the threat thereof may adversely affect our ability to hire employees or contract with independent sales representatives. A loss of key personnel or their work product could hamper or prevent our ability to commercialize our product.

Risks Related to Products Liability

The Company may be the subject of product liability claims or product recalls, and it may be unable to maintain insurance adequate to cover potential liabilities.

The Company's business exposes Delcath to potential liability risks that may arise from clinical trials and the testing, manufacture, marketing, sale and use of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS. In addition, because CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS is intended for use in patients with cancer, there is an increased risk of death among the patients treated with Delcath's system which may increase the risk of product liability lawsuits related to clinical trials or commercial sales. The Company may be subject to claims against it even if the injury is due to the actions of others. For example, if the medical personnel that use Delcath's system on patients are not properly trained or are negligent in the use of the system, the patient may be injured, which may subject Delcath to claims. Were such a claim asserted, the Company would likely incur substantial legal and related expenses even if Delcath prevails on the merits. Claims for damages, whether or not successful, could cause delays in clinical trials and result in the loss of physician endorsement, adverse publicity and/or limit the Company's ability to market and sell the system, resulting in loss of revenue. In addition, it may be necessary for Delcath to recall products that do not meet approved specifications, which would also result in adverse publicity, as well as resulting in costs connected to the recall and loss of revenue. A successful products liability claim or product recall would have a material adverse effect on Delcath's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company currently carries product liability and clinical trial insurance coverage, but it may be insufficient to cover one or more large claims.

Risks Related to Delcath's Common Stock

The market price of Delcath common stock has been, and may continue to be volatile and fluctuate significantly, which could result in substantial losses for investors.

The trading price for Delcath's common stock has been, and the Company expects it to continue to be, volatile. The price at which Delcath's common stock trades depends upon a number of factors, including historical and anticipated operating results, the Company's financial situation, announcements of technological innovations or new products by Delcath or its competitors, its ability or inability to raise the additional capital needed and the terms on which it may be raised, and general market and economic conditions. Some of these factors are beyond the Company's control. Broad market fluctuations may lower the market price of Delcath's common stock and affect the volume of trading, regardless of the Company's financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects. Among the factors that may cause the market price of its common stock to fluctuate are the risks described in this "Risk Factors" section and other factors, including:

fluctuations in quarterly operating results or the operating results of competitors;

variance in financial performance from the expectations of investors;

changes in the estimation of the future size and growth rate of its markets;

changes in accounting principles or changes in interpretations of existing principles, which could affect financial results;

failure of its products to achieve or maintain market acceptance or commercial success;

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conditions and trends in the markets served;

changes in general economic, industry and market conditions;

success of competitive products and services;

changes in market valuations or earnings of competitors;

changes in pricing policies or the pricing policies of competitors;

announcements of significant new products, contracts, acquisitions or strategic alliances by the Company or its competitors;

changes in legislation or regulatory policies, practices or actions;

the commencement or outcome of litigation involving Delcath, its general industry or both;

recruitment or departure of key personnel;

changes in capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt;

actual or expected sales of common stock by stockholders; and

the trading volume of Delcath's common stock.

In addition, the stock markets, in general, the OTCQB and the market for pharmaceutical companies in particular, may experience a loss of investor confidence. Such loss of investor confidence may result in extreme price and volume fluctuations in Delcath's common stock that are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of its business, financial condition or results of operations. These broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of Delcath's common stock and expose it to securities class action litigation. Such litigation, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and divert management's attention and resources, which could further materially harm the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The exercise price and number of certain outstanding warrants may be adjusted in future offerings.

The 1.0 million warrants issued in the Company's February 2015, July 2015, October 2016, and February 2018 offerings, and in a transaction signed in November 2017 are subject to an exercise price adjustment in the event of stock dividends, stock splits, reorganizations or similar events affecting Delcath's common stock, and adjusted as a

result of the June 2018 private placement, pursuant to which the exercise price as readjusted to \$0.01. The exercise price of the warrants is also subject to anti-dilution adjustments for any issuance of common stock or rights to acquire common stock for consideration per share less than the exercise price of the warrants. In addition to the potential dilutive effect of this provision, there is the potential that a large number of the shares may be sold in the public market at any given time, which could place additional downward pressure on the trading price of Delcath's common stock.

The issuance of additional stock in connection with acquisitions or otherwise will dilute all other stockholdings.

The Company is not restricted from issuing additional shares of common stock, or from issuing securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock. As of July 27, 2018, the Company had an aggregate of 1 billion shares of common stock authorized and of that 999.1 million not issued or outstanding, including 25.2 million shares issuable upon the exercise of the outstanding warrants at a weighted average price of \$7.76. The Company may issue all of these shares without any action or approval by its shareholders. Delcath may expand its business through complementary or strategic business combinations or acquisitions of other companies and assets, and may issue shares of common stock in connection with those transactions. The market price of Delcath's common stock could decline as a result of the issuance of a large number of shares of common stock, particularly if the per share consideration received for the stock issued is less than the per share book value of Delcath's common stock or if the Company is not expected to be able to

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generate earnings with the proceeds of the issuance that are as great as the earnings per share generated before the issuance of the additional shares. In addition, any shares issued in connection with these activities, the exercise of warrants or stock options or otherwise would dilute the percentage ownership held by investors. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances or the effect, if any, that they may have on the market price of its common stock.

The Company has a history of reverse splits, which have severely impacted its common stock price.

Since Delcath's initial public offering in 2000, it has executed four reverse stock splits, for a cumulative ratio since its IPO of 1:44,800,000. Each such reverse split (except for the most recent reverse stock split effected on May 2, 2018) has resulted in an effective decline in the price of Delcath's common stock. For example, the most recent reverse split of 1:350 was effected on November 6, 2017, resulting in an opening price of \$10.50. By November 30, 2017, Delcath's common stock closed at \$0.09 and has continued to decline. On May 2, 2018, Delcath effected a 1:500 reverse split of its common stock, resulting in an opening price of \$2.50. Although as of the close of the trading day on July 27, 2018, the price was \$2.49, there can be no assurance that such reverse split will not result in a further significant diminution of the value of Delcath's common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in the Company's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws may reduce the likelihood of a potential change of control, or make it more difficult for its stockholders to replace management.

Certain provisions of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws could have the effect of making it more difficult for its stockholders to replace management at a time when a substantial number of stockholders might favor a change in management. These provisions include:

providing for a staggered board; and

authorizing the board of directors to fill vacant directorships or increase the size of its board of directors. Furthermore, Delcath's board of directors has the authority to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to determine the rights and preferences of the shares of any such series without stockholder approval. Any series of preferred stock is likely to be senior to the common stock with respect to dividends, liquidation rights and, possibly, voting rights. The board's ability to issue preferred stock may have the effect of discouraging unsolicited acquisition proposals, thus adversely affecting the market price of Delcath's common stock.

The Company is subject to the risks relating to penny stocks.

Trading in the Company's common stock is subject to the requirements of certain rules promulgated under the Exchange Act. These rules require additional disclosure by broker-dealers in connection with any trades involving a stock defined as a penny stock and impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors, generally institutions. These additional requirements may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in securities that are classified as penny stocks, which could severely limit the market price and liquidity of such securities and the ability of purchasers to sell such securities in the secondary market. A penny stock is defined generally as any non-exchange listed equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions.

The Company has never declared or paid any dividends to the holders of its common stock and does not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Company currently intends to retain all earnings for use in connection with the expansion of its business and for general corporate purposes. The board of directors will have the sole discretion in determining whether to

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declare and pay dividends in the future. The declaration of dividends will depend on profitability, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Company's board of directors. Delcath's ability to pay cash dividends in the future could be limited or prohibited by the terms of financing agreements that it may enter into or by the terms of any preferred stock that may be authorized and issued. The Company does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, holders of Delcath's common stock must rely on stock appreciation for any return on their investment.

If the Company engages in acquisitions, reorganizations or business combinations, it will incur a variety of risks that could adversely affect its business operations or its stockholders.

The Company may consider strategic alternatives, such as acquiring businesses, technologies or products or entering into a business combination with another company. If Delcath does pursue such a strategy, the Company could, among other things:

issue equity securities that would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;

incur substantial debt that may place strains on its operations;

spend substantial operational, financial and management resources in integrating new businesses, personnel intellectual property, technologies and products;

assume substantial actual or contingent liabilities;

reprioritize its programs and even cease development and commercialization of CHEMOSAT/Melphalan/HDS;

suffer the loss of key personnel, or

merge with, or otherwise enter into a business combination with, another company in which Delcath stockholders would receive cash or shares of the other company or a combination of both on terms that certain of the Company's stockholders may not deem desirable.

Although we intend to evaluate and consider different strategic alternatives, we have no agreements or understandings with respect to any acquisition, reorganization or business combination at this time.

Risks Related to this Rights Offering

The Subscription Price determined for this Rights Offering is not necessarily an indication of the value of our common stock.

The Subscription Price is not necessarily related to our book value, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition or the future market value of our common stock. We cannot assure you that you will be able to sell shares purchased in this Rights Offering at a price equal to or greater than the Subscription Price. We do not intend to change the Subscription Price in response to changes in the market price of our common stock prior to the closing of the Rights Offering.

The Rights Offering may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Depending upon the market price of our common stock at the time of our announcement of the Rights Offering and its terms, including the Subscription Price, together with the number of shares of common stock we could issue if the Rights Offering is completed, may result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock. This decrease may continue after the completion of the Rights Offering. If that occurs, your purchase of shares of our common stock in the Rights Offering may be at a price greater than the prevailing market price.

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Because you may not revoke or change your exercise of the Subscription Rights, you could be committed to buying shares above the prevailing market price at the time the Rights Offering is completed.

Once you exercise your Subscription Rights, you may not revoke or change the exercise. The market price of our common stock may decline before the Subscription Rights expire. If you exercise your Subscription Rights, and, afterwards, the market price of our common stock decreases below the Subscription Price, you will have committed to buying shares of our common stock at a price above the prevailing market price and could have an immediate unrealized loss.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Market Group's OTCQB marketplace under the symbol DCTH, and the closing sale price of our common stock on July 27, 2018 was \$2.49 per share. There can be no assurances that the market price of our common stock will equal or exceed the Subscription Price at the time of exercise or at the expiration of the Subscription Rights offering period.

You may not be able to resell any shares of our common stock that you purchase pursuant to the exercise of Subscription Rights immediately upon expiration of the Subscription Rights offering period or be able to sell your shares at a price equal to or greater than the Subscription Price.

If you exercise Subscription Rights, you may not be able to resell the common stock purchased by exercising your Subscription Rights until you, or your broker, custodian bank or other nominee, if applicable, have received those shares. Moreover, you will have no rights as a shareholder of the shares you purchased in the Rights Offering until we issue the shares to you. Although we will endeavor to issue the shares as soon as practicable after completion of the Rights Offering, including the guaranteed delivery period and after all necessary calculations have been completed, there may be a delay between the Expiration Date of the Rights Offering and the time that the shares are issued. In addition, we cannot assure you that, following the exercise of your Subscription Rights, you will be able to sell your common stock at a price equal to or greater than the Subscription Price.

If you do not exercise your Subscription Rights, you will suffer dilution.

If you do not exercise your Subscription Rights, you will suffer dilution of your percentage ownership of our equity securities relative to shareholders who exercise their Subscription Rights.

As of July 27, 2018, there were 932,158 shares of our common stock outstanding. We anticipate issuing a total of 28,571,429 shares of common stock in connection with the Rights Offering.

Based on the number of shares of common stock outstanding as of July 27, 2018 and assuming that no options or warrants are exercised and there are no other changes in the number of outstanding shares prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering, if we issue all shares of common stock available in this Rights Offering (to shareholders participating in the Rights Offering), we would have 29,503,587 shares of common stock outstanding following the completion of the Rights Offering.

We may cancel the Rights Offering at any time prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering period, and neither we nor the Subscription Agent will have any obligation to you except to return your subscription payment.

We may at our sole discretion cancel the Rights Offering at any time prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering period. If we elect to cancel the Rights Offering, neither we nor the Subscription Agent will have any obligation with respect to the Subscription Rights except to return to you, without interest or penalty, as soon as practicable any subscription payments.

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The dealer-manager is not underwriting this offering, but may act as a placement agent of the units underlying the rights.

If the rights offering is not fully subscribed following expiration of the rights offering, RHK Capital, as the dealer-manager for this rights offering, has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to place any unsubscribed shares at the subscription price for an additional period of up to 45 days. The number of shares that may be sold by us during this period will depend upon the number of shares that are subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by our common stockholders. Other than with respect to the Backstop Agreement, no assurance can be given that any unsubscribed shares will be sold during this period. RHK Capital is not an underwriter of the rights or the shares issuable upon exercise of the basic subscription privilege or over-subscription privilege. Under our agreement with the dealer-manager, RHK Capital is solely providing marketing assistance and advice to us in connection with this offering. Its services to us in this connection cannot be construed as any assurance that this offering will be successful.

If you do not act promptly and follow the subscription instructions, your exercise of Subscription Rights will be rejected.

Shareholders that desire to purchase shares in the Rights Offering must act promptly to ensure that all required forms and payments are actually received by the Subscription Agent prior to the Expiration Date of the Rights Offering. If you are a beneficial owner of shares, you must act promptly to ensure that your broker, dealer, custodian bank or other nominee acts for you and that all required forms and payments are actually received by the Subscription Agent prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering period. We are not responsible if your broker, dealer, custodian bank or nominee fails to ensure that all required forms and payments are actually received by the Subscription Agent prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering period. If you fail to complete and sign the required subscription forms, send an incorrect payment amount or otherwise fail to follow the subscription procedures that apply to your exercise in the Rights Offering prior to the expiration of the Rights Offering period, the Subscription Agent may, depending on the circumstances, reject your subscription or accept it only to the extent of the payment received. Neither we nor the Subscription Agent undertakes to contact you concerning, or attempt to correct, an incomplete or incorrect subscription form. We have the sole discretion to determine whether the exercise of your Subscription Rights properly and timely follows the subscription procedures.

The Backstop Agreement (as defined below) entered into on June 4, 2018 does not obligate the backstop investor to invest the full balance of the \$50,000,000 not subscribed to under this rights offering unless certain conditions are met as described in this prospectus, so we cannot be assured that we will receive the entire \$50,000,000 rights offering amount.

On June 4, 2018, we entered into a Backstop Commitment Purchase Agreement with Discover Growth Fund and on July 20, 2018 Discover Growth Fund, LLC entered into the same form of agreement with us (the Backstop Agreement). Pursuant to the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed, subject to customary conditions outside of its control, to purchase from us, on a fully committed basis, shares of common stock that would have been delivered to our stockholders upon exercise of rights that are not duly exercised prior to the expiration date of the rights offering. Such shares will be purchased for an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate subscription price and otherwise on the same terms as the shares offered to stockholders in the rights offering. Within two business days following the satisfaction of the closing conditions contained in the Backstop Agreement, and each successive 15 business day period thereafter during the term of the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed to purchase from us up to such number of shares equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000,000 worth of shares or (ii) 20% of the dollar trading volume of our common stock on the five trading days immediately preceding the purchase date. Therefore, if our dollar trading volume is limited as the result of either low volume in the market for our common stock, or as a result

of a decrease in the market price of our common stock, we may not be able to cause the investors to purchase the full amount of the backstop commitment on or before the termination date of the Backstop Agreement, which is on or before June 30, 2019, nor may we be able to register the shares of common stock to be sold pursuant to the Backstop Agreement in full or part or at all. Any failure to receive the full \$50,000,000 (inclusive of the proceeds from this rights offering) may cause a material adverse effect on our ability to fund our operations and complete our clinical trials.

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If you make payment of the Subscription Price by uncertified personal check, your check may not clear in sufficient time to enable you to purchase shares in the Rights Offering.

Any uncertified personal check used to pay the Subscription Price in the Rights Offering must clear prior to the Expiration Date of the Rights Offering, and the clearing process may require five or more business days. As a result, if you choose to use an uncertified personal check to pay the Subscription Price, it may not clear prior to the Expiration Date, in which event you would not be eligible to exercise your Subscription Rights. You may eliminate this risk by paying the Subscription Price by certified or cashier's check or bank draft drawn on a U.S. bank.

The receipt of Subscription Rights may be treated as a taxable dividend to you.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Rights Offering to shareholders will depend on whether the Rights Offering is part of a disproportionate distribution. We intend to take the reporting position that the Subscription Rights issued to common shareholders pursuant to the Rights Offering (a) are not part of a disproportionate distribution and (b) will not be a taxable distribution with respect to your existing securities. The disproportionate distribution rules are complicated, however, and their application is uncertain, and thus counsel is not rendering a definitive opinion regarding the application of such rules. Accordingly, it is possible that the IRS could successfully challenge our reporting position and assert that the Rights Offering is a taxable distribution. For a discussion of the tax consequences if this distribution is non-taxable and the tax consequences if it is taxable, see the discussion in Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.

The Subscription Rights are non-transferable and thus there will be no market for them.

You may not sell, transfer or assign your Subscription Rights to anyone else. We do not intend to list the Subscription Rights on any securities exchange or any other trading market. Because the Subscription Rights are non-transferable, there is no market or other means for you to directly realize any value associated with the Subscription Rights.

We will have considerable discretion over the use of the proceeds of the Rights Offering and may not realize an adequate return.

We will have considerable discretion in the application of the net proceeds of this offering. We have not determined the amount of net proceeds that we will apply to various corporate purposes. We may use the proceeds for purposes that do not yield a significant return, if any, for our stockholders.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock has been, and may continue to be volatile and fluctuate significantly, which could result in substantial losses for investors.

The trading price for our common stock has been, and we expect it to continue to be, volatile. The price at which our common stock trades depends upon a number of factors, including our historical and anticipated operating results, our financial situation, announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors, our ability or inability to raise the additional capital we may need and the terms on which we raise it, our history of reverse stock splits, and general market and economic conditions. Some of these factors are beyond our control. Broad market fluctuations may lower the market price of our common stock and affect the volume of trading in our stock, regardless of our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects. Among the factors that may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate are the risks described in this Risk Factors section and other factors, including:

Failure of our products to achieve or maintain market acceptance or commercial success;

fluctuations in our quarterly operating results or the operating results of our competitors;

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variance in our financial performance from the expectations of investors;

changes in the estimation of the future size and growth rate of our markets;

changes in accounting principles or changes in interpretations of existing principles, which could affect our financial results;

conditions and trends in the markets we serve;

changes in general economic, industry and market conditions;

success of competitive products and services;

changes in market valuations or earnings of our competitors;

changes in our pricing policies or the pricing policies of our competitors;

announcements of significant new products, contracts, acquisitions or strategic alliances by us or our competitors;

changes in legislation or regulatory policies, practices or actions;

the commencement or outcome of litigation involving our company, our general industry or both;

recruitment or departure of key personnel;

changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt or the prospect of future reverse stock splits;

actual or expected sales of our common stock by our stockholders; and

the trading volume of our common stock.

In addition, the stock markets, in general, and the market for pharmaceutical companies in particular, may experience a loss of investor confidence. Such loss of investor confidence may result in extreme price and volume fluctuations in

our common stock that are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of our business, financial condition or results of operations. These broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of our common stock and expose us to securities class action litigation. Such litigation, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and divert management's attention and resources, which could further materially harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Our warrants contain anti-dilution provisions that, if triggered, could cause dilution to our existing stockholders.

The 1.0 million warrants issued in our February 2015, July 2015, October 2016 and February 2018 offerings, and in a transaction signed in November 2017 are subject to an exercise price adjustment as a result of the June 2018 private placement, pursuant to which the exercise price was readjusted to \$0.01. In addition to the potential dilutive effect of these provisions, there is the potential that a large number of the shares may be sold in the public market at any given time, which could place additional downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws may reduce the likelihood of a potential change of control, or make it more difficult for our stockholders to replace management.

Certain provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws could have the effect of making it more difficult for our stockholders to replace management at a time when a substantial number of our stockholders might favor a change in management. These provisions include:

providing for a staggered board; and

authorizing the board of directors to fill vacant directorships or increase the size of our board of directors.

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Furthermore, our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to determine the rights and preferences of the shares of any such series without stockholder approval. Any series of preferred stock is likely to be senior to the common stock with respect to dividends, liquidation rights and, possibly, voting rights. Our board's ability to issue preferred stock may have the effect of discouraging unsolicited acquisition proposals, thus adversely affecting the market price of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any dividends to the holders of our common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain all earnings for use in connection with the expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes. Our board of directors will have the sole discretion in determining whether to declare and pay dividends in the future. The declaration of dividends will depend on our profitability, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Our ability to pay cash dividends in the future could be limited or prohibited by the terms of financing agreements that we may enter into or by the terms of any preferred stock that we may authorize and issue. We do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, holders of our common stock must rely on stock appreciation for any return on their investment.

If we engage in acquisitions, reorganizations or business combinations, we will incur a variety of risks that could adversely affect our business operations or our stockholders.

We may consider strategic alternatives, such as acquiring businesses, technologies or products or entering into a business combination with another company. If we do pursue such a strategy, we could, among other things:

issue equity securities that would dilute our current stockholders' percentage ownership;

incur substantial debt that may place strains on our operations;

spend substantial operational, financial and management resources in integrating new businesses, personnel intellectual property, technologies and products;

assume substantial actual or contingent liabilities;

reprioritize our programs and even cease development and commercialization of CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS;

suffer the loss of key personnel, or

merge with, or otherwise enter into a business combination with, another company in which our stockholders would receive cash or shares of the other company or a combination of both on terms that certain of our

stockholders may not deem desirable.

Although we intend to evaluate and consider different strategic alternatives, we have no agreements or understandings with respect to any acquisition, reorganization or business combination at this time.

The issuance of additional stock in connection with acquisitions or otherwise will dilute all other stockholdings.

We are not restricted from issuing additional shares of our common stock, or from issuing securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock. As of July 27, 2018, we had an aggregate of 1 billion shares of common stock authorized and of that 999.1 million not issued or outstanding, including 25.2 million shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants at a weighted average price of \$7.76. We may issue all of these shares without any action or approval by our shareholders. We may expand our business through complementary or strategic business combinations or acquisitions of other companies and assets, and we may issue shares of common stock in connection with those transactions. The

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market price of our common stock could decline as a result of our issuance of a large number of shares of common stock, particularly if the per share consideration we receive for the stock we issue is less than the per share book value of our common stock or if we are not expected to be able to generate earnings with the proceeds of the issuance that are as great as the earnings per share we are generating before we issue the additional shares. In addition, any shares issued in connection with these activities, the exercise of warrants or stock options or otherwise would dilute the percentage ownership held by our investors. We cannot predict the size of future issuances or the effect, if any, that they may have on the market price of our common stock.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, predicts, believes, seeks, estimates, will, may, can, continue, potential, should, and the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology identify forward-looking statements. Statements in this prospectus that are not historical facts are hereby identified as forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements, including the risks discussed in this prospectus, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 in Item 1A under Risk Factors as well as in Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and the risks detailed from time to time in our future SEC reports. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

our estimates regarding sufficiency of our cash resources, anticipated capital requirements and our need for additional financing;

the commencement of future clinical trials and the results and timing of those clinical trials;

our ability to successfully commercialize CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS, generate revenue and successfully obtain reimbursement for the procedure and System;

the progress and results of our research and development programs;

submission and timing of applications for regulatory approval and approval thereof;

our ability to successfully source certain components of the system and enter into supplier contracts;

our ability to successfully manufacture CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS;

our ability to successfully negotiate and enter into agreements with distribution, strategic and corporate partners; and

our estimates of potential market opportunities and our ability to successfully realize these opportunities. Many of the important factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or predict. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this

prospectus. Except as otherwise required by law, we do not assume any obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after such applicable date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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The following summary contains basic information about our common stock and the offering and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all the information that may be important to you. Before deciding whether to exercise your Subscription Rights, you should carefully read this Prospectus or any prospectus supplement, including the information set forth under the heading Risk Factors and the information that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus or any prospectus supplement. For a more complete understanding of our common stock, you should read the section entitled Description of Securities in this prospectus.

The following describes the Rights Offering in general and assumes, unless specifically provided otherwise, that you are a record holder of our Common Stock or our Preferred Stock on the Record Date. If you hold your shares in a brokerage account or through a dealer or other nominee, please also refer to Notice to Brokers and Nominees below.

The Subscription Rights

We are distributing to the record holders, at no charge, non-transferable subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock at a subscription price per unit to be determined. The subscription price will be equal to \$1.75. Each subscription right will entitle you to purchase 500 shares of our common stock. Each record holder will receive one subscription right for each whole share of our common stock owned by such record holder and one subscription right for each whole share of common stock that would be own upon full conversion of certain of our instruments convertible or exchangeable into shares of our Common Stock owned by such record holder as of the record date. Each subscription right entitles the record holder to a basic subscription privilege and an over-subscription privilege.

Basic Subscription Privilege

Your basic subscription privilege will entitle you to purchase 500 shares of common stock, at the subscription price, owned and settled by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on August 1, 2018. For example, if you owned 100 shares of common stock on the record date, you will receive 100 subscription rights and will have the right to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock. You may exercise all or a portion of your basic subscription privilege or you may choose not to exercise any basic subscription privilege at all. Subject to proration, if applicable, we will seek to honor your basic subscription request in full. In the event that holders exercise subscription rights in excess of the lesser of \$50.0 million or 28,571,429 shares of common stock (not including the over-subscription privilege), the amount subscribed for by each person will be proportionally reduced, based on the amount subscribed for by each person (not including any Over-Subscription Privilege subscribed for). See The Rights Offering Limitation on the Purchase of Shares of Common Stock for a description of certain limitations on purchase.

Over-Subscription Privilege

If you exercise your basic subscription privilege in full, you may also choose to exercise your over-subscription privilege. Subject to proration and cutback, if applicable, we will seek to honor the over-subscription privilege requests in full. If over-subscription privilege requests exceed the number of shares of common stock available, however, we will allocate the available shares of common stock pro rata among the record holders exercising the over-subscription privilege in proportion to the number of shares of our common stock each of those record holders owned on the record date, relative to the number of shares owned exercising the over-subscription privilege. If this pro rata allocation results in any record holder receiving a greater number of shares of common stock than the record holder subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of the over-subscription privilege, then such record holder will be allocated only that number of shares of common stock for which the record holder oversubscribed, and the remaining shares of common stock will be allocated among all other record holders exercising the over-subscription

privilege on the same pro rata basis described above. The proration process will be repeated until all shares of common stock have been allocated.

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American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, the subscription agent for the rights offering, will determine the over-subscription allocation based on the formula described above. To the extent the aggregate subscription payment of the actual number of unsubscribed shares of common stock available to you pursuant to the over-subscription privilege is less than the amount you actually paid in connection with the exercise of the over-subscription privilege, you will be allocated only the number of unsubscribed shares of common stock available to you, and any excess subscription payments will be returned to you, without interest or penalty, as soon as practicable after expiration of the rights offering.

We can provide no assurances that you will actually be entitled to purchase the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of your over-subscription privilege in full at the expiration of the rights offering. We will not be able to satisfy any requests for shares of common stock pursuant to the over-subscription privilege if all of our stockholders exercise their basic subscription privilege in full, and we will only honor an over-subscription privilege to the extent sufficient shares of common stock are available following the exercise of basic subscription privilege.

Limitation on the Purchase of Shares of Common Stock

You may only purchase the number of whole shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of the number of basic subscription privilege distributed to you in the rights offering, plus the over-subscription privilege, if any. Accordingly, the number of shares of common stock that you may purchase in the rights offering is limited by the number of shares of our common stock you held on the record date and by the extent to which other stockholders exercise their basic subscription privilege and over-subscription privileges, which we cannot determine prior to completion of the rights offering.

Subscription Price

The subscription price will be equal to \$1.75. The subscription price does not necessarily bear any relationship to our past or expected future results of operations, cash flows, current financial condition, or any other established criteria for value.

Determination of Subscription Price

In the determining the subscription price, the board of directors considered a variety of factors including those listed below:

our need to raise capital in the near term to continue our operations;

the current and historical trading prices of our common stock on the OTCQB;

a price that would increase the likelihood of participation in the rights offering;

the cost of capital from other sources.

The subscription price does not necessarily bear any relationship to any established criteria for value. No valuation consultant or investment banker has opined upon the fairness or adequacy of the subscription price. You should not

consider the subscription price as an indication of actual value of the company or our common stock. You should not assume or expect that, after the rights offering, our shares of common stock will trade at or above the subscription price in any given time period. The market price of our common stock may decline after the rights offering. We cannot assure you that you will be able to sell the shares of our common stock purchased during the rights offering at a price equal to or greater than the subscription price. You should obtain a current price quote for our common stock before exercising your subscription rights and make your own assessment of our business and financial condition, our prospects for the future, and the terms of this rights offering. Once made, all exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable.

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Non-Transferability of Subscription Rights

The subscription rights are non-transferable (other than by operation of law) and, therefore, you may not sell, transfer, assign or give away your subscription rights to anyone. The subscription rights will not be listed for trading on any stock exchange or market.

Expiration Date; Extension

The subscription period, during which you may exercise your subscription rights, expires at 5:00 PM Eastern Time, on August 27, 2018, which is the expiration of the rights offering. If you do not exercise your subscription rights before that time, your subscription rights will expire and will no longer be exercisable. We will not be required to issue shares to you if the subscription agent receives your subscription rights statement or your subscription payment after that time. We have the option to extend the rights offering in our sole discretion, for a period not to exceed 30 days although we do not presently intend to do so. We may extend the rights offering by giving oral or written notice to the subscription agent before the rights offering expires. If we elect to extend the rights offering, we will issue a press release announcing the extension no later than 9:00 AM Eastern Time, on the next business day after the most recently announced expiration date of the rights offering.

If you hold your shares of common stock in the name of a broker, dealer, custodian bank or other nominee, the nominee will exercise the subscription rights on your behalf in accordance with your instructions. Please note that the nominee may establish a deadline that may be before 5:00 PM Eastern Time, on August 27, 2018, which is the expiration date that we have established for the rights offering.

Termination

We may terminate the rights offering at any time and for any reason prior to the completion of the rights offering. If we terminate the rights offering, we will issue a press release notifying stockholders and the public of the termination.

Return of Funds upon Completion or Termination

The subscription agent will hold funds received in payment for shares in a segregated account pending completion of the rights offering. The subscription agent will hold this money until the rights offering is completed or is terminated. You will not be able to rescind your subscription. Any excess subscription payments, including refunds resulting from will be returned to you as soon as practicable after the expiration of the rights offering, without interest or penalty. If the rights offering is terminated for any reason, all subscription payments received by the subscription agent will be returned as soon as practicable, without interest or penalty.

Shares of Our Common Stock Outstanding After the Rights Offering

On July 27, 2018, 932,158 shares of our common stock were outstanding. Based on the foregoing, and assuming no other transactions by us involving our common stock prior to the expiration of the rights offering, if the rights offering is fully subscribed for the maximum number of shares of common stock available, approximately 29,503,587 shares of our common stock will be issued and outstanding. The exact number of shares of common stock that we will issue in this rights offering will depend on Subscription Price and the number of shares of common stock that are subscribed for in the Rights Offering.

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Methods for Exercising Subscription Rights

The exercise of subscription rights is irrevocable and may not be canceled or modified. You may exercise your subscription rights as follows:

Subscription by Record Holders

If you are a stockholder of record, the number of shares of common stock you may purchase pursuant to your subscription rights is indicated on the subscription rights statement. You may exercise your subscription rights by properly completing and executing the subscription rights certificate and forwarding it, together with your full payment, to the subscription agent at the address given below under "subscription agent," to be received before 5:00 PM Eastern Time, on July 10, 2018.

Subscription by Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, custodian bank, or other nominee, you will not receive a subscription rights certificate. Instead, we will issue two subscription rights to such nominee record holder for each share of our common stock held by such nominee at the record date. If you are not contacted by your nominee, you should promptly contact your nominee in order to subscribe for shares in the rights offering and follow the instructions provided by your nominee.

To properly exercise your over-subscription privilege, you must deliver the subscription payment related to your over-subscription privilege before the rights offering expires.

Subscription Agent

The subscription agent for this offering is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC. The address to which subscription rights statements and payments should be mailed or delivered by overnight courier is provided below. If sent by mail, we recommend that you send documents and payments by registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, and that you allow a sufficient number of days to ensure delivery to the subscription agent before the rights offering expires.

If you deliver subscription documents or rights certificates in a manner different than that described in this prospectus, then we may not honor the exercise of your subscription rights.

You should direct any questions or requests for assistance concerning the method of subscribing for the shares of our common stock or for additional copies of this prospectus to the information agent, D.F. King, at (212) 269-5550 (bankers and brokers) or (877) 732-3612 (all others) or email at DCTH@dfking.com.

Payment method

Payments must be made in full in U.S. Currency by cashier's check or by wire transfer, and payable to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as subscription agent for Delcath Systems, Inc. You must timely pay the full subscription payment, including payment for the over-subscription privilege, for the full number of shares of common

stock you wish to acquire pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by delivering a:

Cashier's check, drawn on a U.S. Bank payable to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as subscription agent for Delcath Systems, Inc. ; or

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Wire transfer of immediately available funds directly to the account maintained by _____, as subscription agent, for purposes of accepting subscriptions in this rights offering at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as Rights Agent for Delcath Systems, Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank,

55 Water Street

New York, New York 10005

ABA #021000021

Account # 530-354616 American Stock Transfer

FBO Delcath Systems, Inc./[shareholder name as it appears on face of certificate]

You should read the instruction letter accompanying the subscription rights statement carefully and strictly follow it. **Do not send subscription rights statements or payments directly to us.** We will not consider your subscription received until the subscription agent has received delivery of a properly completed and duly executed subscription rights statement and payment of the full subscription amount.

The method of delivery of subscription rights statements and payment of the subscription amount to the subscription agent will be at the risk of the holders of subscription rights. If sent by mail, we recommend that you send those statements and payments by registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, or by overnight courier, and that you allow a sufficient number of days to ensure delivery to the subscription agent before the rights offering expires.

Missing or Incomplete Subscription Forms or Payment

If you fail to complete and sign the subscription rights certificate or otherwise fail to follow the subscription procedures that apply to the exercise of your subscription rights before the rights offering expires, the subscription agent will reject your subscription or accept it to the extent of the payment received. Neither we nor our subscription agent undertakes any responsibility or action to contact you concerning an incomplete or incorrect subscription form, nor are we under any obligation to correct such forms. We have the sole discretion to determine whether a subscription exercise properly complies with the subscription procedures.

The payment received will be applied to exercise your subscription rights to the fullest extent possible based on the amount of the payment received. Any excess subscription payments received by the subscription agent will be returned, without interest or penalty, as soon as practicable following the expiration of the rights offering.

Issuance of Common Stock

The shares of common stock that are purchased in the rights offering will be issued in book-entry, or uncertificated, form meaning that you will receive a direct registration (DRS) account statement from our transfer agent reflecting ownership of these securities if you are a holder of record of shares. If you hold your shares of common stock in the name of a custodian bank, broker, dealer, or other nominee, DTC will credit your account with your nominee with the securities you purchased in the rights offering.

No Fractional Shares

We will not issue fractional shares of common stock in the rights offering.

Notice to Brokers and Nominees

If you are a broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee holder that holds shares of our common stock for the account of others on the record date, you should notify the beneficial owners of the shares for whom you are the nominee of the rights offering as soon as possible to learn their intentions with respect to exercising their

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subscription rights. If a beneficial owner of our common stock so instructs, you should complete the subscription rights statement and submit it to the subscription agent with the proper subscription payment by the expiration date. You may exercise the number of subscription rights to which all beneficial owners in the aggregate otherwise would have been entitled had they been direct holders of our common stock on the record date, provided that you, as a nominee record holder, make a proper showing to the subscription agent by submitting the form entitled nominee holder certification, which is provided with your rights offering materials. If you did not receive this form, you should contact our subscription agent to request a copy.

Validity of Subscriptions

We will resolve all questions regarding the validity and form of the exercise of your subscription rights, including time of receipt and eligibility to participate in the rights offering. Our determination will be final and binding. Once made, subscriptions are irrevocable; we will not accept any alternative, conditional, or contingent subscriptions. We reserve the absolute right to reject any subscriptions not properly submitted or the acceptance of which would be unlawful. You must resolve any irregularities in connection with your subscriptions before the expiration date of the rights offering, unless we waive them in our sole discretion. Neither we nor the subscription agent is under any duty to notify you or your representative of defects in your subscriptions. A subscription will be considered accepted, subject to our right to withdraw or terminate the rights offering, only when the subscription agent receives a properly completed and duly executed subscription rights statement and any other required documents and the full subscription payment. Our interpretations of the terms and conditions of the rights offering will be final and binding.

Stockholder Rights

You will have no rights as a holder of the shares of our common stock you purchase in the rights offering until shares are issued in book-entry form or your account at your broker, dealer, bank, or other nominee is credited with the shares of our common stock purchased in the rights offering.

Foreign Stockholders

We will not mail this prospectus or any subscription rights certificates to stockholders with addresses that are outside the United States or that have an army post office or foreign post office address. The subscription agent will hold these subscription rights certificates for their account. To exercise subscription rights, our foreign stockholders must notify the subscription agent prior to 5:00 PM Eastern Time, on August 22, 2018, the third business day prior to the expiration date, of your exercise of Subscription Rights and provide evidence satisfactory to us, such as a legal opinion from local counsel, that the exercise of such Subscription Rights does not violate the laws of the jurisdiction in which such stockholder resides and payment by a U.S. bank in U.S. dollars before the expiration of the offer. If no notice is received by such time or the evidence presented is not satisfactory to us, the Subscription Rights represented thereby will expire.

No Revocation or Change

Once you submit the subscription rights certificate or have instructed your nominee of your subscription request, you are not allowed to revoke or change the exercise or request a refund of monies paid. All exercises of subscription rights are irrevocable, even if you learn information about us that you consider to be unfavorable. You should not exercise your subscription rights unless you are certain that you wish to purchase shares at the subscription price.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Rights Distribution

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we do not believe holders of shares of our common stock should recognize income or loss upon receipt or exercise of a subscription right. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences on page 108.

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No Recommendation to Rights Holders

Our board of directors is not making a recommendation regarding your exercise of the subscription rights. Stockholders who exercise subscription rights risk investment loss on money invested. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will reach or exceed the subscription price after the offering, and even if it does so, that it will not subsequently decline. We also cannot assure you that you will be able to sell shares of our common stock purchased in the rights offering at a price equal to or greater than the subscription price. You should make your investment decision based on your assessment of our business and financial condition, our prospects for the future and the terms of this rights offering. Please see **Risk Factors** on page 16 for a discussion of some of the risks involved in investing in our common stock.

Fees and Expenses

We will pay all fees charged by the subscription agent, information agent and by RHK Capital acting as the dealer-manager and placement agent for any unsubscribed shares. You are responsible for paying any other commissions, fees, taxes or other expenses incurred in connection with the exercise of your subscription rights.

Standby Commitment

We have entered into any standby purchase arrangement in connection with the rights offering.

Listing

The subscription rights may not be sold, transferred, assigned or given away to anyone, and will not be listed for trading on any stock exchange or market. The shares of our common stock are currently traded on OTC Market Group's OTCQB marketplace under the symbol **DCTH**.

Important

Please follow the directions regarding delivery of subscription rights certificates and payments described above. Do not send subscription rights certificates directly to us. You are responsible for choosing the payment and delivery method for your subscription rights certificate and you bear the risks associated with such delivery. If you choose to deliver your subscription rights certificate and payment by mail, we recommend that you use registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested. We also recommend that you allow a sufficient number of days to ensure delivery to the subscription agent prior to the expiration time.

Distribution Arrangements

RHK Capital is the dealer-manager for the rights offering. The dealer-manager will provide marketing assistance and advice to us in connection with the rights offering. RHK Capital is not underwriting or placing any of the rights being sold in this offering and does not make any recommendation with respect to such rights (including with respect to the exercise of such rights). As contemplated by the dealer-manager agreement, RHK Capital will not solicit any holders of the securities (including the rights) or engage in the offer and sale of such securities in any jurisdiction in which such securities are not qualified or registered for sale in accordance with, or exempt from, the state securities or blue sky laws or Canadian provincial securities laws of such jurisdiction unless and until (i) we have advised RHK Capital that such securities have been qualified or registered in accordance with, or are exempt from application of, the state securities or blue sky laws or the Canadian provincial securities laws of such jurisdiction, as applicable, and (ii) RHK Capital possesses all required licenses and registrations to solicit or offer such securities in that jurisdiction. See **Plan**

of Distribution on page 118 for a discussion of the fees and expenses to be paid to the dealer-manager in connection with this rights offering.

Placement Period

If the rights offering is not fully subscribed following expiration of the rights offering, RHK Capital has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to place any unsubscribed shares at the subscription price for an

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additional period of up to 45 days. The number of shares that may be sold by us during this period will depend upon the number of shares that are subscribed for pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights by our common stockholders. Other than with respect to the Backstop Agreement, no assurance can be given that any unsubscribed shares will be sold during this period.

Other Matters

We are not making the rights offering in any state or other jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to do so, nor are we distributing or accepting any offers to purchase any shares of our common stock from subscription rights holders who are residents of those states or other jurisdictions or who are otherwise prohibited by federal or state laws or regulations from accepting or exercising the subscription rights. We may delay the commencement of the rights offering in those states or other jurisdictions, or change the terms of the rights offering, in whole or in part, in order to comply with the securities laws or other legal requirements of those states or other jurisdictions. Subject to state securities laws and regulations, we also have the discretion to delay allocation and distribution of any shares you may elect to purchase by exercise of your subscription privileges in order to comply with state securities laws. We may decline to make modifications to the terms of the rights offering requested by those states or other jurisdictions, in which case, if you are a resident in those states or jurisdictions or if you are otherwise prohibited by federal or state laws or regulations from accepting or exercising the subscription rights, you will not be eligible to participate in the rights offering. However, we are not currently aware of any states or jurisdictions that would preclude participation in the rights offering.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Based on an assumed public offering price of \$1.75 per right, we expect to receive net proceeds from the sale of the securities that we are offering to be approximately \$45.0 million, after deduction of placement agent fees, and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for:

the clinical and regulatory development of clinical studies, including the Phase 3 Ocular Melanoma liver metastases trial, a registration trial for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, investigator initiated trials, and European Union Commercial Registry;

commercialization of our products,

obtaining regulatory approvals;

capital expenditures;

working capital; and

the balance, if any, for other general corporate purposes.

We expect that the proceeds of this offering will be sufficient to allow us to continue our ongoing clinical trial programs, however, we are subject to substantial risks that could require us to obtain additional funding in order to achieve these objectives. See Risk Factors. We may need substantial additional capital in the future, which could cause dilution to our existing shareholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights, and if additional capital is not available, we may have to delay, reduce or cease operations.

Our expected use of net proceeds from this offering represents our current intentions based upon our present plans and business condition. The amounts and timing of our actual use of net proceeds will vary depending on numerous factors, including our ability to obtain additional financing, the relative success and cost of clinical and regulatory development programs and the amount and timing of product revenue, if any. In addition, we might decide to postpone or not pursue certain activities if, among other factors, the net proceeds from this offering and our other sources of cash are less than expected. As a result, management will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds, and investors will be relying on our judgment regarding the application of the net proceeds. Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds in interest-bearing investment-grade securities or deposits.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common stock, your interest will be diluted immediately to the extent of the difference between the public offering price per share of our common stock and the adjusted net tangible book value per share of our common stock after this offering.

The net tangible book deficit of our common stock as of March 31, 2018, was approximately \$(6.2) million, or approximately (\$6.65) per share, respectively. Net tangible book value per share represents the amount of our total tangible assets, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, less total liabilities divided by the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding.

Dilution per share to new investors represents the difference between the amount per share paid by purchasers for our common stock in this offering and the net tangible book value per share of our common stock immediately following the completion of this offering.

After giving effect to the sale of 28.6 million rights offered by this prospectus at the public offering price of \$1.75 per share, after deducting the estimated placement agent fees, commissions and our estimated offering expenses, our pro forma net tangible book value as of March 31, 2018 would have been approximately \$38.8 million or approximately \$1.31 per share respectively. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of approximately \$7.96 per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of approximately \$0.44 per share to purchasers of our common stock in this offering, as illustrated by the following table:

Public offering price for one share of common stock	\$ 1.75
Net tangible book deficit per share as of March 31, 2018	\$(6.65)
Increase per share attributable to new investors	\$ 7.96
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2018 after giving effect to this offering	\$ 1.31
Dilution per share to new investors	\$ 0.44

The discussion of dilution, and the table quantifying it, assume no exercise of any outstanding options or warrants or other potentially dilutive securities. The exercise of potentially dilutive securities having an exercise price less than the offering price would increase the dilutive effect to new investors.

The table above excludes the following potentially dilutive securities as of July 27, 2018:

25.2 million shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.76 per share;

To the extent that any of these options or warrants are exercised or the restricted shares vest, these will cause dilution per share to the investors purchasing securities in this offering.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and consolidated capitalization as of March 31, 2018 on: (i) an historical basis; and (ii) an as adjusted basis to give effect to this offering.

You should read the following table in conjunction with the sections entitled Use of Proceeds, and Description of Capital Stock in this prospectus, and Selected Historical Combined Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and our financial statements and related notes thereto in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018.

	March 31, 2018	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited)	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,029	\$ 47,000
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 896,995 shares issued and 896,994 shares outstanding at March 31, 2018	9	295
Additional paid-in capital	311,477	356,163
Accumulated deficit	(317,645)	(317,645)
Treasury stock, at cost; 1 share at March 31, 2018	(51)	(51)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8	8
Total stockholders equity	(6,202)	38,770
Total capitalization	\$ 6,418	\$ 51,390

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plans*****Summary equity compensation plan data***

The following table sets forth information, as of December 31, 2017, about our equity compensation plans (including the potential effect of debt instruments convertible into common stock) in effect as of that date:

	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(b) Weighted- average exercise price of outstanding options ⁽¹⁾	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) ⁽¹⁾
Plan category			
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders		\$	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Totals		\$	

(1) Reflects a one-for-three hundred and fifty (1:350) reverse stock split effected on November 6, 2017 and a one-for-five hundred (1:500) reverse split effected on May 2, 2018.

(2) Net of equity instruments forfeited, exercised or expired.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDEND POLICY**

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol DCTH. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the quarterly high and low sale prices per share of our common stock since 2015. The information in the table below reflects a one-for-three hundred fifty (1:350) reverse stock split effected on November 6, 2017 and a one-for-five hundred (1:500) reverse split effected on May 2, 2018.

	High	Low
2015:		
First Quarter	\$ 4,368,250	\$ 2,688,000
Second Quarter	4,032,000	2,268,000
Third Quarter	2,576,000	1,120,000
Fourth Quarter	1,736,000	1,092,000
2016:		
First Quarter	\$ 1,512,000	\$ 700,000
Second Quarter	997,500	644,000
Third Quarter	806,750	434,000
Fourth Quarter	479,500	157,500
2017:		
First Quarter	\$ 152,250	\$ 14,000
Second Quarter	47,250	3,500
Third Quarter	36,265	9,615
Fourth Quarter	25,175	15
2018:		
First Quarter	\$ 26	\$ 5

The last reported trading price of our common stock on July 27, 2018 was \$2.49. As of July 27, 2018, we had approximately 28 holders of record of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any dividends to the holders of our common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in connection with the expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes.

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OUR BUSINESS

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this Prospectus to the Company, Delcath, Delcath Systems, we, our, and us refers to Delcath Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation, incorporated in August 1988, and all entities included in our consolidated financial statements. Our corporate offices are located at 1633 Broadway, Suite 22C, New York, New York 10019. Our telephone number is (212) 489-2100.

About Delcath

Delcath Systems, Inc. is an interventional oncology company focused on the treatment of primary and metastatic liver cancers. Our investigational product Melphalan Hydrochloride for Injection for use with the Delcath Hepatic Delivery System (Melphalan/HDS) is designed to administer high-dose chemotherapy to the liver while controlling systemic exposure and associated side effects. In Europe, our system is commercially available under the trade name Delcath Hepatic CHEMOSAT[®] Delivery System for Melphalan (CHEMOSAT[®]), where it has been used at major medical centers to treat a wide range of cancers of the liver.

Our primary research focus is on ocular melanoma liver metastases (mOM) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), a type of primary liver cancer, and certain other cancers that are metastatic to the liver. We believe the disease states we are investigating represent a multi-billion dollar global market opportunity and a clear unmet medical need.

Our clinical development program for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is comprised of The FOCUS Clinical Trial for Patients with Hepatic Dominant Ocular Melanoma (The FOCUS Trial), a Global Phase 3 clinical trial that is investigating overall survival in mOM, and a registration trial for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) which was initiated in May 2018. Our clinical development plan (CDP) also includes a commercial registry for CHEMOSAT non-clinical commercial cases performed in Europe and sponsorship of select investigator initiated trials (IITs) in colorectal cancer metastatic to the liver (mCRC) and pancreatic cancer metastatic to the liver.

The direction and focus of our CDP for CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is informed by prior clinical development conducted between 2004 and 2010, non-clinical, commercial CHEMOSAT cases performed on patients in Europe, and prior regulatory experience with the FDA. Experience gained from this research, development, early European commercial and United States regulatory activity has led to the implementation of several safety improvements to our product and the associated medical procedure.

On July 27, 2018, the Company announced it has filed an amendment with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration to revise the protocol for its Phase 3 clinical trial in ocular melanoma liver metastases. Under the terms of the amendment, the trial, now entitled, *A Single-arm, Multi-Center, Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Melphalan/HDS Treatment in Patients with Hepatic-Dominant Ocular Melanoma*, will enroll 80 patients with ocular melanoma metastatic to the liver. Overall, the enrollment of 80 patients represents a 66% reduction in trial size from the previous randomized trial, which required 240 patients to reach statistical significance. Patients currently enrolled in the Melphalan/HDS arm of the trial under the previous randomized protocol will continue to be treated and evaluated as part of the amended trial. With this amendment, the Company anticipates completing trial enrollment by the end of the first half of 2019. Under the new protocol, the primary endpoint for the amended FOCUS trial will be objective response rate (ORR). Secondary endpoints will include duration of response, disease control rate, overall survival and progression-free survival. Additional exploratory outcome measures include time to objective response, hepatic progression-free survival, hepatic objective response, and quality of life, safety and other pharmacokinetic measures. Inclusion and exclusion criteria remain unchanged. In filing this amendment, the Company has effectively annulled the Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) agreement for the prior protocol for the randomized trial, however, FDA has communicated that it does not object to the Company conducting the trial outside

of a SPA agreement. FDA and Delcath have worked consistently together over the last 18 months and FDA has responded to all of Delcath's questions focusing on the revised non-randomized protocol design, conduct, execution, data analysis, and

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labeling implications. Full details of the registration clinical trial will be made public upon the launch of the study and will be available at www.clinicaltrials.gov.

In the United States, Melphalan/HDS is considered a combination drug and device product and is regulated as a drug by the FDA. The FDA has granted us six orphan drug designations, including three orphan designations for the use of the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with mOM, HCC and ICC. Melphalan/HDS has not been approved for sale in the United States.

In Europe, the current version of our CHEMOSAT product is regulated as a Class IIb medical device and received its CE Mark in 2012. We are in an early phase of commercializing the CHEMOSAT system in select markets in the European Union (EU) where the prospect of securing reimbursement coverage for the procedure is strongest. In 2015 national reimbursement coverage for CHEMOSAT procedures was awarded in Germany. In 2016, coverage levels were negotiated between hospitals in Germany and regional sickness funds. Coverage levels determined via this process are expected to be renegotiated annually. In 2017, Dutch health authorities added CHEMOSAT to their treatment guidelines for patients with ocular melanoma metastatic to the liver, an important step toward eventual reimbursement in the Dutch market.

Currently there are few effective treatment options for certain cancers in the liver. Traditional treatment options include surgery, systemic chemotherapy, liver transplant, radiation therapy, interventional radiology techniques, and isolated hepatic perfusion. We believe that CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS represent a potentially important advancement in regional therapy for primary liver cancer and certain other cancers metastatic to the liver and are uniquely positioned to treat the entire liver either as a standalone therapy or as a complement to other therapies.

Cancers in the Liver A Significant Unmet Need

Cancers of the liver remain a major unmet medical need globally. According to the American Cancer Society's (ACS) *Cancer Facts & Figures 2017* report, cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, with an estimated 600,920 deaths and 1,688,780 new cases expected to be diagnosed in 2017. Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide, accounting for approximately 8.2 million deaths and 14.1 million new cases in 2012 according to GLOBOCAN. The financial burden of cancer is enormous for patients, their families and society. The Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research estimates that the direct medical costs (total of all healthcare expenditures) for cancer in the U.S. in 2014 was \$87.8 billion. The liver is often the life-limiting organ for cancer patients and one of the leading causes of cancer death. Patient prognosis is generally poor once cancer has spread to the liver.

Liver Cancers Incidence and Mortality

There are two types of liver cancers: primary liver cancer and metastatic liver disease. Primary liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC, including intrahepatic bile duct cancers or ICC) originates in the liver or biliary tissue and is particularly prevalent in populations where the primary risk factors for the disease, such as hepatitis-B, hepatitis-C, high levels of alcohol consumption, aflatoxin, cigarette smoking and exposure to industrial pollutants, are present. Metastatic liver disease, also called liver metastasis, or secondary liver cancer, is characterized by microscopic cancer cell clusters that detach from the primary site of disease and travel via the blood stream and lymphatic system into the liver, where they grow into new tumors. These metastases often continue to grow even after the primary cancer in another part of the body has been removed. Given the vital biological functions of the liver, including processing nutrients from food and filtering toxins from the blood, it is not uncommon for metastases to settle in the liver. In many cases patients die not as a result of their primary cancer, but from the tumors that metastasize to their liver. In the United States, metastatic liver disease is more prevalent than primary liver cancer.

Table of Contents**Ocular Melanoma**

Ocular melanoma is one of the cancer histologies with a high likelihood of metastasizing to the liver. Based on third party research we commissioned in 2016, we estimate that up to 4,700 cases of ocular melanoma are diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually, and that approximately 55% of these patients will develop metastatic disease. Of metastatic cases of ocular melanoma, we estimate that approximately 90% of patients will develop liver involvement. Once ocular melanoma has spread to the liver, current evidence suggests median overall survival for these patients is generally six to eight months. Currently there is no standard of care (SOC) for patients with ocular melanoma liver metastases. Based on the research conducted in 2016, we estimate that approximately 2,000 patients with ocular melanoma liver metastases in the United States and Europe may be eligible for treatment with the Melphalan/HDS.

Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

Hepatobiliary cancers include hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), and are among the most prevalent and lethal forms of cancer. According to GLOBOCAN, an estimated 78,500 new cases of hepatobiliary cancers are diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually. According to the ACS, approximately 40,710 new cases of these cancers were expected to be diagnosed in the United States in 2017.

ICC is the second most common primary liver tumor and accounts for 3% of all gastrointestinal cancers and 15% of hepatobiliary cases diagnosed in the United States and Europe annually. We believe that 90% of ICC patients are not candidates for surgical resection, and that approximately 20-30% of these may be candidates for certain focal interventions. We estimate that approximately 9,300 ICC patients in the United States and Europe annually could be candidates for treatment with Melphalan/HDS, which we believe represents a significant market opportunity. According to the ACS, the overall five-year survival rate for hepatobiliary cancers in the United States is approximately 18%. For patient diagnosed with a localized stage of disease, the ACS estimates 5-year survival at 31%. The ACS estimates that 5-year survival for all cancers is 68%.

About CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS

CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS administer concentrated regional chemotherapy to the liver. This whole organ therapy is performed by isolating the circulatory system of the liver, infusing the liver with chemotherapeutic agent, and then filtering the blood prior to returning it to the patient. During the procedure, known as percutaneous hepatic perfusion (PHP[®] therapy), three catheters are placed percutaneously through standard interventional radiology techniques. The catheters temporarily isolate the liver from the body's circulatory system, allow administration of the chemotherapeutic agent melphalan hydrochloride directly to the liver, and collect blood exiting the liver for filtration by our proprietary filters. The filters absorb chemotherapeutic agent in the blood, thereby reducing systemic exposure to the drug and related toxic side effects, before the filtered blood is returned to the patient's circulatory system.

PHP therapy is performed in an interventional radiology suite in approximately two to three hours. Patients remain in an intensive care or step-down unit overnight for observation following the procedure. Treatment with CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is repeatable, and a new disposable CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is used for each treatment. Patients treated in clinical settings are permitted up to six treatments. In non-clinical commercial settings patients have received up to eight treatments. In the United States, melphalan hydrochloride for injection will be included with the system. In Europe, the system is sold separately and used in conjunction with melphalan hydrochloride commercially available from a third party. In our clinical trials, melphalan hydrochloride for injection is provided to both European and United States clinical trial sites.

Risks associated with the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS Procedure

As with many cancer therapies, treatment with CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS is associated with toxic side effects and certain risks, some of which are potentially life threatening. An integrated safety population

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comprised of patients treated during our prior clinical development using early versions of the Melphalan/HDS showed these risks to include grade 3 or 4 bone marrow suppression and febrile neutropenia, as well as risks of hepatic injury, severe hemorrhage, gastrointestinal perforation, stroke, and myocardial infarction in the setting of an incomplete cardiac risk assessment. Deaths due to certain adverse reactions within this integrated safety population were not observed to occur again during the clinical trials following the adoption of related protocol amendments.

Procedure and Product Refinements

The trials that comprised this integrated safety population used early versions of the device and procedure. As a consequence of these identified risks and experience gained in non-clinical, commercial usage in Europe, we have continued to develop and refine both the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS and the PHP procedure. The procedure refinements have included modifications to the pre, peri and post procedure patient management and monitoring, as well as the use of the following: prophylactic administration of proton pump inhibitors, prophylactic platelet transfusions, prophylactic hydration at key pre-treatment intervals, use of vasopressor agents coupled with continuous monitoring for maintenance of blood pressure and prophylactic administration of growth factors to reduce risk of serious myelosuppression. In addition, in 2012 we introduced the Generation Two version of the CHEMOSAT system, which offered improved hemofiltration and other product enhancements.

Reports from treating physicians in both Europe and the United States using the Generation Two CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in a non-clinical, commercial setting have suggested that these product improvements and procedure refinements have improved the safety profile. In 2017, physicians in Europe and the United States also presented the results of research that signaled an improved safety profile as well as efficacy in multiple tumor types at several major medical conferences.

Phase 3 Melanoma Metastases Trial

In February 2010, we concluded a randomized Phase 3 multi-center study for patients with unresectable metastatic ocular or cutaneous melanoma exclusively or predominantly in the liver. In the trial, patients were randomly assigned to receive PHP treatments with melphalan using the Melphalan/HDS, or to a control group providing best alternative care (BAC). Patients assigned to the PHP arm were eligible to receive up to six cycles of treatment at approximately four to eight week intervals. Patients randomized to the BAC arm were permitted to cross-over into the PHP arm at radiographic documentation of hepatic disease progression. A majority of the BAC patients did in fact cross over to the PHP arm. Secondary objectives of the study were to determine the response rate, safety, tolerability and overall survival.

On April 21, 2010, we announced that our randomized Phase 3 clinical trial of PHP with melphalan using Melphalan/HDS for patients with unresectable metastatic ocular and cutaneous melanoma in the liver had successfully achieved the study's primary endpoint of extended hepatic progression-free survival (hPFS). An updated summary of the results was presented at the European Multidisciplinary Cancer Congress organized by the European Cancer Organization and the European Society of Medical Oncology in September 2011. Data submitted in October 2012 to the FDA in Delcath's New Drug Application (NDA) comparing treatment with the PHP with melphalan (the treatment group) to BAC (the control group), showed that patients in the PHP arm had a statistically significant longer median hPFS of 7.0 months compared to 1.7 months in the BAC control group, according to the Independent Review Committee (IRC) assessment. This reflects a 4-fold increase of hPFS over that of the BAC arm, with 50% reduction in the risk of progression and/or death in the PHP treatment arm compared to the BAC control arm. Results of this study were published in Annals of Surgical Oncology, in December 2015.

Phase 2 Multi-Histology, Unresectable Hepatic Tumor Trial

Also, in 2010, we concluded a separate multi-arm Phase 2 clinical trial of PHP with melphalan using an early version of the Melphalan/HDS in patients with primary and metastatic liver cancers, stratified into four arms:

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neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoid and pancreatic islet cell tumors), ocular or cutaneous melanoma, metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma (mCRC), and HCC. In the metastatic neuroendocrine (mNET) cohort (n=24), the objective tumor response rate was 42%, with 66% of patients achieving hepatic tumor shrinkage and durable disease stabilization. In the mCRC cohort, there was inconclusive efficacy possibly due to advanced disease status of the patients. Similar safety profiles were seen across all tumor types studied in the trial.

Phase 2 Multi-Histology Clinical Trial HCC Cohort

In the HCC cohort (n=8) of our Phase 2 Multi-Histology trial, a positive signal in hepatic malignancies was observed in 5 patients. Among these patients, one patient received four treatments, achieved a partial response lasting 12.22 months, and survived 20.47 months. Three other patients with stable disease received 3-4 treatments, with hPFS ranging 3.45 to 8.15 months, and overall survival (OS) ranging 5.26 to 19.88 months. There was no evidence of extrahepatic disease progression. The observed duration of hPFS and OS in this limited number of patients exceeded that generally associated with this patient population.

Prior United States Regulatory Experience

Based on the results from our prior clinical development in August 2012, we submitted an NDA under Section 505(b)(2) of the Federal Food Drug Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) seeking an indication for the percutaneous intra-arterial administration of melphalan for use in the treatment of patients with metastatic melanoma in the liver, and subsequently amended the indication to ocular melanoma metastatic to the liver. Data submitted to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) used the early clinical trial versions of the system along with early clinical procedure techniques. Our NDA was accepted for filing by the FDA on October 15, 2012 and was designated for standard review with an initial Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) goal date of June 15, 2013. On April 3, 2013, the FDA extended its PDUFA goal date to September 13, 2013.

On May 2, 2013 we announced that an *Oncologic Drug Advisory Committee* (ODAC) panel convened by the FDA voted 16 to 0, with no abstentions, that the benefits of treatment with the early version of Melphalan/HDS did not outweigh the risks associated with the procedure. A significant portion of FDA's presentation to the ODAC panel was focused on the FDA's assessment of treatment related risks, including the analysis of treatment-related deaths that occurred during clinical trials. The FDA also expressed concerns about hypotension (low blood pressure) during the procedure, length of hospital stay, as well as risks of stroke, heart attack, renal failure, and bone marrow suppression. We believe that the protocol amendments and other procedure refinements instituted during clinical trials and subsequently in commercial, non-clinical usage in Europe, including changes to the way blood pressure is managed and monitored, may help address these procedure related risks. Collection of adequate safety data on all aspects of the procedure is a major focus of the clinical trials in our current CDP.

Briefing materials presented to the 2013 ODAC panel by both the FDA and Delcath are available on our website at <http://delcath.com/clinical-bibliography>.

2013 Complete Response Letter

In September 2013 the FDA issued a complete response letter (CRL) in response to our NDA. The FDA issues a CRL after the review of a file has been completed and questions remain that preclude approval of the NDA in its current form. The FDA comments included, but were not limited to, a statement that Delcath must perform another well-controlled randomized trial(s) to establish the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS using overall survival as the primary efficacy outcome measure, and which demonstrates that the clinical benefits of Melphalan/HDS outweigh its risks. The FDA also required that the additional clinical trial(s) be conducted using the product the Company intends

to market, and that certain clinical, clinical pharmacology, human factors and product quality elements of the CRL be addressed.

In January 2016, we announced the conclusion of a Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) with the FDA on the design of a new Phase 3 clinical trial of Melphalan/HDS to treat patients with hepatic dominant ocular

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melanoma. This SPA provides agreement that our new Phase 3 trial design adequately addresses objectives that, if met, would support the submission for regulatory approval of Melphalan/HDS. However, final determinations for marketing application approval are made by FDA after a complete review of a marketing application and are based on the entire data in the application. The SPA agreement also represents the satisfactory resolution of a substantial number of the FDA's CRL non-clinical trial related requirements in that without these successful resolutions, the SPA request would not have been permitted to be filed.

Current Clinical Development Program

The focus of our current CDP is to generate clinical data for the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS in various disease states and validate the safety profile of the current version of the product and treatment procedure. We believe that the improvements we have made to CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS and to the PHP procedure have addressed the severe toxicity and procedure-related risks observed during the previous Phase 2 and 3 clinical trials. The CDP is also designed to support clinical adoption of and reimbursement for CHEMOSAT in Europe, and to support regulatory approvals in various jurisdictions, including the United States.

(the FOCUS Trial) - [NCT02678572](#)

In January 2016, we initiated a new pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial officially entitled *A Randomized, Controlled, Phase 3 Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Melphalan/HDS Treatment in Patients with Hepatic-Dominant Ocular Melanoma*. Called the FOCUS Trial, this new global Phase 3 trial will evaluate the safety, efficacy and pharmacokinetic profile of Melphalan/HDS versus best alternative care in 240 patients with hepatic dominant OM. The primary endpoint is a comparison of overall survival between the two study arms. Secondary and exploratory endpoints include progression-free survival, overall response rate and Quality of Life (QoL) measures. In the FOCUS trial's treatment phase, patients randomized to the Melphalan/HDS arm will receive up to six treatments at intervals of six to eight weeks for up to 12 months. Tumor response will be assessed in both study arms every 12 weeks until evidence of hepatic disease progression. For patients progressing to the follow-up phase, disease assessment scans will continue every 12 weeks for up to two years.

The FOCUS Trial is being conducted at leading cancer centers in the United States and Europe. The Moffitt Cancer Center in Tampa, Florida was activated as a participating center in January 2016 with Jonathan Zager, M.D., FACS, Professor of Surgery in the Cutaneous Oncology and Sarcoma Departments and a Senior Member at Moffitt Cancer Center, serving as the trial's lead investigator. In October 2016 we announced the addition of several prestigious cancer centers in the United States and Europe. We intend to include approximately 40 leading cancer centers in the United States and Europe in the FOCUS Trial.

The FOCUS Trial is being conducted under a SPA we negotiated with the FDA in January 2016, and the first patient was enrolled in February 2016. In 2017, enrollment in this trial proceeded more slowly than anticipated, and cash constraints during the second half of the year limited our ability to take steps to accelerate enrollment. In January 2018 we announced a SPA modification agreement with the FDA to revise the patient eligibility criteria to permit a greater extent of extra-hepatic disease by removing the size restriction, number and location of extra-hepatic lesions, in conjunction with a treatment plan for the extra-hepatic metastases. We hope that once approved by the institutional review boards of our participating clinical trial sites, this modification will help accelerate enrollment in this registrational trial. Any impact on enrollment of the SPA modification is not expected to be immediate, and it is unlikely that enrollment for this trial will be completed in time to submit an NDA to FDA in 2019.

Under the terms of the SPA, the FOCUS Trial is the only Phase 3 trial required for submission of an NDA. However, final determinations for marketing application approval are made by FDA after a complete review of a marketing

application and are based on the totality of data in the application.

There currently is no SOC for the treatment of hepatic dominant ocular melanoma. Melphalan hydrochloride has been granted orphan drug status by FDA for treatment of patients with ocular melanoma. Based on the strength

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of the efficacy data in this disease observed in our prior Phase 3 clinical trial and the reports of an improved safety profile observed in non-clinical trial experience in Europe, we are confident that this program can address the concerns raised by the FDA in its CRL. We believe that ocular melanoma liver metastases represent a significant unmet medical need, and that pursuit of an indication in this disease state represents the fastest path to potential marketing approval of the Melphalan/HDS in the United States.

On July 27, 2018 the Company announced that it has filed an amendment with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration to revise the protocol for its Phase 3 clinical trial in ocular melanoma liver metastases. Under the terms of the amendment, the trial, now entitled, *A Single-arm, Multi-Center, Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Melphalan/HDS Treatment in Patients with Hepatic-Dominant Ocular Melanoma*, will enroll 80 patients with ocular melanoma metastatic to the liver. Overall, the enrollment of 80 patients represents a 66% reduction in trial size from the previous randomized trial, which required 240 patients to reach statistical significance. Patients currently enrolled in the Melphalan/HDS arm of the trial under the previous randomized protocol will continue to be treated and evaluated as part of the amended trial. With this amendment, the Company anticipates completing trial enrollment by the end of the first half of 2019. Under the new protocol, the primary endpoint for the amended FOCUS trial will be objective response rate (ORR). Secondary endpoints will include duration of response, disease control rate, overall survival and progression-free survival. Additional exploratory outcome measures include time to objective response, hepatic progression-free survival, hepatic objective response, and quality of life, safety and other pharmacokinetic measures. Inclusion and exclusion criteria remain unchanged. In filing this amendment, the Company has effectively annulled the Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) agreement for the prior protocol for the randomized trial, however, FDA has communicated that it does not object to the Company conducting the trial outside of a SPA agreement. FDA and Delcath have worked consistently together over the last 18 months and FDA has responded to all of Delcath's questions focusing on the revised non-randomized protocol design, conduct, execution, data analysis, and labeling implications. Full details of the registration clinical trial will be made public upon the launch of the study and will be available at www.clinicaltrials.gov.

Percutaneous Hepatic Perfusion (PHP) vs. Cisplatin/Gemcitabine in Patients with Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (The ALIGN Trial) - NCT03086993

In March 2017 we announced another SPA agreement with the FDA for the design of a new pivotal trial of Melphalan/HDS to treat patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) titled *A Randomized, Controlled Study to Compare the Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Melphalan/HDS Treatment Given Sequentially Following Cisplatin/Gemcitabine versus Cisplatin/Gemcitabine (Standard of Care) in Patients with Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (The ALIGN Trial)*. Under the SPA, the Pivotal ICC Trial will enroll approximately 295 ICC patients at approximately 40 clinical sites in the U.S. and Europe. The primary endpoint is overall survival (OS) and secondary and exploratory endpoints include safety, progression-free survival (PFS), overall response rate (ORR) and quality-of-life measures. This trial opened for patient enrollment in May of 2018. The SPA agreement for this trial indicates that the pivotal trial design adequately addresses objectives that, if met, would support regulatory requirements for approval of Melphalan/HDS in ICC. However, final determinations for marketing application approval are made by FDA after a complete review of a marketing application and are based on the totality of data in the application.

Phase 2 Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) & Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) Program

In 2014 we initiated a Phase 2 clinical trial program in Europe and the United States, with the goal of obtaining an efficacy and safety signal for Melphalan/HDS in the treatment of HCC and ICC. Due to differences in treatment practice patterns between Europe and the United States, we established separate European and United States trial protocols for the HCC Phase 2 program with different inclusion and exclusion patient selection criteria:

Protocol 201 NCT02406508 - Conducted in the United States, this trial is intended to assess the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS followed by sorafenib. The trial will evaluate overall response rate via modified

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Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (mRECIST), progression free survival, characterize the systemic exposure of melphalan and assess patient quality of life. This trial is now closed to enrollment.

Protocol 202_NCT02415036 - Conducted in Europe, this trial is intended to assess the safety and efficacy of Melphalan/HDS without sorafenib. The trial will also evaluate overall response rate via mRECIST criteria, progression free survival, characterize the systemic exposure of melphalan and assess patient quality of life. This trial is now closed to enrollment.

ICC Cohort - In 2015 we expanded *Protocol 202* to include a cohort of patients with ICC. The trial for this cohort is being conducted at the same centers participating in the Phase 2 HCC trial. This trial has completed enrollment and data collection for the ICC cohort is ongoing. We will announce results for this cohort once the data are fully mature.

ICC Retrospective Data Collection - The original goal to obtain an efficacy signal for the Phase 2 ICC cohort has been satisfied by the result of multicenter patient outcomes identified in the retrospective data collection of our commercial ICC cases conducted by our European investigators. These promising outcomes and observations were discussed with Key Opinion Leaders (KOL) at a Delcath-organized medical advisory panel meeting and led to the agreement that PHP® therapy does, indeed, demonstrate an efficacy signal in ICC and is worthy of full clinical investigation. Data from this retrospective data collection provided important scientific support during our negotiations with the FDA for our SPA for the Pivotal ICC Trial. Data for the retrospective data collection are being submitted for publication by the European investigators, and details of these findings will be announced when publicly available.

With the objectives of identifying an efficacy signal worthy of further clinical investigation now met, we have terminated enrollment in our Phase 2 program and will close the Phase 2 trials in order to focus available resources on the FOCUS Trial and the Pivotal ICC Trial.

Clinical trials are long, expensive and highly uncertain processes and failure can unexpectedly occur at any stage of clinical development. The start or end of a clinical trial is often delayed or halted due to changing regulatory requirements, manufacturing challenges, required clinical trial administrative actions, slower than anticipated patient enrollment, changing standards of care, availability or prevalence of use of a comparator treatment or required prior therapy. A substantial portion of the Company's operating expenses consist of research and development expenses incurred in connection with its clinical trials. See the Company's Consolidated Financial included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

European Investigator Initiated Trials

In addition to the clinical trials in our CDP, we are supporting data generation in other areas. We are currently conducting one Investigator Initiated Trial (IIT) in colorectal carcinoma metastatic to the liver (mCRC) at Leiden University Medical Center in the Netherlands. We are planning two additional IITs – one for colorectal carcinoma metastatic to the liver at Heidelberg University in Heidelberg, Germany and one for pancreatic carcinoma metastatic to the liver at Spire Hospital in Southampton, England. We continue to evaluate other IITs as suitable opportunities present in Europe. We believe IITs will serve to build clinical experience at key cancer centers and will help support efforts to obtain full reimbursement in Europe.

European Clinical Data Generation

On April 2, 2015, we announced the activation of our prospective patient registry in Europe to collect uniform essential patient safety, efficacy, and QoL information using observational study methods. This registry will gather data in multiple tumor types from commercial cases performed by participating cancer centers in Europe. A

prospective registry is an organized system that uses observational study methods to collect defined clinical data under normal conditions of use to evaluate specified outcomes for a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure. Registry data is non-randomized, and as such cannot be used for either

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registration approval, promotional or competitive claims. However, we believe the patient registry will provide a valuable supportive data repository from a commercial setting that can be used to identify further clinical development opportunities, support clinical adoption and reimbursement in Europe.

Recent Data Presentations

In March 2018, we announced that a comparative summary of research was presented by Dr. Jonathan Zager of Moffitt Cancer Center in Tampa, FL, at the Society of Surgical Oncology (SSO) annual meeting. In a presentation entitled Percutaneous Hepatic Perfusion (PHP) in Hepatic Liver Metastases, Dr. Zager compared the results from the Company's prior Phase 3 study, published by Hughes, et al (*Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 2015) with more recent results published by Karydis, et al (*Journal of Surgical Oncology*, 2017) and Abbott, et al (*American Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2017). The Hughes study was conducted from 2005 to 2010, and used an earlier generation of the Melphalan/HDS system, whereas the Karydis and Abbott studies evaluated patients primarily treated with the Generation Two version of the Melphalan/HDS system along with other refinements to the peri- and post-procedure management of patients.

In his presentation, Dr. Zager highlighted that in all three studies results with PHP provided evidence of improved efficacy, with Hughes showing a 5x increase in hPFS over the study control arm (PHP 245 days vs BAC 49 days), and Abbott showing significantly longer hPFS for PHP than treatment with chemoembolization (CE) and Yttrium-90 beads (Y90) (PHP 310 days, CE 80 days, Y-90 54 days). Karydis showed an overall response rate with PHP of 47%, a >84% disease control rate and hPFS of 9.1 months. Regarding safety, Dr. Zager compared select safety data in the Hughes study conducted with the generation one system with data from the Karydis study conducted primarily in patients treated with the generation two system. The Hughes study was characterized by high percentages of hematologic side effects ranging from 60%-86% (anemia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia). In the Karydis study, Grade 3 and 4 hematologic side effects (anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia) were seen in approximately 30% of patients treated with PHP. Dr. Zager attributed this improvement in the safety profile to improvements in filtration with the generation two system, improved peri- and post-procedure management of patients, and greater experience in the treating centers. Dr. Zager concluded that PHP Therapy can be administered safely in high-volume cancer centers.

In January 2018, we announced the publication of a multi-center retrospective analysis of Delcath's PHP[®] Therapy published in the peer-reviewed *Journal of Surgical Oncology*. The study, *Percutaneous Hepatic Perfusion with Melphalan in Uveal Melanoma: A Safe and Effective Treatment Modality in an Orphan Disease*, was conducted by researchers from Moffitt Cancer Center (Moffitt) in Tampa, FL and the University Hospital Southampton (UHS) in the United Kingdom. The retrospective analysis of outcomes in 51 patients with liver metastases from ocular melanoma represents the largest data set compilation on the use of PHP Therapy in this tumor type outside of a clinical trial setting.

Patients in the study were treated at the two centers between December 2008 and October 2016. Patients received up to four PHP treatments at UHS and up to six PHP treatments at Moffitt. All patients received at least one PHP treatment, the median number of treatments per patient was two, and a total of 134 PHP treatments had been administered. Results showed that of the 51 treated patients, 22 (43.1%) showed a partial response, 3 (5.9%) showed a complete response, and 17 (33.3%) had stable disease. The six-month overall and hepatic disease control rates were 64.7% and 70.6% respectively. Survival analysis showed median overall survival of 15.3 months at the time of data cut off. One year overall survival was 64.6%.

Safety analysis showed that 19 patients (37.5%) had Grade 3 or 4 non-hematologic toxicity. Cardiovascular toxicity was seen in 17.6% of patients, a rate comparable to the company's prior Phase 3 study. Further to implementation of the Gen 2 filter along with prophylactic use of growth factors, severe neutropenia was seen in 16 (31.3%) patients as

opposed to 60 (85.7%) patients in the prior Phase 3 trial. Most significantly, as compared to the prior Phase 3, there were no treatment related deaths. Researchers stated that PHP Therapy can be safely employed in appropriately selected ocular melanoma patients in institutions with appropriate expertise.

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The study authors further concluded that results clearly demonstrate that PHP Therapy appears to be an effective means of obtaining rapid intrahepatic disease control and is a sensible option in patients with predominant liver disease. Researchers said their results support the use of PHP Therapy in an integrated approach to the management of metastatic ocular melanoma and looked to the company's Phase 3 FOCUS Trial to further quantify the benefit and optimize treatment strategies for these patients.

In September 2017, we announced that results of a single institution study were presented at the Cardiology and Interventional Radiology of Europe (CIRSE) annual meeting, held in Copenhagen, Denmark on September 16-20, 2017.

The study, *Prospective Clinical and Pharmacological Evaluation of the Delcath System's Second Generation (GEN2) Hemofiltration System in Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Hepatic Perfusion (PHP) with Melphalan*, was conducted by a team at the Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) in Leiden, The Netherlands and presented by T.S. Meijer, MD. The study prospectively evaluated filtration efficiency and hematologic side effects in seven patients who received a total of ten PHP procedures with the GEN2 CHEMOSAT system. Pharmacokinetic sampling was conducted at several points during the PHP procedure, and filtration efficiency was calculated at several discrete points. Blood tests were conducted following each procedure to determine hematologic side effect Grade Levels until the blood values normalized.

Results of the study showed the GEN2 CHEMOSAT system had an overall efficiency of 86%, with efficiency highest at the time of highest concentration of melphalan in the blood and declining as melphalan blood concentration declined. Peak efficiency was 95.4% in samples taken after 10 minutes of filtration, 85.9% at the end of the drug infusion period, and 77.5% at the end of the saline washout period. Researchers noted these results were superior to and more consistent than prior experience published with the first generation CHEMOSAT system. Hematologic side effects were mainly Grade 1 and 2 with some Grade 3 and 4 side effects emerging post-procedure, including 40% of treatment cycles showing Grade 4 thrombocytopenia, 80% showing Grade 3 or 4 leucopenia, and 70% showing lymphocytopenia. All patients were asymptomatic and all lab results normalized in three weeks. Other adverse events were managed, and there was no mortality, no severe bleeding complications, and no hypotensive cardiac or cerebral events. Researchers concluded that the GEN2 CHEMOSAT system appears to have higher melphalan filter efficiency, more consistent performance, and appears safe but needs further validation.

In July 2017, the *Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology* published an analysis of clinical findings from 29 Hannover Medical School patients who were treated with percutaneous hepatic perfusion (PHP®) therapy with Melphalan/HDS as last-line therapy for primary and secondary liver tumors. Hannover Medical School physicians treated 29 patients with a total of 54 PHP procedures. Patients received as many as five treatments each, with an average of two per patient. Nineteen patients were diagnosed with unresectable liver metastases that arose from solid tumors, including 11 cases of ocular melanoma, and the remaining 10 patients had hepatocellular or cholangiocarcinoma.

Across all patients, the overall response rate (ORR) was 19.2 percent, with ocular melanoma patients experiencing the highest ORR (33.3 percent). As has been published previously, high tumor volumes negatively impact overall survival (OS). Median OS was 261 days for the entire patient group. Two patients with cholangiocarcinoma and one patient with ocular melanoma had the longest survival with 566, 465, and 477 days respectively. Overall, PHP with Melphalan/HDS was well tolerated. Complications including thrombocytopenia, cardiovascular events, ulcerous bleeding, and edema were reported. These results are summarized in the *Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology* article, *Safety and Efficacy of Chemosaturation in Patients with Primary and Secondary Liver Tumors*.

In February 2017, we announced that the *American Journal of Clinical Oncology* published a single-center retrospective review, in which authors found that investigational PHP with Melphalan/HDS offers promising results with a doubling of overall survival and significantly longer progression-free survival (PFS) and hPFS than

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other targeted therapies. The review, *Hepatic Progression-free and Overall Survival After Regional Therapy to the Liver for Metastatic Melanoma*, was written by a team from the Moffitt Cancer Center who analyzed clinical outcomes of three different non-randomized approaches used to treat 30 patients with liver metastases primarily resulting from ocular melanoma and skin melanoma. A third of the patients received PHP using melphalan delivered via the Delcath Hepatic Delivery System (Melphalan/HDS), 12 received chemoembolization (CE) and six received radioembolization with yttrium-90 (Y90). Two patients crossed over once their cancer progressed – one from PHP to Y90 and one from CE to PHP.

The paper's authors concluded that patients who received PHP with Melphalan/HDS had significantly longer median hPFS at 361 days compared to 54 days for Y90 and 80 days for CE, as well as a longer median PFS at 245 days compared to 54 days for Y90 and 52 days for CE. Median overall survival was also longest for PHP at 608 days compared to 295 days for Y90 and 265 days for CE. The authors noted that further studies, including a randomized controlled trial, would be needed to confirm whether clinically superior outcomes can be achieved with PHP compared to other liver-targeted treatments.

Side effects following all treatments were similar, with most complications recorded as anorexia, abdominal pain, fatigue and nausea. Laboratory irregularities, such as thrombocytopenia and abnormal liver function tests, were seen immediately after treatment in some patients, but returned to baseline within a few days.

Market Access and Commercial Clinical Adoption**Europe**

Our market access and clinical adoptions efforts are focused on the key target markets of Germany, United Kingdom and the Netherlands, which represent a majority of the total potential liver cancer market (primary and metastatic) in Europe and where progress in securing reimbursement for CHEMOSAT treatments offers the best near-term opportunities. We also continue to support clinical adoption of CHEMOSAT in Spain, France and Italy. We employ a combination of direct and indirect sales channels to market and sell CHEMOSAT in these markets. Our European Headquarters is in Galway, Ireland.

Since launching CHEMOSAT in Europe, over 500 treatments have been performed at over 25 leading European cancer centers. Physicians in Europe have used CHEMOSAT to treat patients with a variety of cancers in the liver, primarily ocular melanoma liver metastases, and other tumor types, including cutaneous melanoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma, and liver metastases from colorectal cancer, breast, pancreatic and neuroendocrine. In 2017, SPIRE Southampton Hospital in the U.K. and the Medical University of Hannover in Germany each surpassed 100 treatments with CHEMOSAT since initiating procedures. In 2017, we announced our first patient to receive eight CHEMOSAT treatments, and have seen the average number of repeat treatments performed on a per patient basis consistently increase.

European Reimbursement

A critical driver of utilization growth for CHEMOSAT in Europe is the expansion of reimbursement mechanisms for the procedure in our priority markets. In Europe, there is no centralized pan-European medical device reimbursement body. Reimbursement is administered on a regional and national basis. Medical devices are typically reimbursed under Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG) as part of a procedure. Prior to obtaining permanent DRG reimbursement codes, in certain jurisdictions, we are actively seeking interim reimbursement from existing mechanisms that include specific interim reimbursement schemes, new technology payment programs as well as existing DRG codes. In most EU countries, the government provides healthcare and controls reimbursement levels. Since the EU has no jurisdiction

over patient reimbursement or pricing matters in its member states, the methodologies for determining reimbursement rates and the actual rates may vary by country.

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In October 2015, we announced that the Institut für das Entgeltsystem im Krankenhaus (InEk), the German federal reimbursement agency, established a national Zusatzentgelt (ZE) reimbursement code for procedures performed with CHEMOSAT in Germany. The ZE diagnostic-related group (DRG) code is a national reimbursement code that augments existing DRG codes until a specific new DRG code can be created, and will replace the previous Neue Untersuchungs und Behandlungsmethoden (NUB) procedure that required patients in Germany to apply individually for reimbursement of their CHEMOSAT treatment. With the establishment of a ZE code for CHEMOSAT, the procedure is now permanently represented in the DRG catalog in Germany. Coverage levels under this process are negotiated between hospitals in Germany and regional sickness funds, with coverage levels renegotiated annually.

In May 2018 we announced that the German Guidelines Program in Oncology (GGPO) included treatment with Delcath's CHEMOSAT[®] in the German national treatment guidelines for liver metastases from melanoma. This inclusion of treatment with CHEMOSAT is in the S3 Guidelines, which represents the highest level within the classification of the guidelines indicating that it is based on evidence and consensus within the German clinical community.

The GGPO's update was based on its evaluation of published data on treatment with CHEMOSAT as a loco-regional treatment for melanoma liver metastases. Following this evaluation, and after soliciting additional feedback from the oncology community in Germany, treatment with CHEMOSAT was classified with Evidence Level 1B, indicating the second highest level of evidence. Treatment with CHEMOSAT is the sole therapy classified with this top designation. Other loco-regional therapies previously included in the guidelines have been designated with Evidence Level 4, indicating an absence of clinical trial supporting evidence.

United Kingdom

In May 2014, NICE, a non-departmental public body that provides guidance and advice to improve health and social care in the UK, completed a clinical review of CHEMOSAT. The NICE review indicated that as the current body of evidence on the safety and efficacy of PHP with CHEMOSAT for primary or metastatic liver cancer is limited, the procedure should be performed within the context of research by clinicians with specific training in its use and techniques. Delcath expects to consult again with the Interventional Procedures Advisory Committee at the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) in England, to provide recent clinical evidence with a view to moving existing Interventional Procedural Guidance from research to specialist status. This would enable greater scope for commercialization because it would allow more use by NHS clinicians of the therapy. It might also pave the way for a full Medical Technology Assessment as a way towards longer term reimbursement with the NHS.

In the short term, public patients will continue to be treated in the UK through clinical trials. Private patients will continue to be treated through the established private treatment pathway such as private insurance coverage or self-pay.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands CHEMOSAT has been performed at the Netherlands Cancer Institute in 2013 and at Leiden University Medical Centre since 2014. In June 2017 the Medical Oncology National Treatment Guidelines for Uveal Melanoma were updated and now include recommendations to consider CHEMOSAT in the treatment of liver metastases. We are hopeful that inclusion in the national guidelines and the support of clinicians treating patients with CHEMOSAT will support an application for reimbursement in this market.

Spain

In April 2016, we announced that the General and Digestive Surgery team at HM Sanchinarro University Hospital had activated the hospital's CHEMOSAT program. The Sanchinarro team successfully performed three

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procedures with CHEMOSAT, using the procedure to treat patients with peripheral cholangiocarcinoma and neuroendocrine tumors liver metastases. HM Sanchinarro University Hospital is the second center in Spain to offer CHEMOSAT treatments.

Turkey

In April 2016 we announced the activation of the Hacettepe University Clinic in Ankara, Turkey as a CHEMOSAT treatment center. Hacettepe University Clinic successfully completed its first CHEMOSAT treatments in March 2016, and the center represents the first CHEMOSAT commercial location to be activated outside of the European Union. We believe that Hacettepe University can serve as an important hub for CHEMOSAT treatment to patients in Turkey and throughout the region.

Distribution Partners

As a result of the Company's strategy to prioritize resources on the key direct markets of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the Company expects that its distribution strategy will play a lesser role in its current commercial activities. In Spain, the Company has determined that there was no benefit to continuing with an indirect model and therefore terminated its relationship with its distributor in Spain and is now represented in Spain through a sales agency. The Company is represented in Turkey through a distribution partner.

Regulatory Status

Our products are subject to extensive and rigorous government regulation by foreign regulatory agencies and the FDA. Foreign regulatory agencies, the FDA and comparable regulatory agencies in state and local jurisdictions impose extensive requirements upon the clinical development, pre-market clearance and approval, manufacturing, labeling, marketing, advertising and promotion, pricing, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical and medical device products. Failure to comply with applicable foreign regulatory agency or FDA requirements may result in Warning Letters, fines, civil or criminal penalties, suspension or delays in clinical development, recall or seizure of products, partial or total suspension of production or withdrawal of a product from the market.

United States Regulatory Environment

In the United States, the FDA regulates drug and device products under the FFDCA, and its implementing regulations. The Delcath Melphalan/HDS is subject to regulation as a combination product, which means it is composed of both a drug product and device product. If marketed individually, each component would therefore be subject to different regulatory pathways and reviewed by different centers within the FDA. A combination product, however, is assigned to a center that will have primary jurisdiction over its pre-market review and regulation based on a determination of its primary mode of action, which is the single mode of action that provides the most important therapeutic action. In the case of the Melphalan/HDS, the primary mode of action is attributable to the drug component of the product, which means that the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, has primary jurisdiction over its pre-market development and review.

The process required by the FDA before drug product candidates may be marketed in the United States generally involves the following:

submission to the FDA of an IND, which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin and must be updated annually;

completion of extensive preclinical laboratory tests and preclinical animal studies, all performed in accordance with the FDA's Good Laboratory Practice, or GLP, regulations;

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performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the product candidate for each proposed indication;

submission to the FDA of an NDA after completion of all pivotal clinical trials;

a determination by the FDA within 60 days of its receipt of an NDA to file the NDA for review;

satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection of the manufacturing facilities at which the product is produced and tested to assess compliance with current good manufacturing practice, or cGMP, regulations; and

FDA review and approval of an NDA prior to any commercial marketing or sale of the drug in the United States.

The development and approval process requires substantial time, effort and financial resources, and we cannot be certain that any approvals for our product will be granted on a timely basis, if at all.

The results of preclinical tests (which include laboratory evaluation as well as GLP studies to evaluate toxicity in animals) for a particular product candidate, together with related manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted as part of an IND to the FDA. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, raises concerns or questions about the conduct of the proposed clinical trial, including concerns that human research subjects will be exposed to unreasonable health risks. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before the clinical trial can begin. IND submissions may not result in FDA authorization to commence a clinical trial. A separate submission to an existing IND must also be made for each successive clinical trial conducted during product development. Further, an independent institutional review board, or IRB, for each medical center proposing to conduct the clinical trial must review and approve the plan for any clinical trial before it commences at that center and it must monitor the study until completed. The FDA, the IRB or the sponsor may suspend a clinical trial at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Clinical testing also must satisfy extensive good clinical practice regulations and regulations for informed consent and privacy of individually identifiable information. Similar requirements to the United States IND are required in the European Economic Area (EEA) and other jurisdictions in which we may conduct clinical trials.

Clinical Trials

For purposes of NDA submission and approval, clinical trials are typically conducted in the following sequential phases, which may overlap:

Phase 1 Clinical Trials. Studies are initially conducted in a limited population to test the product candidate for safety, dose tolerance, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion, typically in healthy humans, but in some cases in patients.

Phase 2 Clinical Trials. Studies are generally conducted in a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, explore the initial efficacy of the product for specific targeted indications and to determine dose range or pharmacodynamics. Multiple Phase 2 clinical trials may be conducted by the sponsor to obtain information prior to beginning larger and more expensive Phase 3 clinical trials.

Phase 3 Clinical Trials. These are commonly referred to as pivotal studies. When Phase 2 evaluations demonstrate that a dose range of the product is effective and has an acceptable safety profile, Phase 3 clinical trials are undertaken in large patient populations to further evaluate dosage, provide substantial evidence of clinical efficacy and further test for safety in an expanded and diverse patient population at multiple, geographically dispersed clinical trial centers.

Phase 4 Clinical Trials. The FDA may approve an NDA for a product candidate, but require that the sponsor conduct additional clinical trials to further assess the drug after NDA approval under a post-

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approval commitment. In addition, a sponsor may decide to conduct additional clinical trials after the FDA has approved an NDA. Post-approval trials are typically referred to as Phase 4 clinical trials.

Sponsors of clinical trials may submit proposals for the design, execution, and analysis for their pivotal trials under a SPA. A SPA is an evaluation by the FDA of a protocol with the goal of reaching an agreement that the Phase 3 trial protocol design, clinical endpoints, and statistical analyses are acceptable to support regulatory approval of the drug product candidate with respect to effectiveness for the indication studied. Under a SPA, the FDA agrees to not later alter its position with respect to adequacy of the design, execution or analyses of the clinical trial intended to form the primary basis of an effectiveness claim in an NDA, without the sponsor's agreement, unless the FDA identifies a substantial scientific issue essential to determining the safety or efficacy of the drug after testing begins.

Prior to initiating our currently ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial(s), we submitted a proposal for the design, execution and analysis under a SPA.

New Drug Applications

The results of drug development, preclinical studies and clinical trials are submitted to the FDA as part of an NDA. NDAs also must contain extensive chemistry, manufacturing and control information. An NDA must be accompanied by a significant user fee, which may be waived in certain circumstances. Once the submission has been accepted for filing, the FDA's goal is to review applications within ten months of submission or, if the application relates to an unmet medical need in a serious or life-threatening indication, six months from submission. The review process is often significantly extended by FDA requests for additional information or clarification. The FDA may refer the application to an advisory committee for review, evaluation and recommendation as to whether the application should be approved. For new oncology products, the FDA will often solicit an opinion from an ODAC, a panel of expert authorities knowledgeable in the fields of general oncology, pediatric oncology, hematologic oncology, immunologic oncology, biostatistics, and other related professions. The ODAC panel reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of cancer, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The FDA is not bound by the recommendation of an advisory committee. The FDA may deny approval of an NDA by issuing a Complete Response Letter (CRL) if the applicable regulatory criteria are not satisfied. A CRL may require additional clinical data and/or an additional pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial(s), and/or other significant, expensive and time-consuming requirements related to clinical trials, preclinical studies or manufacturing. Data from clinical trials are not always conclusive and the FDA may interpret data differently than we or our collaborators interpret data. Approval may be contingent on a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) that limits the labeling, distribution or promotion of a drug product. Once issued, the FDA may withdraw product approval if ongoing regulatory requirements are not met or if safety problems occur after the product reaches the market. In addition, the FDA may require testing, including Phase IV clinical trials, and surveillance programs to monitor the safety effects of approved products which have been commercialized, and the FDA has the power to prevent or limit further marketing of a product based on the results of these post-marketing programs or other information.

There are three primary regulatory pathways for a New Drug Application under Section 505 of the FDCA: Section 505 (b)(1), Section 505 (b)(2) and Section 505(j). A Section 505 (b)(1) application is used for approval of a new drug (for clinical use) whose active ingredients have not been previously approved. A Section 505 (b)(2) application is used for a new drug that relies on data not developed by the applicant. Section 505(b)(2) of the FDCA was enacted as part of the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, also known as the Hatch-Waxman Act. This statutory provision permits the approval of an NDA where at least some of the information required for approval comes from studies not conducted by or for the applicant and for which the applicant has not obtained a right of reference. The Hatch-Waxman Act permits the applicant to rely in part upon the FDA's findings of safety and effectiveness for previously approved products. Section 505(j) application, also known as an abbreviated

NDA, is used for a generic version of a drug that has already been approved.

Table of Contents**Orphan Drug Exclusivity**

Some jurisdictions, including the United States, may designate drugs for relatively small patient populations as orphan drugs. Pursuant to the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA grants orphan drug designation to drugs intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is generally a disease or condition that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States. The orphan designation is granted for a combination of a drug entity and an indication and therefore it can be granted for an existing drug with a new (orphan) indication. Applications are made to the Office of Orphan Products Development at the FDA and a decision or request for more information is rendered in 60 days. NDAs for designated orphan drugs are exempt from user fees, obtain additional clinical protocol assistance, are eligible for tax credits up to 50% of research and development costs, and are granted a seven-year period of exclusivity upon approval. The FDA cannot approve the same drug for the same condition during this period of exclusivity, except in certain circumstances where a new product demonstrates superiority to the original treatment. Exclusivity begins on the date that the marketing application is approved by the FDA for the designated orphan drug, and an orphan designation does not limit the use of that drug in other applications outside the approved designation in either a commercial or investigational setting.

The FDA has granted Delcath six orphan drug designations. In November 2008, the FDA granted Delcath two orphan drug designations for the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with cutaneous melanoma as well as patients with ocular melanoma. In May 2009, the FDA granted Delcath an additional orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of patients with neuroendocrine tumors. In August 2009, the FDA granted Delcath an orphan drug designation of the drug doxorubicin for the treatment of patients with primary liver cancer. In October 2013, the FDA granted Delcath an orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of HCC. In July 2015, the FDA granted Delcath an orphan drug designation of the drug melphalan for the treatment of cholangiocarcinoma, which includes ICC.

The granting of orphan drug designations does not mean that the FDA has approved a new drug. Companies must still pursue the rigorous development and approval process that requires substantial time, effort and financial resources, and we cannot be certain that any approvals for our product will be granted at all or on a timely basis.

Intellectual Property and Other Rights

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents and trademarks, maintain trade secret and know-how protection, enforce our proprietary rights against infringers, and operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties. Because of the length of time and expense associated with developing new products and bringing them through the regulatory approval process, the health care industry places considerable emphasis on obtaining patent protection and maintaining trade secret protection for new technologies, products, processes, know-how, and methods. The Company currently holds rights in eight U.S. utility patents, one U.S. design patent, five pending U.S. utility patent applications, six issued foreign counterpart utility patents (including the validation of a European patent directed to our filter apparatus in eight European countries, six issued foreign counterpart design patents, and eight pending foreign counterpart patent applications. In July 2017, a patent directed to our chemotherapy filtration system was issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

When appropriate, the Company actively pursues protection of our proprietary products, technologies, processes, and methods by filing United States and international patent and trademark applications. We seek to pursue additional patent protection for technology invented through research and development, manufacturing, and clinical use of the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS that will enable us to expand our patent portfolio around advances to our current systems, technology, and methods for our current applications as well as beyond the treatment of cancers in the liver.

There can be no assurance that the pending patent applications will result in the issuance of patents, that patents issued to or licensed by us will not be challenged or circumvented by competitors, or that these patents will be found to be valid or sufficiently broad to protect our technology or provide us with a competitive advantage.

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To maintain our proprietary position, we also rely on trade secrets and proprietary technological experience to protect proprietary manufacturing processes, technology, and know-how relating to our business. We rely, in part, on confidentiality agreements with our marketing partners, employees, advisors, vendors and consultants to protect our trade secrets and proprietary technological expertise. In addition, we also seek to maintain our trade secrets through maintenance of the physical security of the premises where our trade secrets are located. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets and proprietary knowledge.

In certain circumstances, United States patent law allows for the extension of a patent's duration for a period of up to five years after FDA approval. The Company intends to seek extension for one of our patents after FDA approval if it has not expired prior to the date of approval. In addition to our proprietary protections, the FDA has granted Delcath five orphan drug designations that provide us a seven-year period of exclusive marketing beginning on the date that our NDA is approved by the FDA for the designated orphan drug. While the exclusivity only applies to the indication for which the drug has been approved, the Company believes that it will provide us with added protection once commercialization of an orphan drug designated product begins.

There has been and continues to be substantial litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights in the pharmaceutical and medical device areas. If a third party asserts a claim against Delcath, the Company may be forced to expend significant time and money defending such actions and an adverse determination in any patent litigation could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties, require us to redesign our product, require us to seek licenses from third parties, and, if licenses are not available, prevent us from manufacturing, selling or using our system. Additionally, Delcath plans to enforce its intellectual property rights vigorously and may find it necessary to initiate litigation to enforce our patent rights or to protect our trade secrets or know-how. Patent litigation can be costly and time consuming and there can be no assurance that the outcome will be favorable to us.

Patent No.	Title	Issuance Date	Owned or Licensed	Expiration Date
7,022,097	Method For Treating Glandular Diseases and Malignancies	4/4/2006	Owned	6/24/2023
9,707,331	Apparatus For Removing Chemotherapy Compounds from Blood	7/18/2017	Owned	9/17/2034
D708749	Dual Filter	7/8/2014	Owned	7/8/2028
9,314,561	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use	4/19/2016	Owned	2/7/2034
9,541,544	A Method of Selecting Chemotherapeutic Agents for an Isolated Organ or Regional Therapy	1/10/2017	Owned	8/28/2033
8,679,057	Recovery Catheter Assembly	3/25/2014	Licensed	3/4/2031
9,265,914	Recovery Catheter Assembly	2/23/2016	Licensed	4/5/2031
9,108,029	Recovery Catheter Assembly and Method	8/18/2015	Licensed	2/9/2034
9,814,823	Recovery Catheter Assembly and Method	10/9/2017	Licensed	7/27/2032
<i>Patent Applications in the United States</i>				

Application No.	Application Title	Filing Date	Owned or Licensed
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15/651,141	Apparatus For Removing Chemotherapy Compounds from Blood	7/17/2017	Owned
15/071,896	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use	3/16/2016	Owned
15/346,239	A Method of Selecting Chemotherapeutic Agents for an Isolated Organ or Regional Therapy	11/8/2016	Owned
14/995,677	Recovery Catheter Assembly	1/14/2016	Licensed
14/797,108	Recovery Catheter Assembly and Method	7/11/2015	Licensed
15/728,296	Recovery Catheter Assembly and Method	10/9/2017	Licensed

Table of Contents*Foreign Patents*

Patent No.	Title	Issuance		Expiration Date
		Date	Owned or Licensed	
84.098	Dual Filter (Argentina)	6/29/2012	Owned	6/29/2027
343454	Dual Filter (Australia)	7/23/2012	Owned	6/25/2022
146201	Dual Filter (Canada)	5/15/2013	Owned	5/15/2023
ZL 201230277905.5	Dual Filter (China)	3/20/2013	Owned	6/22/2022
1333173	Dual Filter (Europe)	6/27/2012	Owned	6/25/2037
1456186	Dual Filter Cartridge for Fluid Filtration (Japan)	10/26/2012	Owned	10/26/2032
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Belgium)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (France)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032
602012031191.6	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Germany)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Great Britain)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032

Patent No.	Title	Issuance		Expiration Date
		Date	Owned or Licensed	
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Ireland)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Italy)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032
2797644	Filter and Frame Apparatus and Method of Use (Luxembourg)	4/12/2017	Owned	12/29/2032

Other Regulatory Requirements

Products manufactured or distributed pursuant to FDA approvals are subject to continuing regulation by the FDA, including recordkeeping, annual product quality review and reporting requirements. Adverse event experience with the product must be reported to the FDA in a timely fashion and pharmacovigilance programs to proactively look for these adverse events are mandated by the FDA. Drug manufacturers and their subcontractors are required to register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies, and are subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies for compliance with ongoing regulatory requirements, including cGMPs, which impose certain procedural and documentation requirements upon us and our third-party manufacturers. Following such inspections, the FDA may issue notices on Form 483 and Untitled Letters or Warning Letters that could cause us or our third-party manufacturers to modify certain activities. A Form 483 Notice, if issued at the conclusion of an FDA inspection, can list conditions the FDA investigators believe may have violated cGMP or other FDA regulations or guidelines. In addition to Form 483 Notices and Untitled Letters or Warning Letters, failure to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements can subject a manufacturer to possible legal or regulatory action, such as suspension of manufacturing, seizure of product, injunctive action or possible civil penalties. We cannot be certain that we or our present or future third-party manufacturers or suppliers will be able to comply with the cGMP regulations and other ongoing FDA regulatory requirements. If we or our present or future third-party manufacturers

or suppliers are not able to comply with these requirements, the FDA may require us to recall our products from distribution or withdraw any potential approvals of an NDA for that product.

The FDA closely regulates the post-approval marketing and promotion of drugs, including standards and regulations for direct-to-consumer advertising, dissemination of off-label information, industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities and promotional activities involving the Internet. Drugs may be marketed only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. Further, if there

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are any modifications to the drug, including changes in indications, labeling, or manufacturing processes or facilities, we may be required to submit and obtain FDA approval of a new or supplemental NDA, which may require us to develop additional data or conduct additional preclinical studies and clinical trials. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in adverse publicity, Warning Letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties.

Physicians may prescribe legally available products for uses that are not described in the product's labeling and that differ from those tested by us and approved by the FDA. Such off-label uses are common across medical specialties, in particular in oncology. Physicians may believe that such off-label uses are the best treatment for many patients in varied circumstances. The FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. The FDA does, however, impose stringent restrictions on manufacturers' communications regarding off-label use.

European Regulatory Environment

In the EEA, the CHEMOSAT system is subject to regulation as a medical device. The EEA is composed of the 27 Member States of the EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Under the EU Medical Devices Directive (Directive No 93/42/ECC of 14 June 1993, as last amended), drug delivery products such as the CHEMOSAT system is governed by the EU laws on pharmaceutical products only if they are (i) placed on the market in such a

way that the device and the pharmaceutical product form a single integral unit which is intended exclusively for use in the given combination, and (ii) the product is not reusable. In such cases, the drug delivery product is governed by the EU Code on Medicinal Products for Human Use (Directive 2001/83/EC, as last amended), while the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive apply to the safety and performance-related device features of the product. Because we do not intend to place the CHEMOSAT system on the EEA market as a single integral unit with melphalan, the product is governed solely by the EU Medical Devices Directive, while the separately marketed drug is governed by the EU Code relating to Medicinal Products for Human Use and other EU legislation applicable to drugs for human use.

Before we may commercialize a medical device in the EEA, we must comply with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive. Compliance with these requirements entitles a manufacturer to affix a CE conformity mark, without which the products cannot be commercialized in the EEA. To demonstrate compliance with the essential requirements and obtain the right to affix the CE conformity mark, medical device manufacturers must undergo a conformity assessment procedure, which varies according to the type of medical device and its classification. In April 2011, we obtained authorization to affix a CE Mark for the Generation One CHEMOSAT system and began European commercialization with this version of the CHEMOSAT system in early 2012. In April 2012, the Company obtained authorization to affix a CE Mark for the Generation Two CHEMOSAT system, and since this time all procedures in Europe have been performed with this version of the system

The Medical Devices Directive establishes a classification system placing devices into Class I, IIa, IIb, or III, depending on the risks and characteristics of the medical device. For certain types of low risk medical devices (i.e., Class I devices which are non-sterile and do not have a measuring function), the manufacturer may issue an EC Declaration of Conformity based on a self-assessment of the conformity of its products with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directives. Other devices are subject to a conformity assessment procedure requiring the intervention of a Notified Body, which is an organization designated by a Member State of the EEA to conduct conformity assessments.

CHEMOSAT is regulated as a Class IIb medical device. As a Class IIb medical device, the Notified Body is not required to carry out an examination of the product's design dossier as part of its conformity assessment prior to

commercialization. The Company must continue to comply with the essential requirements of the EU Medical Devices Directive (Directive 93/42 EC) and is subject to a conformity assessment procedure requiring the intervention of a Notified Body. The conformity assessment procedure for Class IIb medical devices requires the

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manufacturer to apply for the assessment of its quality system for the design, manufacture and inspection of its medical devices by a Notified Body. The Notified Body will audit the system to determine whether it conforms to the provisions of the Medical Devices Directive. If the Notified Body's assessment is favorable it will issue a Full Quality Assurance Certificate, which enables the manufacturer to draw a Declaration of Conformity and affix the CE mark to the medical devices covered by the assessment. Thereafter, the Notified Body will carry out periodic audits to ensure that the approved quality system is applied by the manufacturer.

A manufacturer without a registered place of business in a Member State of the European Union which places a medical device on the market under its own name must designate an authorized representative established in the European Union who can act before, and be addressed by, the Competent Authorities on the manufacturer's behalf with regard to the manufacturer's obligations under the EU Medical Devices Directive. We appointed such a representative prior to establishing our infrastructure in the EEA and expect that we will not need a third party representative in the future.

In the EEA, we must also comply with the Medical Device Vigilance System, which is designed to improve the protection of health and safety of patients, users and others by reducing the likelihood of recurrence of incidents related to the use of a medical device. Under this system, incidents are defined as any malfunction or deterioration in the characteristics and/or performance of a device, as well as any inadequacy in the labeling or the instructions for use which, directly or indirectly, might lead to or might have led to the death of a patient, or user or of other persons or to a serious deterioration in their state of health. When a medical device is suspected to be a contributory cause of an incident, its manufacturer or authorized representative in the EU must report it to the Competent Authority of the Member State where the incident occurred. Incidents are generally investigated by the manufacturer. The manufacturer's investigation is monitored by the Competent Authority, which may intervene, or initiate an independent investigation if considered appropriate. An investigation may conclude in the adoption of a Field Safety Corrective Action (FSCA). An FSCA is an action taken by a manufacturer to reduce a risk of death or serious deterioration in the state of health associated with the use of a medical device that is already placed on the market. An FSCA may include device recall, modification exchange and destruction. FSCAs must be notified by the manufacturer or its authorized representative to its customers and/or the end users of the medical device via a Field Safety Notice.

In the EEA, the off-label promotion of a pharmaceutical product is strictly prohibited under the EU Community Code on Medicinal Products, which provides that all information provided within the context of the promotion of a drug must comply with the information contained in its approved summary of product characteristics. Our product instructions and indication reference the chemotherapeutic agent melphalan hydrochloride. However, no melphalan labels in the EEA reference our product, and the labels vary from country to country with respect to the approved indication of the drug and its mode of administration. In the exercise of their professional judgment in the practice of medicine, physicians are generally allowed, under certain conditions, to use or prescribe a product in ways not approved by regulatory authorities. Physicians intending to use our device must obtain melphalan separately for use with the CHEMOSAT system and must use melphalan independently at their discretion.

In the EEA, the advertising and promotion of our products is also subject to EEA Member States laws implementing the EU Medical Devices Directive, Directive 2006/114/EC concerning misleading and comparative advertising and Directive 2005/29/EC on unfair commercial practices, as well as other EEA Member State legislation governing the advertising and promotion of medical devices. These laws may further limit or restrict the advertising and promotion of our products to the general public and may also impose limitations on our promotional activities with health care professionals.

Failure to comply with the EEA Member State laws implementing the Medical Devices Directive, with the EU and EEA Member State laws on the promotion of medicinal products or with other applicable regulatory requirements can

result in enforcement action by the EEA Member State authorities, which may include any of the following: fines, imprisonment, orders forfeiting products or prohibiting or suspending their supply to the market, or requiring the manufacturer to issue public warnings, or to conduct a product recall.

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The European Commission recently reviewed the Medical Device Directive legislative framework and promulgated REGULATION (EU) 2017/745 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2017 on medical devices, amending Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC. This new Medical Device Regulation became effective on May 25, 2017, marking the start of a 3-year transition period for manufacturers selling medical device in Europe to comply with the new medical device regulation (MDR) which governs all facets of medical devices. The transition task is highly complex and touches every aspect of product development, manufacturing production, distribution and post marketing evaluation.

Effectively addressing these changes will require a complete review of our device operations to determine what is necessary to comply. We do not believe the MDR regulatory changes will impact our business at this time, though implementation of the medical device legislation may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations or restrict our operations.

Other International Regulations

The CHEMOSAT device has received registrations in the following countries: Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Taiwan, and Singapore. With limited resources and our attention focused on European commercial and clinical adoption efforts, pursuing other markets at this time is not practical. We will continue to evaluate commercial opportunities in these and other markets when resources are available and at an appropriate time.

Legal Proceeding

On July 27, 2018, Hudson Bay Master Fund Ltd. filed a summons and complaint against the Company in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County (the Suit). The Suit alleges breaches by the Company of Hudson Bay's rights of participation in future Company offerings granted in the September 2017 Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and Hudson Bay and in the February 2018 Securities Purchase Agreement among, inter alia, the Company and Hudson Bay. In terms of relief sought, Hudson Bay claims both monetary damages (which it claims to be in excess of \$1 million) and specific performance. The Company denies any liability with respect to the claims set forth in the Suit.

Competition

The healthcare industry is characterized by extensive research, rapid technological progress and significant competition from numerous healthcare companies and academic institutions. Competition in the cancer treatment industry is intense. We believe that the primary competitive factors for products addressing cancer include safety, efficacy, ease of use, reliability and price. We also believe that physician relationships, especially relationships with leaders in the medical and surgical oncology communities, are important competitive factors. We also believe that the current global economic conditions and new healthcare reforms could put competitive pressure on us, including reduced selling prices and potential reimbursement rates, and overall procedure rates. Certain markets in Europe are experiencing the effects of continued economic weakness, which is affecting healthcare budgets and reimbursement.

The CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS competes with all forms of liver cancer treatments, including surgery, systemic chemotherapy, focal therapies and palliative care. In the disease states we are targeting there are also numerous clinical trials sponsored by third-parties, which can compete for potential patients in the near term and may ultimately lead to new competitive therapies.

For ocular melanoma liver metastases, there are currently no approved or effective treatment options, and patients are generally treated with a variety of local and regional techniques. There are numerous companies developing and marketing devices for the performance of focal therapies, including Covidian, Biocompatibles, Merit, CeleNova, SirTex, AngioDynamics, and many others.

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For ICC, gemcitabine plus cisplatin remains the standard of care for the treatment of ICC in patients who are not candidates for surgery.

Several therapies have been recently approved for unresectable or metastatic cutaneous melanoma, which may encompass liver metastases. Dabrafenib (Tafinlar , GlaxoSmithKline), is indicated as single agent for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E mutation, and in combination with trametinib in unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E or V600K mutations. Furthermore, trametinib (MEKINIST , GlaxoSmithKline) is indicated as single agent (in addition to in combination with dabrafenib) for treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E or V600K mutations. Previously approved melanoma therapies such as the biologic ipilimumab (Yervoy , Bristol Myers Squibb) and the B-RAF targeted drug vemurafenib (Zelboraf , Genentech) may also make up the competitive landscape for the treatment of metastatic liver disease. Many of these treatments are approved in Europe and other global markets.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technological, research and development, marketing and personnel resources. In addition, some of our competitors have considerable experience in conducting clinical trials, regulatory, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities. Our competitors may develop alternative treatment methods, or achieve earlier product development, in which case the likelihood of us achieving meaningful revenues or profitability will be substantially reduced.

Manufacturing and Quality Assurance

We manufacture certain components including our proprietary filter media, and assemble and package the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS at our facility in Queensbury, New York. We have established our European headquarters and distribution facility in Galway, Ireland where we intend to conduct final manufacturing and assembly in the future. Delcath currently utilizes third-parties to manufacture some components of the CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS. The CHEMOSAT and Melphalan/HDS and its components must be manufactured and sterilized in accordance with approved manufacturing and pre-determined performance specifications. In addition, certain components will require sterilization prior to distribution and Delcath relies on third-party vendors to perform the sterilization process.

We are committed to providing high quality products to our customers. To honor this commitment, Delcath has implemented updated quality systems throughout our organization. Delcath's quality system starts with the initial product specification and continues through the design of the product, component specification process and the manufacturing, sale and servicing of the product. These systems are designed to enable us to satisfy the various international quality system regulations including those of the FDA with respect to products sold in the United States and those established by the International Standards Organization (ISO) with respect to products sold in the EEA. The Company is required to maintain ISO 13485 certification for medical devices to be sold in the EEA, which requires, among other items, an implemented quality system that applies to component quality, supplier control, product design and manufacturing operations. On February 17, 2011, we announced that we had achieved ISO 13485 certification for our Queensbury manufacturing facility. On December 28, 2011, we announced that we had achieved ISO 13485 certification for our Galway, Ireland facility. All Delcath facilities are presently ISO 13485:2016 certified.

Employees

During 2017, Delcath added 7 employees to support clinical trial implementations in the EU and United States and to meet the demands of commercial sales. As of December 31, 2017, Delcath had 46 full-time employees. None of our employees is represented by a union and we believe relationships with our employees are good.

Table of Contents**Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.**

Information About Directors. The following table sets forth certain information about our director who successfully stood for re-election and about our directors whose terms will continue after the Annual Meeting.

Name	Age	Position with Delcath	Director Since
<i>Class I Directors Term expiring at the 2019 Annual Meeting</i>			
William D. Rueckert	65	Director	2014
Marco Taglietti, M.D.	58	Director	2014
<i>Class III Directors Terms expiring at the 2018 Annual Meeting</i>			
Simon Pedder, Ph.D.	57	Director	2017
Roger G. Stoll, Ph.D.	74	Chairman	2008
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.	49	Director	2015

Simon Pedder, PhD. Dr. Pedder currently serves as Chief Business and Strategy Officer at Athenex, Inc., a global biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the discovery, development and commercialization of novel therapies for the treatment of cancer, a company with which he has been an officer since February 2016. During his long career in drug development, Dr. Pedder has held several leadership positions including President and CEO of Collectar Biosciences from April 2014 to June 2015, President and CEO of Chelsea Therapeutics from May 2004 to July 2012 and previously, Executive Officer and Vice President of Oncology Pharma Business at Hoffmann-LaRoche, Life Cycle Leader and Global Project Leader of Pegasys/IFN and Head of the Hepatitis Franchise at Hoffmann-LaRoche.

Dr. Pedder led the late stage development and commercial launch of multiple proprietary pharmaceutical products, including Pegasys[®], Copegus[®] and Northera[®], which will benefit Delcath as it moves through its phase III clinical trials and NDA submission for the Ocular Melanoma and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma indications. The Board of Delcath has determined that Dr. Pedder is a key addition due to his expertise in late stage drug development.

Dr. Pedder received his Ph.D. in Pharmacology from the College of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan in Canada, where he was a faculty member in the Department of Pharmacology at the College of Medicine. Dr. Simon earned a Master of Science in Toxicology from Concordia University in Montreal, Canada, a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Studies from the University of Waterloo in Canada and completed the Roche-sponsored Pharmaceutical Executive Management Program at Columbia Business School in New York City

William D. Rueckert was appointed as a Director in December 2014. Mr. Rueckert has served on many public and private corporate boards in both the life science and banking industries. He is currently President of Oyster Management Group, LLC, an investment partnership specializing in community banking. From 2007 until 2012 he served on the board of Novogen Ltd. (ASX, NASDAQ) a biotechnology company based in Sydney, Australia. He acted as Chairman from 2010 until 2012, and as acting CEO led the restructuring of the company, spinning off its major subsidiary, Marshall Edwards, Inc. (now MEI Pharma, Inc. NASDAQ.) He is currently a director of MEI Pharma, Inc. (NASDAQ), a San Diego based company that is developing novel oncology therapies. Until its sale to H. Lundbeck A/S, he was a director of Chelsea Therapeutics International, Ltd. (NASDAQ) whose drug candidate, Northera, was approved by the FDA in 2014. He has also served on the boards of several banks including Westport Bank and Trust, Lafayette American Bank and Hudson United Bank (all NASDAQ.) He currently serves on the board of Fairfield County Bank, a mutually owned, community bank based in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and Bleachers, Inc., a privately held company that streams live and archived sports and entertainment events from independent schools.

Among his civic associations, Mr. Rueckert is a Director and President of the Cleveland H. Dodge Foundation, Co-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Teachers College, Columbia University, a Director of the Y Retirement Fund, a Trustee of International House, an Emeritus Director of the YMCA of Greater New York, a Trustee of the American University of Beirut and a

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Director of Wave Hill, Inc. He earned a BA in Spanish in 1977 from the University of New Hampshire. The Nominating Committee considered Mr. Rueckert's experience and qualifications, in addition to his relevant executive management and operational pharmaceutical experience, as well as the overall composition of the Board, in making the determination that Mr. Rueckert should serve as director of Delcath.

Roger G. Stoll, Ph.D. was appointed as a Director in December 2008, Executive Chairman in September 2014 and has served as our Chairman since October 1, 2015. From 2002 to 2008, he served as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Cortex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (OTCBB: CORX). In August 2008, he was appointed Executive Chairman of its board. He retired from Cortex Pharmaceuticals in August, 2012. From 2001 to 2002, he was a consultant to several east coast venture capital firms and startup ventures. From 1998 to 2001, he was Executive Vice President of Fresenius Medical Care-North America, in charge of the dialysis products division and the diagnostic systems business units, which included hemodialysis machines and dialysis filters equipment. From 1991 to 1998, Dr. Stoll was Chief Executive of Ohmeda, a global leader in anesthetic agents, critical care drugs and related operating room equipment and devices. He also served on the boards of directors of St. Jude Medical and the BOC Group, plc. From 1986 to 1991, Dr. Stoll held several executive management positions at Bayer, AG, including Executive Vice-President and General Manager for its worldwide Diagnostic Business Group. Prior to that, Dr. Stoll worked for American Hospital Supply Corp., where he rose from Director of Clinical Pharmacology to President of its American Critical Care Division. He began his pharmaceutical career at the Upjohn Company in 1972. Dr. Stoll obtained his B.S. in Pharmacy from Ferris State University, obtained a Ph.D. in Biopharmaceutics and Drug Metabolism at the University of Connecticut and was a post-doctoral fellow for two years at the University of Michigan. From 2008 and until its sale to H. Lundbeck A/S, Dr. Stoll served on the board of directors of Chelsea Therapeutics (NASDAQ: CHTP) and was a member of that board's audit and compensation committees. Dr. Stoll in the past also served on the boards of Questcor and Agensys, HIMA and PMA (now PhRMA). Dr. Stoll also serves on the School of Pharmacy Advisory Board of the University of Connecticut. The Nominating Committee considered Dr. Stoll's experience and qualifications, in addition to his relevant executive management and operational pharmaceutical and medical device experience, as well as the overall composition of the Board, in making the determination that Dr. Stoll should serve as director of Delcath.

Dr. Marco Taglietti, M.D. was appointed as a Director in December 2014. Dr. Taglietti serves as CEO and on the Board of Directors of NASDAQ-listed SCYNEXIS, Inc., a pharmaceutical company committed to the discovery, development and commercialization of novel anti-infectives. Prior to its acquisition in February 2014, Dr. Taglietti served as Executive Vice President, Research and Development, and Chief Medical Officer of Forest Laboratories. He also served as President of the Forest Research Institute. Prior to joining Forest Labs in 2007, Dr. Taglietti held the position of Senior Vice President, Head of Global Research and Development, at Stiefel Laboratories, Inc. for three years. He joined Stiefel after 12 years at Schering-Plough Corporation where he last held the position of Vice President, Worldwide Clinical Research for Anti-Infectives, Oncology, CNS, Endocrinology and Dermatology. Dr. Taglietti began his career at Marion Merrell Dow Research Institute. He received his medical degree and board certifications from the University of Pavia in Italy. The Nominating Committee considered Dr. Taglietti's experience and qualifications, in addition to his relevant executive management and operational pharmaceutical experience, as well as the overall composition of the Board, in making the determination that Dr. Taglietti should serve as director of Delcath.

In addition, information concerning Jennifer K. Simpson, one of our Directors and our President and Chief Executive Officer, is provided under Information About Executive Officers.

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The following table provides information concerning the current executive officers of Delcath.

Name	Age	Office Currently Held
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.	48	President and Chief Executive Officer
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A.	39	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
John Purpura	55	Executive Vice President, Global Head of Operations

The following is a brief description of the business experience of the following officers:

Jennifer K. Simpson was appointed as a Director in October 2015. Dr. Simpson joined Delcath as Executive Vice President, Global Marketing in March 2012 and was promoted to Executive Vice President, Global Head of Business Operations in April 2013 and Interim Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President, Global Head of Business Operations in September 2013. In September 2014, Dr. Simpson was named Interim President and Chief Executive Officer and named President and Chief Executive Officer in October 2015. From May 2011 to March 2012, Dr. Simpson served as the Vice President, Global Marketing, Oncology Brand Lead at ImClone Systems, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly and Company), where she was responsible for all product commercialization activities and launch preparation for one of the late-stage assets. From June 2009 to May 2011, Dr. Simpson served as the Vice President, Product Champion and from 2008 to 2009 as the Associate Vice President, Product Champion for ImClone's product Ramucirumab. From 2006 to 2008, Dr. Simpson served as Product Director, Oncology Therapeutics Marketing at Ortho Biotech (now Janssen Biotech), a Pennsylvania-based biotech company that focuses on innovative solutions in immunology, oncology and nephrology. Earlier in her career, Dr. Simpson spent over a decade as a hematology/oncology nurse practitioner and educator. Dr. Simpson earned a Ph.D. in Epidemiology from the University of Pittsburgh, an M.S. in Nursing from the University of Rochester, and a B.S. in Nursing from the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Barbra C. Keck joined Delcath as Controller in January 2009, was promoted to Vice President in October 2009, to Senior Vice President in March 2015 and to Chief Financial Officer in February 2017. Prior to joining Delcath, she was an audit assistant with Deloitte & Touche, LLP from August 2008 to December 2008. From June 2006 to August 2008, Ms. Keck was the Assistant to the Vice President and Dean of Baruch College, Zicklin School of Business, and from September 2005 to May 2006 she was the Donor Relations and Communications Manager for Young Audiences New York. From 2002 to 2005, Ms. Keck was the Manager, UD Arts Series at the University of Dayton, where she also served as the Manager, Arts and Cultural Events from 1999 to 2002. Between those positions, from 2002 to 2003, she was the Director of Teacher Programs at the Muse Machine. Ms. Keck served as the General Manager of Dayton Bach Society and the Manager of UD Arts Series from 1999 to 2002. She earned her M.B.A. in Accountancy from Baruch College and Bachelor of Music in Music Education from the University of Dayton.

John Purpura joined Delcath as Executive Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance in November 2009 and was promoted to Executive Vice President, Global Head of Operations on July 19, 2016. Prior to joining Delcath, he was with Bracco Diagnostics (formerly E-Z-EM, Inc.) as Vice President and then Executive Director of International Regulatory Affairs from 2007 to 2008 and Head of Regulatory Affairs for North America and Latin America from 2008 to 2009. Prior to E-Z-EM, Inc., Mr. Purpura had an 11-year career with Sanofi-Aventis, ultimately serving as Associate Vice President for Regulatory CMC from 2005 to 2007. From 1985 to 1995, he had various quality and regulatory management roles with Bolar Pharmaceuticals, Luitpold Pharmaceuticals and Eon Labs Manufacturing. He earned his M.S. in Management & Policy and B.S. degrees in Chemistry and Biology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Board of Directors. We currently have five directors serving on the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors oversees the business affairs of the Company and monitors the performance of management. In accordance with our corporate governance principles, our Board does not involve itself in day-to-day operations. The directors

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keep themselves informed through discussions with the Chairman of the Board, Roger G. Stoll, Jennifer K. Simpson, in her capacity as Director and Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and other key executives, and by reading the reports and other materials that management sends them and by participating in Board and committee meetings. Our directors hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified unless the director resigns or is removed or by reason of death or other cause is unable to serve in the capacity of director.

Board Independence. The Board has determined that four of our five directors (each of Simon Pedder, Roger Stoll, William D. Rueckert and Marco Taglietti) are independent directors within the meaning of the NASDAQ listing rules.

Attendance. The Board of Directors met 12 times in 2017 (including regularly scheduled and annual meetings). During 2017, each director attended at least 75% of the aggregate of: (i) the total number of meetings of the Board (held during the period for which he or she served as a director) and (ii) the total number of meetings held by all committees of the Board of Directors on which he or she served (held during the period that he or she served). It is Delcath's policy that, absent unusual or unforeseen circumstances, all directors are expected to attend annual meetings of stockholders, and all of our then directors attended our 2017 Annual Meeting.

Board Leadership Structure. Roger G. Stoll, Ph.D. was appointed Executive Chairman effective September 2014 and designated Chairman in connection with the appointment of Dr. Simpson as director effective October 2015. Dr. Stoll has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2008.

It is our policy to separate the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer roles. We believe this structure is appropriate for Delcath because it allows our President and CEO to concentrate on Delcath's day-to-day operations, while providing for effective oversight by the Chairman, who is involved in strategic and key matters, such as business strategy, major transactions and the broader business of Delcath. For a company like Delcath that is focused on the development, approval and commercialization of a specialized product in an extremely technical, highly regulated and intensely competitive industry, we believe our President and CEO is in the best position to lead our management team, in part because of the depth of her experience in conducting clinical trials in oncology, and to respond to the current pressures and needs of a company the stage of growth and development of Delcath, with assistance from our Chairman who also focuses the Board's attention on the broader issues of corporate business strategy and corporate governance. We believe that splitting the roles between Chairman, on the one hand, and President and CEO, on the other hand, minimizes any potential conflicts that may result from combining the roles of CEO, President and Chairman, and maximizes the effectiveness of our management and governance processes to the benefit of our stockholders. Our President and CEO and Chairman regularly consult with each other as part of this structure.

Board's Role in Risk Oversight. The Board as a whole is responsible for risk oversight, with reviews in certain areas being conducted by the relevant Board committees. Each of the Board's committees oversees the management of risks associated with their respective areas of responsibility. In performing this oversight function, the committees are assisted by management which provides visibility about the identification, assessment and monitoring of potential risks and management's strategy to mitigate such risks. Key members of management responsible for a particular area report directly to the Board committee charged with oversight of the associated function and, if the circumstances require, the whole Board. The Board committees review various risk exposures with the full Board and otherwise keep the full Board abreast of the committees' risk oversight activities throughout the year, as necessary or appropriate.

Risk Assessment of Compensation Programs. Our Compensation and Stock Option Committee annually evaluates whether our compensation programs encourage excessive risk-taking by employees at the expense of long-term Company value. Based upon its assessment, including a review of the overall annual award limitations and individual annual limitations in the Delcath 2009 Stock Incentive Plan and the Compensation Committee's role in the consideration and approval of certain awards, the Compensation and Stock Option Committee does not believe that

our compensation programs encourage excessive or inappropriate risk-taking, motivate imprudent risk-taking or create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

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Director Continuing Education. We require our directors to attend, at least annually, educational programs provided by various universities, stock exchanges and other regulatory agencies to assist our directors in maintaining or enhancing their skills and abilities as directors and to update their knowledge and understanding of the pharmaceutical, medical device and biopharma industries and the regulatory environment in which Delcath operates and to which it is subject.

Board Committees. Our Board has three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation and Stock Option Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. No individual director is the chairman of more than one committee.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee provides assistance to the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Company's financial statements, the Company's system of internal accounting and financial controls and the independent audit of the Company's financial statements. Functions of the Audit Committee include:

the selection, evaluation and, where appropriate, replacement of our outside auditors;

an annual review and evaluation of the qualifications, performance and independence of our outside auditors;

the approval of all auditing services and permitted non-audit services provided by our outside auditors;

the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of our accounting and internal controls over financial reporting;
and

the review and discussion with management and with our outside auditors of the Company's financial statements to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

The Board has determined that each member of the Audit Committee, William D. Rueckert (Chair), and Simon Pedder and Roger Stoll qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined by SEC rules. During 2017, the Audit Committee met four times. Each member of the Audit Committee is independent within the meaning of the NASDAQ listing rules and otherwise meets the financial statement proficiency requirements of the NASDAQ listing rules. The Audit Committee has a written charter, which is available on our website; go to www.delcath.com, click on Investors, then Corporate Governance.

Compensation and Stock Option Committee. The Compensation and Stock Option Committee (the "Compensation Committee") assists the Board of Directors in the discharge of the Board's responsibilities with respect to the compensation of Delcath's directors, executive officers, and other key employees and consultants. The Compensation Committee establishes our overall compensation philosophy and is authorized to approve the compensation payable to our executive officers, including our named executive officers, and other key employees, including all perquisites, equity incentive awards, cash bonuses, and severance packages. The Compensation Committee also administers certain of our employee benefit plans, including its equity incentive plans, and is responsible for assessing the independence of compensation consultants and legal advisors. The Compensation Committee has concluded that each of Wexler, Burkhart, Hirschberg & Unger, LLP, outside legal counsel to the Compensation Committee and the Company, as well as Pearl Meyer & Partners, compensation consultant to the Compensation Committee, qualified as

independent. The Compensation Committee exercises sole power to retain compensation consultants and advisors and to determine the scope of the associated engagements. The current members of the Compensation and Stock Option Committee are Marco Taglietti (Chair) and William D. Rueckert, Simon Pedder and Roger Stoll, each of whom is independent within the meaning of the NASDAQ listing rules. During 2017, the Compensation and Stock Option Committee met nine times. The Compensation and Stock Option Committee has a written charter, which is available on our website; go to www.delcath.com, click on Investors, then Corporate Governance.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the Nominating Committee) is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become Board

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members, and recommends to the Board the director nominees to be proposed by the Board for election by the stockholders (as well as any director nominees to be appointed by the Board to fill interim vacancies). The Nominating Committee also recommends the directors to be selected for membership on each Board committee.

The Nominating Committee is also responsible for developing and recommending to the Board appropriate corporate governance guidelines and policies, and for leading the Board in its annual review of the Board's performance.

The current members of the Nominating Committee are Roger Stoll (Chairman), William D. Rueckert and Marco Taglietti, each of whom is independent, within the meaning of the NASDAQ listing rules. During 2017, the Nominating Committee met one time. The Nominating Committee has a written charter, which is available on our website; go to www.delcath.com, click on Investors, then Corporate Governance.

The Nominating Committee, with, when it deems it necessary, the assistance of a third-party search firm, identifies candidates for director nominees. In considering candidates for the Board, the Nominating Committee considers each candidate's credentials as a whole, including, but not necessarily limited to, outstanding achievement in a candidate's personal career, broad and relevant experience, integrity, sound and independent judgment, experience and knowledge of the business environment and markets in which the Company operates, business acumen, and willingness and ability to devote adequate time to Board duties. The Nominating Committee considers the diversity of its members in the context of the Board as a whole, including the personal characteristics, experience and background of directors and nominees to facilitate Board deliberations that reflect a broad range of perspectives.

Recommendations by Stockholders of Director Nominees. The Nominating Committee will consider any recommendation by a stockholder of a candidate for nomination as a director. If a stockholder wants to recommend a director candidate for consideration by the Nominating Committee, the stockholder should submit the name of the proposed nominee, together with the reasons why the stockholder believes the election of the candidate would be beneficial to the Company and its stockholders and the information about the nominee that would be required in a proxy statement requesting proxies to vote in favor of the candidate. The stockholder's submission must be accompanied by the written consent of the proposed nominee to being nominated by the Board and the candidate's agreement to serve if nominated and elected. Any such submission should be directed to the Nominating Committee at Delcath's principal office, 1633 Broadway, Suite 22C, New York, New York 10019. If a stockholder intends to nominate a person for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting, the stockholder must provide Delcath with written notice of his or her intention no later than the deadline for receiving a stockholder proposal for inclusion in Delcath's proxy statement for such meeting (as described below under the heading "Stockholder Proposals For the 2018 Annual Meeting") and must otherwise comply with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Copies of any recommendation received in accordance with these procedures will be distributed to each member of the Nominating Committee. One or more members of the Nominating Committee may contact the proposed candidate to request additional information.

Stockholder Communications with the Board of Directors. Any stockholder wishing to communicate with the Board or with any specified director should address his or her communication to the Board of Directors or to the particular director(s) in care of the Corporate Secretary, Delcath Systems, Inc., 1633 Broadway, Suite 22C, New York, New York 10019. All such written communication, other than items determined by our legal counsel to be inappropriate for submission to the intended recipient(s), will be submitted to the Board or to the particular director(s). Any stockholder communication not so delivered, will be made available upon request to any director. Examples of stockholder communications that would be considered inappropriate for submission include, without limitation, customer complaints, business solicitations, product promotions, job inquiries, junk mail and mass mailings, as well as material that is unduly hostile, threatening, illegal or similarly unsuitable.

Code of Ethics. We maintain a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code) that applies to all employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and

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persons performing similar functions, and including our independent directors, who are not employees of the Company, with regard to their Delcath-related activities. The Code incorporates guidelines designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote honest and ethical conduct and compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Code also incorporates our expectations of our employees that enable us to provide accurate and timely disclosure in our filings with the SEC and other public communications. In addition, the Code incorporates guidelines pertaining to topics such as complying with applicable laws, rules, and regulations; insider trading; reporting Code violations; and maintaining accountability for adherence to the Code. The full text of our Code is published on our web site at <http://delcath.com/investors/governance>. We intend to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of our Code, or waivers of such provisions granted to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer or principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions on our web site.

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, with management and Grant Thornton, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. The Audit Committee also discussed with Grant Thornton the matters required to be discussed by the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 16, as amended, as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T regarding Communication with Audit Committees. The Audit Committee has received and reviewed the written disclosures and the letter from Grant Thornton required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding Grant Thornton's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Grant Thornton its independence from the Company.

Based on the review and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Company's audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Submitted by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors,

William Rueckert (Chair)

March 16, 2018

Table of Contents**SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE**

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and officers, and persons who are beneficial owners of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission reports of holdings and changes in beneficial ownership of Delcath's equity securities. Based on a review of copies of reports furnished to Delcath or written representations that no reports were required, we believe that all reports were timely filed in 2017.

Delcath maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code) that applies to all employees, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions, and including its independent directors, who are not employees of the Company, with regard to their Delcath-related activities. The Code incorporates guidelines designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote honest and ethical conduct and compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Code also incorporates Delcath's expectations of its employees that enable the Company to provide accurate and timely disclosure in its filings with the SEC and other public communications. In addition, the Code incorporates guidelines pertaining to topics such as complying with applicable laws, rules, and regulations; insider trading; reporting Code violations; and maintaining accountability for adherence to the Code. The full text of the Company's Code is published on its web site at <http://delcath.com/investors/governance> and is incorporated by reference herein. The Company intends to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of its Code, or waivers of such provisions granted to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and persons performing similar functions on its web site. Except as expressly stated herein, the information contained on Delcath's website does not constitute a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is not incorporated by reference herein.

Executive Compensation.

Our Compensation and Stock Option Committee is responsible for formulating and establishing our overall compensation philosophy with respect to our executive officers. The Company believes that a strong executive management team comprised of talented individuals in key positions at the Company is critical to the development and growth of our business and to increasing stockholder value. Accordingly, a key objective of executive compensation is to attract and retain talented and experienced individuals, while motivating them to perform and make decisions consistent with the Company's business objectives, goals and culture. We emphasize pay-for-performance by linking executive compensation to Company performance. For each executive, the amount of pay that is actually realized is primarily driven by the Company's performance and each executive's contribution to that performance.

Our Compensation Committee engaged an independent compensation consulting firm, Pearl Meyer, to assist with the formulation of our executive compensation programs for 2017.

Our Compensation Committee considers the input it receives from our stockholders when designing and evaluating our executive compensation practices. *Compensation Components.* The three primary components of executive compensation are base salary, annual incentive cash awards and long-term equity incentive awards:

Base Salary. We pay our executive officers a base salary, which our Compensation Committee reviews and determines annually. Base salaries are used to compensate our executive officers for performing the core responsibilities of their positions and to provide them with a level of security with respect to a portion of their total compensation. Base salaries are set in part based on the executive's unique skills, experience and expected contribution to the Company, as well as individual performance, including the impact of such

performance on our business results, and the period of the executive's performance. Decisions regarding base salary increases take into account the executive's current base salary, third-party benchmark and survey data, and the salary compensation paid to executive officers within and outside the Company, as well as the Company's overall performance, its ability to afford such increases, its success in achieving its operational and strategic goals and objectives, and the executive officer's contribution to Company performance.

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Annual Incentive Cash Awards. Annual incentive compensation is intended to establish a direct correlation between annual cash awards and the performance of the Company. The Company's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) is an annual incentive cash bonus plan designed to align the interests of participants with the interests of the Company and its stockholders. The AIP is designed to strengthen the link between a participant's pay and his or her overall performance and the Company's performance, focus participants on critical individual and corporate objectives, offer a competitive cash incentive, and encourage and reward performance and competencies critical to the Company's success.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation. In addition to using base salaries and annual incentive cash bonuses, which our Compensation and Stock Option Committee views as short-term compensation, a portion of our executive compensation is in the form of long-term equity compensation. Our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) is an annual equity-based incentive plan designed to align participants' interests with those of the Company and its stockholders by rewarding participants for their contributions to the long-term success of the Company. The LTIP is designed to incentivize Company leaders to focus on the long-term performance of the Company, offer participants competitive, market-based long-term incentive award opportunities, and strengthen the link between a participant's compensation and his or her overall performance and the Company's overall long-term performance. We believe the LTIP assists us in achieving an appropriate balance between our short- and long-term.

Interface of Executive Officers with Compensation Committee in Determining Compensation. The Compensation Committee, based on input from the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, determines the compensation of our executive officers. The CEO and Chairman assist the Compensation Committee by providing performance assessments and compensation recommendations for each of the Company's executive officers, including the named executive officers (other than the CEO). The final decisions regarding the compensation for the named executive officers is then independently assessed and approved by the Compensation Committee. Other than completing a self-evaluation performance review, and submitting it to the Compensation Committee, the CEO does not participate in the formulation or discussion of her compensation. The Chairman provides the performance review for the CEO and submits that review to the Compensation Committee for its consideration. The Chairman also has discussions with the full committee related to all the performance items submitted for the named executive officers. Upon completion of these reviews, final decisions related to the compensation of the CEO require approval of the full Board of Directors after recommendations are made by the Compensation Committee.

Role of Compensation Consultants. The Compensation Committee retained PM&P as its independent compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee in evaluating executive compensation programs. PM&P reports directly to the Compensation Committee, and is not permitted to perform services for management unless approved by the Compensation Committee.

Inputs to Committee Decision Making.

Performance Evaluation Process. The Company utilizes a formal annual performance review program to evaluate our executives' competencies, as well as individual performance objectives. The competencies in the program include: commitment to quality, integrity and ethics, as well as results oriented, teamwork, dependability, job knowledge and productivity. Each executive performs a self-evaluation and also is rated by the CEO on his or her competencies at year end and a final average total rating is calculated. Corporate performance objectives, which are set at the beginning of the year, are linked to the Company's overall performance and attainment of these objectives. Following completion of the performance year, the CEO submits performance evaluations and recommendations for each executive to the Executive Chairman who after review with the CEO then submits information to the Compensation Committee. The Committee reviews the completed individual performance evaluation forms for our executive officers

including the CEO and assesses the Company's overall performance relative to the achievement of corporate objectives. The information gathered as part of this evaluation process was used by our Compensation Committee to assist it in making compensation decisions.

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While the Company conducts its performance evaluations annually, the 2017 AIP was based solely on the achievement of corporate performance goals.

Peer Group Review. The Compensation Committee, with the assistance of PM&P, generally reviews the peer group on a regular basis. Due to the unique nature of the Company's business, we continually face challenges as we strive to develop the most appropriate mix of companies to comprise our peer group. The challenges we face include:

We are an early commercial stage company with limited product revenues (\$1.1M in 2014). As a result, a typical revenue range for peer selection purposes is more challenging due to our relatively small size.

We are a medical device company and specialty pharmaceutical company. Our proprietary technology is designed to administer high-dose chemotherapy and other therapeutic agents to diseased organs or regions of the body, while controlling the systemic exposure of those agents. Our CHEMOSAT System for Melphalan is classified as a class IIb medical device and has been approved in Europe. In the United States, we are considered a drug device combination product regulated under a 505(b)(2) new drug application which is not currently approved yet. (As previously discussed, we received a complete response letter from the U.S. FDA to our NDA.) Because our product is regulated as both a device and a drug in the U.S. only, we have to recruit executive talent who have background and skill sets from both industries and who have experience in both device and drug development from larger, more established companies.

There are very few peers across the medical device and pharmaceutical industries with a similar combination product which is considered a drug in certain regions and classified as a device in other regions, and so exact peers for us are difficult to identify.

Generally, the Compensation Committee considers each of the above challenges as well as the following selection criteria to select its peer group:

We focused on companies with industry/product similarity Drug Delivery Systems/Medical Device companies with a focus on cancer/oncology and Pharmaceuticals/Biopharmaceuticals/Biotherapeutics companies with a cancer focused drug. As a result, multiple GICS sub-industries were reviewed and considered.

We used a range of revenue from \$0 - \$100M to develop a pool of potential firms to consider.

We then narrowed the pool of potential companies based on market capitalization and other secondary factors (R&D expenses, number of employees, further test of business model and product similarity, etc.).

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Due to the changes in the Company's size and market capitalization, the Compensation Committee believed that a re-assessment of the peer group was warranted in 2014. The Compensation Committee, the Chairman, and management worked with PM&P to revise the peer group to reflect the smaller size of Delcath and the increased intensity in the clinical development activities. The following table reflects the new peer group which was reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee and the full board of Delcath before being implemented:

Company	Industry⁽¹⁾	Revenue⁽²⁾	Market Capitalization⁽³⁾
Accurexa Inc.	Healthcare Equipment	\$ 0	\$ 17
Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation	Pharmaceuticals	\$ 0	\$ 49
Aethlon Medical, Inc.	Healthcare Equipment	\$ 1	\$ 33
Arno Therapeutics, Inc.	Biotechnology	\$ 0	\$ 27
ArQule Inc.	Biotechnology	\$ 11	\$ 71
BSD Medical Corp.	Healthcare Equipment	\$ 5	\$ 23
Celator Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Biotechnology	\$ 0	\$ 65
Collectar Biosciences, Inc.	Biotechnology	\$ 0	\$ 16
Celsion Corp.	Biotechnology	\$ 1	\$ 59
Champions Oncology, Inc.	Life Sciences Tools and Services	\$ 10	\$ 46
Cytosorbents Corporation	Healthcare Equipment	\$ 4	\$ 70
Emisphere Technologies, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	\$ 0	\$ 23
MetaStat, Inc.	Life Sciences Tools and Services	\$ 0	\$ 20
Nephros, Inc.	Healthcare Equipment	\$ 2	\$ 19
OncoGenex Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Biotechnology	\$ 35	\$ 59
Median		\$ 1	\$ 33
Delcath Systems Inc.	Health Care Equipment	\$ 1	\$ 19

(1) Reflects the sub-industry as defined under Global Industry Classification Standard.

(2) Data from S&P Capital IQ database, as of most recent quarter end at the time the analysis was completed (October 2014).

(3) Data from S&P Capital IQ database, as of most recent month end at the time the analysis was completed (October 2014).

The Committee believes this peer group continues to represent a reasonable mix of companies to appropriately address the concerns presented above and currently reflects the size and business model of our Company.

Benchmark Analyses. The Compensation Committee reviews our executive officers' overall compensation packages in 2017. The analysis includes a review of total target compensation for each executive officer as well as for each component of compensation, relative to executives in comparable positions or with comparable roles.

The Compensation Committee generally targets around the median percentile range of the competitive market for the various elements of compensation, yet individual executives may be paid above or below this point depending upon, among other factors, the skills and experience, tenure in the position, overall individual performance and additional responsibilities of the executive. In addition to evaluating the peer group data, the Compensation Committee also uses

survey data for a broader pharmaceutical, medical device and biopharma industry perspective. Overall, the Compensation Committee attempts to maintain individual compensation within competitive ranges, with some exceptions based on prior experience and compensation history for each individual.

Pay Mix. The Compensation Committee seeks to achieve executive compensation objectives through the use of a mix of compensation elements for each executive officer. While the Compensation Committee generally

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strives to award a significant amount of each NEO's target total direct pay opportunity in the form of variable, rather than fixed compensation, it does not have rigid guidelines or formulas in determining the amount and mix of compensation elements for each executive officer.

Base Salary. Effective February 2017, Barbra Keck, previously the Senior Vice President of Finance, Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Company, became the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. In connection with her promotion to Chief Financial Officer, Ms. Keck's annual base salary was increased from \$247,200 in 2016 to \$300,000 in 2017.

The following table summarizes the amount of base salary and year-over-year increase for each of our named executive officers for 2016 and 2017.

Executive	Hire Date	2015 Base Salary	Percent Increase in 2016	2016 Base Salary	Percent Increase in 2017	2017 Base Salary
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.	3/23/2012	\$ 427,000	3.0%	\$ 439,810	3.0%	\$ 453,004
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A.	1/5/2009	\$ 240,000	3.0%	\$ 247,200	21.4%	\$ 300,000
John Purpura, M.S.	11/16/2009	\$ 270,569	13.5%	\$ 307,000	3.0%	\$ 316,210

Annual Incentive Plan. Under the AIP, annual incentive target award opportunities are expressed as a percentage of a participant's actual base salary for the performance year, beginning January 1. The following table sets forth, for each executive, the applicable target bonus percentage of base salary to which each executive could have been entitled, as well as the actual bonus earned based on company performance in 2017:

Executive	Target Incentive Bonus Opportunity		2017 Incentive Award Earned	
	Target Bonus Expressed as % of		Actual Payout as a % of	
	Base Salary	Dollars (\$)	Target Bonus	Dollars (\$)
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.	50.0%	\$ 226,502	65.0% ⁽¹⁾	\$ 147,226 ⁽¹⁾
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A.	35.0%	\$ 105,000	65.0% ⁽¹⁾	\$ 68,250 ⁽¹⁾
John Purpura, M.S.	45.0%	\$ 142,295	65.0% ⁽¹⁾	\$ 92,491 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Amounts determined as of the date of filing this Amendment No. 1 but have not yet been paid. For 2017, AIP goals were based entirely on Company performance to focus all the executives on the same critical challenges facing the Company.

Company performance in 2017 has been measured based upon achievement of objectives in the following areas: (1) Clinical Trials; (2) Capital; and (3) Sales.

Actual 2017 corporate performance, including assigned weighting and actual achievement in each area is still undergoing assessment by our Compensation Committee.

Long Term Incentive Plan. Grants under the LTIP are typically comprised of a mix of restricted stock and stock option awards granted in the first quarter of each year with the number of shares subject to the awards designed to deliver a competitive value targeted at the mid-market of the executive compensation comparison group. These guidelines are reviewed periodically based on prevailing compensation comparison group levels, however, and the Compensation and Stock Option Committee then uses these guidelines to determine long-term equity incentive awards for our named executive officers based upon a holistic assessment of Company and individual performance for the prior year and its view of the appropriate incentives to best help achieve the Company's business objectives. Our ability to provide awards at the mid-market level has been difficult to do in the past few years due to share availability. Such awards in the past few years have typically been at or below the market 25th percentile.

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There were no long-term equity awards to our named executive officers in 2017. Due to the lack of available shares for issuance under the Company's Delcath 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, the Board of Directors did not grant any long-term equity awards to our named executive officers in 2017 which in no way should create any negative inference concerning the Compensation and Stock Option Committee's evaluation of their performance.

Employment Agreements, Executive Security Agreements and Confidentiality and Restrictive Covenant Agreements.

Executive Security Agreements. In early 2017, Dr. Simpson, Ms. Keck and Mr. Purpura (the Executives) each executed an Executive Security Agreement (Executive Agreements) with the Company. Each executive is employed at will. The Executive Agreements provide for the payment of severance to each of the Executives upon a qualifying termination (a termination which is involuntary but not for cause or a termination for good reason as defined in their employment agreements with the Company) to be paid within 10 days of such event as follows: (i) all base salary owed to the date of the qualifying event, (ii) a one-time lump sum fee equal to the Executive's monthly base salary for a term of two years for Jennifer Simpson and 18 months for Barbra Keck and John Purpura, and (iii) COBRA payments should the Executive remain on the Company's health benefit plans. The Executive would also be entitled to any annual incentive payments due by March 15th of the following year. The term of the Executive Agreements continues until terminated by mutual agreement of each Executive and the Company.

Additional Benefits; 401(k) Plan. All salaried employees participate in a variety of retirement, health and welfare, and paid time-off benefits designed to enable the Company to attract and retain a talented workforce in a competitive marketplace. These benefits and related plans help ensure that the Company has a productive and focused workforce. The Company utilizes a 401(k) savings plan to enable employees to plan and save for retirement. The Company does not provide matching contributions.

Other Compensation. As an early commercial stage company, the Company does not have pension or deferred compensation plans or arrangements.

Prohibition on Hedging and Pledging. Pursuant to the Company's insider trading policy, the Company prohibits any director, officer or other employee from hedging or pledging Company securities.

Clawback Policy. We have not yet adopted a formal clawback policy because we await the issuance of clarifying regulations by the SEC regarding required elements of any such clawback policy. As required by Section 954 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, we intend to adopt a clawback policy upon issuance by the SEC of final rules regarding clawbacks.

Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) Considerations. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally denies publicly-held corporations a federal income tax deduction for compensation exceeding \$1,000,000 paid to the Chief Executive Officer and each of the three next most highly paid executive officers serving as such at year end, excluding the Chief Financial Officer. While the Compensation Committee takes Section 162(m) into account when determining the type and amount of compensation to provide to the named executive officers, the Compensation Committee may award compensation that is not deductible if it believes it is reasonable and appropriate to do so.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table.**

The following table sets forth the total compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to: (i) each person who served as a principal executive officer during 2017, and (ii) our two other most highly-compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers on December 31, 2017. We refer to these individuals as our named executive officers.

Name & Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive			All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
				Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$)	Plan Compensation (\$)		
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D. President and Chief Executive Officer	2017	453,004	147,226 ⁽³⁾	7,476			607,706 ⁽³⁾	
	2016	439,810	149,535				589,345	
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A. Chief Financial Officer and	2017	293,400	68,250 ⁽³⁾	4,788			366,438 ⁽³⁾	
	2016	247,200	58,834				306,034	
Secretary ⁽¹⁾								
John Purpura, M.S. Executive Vice President Global Head of Operations	2017	316,210	92,491 ⁽³⁾	7,140			415,841 ⁽³⁾	
	2016	291,442	93,942				385,384	

(1) Effective February 2017, Ms. Barbra C. Keck, previously the Senior Vice President of Finance, Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Company, became the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

(2) Due to the lack of available shares for issuance under the Company's Delcath 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, the Board of Directors did not grant any long-term equity awards to our named executive officers in 2016 which in no way should create any negative inference concerning the Compensation and Stock Option Committee's evaluation of their performance.

(3) Amounts determined as of date of filing this Amendment No. 1 but have not yet been paid.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table 2017. The following table sets forth grants of plan-based awards made during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 to the named executive officers. All equity grants were made pursuant to the 2009 Plan.

Name	Grant Date (equity awards)	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan	Number of Shares (#)	All Other Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options	Option Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and
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		Awards Target (\$)	(#)	Option Awards
Jennifer K. Simpson	2/8/2017			\$
Barbra C. Keck	2/8/2017			\$
John Purpura	2/8/2017			\$

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table 2017.**

The following table sets forth information relating to unexercised options and unvested restricted shares held by the named executive officers as of December 31, 2017.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value
						of Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.						
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A.						
John Purpura, M.S.						

Options Exercises and Stock Vested Table 2017.

The following table sets forth information relating to the vesting during 2017 of restricted stock awards granted to the named executive officers. No stock options were exercised by the named executive officers during 2017.

Name	Number of shares acquired on vesting (#)	Value realized on vesting (\$)
Jennifer K. Simpson	1	262
Barbra C. Keck	1	95
John Purpura	1	131

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control.

The following table shows the potential incremental value transfer to each named executive officer under various termination or change-in-control scenarios as of December 29, 2017, the last business day of 2017. Unvested, unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock awards are valued at the closing market price of the Company's common stock on that date. The actual amounts to be paid out in respect of the other named executive officers can only be determined at the time of such named executive officer's actual separation from the Company.

Named Executive Officer ⁽¹⁾	Retirement or Voluntary Termination		Event Involuntary Termination (Termination Without Cause, or Termination for Good Reason)		Upon a Change in Control ⁽¹⁾	Death or Disability Termination
	Without Reason	Good Cause	Without Cause	for Good Reason)		
Jennifer K. Simpson					\$	
Barbra C. Keck					\$	
John Purpura					\$	

(1) Upon a change in control, the vesting of all equity incentive awards is accelerated. The amount shown represents the value of restricted stock units held on December 29, 2017, based on the closing trading price of our common stock on that date.

Table of Contents**Director Compensation 2017**

The Compensation and Stock Option Committee reviews and recommends to the Board of Directors appropriate director compensation programs for service as directors, committee chairs, and committee members.

In lieu of per-meeting fees, non-employee directors of the Company are paid an annual retainer of \$43,000 and certain additional annual retainers for chairing or serving as a member of the committees of the Board as follows:

Name	Annual Retainer
Board Service	\$ 43,000
Chair of Audit Committee	\$ 20,000
Member of Audit Committee	\$ 8,000
Chair of Compensation and Stock Option Committee	\$ 12,000
Member of Compensation and Stock Option Committee	\$ 5,000
Chair of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	\$ 8,000
Member of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	\$ 4,000

Dr. Stoll receives an annual retainer fee as Director and Chairman of the Board of \$68,000. Additionally, we reimburse all non-employee directors for their reasonable out-of-pocket travel expenses incurred in attending meetings of our Board of Directors or any committees of the Board. Due to the low number of shares remaining available for issuance under the Company's Delcath 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, the Board of Directors did not grant any equity awards to non-employee directors during 2016 which in no way should create any negative inference concerning the Compensation and Stock Option Committee's evaluation of their performance.

The following table sets forth the compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to each non-employee director who served on our Board of Directors in 2017.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	All Other Compensation	Total
Harold S. Koplewicz, M.D. ⁽¹⁾	\$ 45,333	\$	\$	\$	\$ 45,333
Simon Pedder, Ph.D. ⁽²⁾	\$ 7,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 7,000
William D. Rueckert	\$ 72,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 72,000
Roger G. Stoll, Ph.D.	\$ 68,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 68,000
Marco Taglietti, M.D.	\$ 65,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 65,000

(1) Dr. Koplewicz resigned as a director in September 2017.

(2) Dr. Pedder was appointed as a director in November 2017.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following tables contain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of June 6, 2018, held by: (i) each of our directors; (ii) each of our named executive officers in the Summary Compensation Table; (iii) all of our directors and executive officers as a group; and (iv) each person or group known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding common stock. We are not aware of any 5% or more holders of our Common Stock as of June 6, 2018 except as set forth below. The information set forth in the table below excludes shares issuable upon exercise of our outstanding warrants held by certain investors that are presently exercisable, subject to limitations on exercisability for more than 4.9% or 9.9% of our outstanding shares of common stock, depending upon the particular investor. Except as indicated in the footnotes below, the address of the persons or groups named below is c/o Delcath Systems, Inc., 1633 Broadway, Suite 22C, New York, New York 10019.

Directors and Officers

Name of Beneficial Owner:	Shares Beneficially Owned⁽¹⁾ Number	Percent
<i>Named Executive Officers and Directors:</i>		
Jennifer K. Simpson, Ph.D.	1	*
John Purpura, M.S.	1	*
Barbra C. Keck, M.B.A.	1	*
Simon Pedder, Ph.D.		*
Roger G. Stoll, Ph.D.	1	*
William D. Rueckert	1	*
Marco Taglietti, M.D.	1	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (6 people)⁽⁹⁾:	6	*

* Less than 1%

(1) Except as indicated in these footnotes: (i) the persons named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned; (ii) the number of shares beneficially owned by each person as of June 6, 2018, includes any vested and unvested shares of restricted stock and any shares of common stock that such person or group has the right to acquire within 60 days of June 6, 2018, upon the exercise of stock options; and (iii) for each person or group included in the table, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of the 932,169 shares of common stock outstanding on June 6, 2018, plus the number of shares of common stock that such person or group has the right to acquire within 60 days of June 6, 2018.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required for this Item is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement.

Transactions with Related Persons. We have adopted a written policy for the review and approval or ratification of transactions between Delcath and Related Parties (as defined below). Under the policy, our Nominating Committee will review the material facts of proposed transactions involving Delcath in which a Related Party will have a direct or indirect material interest. The Nominating Committee will either approve or disapprove Delcath's entry into the

transaction or, if advance approval is not feasible, will consider whether to ratify the transaction. The Nominating Committee may establish guidelines for ongoing transactions with a Related Party, and will review such transactions at least annually. If the aggregate amount of the transaction is expected to be less than \$200,000, such approval or ratification may be made by the Chair of the Committee. In determining whether to approve or ratify a transaction with a Related Party, the Nominating Committee (or Chair) will consider, among other factors, whether the transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third-party and the extent of the Related Party's interest in the transaction.

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Certain transactions are deemed pre-approved under the policy, including compensation of executive officers and directors (except that employment of an immediate family member of an executive officer requires specific approval), and transactions with a company at which the Related Party's only relationship is as a non-officer employee, director, or less than 10% owner if the aggregate amount involved does not exceed 2% of such company's total annual revenues (or, in the case of charitable contributions by Delcath, 2% of the charity's total annual receipts).

Pre-approval is not required if the amount involved in the transaction is not expected to exceed \$120,000 in any calendar year.

For purposes of the policy, a Related Party is generally anyone who since the beginning of the last full fiscal year is or was an executive officer, director or director nominee, owner of more than 5% of the common stock, or immediate family member of any of such persons.

No related person transactions occurred during 2017.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation. During 2017, Marco Taglietti and William D. Rueckert served as members of our Compensation and Stock Option Committee. None of the current members or members serving during 2017 of the Compensation and Stock Option Committee is a current or former officer or employee of Delcath at the time of their service on the Compensation and Stock Option Committee, nor did any Compensation and Stock Option Committee member engage in any related person transaction that would be required to be disclosed under Item 404 of Regulation S-K. During 2017, none of Delcath's executive officers served on the compensation committee (or equivalent) or on the board of directors of another entity whose executive officers served on the Compensation and Stock Option Committee or our Board of Directors.

Board Independence. The Board has determined that four of our five directors (each of Simon Pedder, William D. Rueckert, Roger Stoll and Marco Taglietti) are independent directors within the meaning of the NASDAQ listing rules.

Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law and our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

We are not subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits Delaware corporations from engaging in a wide range of specified transactions with any interested stockholder, defined to include, among others, any person other than such corporation and any of its majority owned subsidiaries who own 15% or more of any class or series of stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, unless, among other exceptions, the transaction is approved by (i) our board of directors prior to the date the interested stockholder obtained such status or (ii) the holders of two thirds of the outstanding shares of each class or series of stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, not including those shares owned by the interested stockholder.

Staggered Board of Directors

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws provide that our board of directors be classified into three classes of directors of approximately equal size. As a result, in most circumstances, a person can gain control of our board only by successfully engaging in a proxy contest at two or more annual meetings.

Authorized But Unissued Shares

Our authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock are available for future issuances without stockholder approval and could be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions, employee benefit plans and stockholder rights plans. The existence of

authorized but unissued and unreserved common stock and preferred stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK AND RECENT TRANSACTIONS

The following description of our common stock and preferred stock summarizes the material terms and provisions of our common stock and preferred stock. The following description of our capital stock does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and our Amended and Restated By-Laws, which are exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and by applicable law. We refer in this section to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, as our certificate of incorporation, and we refer to our Amended and Restated By-Laws as our by-laws. The terms of our common stock and preferred stock may also be affected by Delaware law.

Authorized Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 10,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. As of July 27, 2018, we had 932,158 shares of common stock outstanding and no shares of preferred stock outstanding. As of July 27, 2018, we had 25.2 million shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.76 per share,

Common Stock

Voting

Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share on matters to be voted on by stockholders and also are entitled to receive such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors in its discretion out of funds legally available therefor. Holders of our common stock have exclusive voting rights for the election of our directors and all other matters requiring stockholder action, except with respect to amendments to our certificate of incorporation that alter or change the powers, preferences, rights or other terms of any outstanding preferred stock if the holders of such affected series of preferred stock are entitled to vote on such an amendment or filling vacancies on the board of directors.

Dividends

Holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in any dividends declared by our board of directors, subject to any preferential dividend rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Dividends consisting of shares of common stock may be paid to holders of shares of common stock. We do not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Liquidation and Dissolution

Upon our liquidation or dissolution, the holders of our common stock will be entitled to receive pro rata all assets remaining available for distribution to stockholders after payment of all liabilities and provision for the liquidation of any shares of preferred stock at the time outstanding.

Other Rights and Restrictions

Our common stock has no preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no conversion rights or redemption or sinking fund provisions with respect to such stock. Our common stock is not subject to redemption by us. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not restrict the ability of a holder of common stock to transfer the stockholder's shares of common stock. If we issue shares of common stock under this prospectus, the shares will be

fully paid and non-assessable and will not have, or be subject to, any preemptive or similar rights.

Table of Contents***Listing***

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol DCTH.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to determine the rights and preferences of the shares of any such series without stockholder approval, none of which are outstanding. Our board of directors may issue preferred stock in one or more series and has the authority to fix the designation and powers, rights and preferences and the qualifications, limitations, or restrictions with respect to each class or series of such class without further vote or action by the stockholders. The ability of our board of directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us or the removal of existing management.

Recent Preferred Stock Issuances

On June 29, 2017, our Board authorized the establishment of a new series of preferred stock designated as Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value, the terms of which are set forth in the certificate of designations for such series of Preferred Stock (the Series A Certificate of Designations) which was filed with the State of Delaware on June 30, 2017 (together with any preferred shares issued in replacement thereof in accordance with the terms thereof, the Series A Preferred Stock). On July 2, 2017, we entered into an exchange agreement (the Exchange) with one of our investors which had purchased certain senior secured convertible notes (the Notes), convertible into shares of our common stock pursuant to a certain June 6, 2016 securities purchase agreement, of \$4.2 million aggregate principal amount of such Notes for 4,200 shares of Series A Preferred Stock (the Series A Preferred Shares). The Exchange was made in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Rule 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Series A Preferred Shares were entitled to the whole number of votes equal to \$4.2 million divided by \$644,000.00 (the closing bid price on June 13, 2016, the date of issuance of the Notes as adjusted for the reverse stock split effected in July 2016,) or 3,761 votes. The Series A Preferred Stock had no dividend, liquidation or other preferential rights to our common stock, and each share of Series A Preferred Stock was redeemed for the amount of \$0.001 on August 28, 2017.

On July 11, 2017, we entered into an Amended and Restated Securities Purchase Agreement (the Amended Purchase Agreement) with certain institutional investors for the sale by the Company of 2,360 shares of Series B Preferred Stock (the Series B Preferred Stock) at a purchase price of \$1,000 per share, in a private placement. The aggregate gross proceeds for the sale of the Series B Preferred Stock is \$2.0 million. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the transaction for general corporate purposes. The restricted shares of Series B Preferred Stock have no registration rights and thus will not be eligible for legend removal for a period of at least six months from the date of closing. This Amended Purchase Agreement amends the July 5, 2017 Securities Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) into which we entered with certain institutional investors (the Investors) for the sale by the Company of 2,360 shares of Series B Preferred Stock in a registered direct offering. The Series B Preferred Stock shall be entitled to the whole number of votes equal to \$2.0 million divided by \$32,675.00 (the closing bid price on July 5, 2017, the date of sale of the Series B Preferred Stock), or 30,607 votes. The Series B Preferred Stock has no liquidation or other rights which are preferential to our common stock. The Series B Preferred Stock was redeemed for \$2,360,000 in August 2017.

On August 28, 2017, the Company entered into a Restructuring Agreement (the Agreement) with one of the institutional investors (the Investor) who was a party to the SPA. As of the date the Agreement was entered into, the Investor held \$11,444,637 aggregate principal amount of Notes of which there was \$10,092,857 aggregate Restricted Principal, (as defined in the Notes) of Notes (the Restricted Notes), secured by such

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aggregate cash amount held in a collateral account of the Company in the same amount (the Restricted Cash) and (y) \$1,351,780 principal of Notes (the Unrestricted Notes), (ii) 4,200 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and (iii) 2,006 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

Pursuant to the Agreement, (a) on the date thereof the Company and the Investor took the following actions (the Initial Restructuring): (i) the Investor released restrictions on \$1,650,000 of Restricted Cash (the Initial Release), (ii) the Investor consented to the use of additional Restricted Cash to effect redemptions of the Series A Preferred Shares and the Series B Preferred Shares, (iii) the Investor cancelled \$1,200,000 aggregate principal of the Notes (such portion of the Notes, the Cancellation Note), (iv) the Company redeemed all the Series A Preferred Shares outstanding for a cash payment to the Investor of \$4.20 and (v) the Company redeemed the Series B Preferred Shares for a cash payment to the Investor of \$2,006,000 and (b) upon the consummation of a reverse stock split of our Common Stock of at least twenty to one (the Reverse Stock Split Event , and such date, the Reverse Stock Split Date) by September 15, 2017, the Company and the Investor shall have taken the following actions (the Additional Restructuring , and together with the Initial Restructuring, the Restructuring): (i) the Investor shall consent to the use of Restricted Cash to effect redemptions of \$4,000,000 aggregate Restricted Principal of the Restricted Notes (such portion of the Restricted Notes, the Redemption Notes), (ii) the Company shall redeem the Redemption Notes for a redemption price of \$6,436,852.80 (the Redemption Price) and (iii) the Company shall exchange (the Exchange), pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, \$2,436,852.80 aggregate Restricted Principal of the Restricted Notes (such portion of the Restricted Notes, the Exchange Notes , and together with the Redemption Notes, the Restructured Notes) for new warrants to purchase 114,286 shares of its Common Stock (the New Warrants , as exercised, the New Warrant Shares). The New Warrants expire on the 42 month anniversary of the date of issuance and bear an exercise price of \$61,250.00 per share (which shall be adjusted to the new lower purchase price per share if there is a subsequent down round financing). The Investor, in lieu of an exercise of the New Warrants pursuant to a cash payment of the aggregate exercise price of the number of New Warrants being exercised, may exercise the New Warrants, in whole or in part, by electing instead to receive upon such exercise two shares and one hundred and twenty-five thousandths of a share of the Company s Common Stock for each Warrant Share exercised pursuant to this provision. The transactions set forth herein were being made in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Rule 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) and Rule 144(d)(3)(ii) of the 1933 Act. As a result of not having effected a reverse stock split by September 15, 2017, the Additional Restructuring did not occur.

Amendment to Restructuring Agreement

As a result of the lack of requisite approval by Delcath stockholders for the Company s proposed reverse stock split, the parties and the two investors in the Notes entered into an amendment to the August restructuring agreement on October 10, 2017 as follows: (i) on the date that the Company effects a reverse split of its common stock, (x) the Company will exchange, pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, an aggregate principal amount of those notes equal to \$279,015 for new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 255 shares of Common Stock, and the Company shall redeem all the Series C Preferred Shares then outstanding for a cash payment of \$590,000 and (ii) upon the initial consummation, on or prior to December 15, 2017, by the Company of the offering contemplated by the registration statement on Form S-1 that was filed with the SEC on October 11, 2017 the following shall occur: (i) pursuant to Section 3(b) of the Restricted Notes, the Company shall be deemed (as adjusted downward by the Black-Scholes value of the warrants being issued in this offering) to have automatically, and irrevocably, adjusted the conversion price of the Notes to 200% of the purchase price of a share of our common stock in the offering contemplated by the registration statement, (ii) the maturity date (as defined in the notes) shall automatically be extended to the earlier to occur of (x) the first anniversary of the date of consummation of the offering contemplated by the registration statement and (y) December 30, 2018, (iii) until the earlier of (x) this maturity date and (y) the 75th calendar day after the date of consummation of the offering contemplated by the registration statement, all

installments to be made under the notes shall be deemed automatically deferred with no conversions during that 75 day period, (iv) the Company agreed to redeem any portion of the outstanding notes at any time requested by either investor thereto with \$7.3 million in cash to be

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reduced by \$0.6 million to redeem the Series C Preferred Stock remaining in the restricted accounts with respect to the 2016 convertible notes and (v) the conversion floor price on the notes is \$0.05 and not subject to adjustments.

On September 21, 2017, we entered into a securities purchase agreement (the SPA) with two of our investors which had purchased certain senior secured convertible notes (the Notes), convertible into shares of our common stock pursuant to a certain June 6, 2016 securities purchase agreement, of \$0.5 million aggregate purchase price for 590 shares of Series C Preferred Stock (the Series C Preferred Shares). The purchase of the Series C Preferred Stock is being made in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Rule 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Series C Preferred Shares shall be entitled to 2,968 votes and may only vote on approval of a reverse split of our outstanding common stock. The Series C Preferred Stock has no dividend, liquidation or other preferential rights to our common stock, and each share of Series C Preferred Stock shall be redeemable for the amount of \$1,000.00, payable in cash, per share at our written election, and must be redeemed by us no later than December 21, 2017. The Series C Preferred Stock was redeemed for \$590,000 in November 2017.

On November 15, 2017, Delcath Systems, Inc. (the Company) entered into exchange agreements (Exchange Agreements) with each of the two investors from its June 2016 private placement of senior secured convertible notes as contemplated by that certain Securities Purchase Agreement, dated June 6, 2016, by and among the Company and such investors. As of November 15, 2017, those investors held \$11,157,970 aggregate principal amount of investor notes (the Investor Notes), including (a) such aggregate principal amount of the Investor Notes as set forth on the signature page of the Investor hereto that does not include Restricted Principal as of the date hereof and all accrued and unpaid interest under the Investor Notes (such portion of the Investor Notes, the Unrestricted Investor Notes) and such aggregate principal amount of the Investor Notes as set forth on the signature page of the investors hereto that solely consists of Restricted Principal as of the date hereof (such portion of the Investor Notes, the Restricted Investor Notes).

On November 15, 2017, the Company authorized a new series of senior secured convertible notes of the Company, in the aggregate original principal amount as set forth above (the Exchange Notes), which Exchange Notes shall be convertible into shares of Common Stock in accordance with the terms of the Exchange Notes. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Exchange Agreements, the Company and the investors exchanged (the Exchange) the Unrestricted Investor Notes for (a) \$10,562,425 aggregate principal amount of the Exchange Notes (the New Notes), and the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to the terms of the New Notes, including, without limitation, upon conversion or otherwise, collectively, the New Conversion Shares) and (b) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 14,000 shares of Common Stock (the New Warrants, as exercised, the New Warrant Shares).

The New Conversion Shares and the New Warrant Shares are collectively referred to herein as the New Underlying Securities and, together with the New Notes and the New Warrants, the New Securities.

The New Notes, which were satisfied in full on December 28, 2017, bore the following terms:

The New Notes did not bear interest except upon the occurrence of an event of default upon which the interest rate is 15% per annum.

The initial conversion price was \$750.00 per share for an optional conversion and at any time, an investor could have instead engaged in an alternate conversion for which the conversion price is 82% (75% if an event of default) of the lowest volume weighted average price for the Company's common stock on the three

trading days prior to and including the date of the conversion. All conversions attributable to the Restricted Notes could have been converted at the lower of the optional conversion price and the alternate conversion price, then in effect.

The obligation to prepay the Notes was extended to March 31, 2018, except in the case of an event of default or change in control.

Assuming equity conditions as stated in the New Notes are met, the investors would consent to release cash to the Company from the existing controlled accounts upon conversion of the New Notes.

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The New Notes contained provisions waiving Section 8 of the Restricted Investor Notes, including, without limitation, any requirements for the Company to effect installment conversions or redemptions.

The New Notes contained customary and usual terms including but not limited to, events of default upon failure to trade on an eligible market, failure to timely deliver shares upon conversion, failure to maintain converted share reserve, for conversions, failure to make payments thereunder when due, failure to remove legends, cross defaults to other indebtedness, bankruptcy and the like, and any material adverse effect in the Company's financial condition, as well as remedies and negative covenants substantially similar to those in the Investor Notes.

The New Warrants bear the following terms:

The Warrants will be exercisable for five years from the date of issuance.

The initial exercise price of the warrants is 115% of the closing bid price of the Company's common stock as of the trading day ended immediately prior to the time of execution of the Exchange Agreement.

The Warrants contain full antidilution ratchet protection from lowered price securities issuances subsequent to the date of issuance for six months from the date of issuance and most favored nations protection for a year from the date of issuance.

The Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis to the extent at any time commencing on the one year anniversary of the date of issuance the issuance of underlying securities is not covered by an effective registration statement.

To the extent the investors elect to apply any amounts in their controlled accounts to the balances of the New Notes, the number of shares into which the applicable New Warrant is exercisable shall be reduced by a formula set forth in the New Warrants.

On December 28, 2017, we entered into exchange agreements (collectively, Exchange Agreements), each by and between us and an investor from its June 2016 private placement of senior secured convertible notes (as further exchanged, the Notes) originally issued pursuant to that certain Securities Purchase Agreement, dated June 6, 2016, by and among us and such investors. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreements, we (i) extinguished our remaining \$3,027,408 in outstanding obligations under the Notes in full, (ii) obtained a release of restrictions on \$2,046,897.66 in restricted cash held in our control accounts, (iii) issued to the investors shares (the Shares) of our common stock (or rights (Rights) to receive common stock to the extent such issuance of Shares would otherwise result in the beneficial ownership by any such investor of more than 4.9% or 9.9% of our issued and outstanding stock), as applicable, of an aggregate of 247,417 shares of our common stock (in each case, subject to trading restrictions set forth in leak out agreements we separately entered into with each investor (collectively, the Leak-Out Agreements)) and (iv) a cash payment to the investors of \$829,830.54 from the restricted cash held in our control accounts. The number of shares of our issued and outstanding common stock immediately following issuance of the initial Shares to the investors is 228,110.

The Rights may be exercised in whole or in part by an investor, without payment of additional consideration, at any time an investor would not beneficially own more than 4.9% or 9.9% (as set forth in the applicable Exchange Agreement) of our common stock (along with any shares of our common stock owned by any Attribution Parties) outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise. The Shares and Rights were issued in transactions exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Shares and Rights were also issued in compliance with Section 3(a)(9) thereunder such that for Rule 144 purposes the holding period for the Shares and Rights and shares of our common stock underlying the Rights may be tacked onto the holding period of the Notes.

As of the date of this Prospectus, all of the Rights have been exercised, and neither investor owns more than 4.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock.

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On June 4, 2018, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement ("Securities Purchase Agreement") between the Company and Discover Growth Fund ("Investor"), the Company sold 8% Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes ("Notes") and pre-paid Series C Warrants and received gross proceeds of \$2,400,000. The Investor is a non-U.S. person and the transaction was exempt from registration under Regulation S as amended promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

The Securities Purchase Agreement contains customary representations and warranties of the Purchasers and the Company regarding the purchase and sale, respectively, of the Notes and Series C Warrants. Under the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company makes certain covenants including, but not limited to: (i) timely filing of its reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), (ii) provision of certain financial information to the Purchasers, (iii) maintaining the listing of the shares of Common Stock on an eligible market, and (iv) payment of certain fees of the Purchasers. The Securities Purchase Agreement also contains certain market provisions including piggyback registration rights, prohibition on shorting the Company's stock by the Purchaser and the like.

The terms of the two Notes are as follows:

	Note A	Note B
Face Amount	\$2,511,574	\$837,191
Purchase Price	\$1,702,847	\$567,616
Term	6 months	18 Months
Interest Rate	8%, accrued and unpaid interest payable quarterly in cash during the term of the Note through maturity.	8%; The Company shall pay interest to the Holder on the aggregate principal amount of this Note at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum on a monthly basis beginning seven (7) months after the Closing Date. Following the Closing Date, all interest payments hereunder shall be payable in cash. Accrued and unpaid interest shall be due and payable on each Conversion Date, each Amortization Payment Date, on the Maturity Date, or as otherwise set forth herein on any remaining principal balance of the Note.
Per Share conversion Price	\$3.00	\$3.00
Original Issue Discount	32%	32%
Repayment		

On the maturity date thereof but if not paid on the maturity date, there is a 90 day grace period although an extra 20% OID payment is added so that the principal amount increases by 20%.

Commencing seven (7) months following the Closing Date and continuing monthly thereafter for a total period of twelve (12) months (each, an Amortization Payment Date), the Company shall redeem one-twelfth (1/12th) of the

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	Note A	Note B
		outstanding principal amount of this Note (<u>Principal Amortization Amount</u>), accrued but unpaid interest and the <u>Make-Whole Amount</u> (each, an <u>Amortization Payment</u>). Each Amortization Payment shall be paid in cash or, provided that the Market Price is at least the Conversion Price, at the option of the Company, upon ten (10) Trading Days written notice to the Holder, in free trading Common Stock at the Conversion Price. Any outstanding unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest on this Note as of the Maturity Date will be due and payable on the Maturity Date in cash or, provided that the Market Price is at least the Conversion Price, at the option of the Company, upon ten (10) Trading Days written notice to the Holder, in free trading Common Stock at the Conversion Price.
Prepayment	At any time upon 10 day notice to the Purchaser without premium and mandatory upon the closing of a public financing of at least \$10,000,000	
Prohibition on Certain Transactions	No variable rate transactions or dilutive issuances so long as Notes and Warrants outstanding	No variable rate transactions or dilutive issuances so long as Notes and Warrants outstanding
Maturity Default	Upon the occurrence of a Maturity Default, at the option of the Company, the Company may pay the outstanding principal amount of the Note, accrued but unpaid interest and other amounts owing to the Holder in shares of Common Stock at the Conversion Price. In addition, upon the occurrence of a Maturity Default, the Company shall pay the Holder an additional twenty percent (20%) original issue discount on the	None.

purchase price of the Note by
increasing the original principal
amount of the Note, which shall

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Note A	Note B
<p>be payable, at the option of the Company, in cash or shares of Common Stock at the Conversion Price (the <u>OID Payment</u>). For the avoidance of doubt, upon the occurrence of a Maturity Default, the Company shall increase the original principal amount of the Note to \$3,606,480. Upon the occurrence of a Maturity Default, the Holder may continue to convert the Note at the Conversion Price until any amounts owing to the Holder under the Note are fully paid. For the avoidance of doubt, failure by the Company to pay the Holder the (i) outstanding principal amount of the Note, accrued but unpaid interest and other amounts owing to the Holder in cash or shares of Common Stock at the Conversion Price and (ii) the OID Payment within ninety (90) days of the occurrence of a Maturity Default shall constitute an Event of Default under Section 6(a) hereof.</p>	

Under the Notes, the holders will have certain rights upon an Event of Default. Such rights include (i) the right to require the Company to redeem all or any portion of the Notes by delivery of written notice thereof to the Company, subject to certain requirements set forth in the SPA and (ii) receipt of payment in cash of an amount equal to (a) the remaining principal amount of the Notes, accrued and unpaid interest and accrued and unpaid Late Charges (as defined in the Notes) on such principal and interest, multiplied by (b) the redemption premium, equal to 125%, in addition to any and all other amounts due thereunder.

In conjunction with the purchase of the Notes, the Company issued the Investor two types of warrants to purchase its common stock (the first being called the D-1 Warrant and the second being a series of 12 called the D-2 Warrants). All of the D-2 Warrants are subject to being repurchased by the Company at its option provided it is not in default.

The Notes will also provide the holders with certain rights, and the Company with certain obligations, upon the occurrence of a fundamental transaction, including but not limited to the obligation of the Company or successor entity to offer to redeem the Notes for an 25% premium in connection with a change of control and the obligation of a successor entity to assume the Company's obligations thereunder.

The Company will make certain negative covenants in the Notes, pursuant to which the Company agrees not to, and will cause each of its subsidiaries not to: (a) incur or guarantee, assume or suffer to exist any indebtedness, other than permitted indebtedness; (b) allow or suffer to exist any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or other encumbrance upon or in any property or assets of the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than permitted liens; (c) redeem, defease, repurchase, repay or make any payments in respect of, by the payment of cash or cash equivalents

all or any portion of any indebtedness other than the Notes if at the time such payment is due or is otherwise made or, after giving effect to such payment, an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing; (d) redeem, repurchase or declare or pay any cash dividend or distribution on any of its capital stock;

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(e) permit any indebtedness of the Company or its subsidiaries to mature or accelerate prior to the ninety-one (91) calendar day anniversary of the maturity date; (f) make any changes in the nature of its business nor modify the Company's or any of its subsidiaries' corporate structure or purpose; or (g) issue any Notes or any other securities that would cause a breach or default under the Notes or the Series C Warrants.

The Company will make certain affirmative covenants in the Notes, pursuant to which the Company agrees to, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to: (a) maintain and preserve its existence, rights and privileges, and become or remain, and cause each of its subsidiaries to become or remain, duly qualified and in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the character of the properties owned or leased by it or in which the transaction of its business makes such qualification necessary; (b) maintain and preserve all of its properties which are necessary or useful in the proper conduct of its business in good working order and condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted, and comply, and cause each of its subsidiaries to comply, at all times with the provisions of all leases to which it is a party as lessee or under which it occupies property, so as to prevent any loss or forfeiture thereof or thereunder; (c) maintain all of its intellectual property rights that are necessary or material to the conduct of its business; and (d) maintain insurance with responsible and reputable insurance companies or associations with respect to its properties and business, in such amounts and covering such risks as is required by any governmental authority having jurisdiction with respect thereto or as is carried generally in accordance with sound business practice by companies in similar businesses similarly situated.

The Warrants

Events of Default under the Notes includes (subject, in certain cases to cure periods, as set forth therein): (i) default in any payment due under the Note when due, except with respect to interest due, for which there is a three trading day grace period; (ii) failure to perform other covenants under the Notes by the Company; (iii) cross default to defaults under any other transaction document or material agreement not cured within the applicable cure period provided or misrepresentation under any such agreement; (iv) bankruptcy event of the Company or a significant subsidiary, as defined; (v) default under any credit agreement or the like in excess of \$100,000 or if the breach causes an acceleration of the instrument; (vi) the Company becomes ineligible for listing on its trading market which continues for at least five trading days or the Company's shares are ineligible for DTC transfer; (vii) there is a change of control transaction as defined; (viii) the Company is not current in its Exchange Act reporting requirements; (ix) Company does not meet share delivery requirements under the transaction documents; (x) failure to meet Rule 144 current reporting requirements; (xi) the Company files for bankruptcy, appoints a receiver or similar, whether voluntary or involuntary (and if involuntary remains for more than 60 days); (xii) an attachment of Company property worth more than \$100,000; (xiii) failure to maintain share reserves; (xiv) a maturity default of the Note, not cured within the 90 day cure period or (xv) the occurrence of any event described in Rule 506(d)(1) under the Securities Act, (2) the Company or any subsidiary is indicted, charged with or convicted of any crime, (3) any Affiliate of the Company or any person who is an officer, director or member of senior management of the Corporation or any subsidiary is arrested, indicted, charged with or convicted of any felony other crime involving moral turpitude, or (4) a government enforcement or regulatory agency files a complaint in any court or institutes administrative proceedings in any jurisdiction against the Corporation, any Affiliate, or any member of management.

The terms of the two Warrants are as follows:

	Warrant D-1	Warrant D-2-101 through 113
Number	1,116,256	12,953,694 in total:

101 is 10,017,999

102 is 319,798

103 is 243,065

104 is 242,013

105 is 240,962

106 is 239,911

107 is 238,860

108 is 237,809

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	Warrant D-1	Warrant D-2-101 through 113
		109 is 236,758
		110 is 235,707
		111 is 234,655
		112 is 233,604
		113 is 232,553
Term	5 years from issuance date	5 years from date of initial exercisability
Initial Exercisability Date	Issuance Date	On the fifth day of each month commencing December 5, 2018, through December 5, 2019, for each of Warrant D-2-101 through 113 respectively, will be initially exercisable
Exercise Price	\$4.00	\$.01
Pre Funded	No	Yes, at \$.01 per share
Buy back	No	The Company may buy back each Warrant on its date of initial exercisability so long as Note A is not in default for Warrant D-2-101 and the applicable installment payment for each month commencing on January 4, 2019 through December 4, 2019 has been paid when due for the warrants in sequential order Warrant D-2-102 for January 4, 2019 and so forth.
Prohibition on Certain Transactions	No variable rate transactions or dilutive issuances so long as Notes and Warrants outstanding	No variable rate transactions or dilutive issuances so long as Notes and Warrants outstanding

Provide Executed Security Agreements and Subsidiary Guaranty

The Company's obligations to the Purchaser are secured by a lien on all of its assets pursuant to a security agreement and an intellectual property security agreement dated June 4, 2018, along with a subsidiary guaranty pursuant to which the Company's subsidiaries have guaranteed payment of the Company's obligations under the Notes. The security agreements create a first priority security interest in all of the personal property of the Company of every kind and description, tangible or intangible, whether currently owned and existing or created or acquired in the future (the Collateral), as security for the Secured Obligations (as defined in the security agreements). Under the security agreements, the Company agrees to certain conditions on its maintenance and use of the Collateral, including but not limited to the location of equipment and inventory, the condition of equipment, the payment of taxes, the maintenance

of insurance, the protection of intellectual property rights, and limitations on transfers and sales. Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default under the Notes, the secured party will have certain rights under the security agreements including taking control of the Collateral pursuant to applicable law governing the rights and remedies of secured creditors and, in certain circumstances, selling the Collateral to cover secured obligations owed to the holders of the Notes.

The above is a summary of the material terms and conditions of the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Notes, the Warrants and the other agreements issued into in conjunction therewith and is qualified in its entirety by the full terms and conditions of such agreements which are attached to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 8, 2018 as Exhibit 10.1 and are hereby incorporated by reference.

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As previously disclosed in a Form 8-K filed by the Company on June 8, 2018, on June 4, 2018 the Company sold 8% Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (Notes) and warrants and prepaid warrants (Warrants) pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (Agreement) with Discover Growth Fund in a transaction exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), Regulation S and Rule 506(b) promulgated thereunder, and received gross proceeds of \$2,400,000.

The Agreement provided for an aggregate subscription amount for all securities to all purchasers of up to \$4,000,000. On July 20, 2018, the Company entered into a second Securities Purchase Agreement with Discover Growth Fund, LLC for the remaining Notes and Warrants in proportionate amounts to those issued in the June 4, 2018 transaction, in a transaction exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506(b) promulgated thereunder, and received gross proceeds of \$1,600,000. On July 20, 2018, the Company and the investor from the June 4, 2018 transaction amended the Agreement to delay the Company's registration obligation, and amended the Warrants issued thereunder so that they are exercisable as of the amendment date, and the Company may redeem them at any time the Notes are no longer outstanding.

On June 4, 2018, we entered into a Backstop Commitment Purchase Agreement with Discover Growth Fund, and on July 20, 2018 we entered into the same form of agreement with Discover Growth Fund, LLC (the Backstop Agreement). Pursuant to the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed, subject to customary conditions out of its control, to purchase from us, on a fully committed basis, shares of common stock that would have been delivered to our stockholders upon exercise of rights that are not duly exercised prior to the expiration date of the rights offering. Such shares will be purchased for an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate subscription price and otherwise on the same terms as the shares offered to stockholders in the rights offering.

After the expiration date of the rights offering, within two business days following the satisfaction of the closing conditions contained in the Backstop Agreement, and each successive 15 business day period thereafter during the term of the Backstop Agreement, the investors have agreed to purchase from us up to such number of shares equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000,000 worth of shares or (ii) 20% of the dollar trading volume of our common stock on the five trading days immediately preceding the purchase date. The purchase amount may be increased on a case-by-case basis as reasonably requested by us. With respect to each such purchase, we must deliver the shares on the business day following the purchase date. The Backstop Agreement will terminate on or before June 30, 2019. The backstop (standby) purchaser may not purchase any of the shares in this registered offering for the Backstop Agreement.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the shares of our common stock upon exercise of the subscription rights. This discussion is based upon the tax laws of the United States including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the Code), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, as of the date hereof. These laws are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion does not address any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences. We have not sought, and will not seek, any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), regarding the matters discussed below. There can be no assurance that the IRS or a court (if the matter were contested) will not take positions concerning the tax consequences of the receipt of subscription rights acquired through the rights offering by persons holding shares of our stock, the exercise (or expiration) of the subscription rights, the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock that are different from those discussed below.

The immediately following discussion applies only to U.S. Holders. For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a holder of our stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a

corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate the income

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of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if (x) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons (within the meaning of the Code) have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (y) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) receives the subscription rights or holds the common stock received upon exercise of the subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege, the tax treatment of a partner in a partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such a partner or partnership should consult its own tax advisor as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt and ownership of the subscription rights or the ownership of the common stock received upon exercise of the subscription rights or, if applicable, upon exercise of the over-subscription privilege.

This discussion does not describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular holder's ownership of the common stock received upon exercise of the subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege. It does not describe any tax consequences arising out of the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction, or any U.S. federal tax consequences other than income taxation (such as estate or gift taxation).

This discussion applies only to U.S. Holders that hold their common stock received upon exercise of the subscription privilege or the over-subscription privilege as a capital asset for tax purposes. It does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to holders in light of their particular circumstances or to holders subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including, but not limited to, financial institutions, brokers and dealers in securities or currencies, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt organizations, persons who hold their shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or other risk-reduction transaction, persons liable for the alternative minimum tax, persons who have received their stock pursuant to which the subscription rights in this rights offering have been granted through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services, partnerships or other entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. expatriates, and persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar and foreign taxpayers. This discussion does not address U.S. holders which beneficially hold our shares through either a foreign financial institution (as such term is defined in Section 1471(d)(4) of the Code) or certain other non-U.S. entities specified in Section 1472 of the Code.

Based on the facts and subject to the limitations set forth herein, the statements of law or legal conclusions set forth in this discussion constitute the opinion of Jolie Kahn, Esq., our United States tax counsel, as to the material United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the Rights Offering.

TAX CONSEQUENCES TO U.S. HOLDERS

Tax consequences of the Receipt of the Subscription Rights by Common Shareholders

For the reasons set forth below, the company's tax counsel has reached an opinion that the distribution of the subscription rights to the common shareholders should be non-taxable to the common shareholders, but counsel is unable to opine conclusively that such distribution will be nontaxable.

As a general rule under Section 305(a) of the Code, the distribution of stock (including rights to acquire stock) by a corporation to its common stockholders with respect their stock is not taxable to such stockholders.

Section 305(b) of the Code contains a number of exceptions to the general rule set forth in Section 305(a). If a distribution of stock or rights to acquire stock falls within one of these exceptions, the distribution may be taxable to the stockholders in the manner set forth below.

Section 305(b)(2) provides that Section 305(a) does not apply to a disproportionate distribution, and such distributions are therefore taxable. A disproportionate distribution is a distribution (or a series of distributions)

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that results in (i) the receipt of property by some stockholders, and (ii) an increase in the proportionate interest of other stockholders in the assets or earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. (Under Section 317(a), the term *property* means money, securities and any other property, but the term does not include stock in the corporation making the distribution or rights to acquire such stock.) A *series of distributions* encompasses all distributions (whether or not pursuant to a plan) made or deemed made by a corporation which have the result of the receipt of cash or property by some stockholders and an increase in the proportionate interests of other stockholders. Under Treasury Regulation 1.305-3(b)(4), the receipt of cash or property within 36 months (before or after) the distribution of stock or stock rights may be taken into account in determining whether a disproportionate distribution has occurred. (Receipts of cash or property outside of this 72-month window are not taken into account unless made pursuant to a plan.)

In the rights distribution, the shareholders are not receiving cash or property (since the term *property* does not include stock in the corporation or the right to acquire stock). They are receiving only the right to acquire additional common stock in the company. Moreover, the company has not made any other distributions of cash, stock, stock rights or other property to shareholders during the previous 36 months. However, while we have not made any distributions of cash or property on our stock during the last 36 months, if we were to make a distribution in cash or other property on our stock within the 36 month period following the distribution of the subscription rights, such distribution could cause the receipt of the subscription rights to be treated as part of a disproportionate distribution. In addition, the company has options, warrants and convertible debt outstanding, all of which may be treated as stock for purposes of determining whether there has been a disproportionate distribution. Under certain circumstances impossible to predict (such as a failure to properly adjust an option price in connection with a stock distribution), the existence of these stock rights could cause the receipt of subscription rights pursuant to this offering to be part of a disproportionate distribution, as contemplated in Code Section 305(b)(2).

Given the uncertainty of the potential effect that future actions could have on the tax treatment of the distribution of the current subscription rights to common shareholders, and the existence of other stock rights, our tax counsel is unable to reach an opinion that such distribution will be nontaxable, but it has reached an opinion that such distribution should be non-taxable to the common shareholders. Based on the opinion of tax counsel, we will take the position that the subscription rights issued to the common shareholders pursuant to this rights offering are not part of a disproportionate distribution and that the distribution of the subscription rights is not a taxable event to the common shareholders.

Other Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders Assuming the Rights Offering is Considered Non-Taxable. Tax Basis of the Subscription Rights

Although the subscription rights are not transferable, a U.S. Holder needs to determine its tax basis in the subscription rights in order to be able to determine its tax basis in any common stock received as a result of the exercise of the subscription rights.

If on the date that the subscription rights are received by a U.S. Holder the fair market value of the subscription rights received is less than 15% of the fair market value of the holder's existing shares of stock (with respect to which the subscription rights are distributed), the subscription rights will be allocated a zero dollar basis for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless the U.S. Holder elects to allocate its basis in its existing shares of stock between its existing shares of stock and the subscription rights in proportion to the relative fair market values of the existing shares of stock and the subscription rights, determined on the date of receipt of the subscription rights. If a U.S. Holder chooses to allocate basis between its existing shares and the subscription rights, it must make this election on a statement included with a timely filed tax return (including extensions) for the taxable year in which the subscription rights are received. Such an election is irrevocable. Holders should consult their own tax counsel about making this election.

However, if the fair market value of the subscription rights received is 15% or more of the fair market value of the holder's existing shares of stock on the date that the subscription rights are received, then the holder must

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allocate its basis in its existing shares of stock between those shares and the subscription rights received in proportion to their fair market values determined on the date of receipt of the subscription rights.

The fair market value of the subscription rights on the date that the subscription rights are distributed is uncertain, and we have not obtained, and do not intend to obtain, an appraisal of the fair market value of the subscription rights on that date. In determining the fair market value of the subscription rights, a U.S. Holder should consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including any difference between the subscription price of the subscription rights and the trading price of our shares of stock on the date that the subscription rights are distributed, the length of the period during which the subscription rights may be exercised and the fact that the subscription rights are non-transferable.

Exercise of Subscription Rights

A U.S. Holder will not recognize gain or loss upon the exercise of a subscription right received in the rights offering. See, e.g., Rev. Rul. 72-265. The holder's adjusted tax basis, if any, in the subscription right (as described above) plus the subscription price, will be the holder's basis in the common stock acquired upon exercise of the subscription right.

Under Code section 1223(5) the holding period of shares of common stock acquired upon exercise of a subscription right will begin on the date of exercise.

If a U.S. Holder exercises a subscription right after disposing of the shares of our stock with respect to which such subscription right was received, then certain aspects of the tax treatment of the exercise of the subscription right are unclear, including (1) the allocation of tax basis between the shares of stock previously sold and the subscription right, (2) the impact of such allocation on the amount and timing of gain or loss recognized with respect to the shares of our stock previously sold and (3) the impact of such allocation on the tax basis of the shares of our common stock acquired upon exercise of the subscription right. A U.S. Holder who exercises a subscription right received in the rights offering after disposing of shares of our stock with respect to which the subscription right is received should consult its own tax advisor.

Expiration of Subscription Rights

If a U.S. Holder allows subscription rights received in the rights offering to expire, it will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to the rights. The holder should re-allocate to its existing stock any portion of the tax basis in its existing stock that was previously allocated to the subscription rights.

Alternative Treatment of Subscription Rights if the Rights Distribution is Considered Taxable. Tax on Receipt

If the IRS were to successfully assert that the distribution of the subscription rights in the rights offering resulted in a disproportionate distribution (or was otherwise taxable pursuant to Section 305(b)) each U.S. Holder would be considered to have received a distribution with respect to such holder's stock in an amount equal to the fair market value, on the date of distribution, of the subscription rights received. This distribution generally would be taxed as a dividend distribution to the extent of the holder's ratable share of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. The amount of any distribution in excess of our earnings and profits would be applied to reduce (but not below zero) the holder's tax basis in its stock, and any remaining excess generally would be taxable as capital gain (long-term, if the holder's holding period with respect to its capital stock is more than one year as of the date of distribution, otherwise short-term).

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Tax basis and holding period

The holder's tax basis in the subscription rights received pursuant to a taxable rights offering would be equal to the fair market value of the subscription rights on the date of distribution. The holding period for the subscription rights would begin upon receipt.

Expiration of the rights

If the receipt of subscription rights pursuant to this offering is taxable, and a U.S. Holder allows the subscription rights received in this offering to expire, then such U.S. Holder should recognize a short-term capital loss equal to such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the expired subscription rights. A U.S. Holder's ability to use any capital loss may be subject to limitations.

If the subscription rights expire without exercise after the holder has disposed of all or a portion of its shares of stock, the holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the ability to recognize a loss (if any) on the expiration of the subscription rights.

Exercise of the Subscription Rights; Tax Basis and Holding Period of the Shares

The exercise of taxable subscription rights by a holder will not be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the holder's tax basis in the shares acquired upon exercise of the subscription rights will equal the sum of the price paid for the shares and the holder's tax basis (as determined above), if any, in the subscription rights exercised. The holding period of the shares will begin on the day the subscription rights are exercised.

Tax Consequences of Owning and Disposing of Common Stock Acquired Through the Exercise of the Subscription Rights (Common Shareholders)

The following discussion applies to the common stock acquired by U.S. Holders following the exercise of their subscription rights.

Distributions

Distributions with respect to the shares of our common stock that are acquired upon exercise of subscription rights will be taxable as dividend income, when actually or constructively received, to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the amount of a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares of our common stock, and thereafter as capital gain.

Distributions received by certain non-corporate U.S. holders with respect to shares of our common stock generally will be qualified dividends subject to preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax, provided that the U.S. holder meets applicable holding period and other requirements. Subject to similar exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, dividend income on our shares of common stock paid to U.S. Holders that are domestic corporations generally will qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

Dispositions

If a U.S. Holder sells or otherwise disposes of, in a taxable transaction, shares of common stock acquired upon exercise of subscription rights, it will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount

realized and its adjusted tax basis in the shares. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period for such shares is more than one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder is generally taxed at preferential tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

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Additional Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

An additional 3.8% tax (the so-called Medicare Tax) will be imposed on the net investment income of certain U.S. citizens and resident aliens, and on the undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts, with Modified Adjusted Gross Income in excess of threshold amounts. Among other items, net investment income generally includes gross income from dividends and net gain from the disposition of property, such as our capital stock, less certain deductions. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisor about the Medicare tax.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting and/or backup withholding with respect to the gross proceeds from the disposition of shares of our common stock acquired through the exercise of subscription rights. Backup withholding (currently at the rate of 28%) may apply if the U.S. Holder (1) fails to furnish a social security or other taxpayer identification number (TIN), (2) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (3) fails to report interest or dividends properly or (4) fails to provide a certified statement on IRS Form W-9, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is correct, that it is not subject to backup withholding and that it is a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any amount withheld from a payment under the backup withholding rules is allowable as a credit against (and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund with respect to) its U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain persons are exempt from information reporting and backup withholding, including corporations and certain financial institutions, provided that they demonstrate their exempt status if requested. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisor as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such exemption.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IS NOT TAX ADVICE. HOLDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS TO SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENCES, UNDER FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAX LAWS, FOREIGN, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND TAX TREATIES, OF THE RECEIPT, OWNERSHIP AND EXERCISE OF SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS AND THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF SHARES.

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TAX CONSEQUENCES TO NON-U.S. HOLDERS

WE ARE NOT PROVIDING ANY INFORMATION AS TO TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR NON-U.S. PERSONS AS A RESULT OF THIS OFFERING. HOLDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS TO SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR JURISDICTIONS AND SITUATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENCES, UNDER ESTATE AND GIFT TAX LAWS, FOREIGN, OTHER LAWS AND TAX TREATIES, OF THE RECEIPT, OWNERSHIP AND EXERCISE OF SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS AND THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF SHARES.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

As soon as practicable after August 3, 2018, the record date for the rights offering, we will distribute the subscription rights and rights certificates to individuals who owned settled shares of our common stock at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on August 1, 2018. If you wish to exercise your subscription rights and purchase shares of our common stock, you should complete the rights certificate and return it with payment for the shares to the subscription agent,

See The Rights Offering-Method of Exercising Subscription Rights. If you have any questions or need further information about this rights offering, please call D. F. King, our information agent for the rights offering, at (212) 269-5550 (bankers and brokers) or (877) 732-3612 (all others) or email at DCTH@dfking.com.

Dealer-Manager

RHK Capital is the dealer-manager of this offering and under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the dealer-manager agreement between us and the dealer-manager, RHK Capital will provide marketing assistance and advice to our company in connection with this offering. We have agreed to pay RHK Capital up to 6.0% of the gross proceeds of this offering in cash and to pay RHK Capital a non-accountable expense allowance up to 1.8% of the gross proceeds of this offering and an out-of-pocket accountable expense allowance of 0.2% of the gross proceeds of this offering. We have agreed to indemnify RHK Capital and its affiliates against, or contribute to losses arising out of, certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. RHK Capital's participation in this offering is subject to customary conditions contained in the dealer-manager agreement. For any unsubscribed shares placed by RHK Capital after the expiration of the rights offering, including through the Backstop Agreement, we have agreed to pay RHK Capital a placement fee equal to 6% of such sales, in lieu of the dealer-manager fee, together with a continuing 1.8% non-accountable expense fee and an out-of-pocket accountable expense allowance of 0.2%, with such placement fee and expenses to be calculated in respect of the total gross proceeds paid to and received by us for subscriptions accepted by us from investors in connection with such placement and such placement fee and expenses not to exceed the aggregate amounts that would have otherwise been received by RHK Capital if the rights offering were to have been fully subscribed. Neither the placement fee nor expense allowance in connection with the placement will be payable with respect to any shares purchased as result of the exercise of any basic subscription privilege or over-subscription privilege in the rights offering. The dealer-manager agreement also provides that the dealer-manager will not be subject to any liability to us in rendering the services contemplated by the dealer-manager agreement except for any act of bad faith or gross negligence of the dealer-manager. The dealer-manager and its affiliates may provide to us from time to time in the future in the ordinary course of its business certain financial advisory, investment banking and other services for which it will be entitled to receive customary fees.

The maximum commission to be received by any independent broker-dealer or any member of FINRA will not be greater than 8% of the proceeds from the sale of shares offered pursuant to this prospectus.

Other than as described herein, we do not know of any existing agreements between or among any stockholder, broker, dealer, underwriter or agent relating to the sale or distribution of the shares offered hereby.

Some of our officers, employees and directors may solicit responses from holders of subscription rights. None of our officers, directors or employees will be compensated in connection with their participation in the offering by the payment of commissions or other remuneration based either directly or indirectly on the subscriptions, but will be reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

We have agreed to pay the subscription agent and information agent customary fees plus certain expenses in connection with the rights offering. Except as described in this section, we are not paying any other commissions, underwriting fees or discounts in connection with the rights offering or subsequent re-offer.

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Electronic Distribution

This prospectus may be made available in electronic format on websites or via email or through other online services maintained by the company and/or the dealer-manager. Other than this prospectus in electronic format, the information on the company's and/or dealer-manager's websites and any information contained in any other websites maintained by the company and/or dealer-manager is not part of this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, has not been approved or endorsed by us or the dealer-manager, and should not be relied upon by investors.

The foregoing does not purport to be a complete statement of the terms and conditions of the dealer-manager agreement. A copy of the dealer-manager agreement is included as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 123.

Regulation M Restrictions

The dealer-manager may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the Securities Act, and any fees received by it might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. As an underwriter, the dealer-manager would be required to comply with the requirements of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, including, without limitation, Rule 10b-5 and Regulation M under the Exchange Act. These rules and regulations may limit the timing of any purchases and sales of securities by the dealer-manager acting as a principal. Under these rules and regulations, the dealer-manager must not engage in any stabilization activity in connection with our securities, and must not bid for or purchase any of our securities or attempt to induce any person to purchase any of our securities, other than as permitted under the Exchange Act.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions

No person has been authorized by our company to engage in any form of price stabilization in connection with this rights offering.

Selling Restrictions

BELGIUM

The offering is exclusively conducted under applicable private placement exemptions and therefore it has not been and will not be notified to, and this document or any other offering material relating to the securities has not been and will not be approved by, the Belgian Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission (Commission bancaire, financière et des assurances/Commissie voor het Bank-, Financie- en Assurantiewezen). Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

The placement agent has undertaken not to offer sell, resell, transfer or deliver directly or indirectly, any securities, or to take any steps relating/ancillary thereto, and not to distribute or publish this document or any other material relating to the securities or to the offering in a manner which would be construed as: (a) a public offering under the Belgian Royal Decree of 7 July 1999 on the public character of financial transactions; or (b) an offering of securities to the public under Directive 2003/71/EC which triggers an obligation to publish a prospectus in Belgium. Any action contrary to these restrictions will cause the recipient and the issuer to be in violation of the Belgian securities laws.

FRANCE

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering material relating to the securities has been submitted to the clearance procedures of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* in France. The securities have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France. Neither this prospectus nor any

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other offering material relating to the securities has been or will be: (a) released, issued, distributed or caused to be released, issued or distributed to the public in France; or (b) used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the securities to the public in France. Such offers, sales and distributions will be made in France only: (i) to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) and/or to a restricted circle of investors (*cercle restreint d'investisseurs*), in each case investing for their own account, all as defined in and in accordance with Articles L.411-2, D.411-1, D.411-2, D.734-1, D.744-1, D.754-1 and D.764-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*; (ii) to investment services providers authorised to engage in portfolio management on behalf of third parties; or (iii) in a transaction that, in accordance with article L.411-2-II-1° -or-2° -or-3° of the *French Code monétaire et financier* and article 211-2 of the General Regulations (*Règlement Général*) of the *Autorité des marchés financiers*, does not constitute a public offer (*appel public à l'épargne*). Such securities may be resold only in compliance with Articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.412-1 and L.621-8 through L.621-8-3 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

UNITED KINGDOM/GERMANY/NORWAY/THE NETHERLANDS

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State) an offer to the public of any securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may not be made in that Relevant Member State other than the offers contemplated in this prospectus in name(s) of Member State(s) where prospectus will be approved or passported for the purposes of a non-exempt offer once this prospectus has been approved by the competent authority in such Member State and published and passported in accordance with the Prospectus Directive as implemented in name(s) of relevant Member State(s) only required where specific regulatory approvals being sought except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any securities may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) by the underwriter to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive); or
- (d) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of securities shall result in a requirement for the publication by issuer or any underwriter of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer to the public in relation to any securities in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any securities, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in

each Relevant Member State.

The placement agent has represented, warranted and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the *FSMA*)) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any securities in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuer; and

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- (b) it has complied with and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

ISRAEL

In the State of Israel, the securities offered hereby may not be offered to any person or entity other than the following:

- (c) a fund for joint investments in trust (i.e., mutual fund), as such term is defined in the Law for Joint Investments in Trust, 5754-1994, or a management company of such a fund;
- (d) a provident fund as defined in Section 47(a)(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance of the State of Israel, or a management company of such a fund;
- (e) an insurer, as defined in the Law for Oversight of Insurance Transactions, 5741-1981, (d) a banking entity or satellite entity, as such terms are defined in the Banking Law (Licensing), 5741-1981, other than a joint services company, acting for their own account or for the account of investors of the type listed in Section 15A(b) of the Securities Law 1968;
- (f) a company that is licensed as a portfolio manager, as such term is defined in Section 8(b) of the Law for the Regulation of Investment Advisors and Portfolio Managers, 5755-1995, acting on its own account or for the account of investors of the type listed in Section 15A(b) of the Securities Law 1968;
- (g) a company that is licensed as an investment advisor, as such term is defined in Section 7(c) of the Law for the Regulation of Investment Advisors and Portfolio Managers, 5755-1995, acting on its own account;
- (h) a company that is a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, acting on its own account or for the account of investors of the type listed in Section 15A(b) of the Securities Law 1968;
- (i) an underwriter fulfilling the conditions of Section 56(c) of the Securities Law, 5728-1968;
- (j) a venture capital fund (defined as an entity primarily involved in investments in companies which, at the time of investment, (i) are primarily engaged in research and development or manufacture of new technological products or processes and (ii) involve above-average risk);
- (k) an entity primarily engaged in capital markets activities in which all of the equity owners meet one or more of the above criteria; and
- (l)

an entity, other than an entity formed for the purpose of purchasing securities in this offering, in which the shareholders equity (including pursuant to foreign accounting rules, international accounting regulations and U.S. generally accepted accounting rules, as defined in the Securities Law Regulations (Preparation of Annual Financial Statements), 1993) is in excess of NIS 250 million.

Any offeree of the securities offered hereby in the State of Israel shall be required to submit written confirmation that it falls within the scope of one of the above criteria. This prospectus will not be distributed or directed to investors in the State of Israel who do not fall within one of the above criteria.

ITALY

The offering of the securities offered hereby in Italy has not been registered with the Commissione Nazionale per la Società e la Borsa (CONSOB) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, the securities offered hereby cannot be offered, sold or delivered in the Republic of Italy (Italy) nor may any copy of this prospectus or any other document relating to the securities offered hereby be distributed in Italy other than to professional investors (*operatori qualificati*) as defined in Article 31, second paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11522 of 1 July, 1998 as subsequently amended. Any offer, sale or delivery of the securities offered hereby

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or distribution of copies of this document or any other document relating to the securities offered hereby in Italy must be made:

- (a) by an investment firm, bank or intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 (the Banking Act);
- (b) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy; and
- (c) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations and other possible requirements or limitations which may be imposed by Italian authorities.

SWEDEN

This prospectus has not been nor will it be registered with or approved by Finansinspektionen (the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority). Accordingly, this prospectus may not be made available, nor may the securities offered hereunder be marketed and offered for sale in Sweden, other than under circumstances which are deemed not to require a prospectus under the Financial Instruments Trading Act (1991: 980). This offering will only be made to qualified investors in Sweden. This offering will be made to no more than 100 persons or entities in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND

The securities offered pursuant to this prospectus will not be offered, directly or indirectly, to the public in Switzerland and this prospectus does not constitute a public offering prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations. The issuer has not applied for a listing of the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus on the SWX Swiss Exchange or on any other regulated securities market, and consequently, the information presented in this prospectus does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the relevant listing rules. The securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus have not been registered with the Swiss Federal Banking Commission as foreign investment funds, and the investor protection afforded to acquirers of investment fund certificates does not extend to acquirers of securities.

Investors are advised to contact their legal, financial or tax advisers to obtain an independent assessment of the financial and tax consequences of an investment in securities.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Wexler, Burkhart, Hirschberg & Unger, LLP, Garden City, New York, including the validity of the common stock offered hereby.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, included in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement have been so included in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, proxy statements or other information filed by us at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including Delcath Systems, Inc. The address of the SEC website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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Board of Directors and Stockholders

Delcath Systems, Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Delcath Systems, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred recurring losses from operations and as of December 31, 2017 has an accumulated deficit of \$324.8 million. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also discussed in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material

misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

New York, New York

March 16, 2018 (except for the matter described in Note 15, fifth paragraph, as to which the date is May 2, 2018)

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Table of Contents**DELCATH SYSTEMS, INC.****Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,999	\$ 4,409
Restricted cash	1,325	27,287
Accounts receivables, net	317	403
Inventories	1,248	660
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	700	698
Deferred financing costs		699
Total current assets	7,589	34,156
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,298	1,083
Total assets	\$ 8,887	\$ 35,239
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,846	\$ 594
Accrued expenses	3,408	3,407
Convertible notes payable, net of debt discount		13,343
Warrant liability	560	18,751
Total current liabilities	7,814	36,095
Deferred revenue		30
Other non-current liabilities	395	604
Total liabilities	8,209	36,729
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; 228,140 and 24 shares issued and 228,139 and 23 shares outstanding at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively*		
	2	
Additional paid-in capital	325,517	277,790
Accumulated deficit	(324,832)	(279,188)
	(51)	(51)

Treasury stock, at cost; 1 share at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively*

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	42	(41)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	678	(1,490)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 8,887	\$ 35,239

* reflects a one-for-sixteen (1:16) reverse stock split effected on July 21, 2016, a one-for-three hundred and fifty (1:350) reverse stock split effected on November 6, 2017 and a one-for-five hundred (1:500) reverse stock split effected on May 2, 2018.

See Accompanying Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**DELCATH SYSTEMS, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss****for the Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 2,715	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,747
Cost of goods sold	(701)	(550)	(462)
Gross profit	2,014	1,442	1,285
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,684	9,434	10,009
Research and development expenses	10,495	8,448	6,486
Total operating expenses	20,179	17,882	16,495
Operating loss	(18,165)	(16,440)	(15,210)
Change in fair value of the warrant liability, net	15,103	12,780	564
Gain on warrant extinguishment	9,613		
Loss on debt settlements and extinguishments	(29,924)		
Interest expense	(21,703)	(14,328)	(67)
Other income (expense)	(41)	17	9
Net loss	\$ (45,117)	\$ (17,971)	\$ (14,704)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 83	\$ (33)	\$ (28)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (45,034)	\$ (18,004)	\$ (14,732)
Common share data:			
Basic and diluted loss per share*	\$ (3,250)	\$ 1,853,500)	\$ (2,548,000)
Weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding*	14,039	10	6

* reflects a one-for-sixteen (1:16) reverse stock split effected on July 21, 2016, a one-for-three hundred and fifty (1:350) reverse stock split effected on November 6, 2017 and a one-for-five hundred (1:500) reverse stock split effected on May 2, 2018.

See Accompanying Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**DELCATH SYSTEMS, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity (Deficit)****for the Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015****(in thousands, except share data)**

	Common Stock Issued		In Treasury*	Additional Paid-in Capital*	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total Stockholders Equity (Deficit)
	\$0.01 Par Value* # of Shares	# of shares Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2014	5	(1)	\$ (51)	\$ 264,689	\$ (246,513)	\$ 20	\$ 18,145
Compensation expense for issuance of stock options				349			349
Compensation expense for issuance of restricted stock				308			308
Sale of common stock, net of expenses	4			8,479			8,479
Exercise of warrants				176			176
Fair value of warrants issued classified as liability				(4,247)			(4,247)
Fair value of warrants exercised				123			123
Net loss					(14,704)		(14,704)
Foreign currency translation						(28)	(28)
Balance at December 31, 2015	9	(1)	\$ (51)	\$ 269,877	\$ (261,217)	\$ (8)	\$ 8,601
Compensation expense for issuance of stock options				161			161
Compensation expense for issuance of restricted stock				266			266
Sale of common stock, net of expenses	2			1,011			1,011
Issuance of common stock for payments made in shares on convertible notes payable	10			649			649
Fair value of beneficial conversion feature of convertible note				4,435			4,435
Fair value of warrants issued classified as liability				(707)			(707)
Exercise of warrants	3			1,372			1,372

Fair value of warrants exercised					726				726				
Net loss								(17,971)	(17,971)				
Foreign currency translation								(33)	(33)				
Balance at December 31, 2016	24	\$	(1)	\$	(51)	\$	277,790	\$	(279,188)	\$	(41)	\$	(1,490)
Compensation expense for issuance of stock options									50				50
Compensation expense for issuance of restricted stock									0				79
Issuance of common stock and rights for payments made in shares on convertible notes payable	227,287		2										40,119
Fair value of beneficial conversion feature of convertible note													40,121