

EDESA BIOTECH, INC.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

As Amended and Restated by the Board on March 20, 2024

The following Insider Trading Policy (“**Policy**”) has been approved by the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of EDESA BIOTECH, INC. (together with its subsidiaries, the “**Company**”).

1. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY.

This Policy provides guidelines with respect to transactions in the Company’s securities and the handling of confidential information about the Company and the companies with which the Company does business. The Company’s Board has adopted this Policy to promote compliance with federal, state and foreign securities laws that prohibit certain persons who are aware of material nonpublic information about a company from: (i) trading in securities of that company; or (ii) providing material nonpublic information to other persons who may trade on the basis of that information.

2. TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO THE POLICY.

This Policy applies to transactions in the Company’s securities (collectively referred to in this Policy as “**Company Securities**”), including the Company’s common shares, options to purchase common shares, or any other type of securities that the Company may issue, including (but not limited to) preferred shares, convertible debentures and warrants, as well as derivative securities that are not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to the Company’s Securities.

Definition of Material Information. U.S. and Canadian securities laws prohibit “**insider trading**” and impose restrictions on the trading of shares or other securities issued by the Company by individuals who are in possession of undisclosed “**Material Information**” relating to the Company. Information is considered “material” if a reasonable investor would consider that information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities. Any information that could be expected to affect the Company’s stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered material. Material Information is any “**Material Fact**” and/or “**Material Change**” in respect of the Company. A “**Material Change**” in relation to the Company means a change in the business, operations or capital of the Company that would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price of the Company’s shares or a decision to implement such a change having been made by the Board or by senior management who believe that confirmation of such by the Board is probable. A “**Material Fact**” in relation to the Company means a fact that would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price of the Company’s shares. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, some examples of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

- Projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- Changes to previously announced earnings guidance, or the decision to suspend earnings guidance;
- A pending or proposed merger, acquisition or tender offer;
- A pending or proposed acquisition or disposition of a significant asset;
- A pending or proposed joint venture;

- Determination of significant research or clinical results;
- A Company restructuring;
- Certain related party transactions;
- A change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, or an offering of additional securities;
- Bank borrowings or other financing transactions out of the ordinary course;
- The establishment of a repurchase program for the Company Securities;
- A change in management;
- A change in auditors or notification that the auditor's reports may no longer be relied upon;
- Launch of a significant new product, process, or service;
- Pending or threatened significant litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;
- Impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe liquidity problems;
- The gain or loss of a significant customer or supplier;
- The imposition of a ban on trading in Company Securities or the securities of another company.

When Information is Considered Public. Information that has not been disclosed to the public is generally considered to be nonpublic information. In order to establish that the information has been disclosed to the public, it may be necessary to demonstrate that the information has been widely disseminated. Information generally would be considered widely disseminated if it has been disclosed through the Dow Jones "broad tape," newswire services, a broadcast on widely-available radio or television programs, publication in a widely-available newspaper, magazine or news website, or public disclosure documents filed with the appropriate regulatory body that are available on the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or SEDAR websites. By contrast, information would likely not be considered widely disseminated if it is available only to the Company's employees, or if it is only available to a select group of analysts, brokers and institutional investors. Once information is widely disseminated (such as to a national wire service through a press release, or an SEC filing), it is still necessary to afford the investing public with sufficient time to absorb the information. While there are no formal rules around what is a sufficient period of time, this generally means one full trading day after the information was widely disclosed. For purposes of clarity, in the event that the Company releases information prior to the opening of trading on a particular trading day, that day shall be deemed the first trading day for purposes of this policy. If, for example, the Company releases information prior to the opening of trading on a Tuesday morning that is otherwise a normal trading day, insiders should not effect trades in Company Securities until after the close of trading on Tuesday. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of specific Material Information.

The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that persons having knowledge of Material Information not generally disclosed to the public, or "**Inside Information**," do not take advantage of such information through trading in Company Securities or in the securities of other corporations whose price would be affected by such undisclosed Material Information. This Policy is also intended to ensure that the Company's directors, officers and employees act, and are perceived to act, in accordance with applicable laws and the highest standards of ethical and professional behavior.

This Policy is not intended to provide an in-depth legal analysis of insider trading rules but rather to serve as a guideline for the purpose of limiting the possibility of illegal or inappropriate use of Inside Information regarding the Company. The onus of complying with this Policy and the relevant insider trading and other securities legislation lies with each individual director, officer and employee of the Company and its subsidiaries, each of whom is expected to be familiar with this Policy and applicable securities legislation and to comply fully with them. An employee who violates this Policy may face disciplinary action up to and including termination of his or her employment. A breach of this Policy may also violate certain securities laws.

3. PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE POLICY.

This Policy applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company and of its affiliates (including subsidiaries), and to any other person who may be in possession of, or have access to Inside Information regarding the Company. For the purposes of this Policy, the term “**employee**” includes all permanent, contract, secondment and temporary agency employees who are on long-term assignments with the Company, as well as to consultants to the Company. This Policy also applies to family members, other members of a person’s household and entities controlled by a person covered by this Policy.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICY.

The Chief Financial Officer shall serve as the Compliance Officer for the purposes of this Policy. All determinations and interpretations by the Compliance Officer shall be final and not subject to further review.

5. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the Company that no director, officer or employee of the Company (or any other person designated by this Policy or by the Compliance Officer as subject to this Policy) who is aware of Inside Information relating to the Company may, directly, or indirectly through family members or other persons or entities:

1. Engage in transactions in Company Securities, except as otherwise specified in this Policy;
2. Recommend the purchase or sale of any of the Company Securities;
3. Disclose Inside Information to persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information, or outside of the Company to other persons, including, but not limited to, family, friends, business associates, investors and expert consulting firms, unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company; or
4. Assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company that no director, officer or employee of the Company (or any other person designated as subject to this Policy) who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of Material Information about a company with which the Company does business, including a customer or supplier of the Company, may trade in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

There are no exceptions to this Policy, except as set forth in Section 6 below, and as otherwise specifically noted herein. Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such

as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure), or small transactions, are not excepted from this Policy. The securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances, and, in any event, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company's reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

6. CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS

For purposes of this Policy, the Company considers the exercise of share options under the Company's incentive compensation plan (but not the sale of any such shares) as exempt from this Policy, since the other party to the transaction is the Company itself and the price does not vary with the market but is fixed by the terms of the option agreement or plan, as applicable. Any exceptions to the Policy may only be made by advance written approval of each of: (i) the Chief Financial Officer and (ii) the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board. Any such exceptions shall be immediately reported to the remaining members of the Board.

7. TRADING PROCEDURES FOR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In order to prevent insider trading violations, the following procedures must be followed by all directors, officers and employees of the Company or any of its affiliates (including subsidiaries):

(a) **General Prohibition Against Using Undisclosed Material Information:** All directors, officers and employees of the Company who have knowledge of Inside Information relating to the Company or its business are expressly prohibited from buying or selling, exercising options to buy or sell or "tipping" someone else to buy or sell (or not to buy or sell), Company Securities unless and until such information has been publicly disclosed and disseminated. If this Inside Information relates to any other company with which the Company is negotiating or doing business, you may not trade in the securities of such company on the basis of such information, nor may you communicate such information to others.

(b) **Family Members and Others:** This prohibition applies to family members who reside with you (including a spouse, a child, a child away at college, stepchildren, grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, siblings and in-laws), anyone else who lives in your household and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company Securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control, such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in Company Securities (collectively referred to as "**Family Members**"). You are responsible for the transactions of these other persons and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in Company Securities, and you should treat all such transactions for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if the transactions were for your own account. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal securities transactions of Family Members where the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by, influenced by or related to you or your Family Members.

(c) **Transactions by Entities that You Influence or Control:** This Policy applies to any entities that you influence or control, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts (collectively referred to as "**Controlled Entities**"), and transactions by these Controlled Entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

(d) **Prohibition Against Buying and Selling Company Common Shares Within a Six-Month Period.** Purchases and sales (or sales and purchases) of Company common shares occurring in any six-month period in which a mathematical profit is realized result in "short-swing

profits.” The prohibition against short-swing profits is found in Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Section 16 was drafted as a prohibition against profitable “insider trading” in a company’s securities within any six-month period regardless of the presence or absence of material nonpublic information that may affect the market price of those securities. Each executive officer, director and 10% shareholder of the Company is subject to the prohibition against short-swing profits under Section 16. Such persons are required to file Forms 3, 4 and 5 reports reporting his or her initial ownership of the Company’s common shares and any subsequent changes in such ownership. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires officers and directors (“**insiders**”) who must report transactions on Form 4 to do so by the end of the second business day following the transaction date. Profit realized, for the purposes of Section 16, is calculated generally to provide maximum recovery by the Company. The measure of damages is the profit computed from any purchase and sale or any sale and purchase within the short-swing (i.e. six-month) period, without regard to any setoffs for losses, any first-in or first-out rules, or the identity of the common shares. This approach sometimes has been called the “lowest price in, highest price out” rule and can result in a realization of “profits” for Section 16 purposes even when the insider has suffered a net loss on his or her trades. Each insider is personally responsible for complying with the provisions of Section 16, and failure by an insider to comply strictly with his or her reporting requirements will result in an obligation by the Company to publicly disclose such failure. Moreover, Congress has granted the SEC the authority to seek monetary court-imposed fines on insiders who fail to timely comply with their reporting obligations. An insider must disclose his or her holdings at the time he or she attains insider status and must disclose all subsequent changes in such holdings during the time the individual is an insider (and, in certain circumstances, for up to six months after the individual ceases to be an insider). Penalties for failure to timely file may range from \$5,000 to \$100,000 per violation. Moreover, if the SEC obtains a cease-and-desist order prohibiting future violations of the reporting requirements under Section 16, each day that a filing is late may be treated as a separate offense, thereby multiplying the penalty amount by the number of days that the form is delinquent.

(e) **Pre-Clearance Procedures:** The persons designated by the Compliance Officer as being subject to these procedures, as well as the Family Members and Controlled Entities of such persons, may not engage in any transaction in Company Securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Compliance Officer is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the transaction. If a person seeks pre-clearance and permission to engage in the transaction is denied, then he or she should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company Securities, and should not inform any other person of the restriction.

When a request for pre-clearance is made, the requestor should carefully consider whether he or she may be aware of any Inside Information about the Company, and should describe fully those circumstances to the Compliance Officer. The requestor should also indicate whether he or she has effected any non-exempt “opposite-way” transactions within the past six months for purposes of the Section 16 analysis discussed above. The requestor should also be prepared to comply with Rule 144 of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and file Form 144, if necessary, at the time of any sale.

(f) **Blackout Periods:** Directors, officers and employees of the Company who have access to Inside Information relating to the Company or its business in the normal performance of their duties are subject to “**blackout periods**” during which they will be prohibited from trading in Company Securities. A blackout period will normally be instituted by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or other designated Company spokesperson through a communication, in

most instances by email, to those affected. Once notified of the existence of a Blackout Period, except as noted above, you and your Family Members may not trade in the Company Securities until you have been notified that the Blackout Period has been terminated. All directors, officers and employees who are made aware of a “**blackout period**” are prohibited from “tipping” internally or externally to anyone else that the Company is subject to a “**blackout period**.” Exceptions to the prohibition against trading during “**blackout periods**” may only be made with the prior approval of the Compliance Officer after consultation with legal counsel, and after determination that the person making the request does not possess any Inside Information. Although the Company may from time to time impose a blackout period because of developments, known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public, *each person is individually responsible at all times for compliance with the prohibitions against insider trading.*

(g) **Quarterly Trading Restrictions:** Except as otherwise provided in this Policy and subject to blackout periods, the persons designated by the Compliance Officer as subject to quarterly trading restrictions, as well as their Family Members or Controlled Entities, may only conduct any transactions involving the Company’s Securities during an “**Open Trading Window**”. For purposes of this Policy, an Open Trading Window will commence at the close of trading on the first full trading day following the public disclosure of the Company’s financial results for a particular fiscal quarter or year, as applicable, and end at the close of trading on the last day of each fiscal quarter or year, as applicable. For example, with respect to the release of financial results for the Company’s second fiscal quarter, the Open Trading Window would start at the close of trading on the first full trading day following the public release of the Company’s second quarter financial results and end at the close of trading on June 30. For the Company’s fiscal year end release of financial results, the Open Trading Window would start at the close of trading on the first full trading day following the release of the Company’s fiscal year financial results and end at the close of trading on December 31. For purposes of clarity, in the event that the Company releases its financial results for a particular fiscal quarter or year prior to the opening of trading on a particular trading day, that day shall be deemed the first full trading day for purposes of this Policy. For example, if the Company releases its financial results for a particular fiscal quarter or year prior to the opening of trading on a Tuesday morning that is otherwise a normal trading day, the Open Trading Window would start at the close of trading on that day.

(h) **Trading In General:** The safest period for trading in the Company’s securities, assuming the absence of Inside Information, is generally the first ten trading days of the Open Trading Window. No director, officer or employee of the Company, as well as their Family Members or Controlled Entities, shall trade in securities of the Company without first checking with the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer to see if a blackout period is in effect. *Trading in the Company’s securities during the Open Trading Window should not be considered a “safe harbor,” and all directors, officers and other persons should use good judgment at all times.*

Notwithstanding the general rules set forth in this Section 7, insiders may trade outside of the Open Trading Window provided that such trades are made pursuant to a pre-established plan or by delegation, which alternatives are discussed below.

(i) **Pre-Established Trades:** Trading which is not “on the basis of” material non-public information may not give rise to insider trading liability. The SEC has adopted Rule 10b5-1 under which insider trading liability can be avoided if insiders follow very specific procedures. In general, such procedures involve trading according to pre-established instructions. Such pre-established trades must:

1. **Be documented by a contract, written plan, or formal instruction which provides that the trade take place in the future.** For example, an insider can contract to sell his or her shares on a specific date, or simply delegate such decisions to an investment manager, 401(k) plan administrator or similar third party. This documentation must be provided to the Compliance Officer;

2. **Include in its documentation the specific amount, price and timing of the trade, or the formula for determining the amount, price and timing.** Foreexample, an insider can buy or sell shares in a specific amount and on a specific date each month, or according to a pre-established percentage (of the insider's salary, for example) each time that the share price falls or rises to pre-established levels. In the case where trading decisions have been delegated, the specific amount, price and timing need not be provided;

3. **Be implemented at a time when the insider does not possess material non-public information.** As a practical matter, this means that the insider may set up pre-established trades, or delegate trading discretion, only during an Open Trading Window; and

4. **Remain beyond the scope of the insider's influence after implementation.** In general, the insider must allow the pre-established trade to be executed without changes to the accompanying instructions, and the insider cannot later execute a hedge transaction that modifies the effect of the pre-established trade. An insider wishing to change the amount, price or timing of a pre-established trade, or terminate a pre-established trade, can do so only during an Open Trading Window. If the insider has delegated decision-making authority to a third party, the insider cannot subsequently influence the third-party in any way and such third party must not possess material non-public information at the time of any of the trades.

Prior to implementing a pre-established plan for trading, all officers and directors must receive the approval for such plan from the Compliance Officer.

(j) **Prohibitions Against Certain Transactions:** Neither you, your family members nor your controlled entities may sell any securities of the Company that are not owned by such person at the time of the sale (a "short sale"); trade in standardized options (e.g, "calls" and "puts") relating to the Company securities; engage in hedging transactions; or pledge as collateral or margin the Company's securities.

8. MAINTAINING CONFIDENTIALITY.

Persons subject to this Policy have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about the Company and to not engage in transactions in Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information. Each individual is responsible for making sure that he or she complies with this Policy, and that any Family Member, household member or Controlled Entity whose transactions are subject to this Policy also comply with this Policy. Any director, officer or employee privy to Inside Information is prohibited from communicating such information to anyone else, unless it is necessary to do so in the course of business. Efforts will be made to limit access to such confidential information to only those who need to know the information and such persons will be advised that the information is to be kept confidential. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of Inside Information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company, the Compliance Officer or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or

applicable securities laws, as described below in more detail under the heading “Consequences of Violations.”

Communication by e-mail leaves a physical track of its passage that may be subject to later decryption attempts. All Inside Information being transmitted over the Internet must be secured by the strongest encryption and validation methods reasonably available. When possible, efforts should be made to avoid using e-mail to transmit Inside Information.

Outside parties privy to Inside Information concerning the Company will be told that they must not divulge such information to anyone else, other than in the necessary course of business and that they may not trade in the Company Securities until the information is publicly disclosed. Such outside parties will confirm their commitment to non-disclosure in the form of a written confidentiality agreement.

In order to prevent the misuse or inadvertent disclosure of Inside Information, the procedures set forth below should be observed at all times:

(a) Documents and files containing Inside Information should be kept in a safe place to which access is restricted to individuals who “need to know” that information in the necessary course of business and code names should be used if necessary.

(b) Confidential matters should not be disclosed in places where the discussion may be overheard, such as elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxis.

(c) Confidential documents should not be read or displayed in public places and should not be discarded in a manner that others can retrieve them.

(d) Directors, officers and employees must ensure they maintain the confidentiality of information in their possession outside of the office as well as inside the office.

(e) Transmission of documents by electronic means, such as by fax or directly from one computer to another, should be made only where it is reasonable to believe that the transmission can be made and received under secure conditions.

(f) Unnecessary copying of confidential documents should be avoided and documents containing Inside Information should be promptly removed from conference rooms and work areas after meetings have concluded. Extra copies of confidential documents should be shredded or otherwise destroyed.

(g) Access to confidential electronic data should be restricted through the use of passwords.

9. CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS.

The purchase or sale of Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information, or the disclosure of Inside Information to others who then trade in the Company’s Securities, is prohibited by federal, state and foreign securities laws. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions, including, notably, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Insiders may be subject to penalties of up to \$1,000,000 and up to ten (10) years in jail for engaging in transactions in the Company’s securities at a time when they possess Inside Information regarding the Company, regardless of whether such transactions were profitable. The SEC also has the authority to seek a civil monetary penalty of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by illegal insider trading. “Profit gained” or “loss avoided” generally means the difference between the purchase or sale price of the Company’s stock and its value as measured by the trading price of the stock a reasonable period after public

dissemination of the nonpublic information.

Insiders may also be liable for “tipping.” The SEC has imposed large penalties even when the disclosing person did not profit from the trading. The SEC, the stock exchanges and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. all use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to monitor all trades and uncover insider trading.

While the regulatory authorities concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or who “tip” inside information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other “controlling persons” if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

In addition, an individual’s failure to comply with this Policy may subject the individual to Company-imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not the employee’s failure to comply results in a violation of law. Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an investigation by a government regulatory body that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.

10. CERTIFICATION. All persons subject to this Policy must certify their understanding of, and intent to comply with, this Policy.

SCHEDULE "A"
INSIDER TRADING POLICY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The undersigned acknowledges having read the Insider Trading Policy of **EDESA BIOTECH, INC.** dated December 01, 2020 and agrees to comply with such Policy in all respects. The undersigned further acknowledges that all members of the undersigned's family, all other persons who live with the undersigned and all holding companies and other related entities of the undersigned and all persons or companies acting on behalf of or at the request of any of the foregoing are also expected to comply with such Policy.

The undersigned acknowledges that he or she will continue to comply with the Policy for as long as he or she is subject to the Policy, and that any violation of such Policy may constitute grounds for immediate suspension or dismissal.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 20 __.

Signature

Name (Please Print)