



Insider Trading Policy

Amended and Restated on September 25, 2025

During the course of your relationship as a director, officer or employee of Arbutus Biopharma Corporation (the “Company”), you may receive material information that is not yet publicly available about the Company or about publicly-traded companies with which the Company has business dealings. Because of your access to this information, you may be in a position to profit financially by buying or selling or in some other way dealing in the Company’s shares or shares of another publicly-traded company, or to disclose such information to a third party who does so (i.e. “tipping”). The Company has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (this “Policy”) to oversee transactions in its securities by the Company’s directors, officers and employees, and the guidelines contained herein will help to ensure that all such individuals are aware of and comply with their legal obligations and the Company’s policy with respect to “insider trading” and “tipping”.

This Policy applies to all directors, officers, and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Contractors, consultants and temporary employees of the Company may become subject to compliance with this Policy through the policies of their own employing agency, or be designated as subject to this Policy by the Company. All individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for the transactions of their immediate family members, other members of their household and entities they control, all of whom are also subject to this Policy.

I. GENERAL RULE AGAINST INSIDER TRADING AND TIPPING

- (a) **Insider Trading.** It is illegal for persons in a special relationship with a public company who are aware of material non-public (i.e., not generally disclosed) information about a public company to buy or sell securities of that company.
- (b) **Tipping.** It is illegal for persons in a special relationship with a public company or who are aware of material non-public information about a public company to provide material non-public information to other persons (“tip”).

II. PERSONS IN A “SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP” WITH THE COMPANY

ANYONE IN A “SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP” WITH THE COMPANY IS CAPTURED BY THE PROHIBITIONS AGAINST INSIDER TRADING AND TIPPING. THE DEFINITION OF PERSONS WHO ARE IN A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH A PUBLIC COMPANY INCLUDES (BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO):

- (a) directors, officers and employees of the Company;
- (b) insiders of the Company; and
- (c) anyone (a “tippee”) who learns of material information regarding the Company from someone that the tippee knows or should know is a person (i) in a special relationship with that company or (ii) owes fiduciary duties or a duty of confidentiality to the Company.

The definition is very broad and captures a potentially infinite chain of tippees.

The definition of an insider of a company includes (but is not limited to):

- (x) directors and senior officers of:

- (i) the Company;
 - (ii) the Company's subsidiaries;
 - (iii) of any other Company that is an insider of the Company; and
- (y) any person or Company that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the voting rights of the outstanding voting securities of the Company.

The Company sometimes utilizes the services of contract personnel who are not employees of the Company. As such, non-employee personnel may have access to material non-public information about the Company. The Company expects all such contract personnel to comply with its policies on the trading of its securities to the same extent as employees are required to comply with such policies. The Company will take appropriate action against any such personnel and the organizations for which they are employed if there is a failure to comply with the policies of the Company.

III. "MATERIAL INFORMATION"

Material information is any information (i) relating to the business and affairs of a company that results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of any of the Company's securities, or (ii) that would be likely to be considered important by a reasonable investor in making a decision to buy, hold or sell the Company's securities. Material information may include any guidance offered by the Company. Both positive and negative information can be material, as well as information that forecasts whether an event may or may not occur. Any questions concerning the materiality of particular information should be resolved by the Company's General Counsel and if not resolved, will be considered to be material in order to err on the side of caution.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples of information that could potentially be material:

- (a) the financial performance of the Company
- (b) developments with respect to the pre-clinical or clinical development of the Company's product candidates;
- (c) clinical study or trial results;
- (d) information concerning upcoming FDA or other regulatory body actions or other significant regulatory developments;
- (e) changes in research and development strategies;
- (f) pending or proposed commercial transactions, such as collaboration agreements, licensing agreements, royalty monetizations, joint ventures or strategic alliances;
- (g) changes in share ownership that may affect control of the Company;

- (h) a major reorganization of the Company or an amalgamation or merger of the Company with another Company;
- (i) a takeover bid, issuer bid or insider bid;
- (j) a planned split or consolidation of the Company's common shares;
- (k) a material modification to rights of the Company's securityholders;
- (l) a significant increase or decrease in the Company's near-term earnings prospects;
- (m) any development that affects the Company's resources, technology, products or markets;
- (n) significant new contracts, products, discoveries, patents or services or significant losses of contracts or business;
- (o) a change in senior management or other major personnel changes;
- (p) significant legal exposure due to actual, pending or threatened litigation;
- (q) significant acquisitions or dispositions of assets, property or joint venture interests; and
- (r) public or private offerings of the Company's securities.

IV. SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS ON TRADING AND TIPPING BY DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY

- (a) **Prohibited Use of Non-Public Material Information About the Company.** Directors, officers and employees of the Company (and any other person subject to this Policy) are prohibited from (i) informing any other person of material non-public information affecting the Company, (ii) engaging in transactions in securities of the Company, except as otherwise specified in this Policy, while they are aware of material non-public information, (iii) recommending or otherwise causing the purchase or sale of any securities of the Company while they are aware of material non-public information and (iv) assisting anyone in the above activities, until the material information has been generally disclosed as discussed further in this Policy.
- (b) **Prohibited Use of Non-Public Material Information About a Counterparty.** The prohibition on insider trading and tipping also applies to anyone who has knowledge of material non-public information about a counterparty with which the Company has business dealings or is negotiating, or plans to negotiate, a business transaction that has not been generally disclosed. Directors, officers and employees of the Company are prohibited from informing any other person of material non-public information affecting the counterparty, and from trading securities of the counterparty, until the material information has been generally disclosed by press release and a reasonable period of time (at least one full trading day) has passed for the information to be widely disseminated.

- (c) **Prohibited Communications.** Directors, officers and employees of the Company are prohibited from discussing material non-public information about the Company with anyone outside the Company. This prohibition covers spouses, family members, friends, business associates, or persons with whom we are doing business. Such persons may not participate in “chat rooms” or “blogs” or other electronic discussion forums concerning the activities of the Company or other companies with which the Company does business, even anonymously. Directors, officers and employees of the Company may never recommend to another person that they buy or sell the Company’s securities.
- (d) **Derivatives, Options and Warrants.** Buying and selling derivatives (whether issued by the Company or a third party), options, warrants, rights and similar securities are trades in securities for purposes of the insider trading and tipping prohibitions.
- (e) **Speculating in Securities.** The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for any director, officer or employee of the Company to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company’s securities. It therefore is the Company’s policy that directors, officers and employees may NOT engage in any of the transactions described below.
- (i) **Short Sales.** Short sales of the Company’s securities (i.e., the sale of a security that the seller does not own) may evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore have the potential to signal to the market that the seller lacks confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller’s incentive to improve the Company’s performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company’s securities are prohibited. In addition, Section 16(c) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), prohibits executive officers and directors from engaging in short sales.
- (ii) **Publicly Traded Options.** Given the relatively short term of publicly-traded options, transactions in options may create the appearance that an individual is trading based on material non-public information and focus the individual’s attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company’s long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in put options, call options or other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section below captioned “Hedging Transactions”).
- (iii) **Hedging Transactions.** Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow an individual to lock in much of the value of their share holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the securities. Such hedging transactions may permit an individual to continue to own the Company securities directly or indirectly, including those obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the director, officer or employee may no longer have the same objectives as the Company’s other securityholders. It therefore is the Company’s policy that any individuals covered by this Policy,

immediate family members, other members of their household and entities they control are prohibited from purchasing financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds), or otherwise engaging in transactions, that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of Company securities.

- (iv) **Margin Accounts and Pledges.** Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material non-public information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, directors, officers and employees are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.
- (v) **Standing and Limit Orders.** Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans, as described below) create heightened risks for insider trading violations similar to the use of margin accounts. There is no control over the timing of purchases or sales that result from standing instructions to a broker, and as a result the broker could execute a transaction when a director, officer or employee is in possession of material non-public information. The Company therefore discourages placing standing or limit orders on Company securities. If a person subject to this Policy determines that they must use a standing order or limit order, the order should be limited to a short duration and should otherwise comply with the restrictions and procedures outlined elsewhere in this Policy.
- (f) **When is Information Public?** Information that has not been disclosed to the public is generally considered to be non-public 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 a press release, 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 SEC that are available on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "SEC") website (such as Form 8-K, Form 10-Q and Form 10-K). 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 persons, such as analysts, brokers and institutional investors. To avoid the appearance of impropriety, information shall not be considered widely disseminated until after the close of business on the first full trading day after the information is released. If, for example, the Company were to make an announcement *before* the commencement of trading on a Monday, a director, officer or employee should not trade in the Company's securities until Tuesday. If an announcement were made *before* the commencement of trading on a Friday, Monday would be the first eligible trading day after the announcement. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of specific material non-public information.

(g) **Transactions under Company Plans.**

- (i) **Stock Option Exercises.** This Policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee stock option acquired pursuant to the Company's plans, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which a participant elects to have the Company withhold shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Similarly, this Policy does not apply to the exercise of options on a "net exercise" basis pursuant to which a person either (A) delivers outstanding common shares to the Company or (B) authorizes the Company to withhold from issuance common shares issuable upon exercise of the option, in either case, having a fair market value on the date of exercise equal to the aggregate exercise price. This Policy does apply, however, to any sale of common shares as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.
 - (ii) **Other Employee Plans.** This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company securities in any employee stock purchase plan maintained by the Company resulting from the periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to an election previously made. This Policy also does not apply to purchases of Company securities resulting from lump sum contributions to the plan, provided that you elected to participate by lump sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period. This Policy does, however, apply to sales of Company shares purchased pursuant to the plan. This Policy may also apply generally to transactions involving Company employee plans that may be adopted or modified by the Company in the future.
 - (iii) **Other Share Awards.** Subject to Section 16 reporting obligations, this Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted shares, restricted share units or other time- or performance-based equity awards, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which the Company may withhold shares to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of any restricted shares, restricted share unit or such other equity awards. The Policy does apply, however, to any market sale of the Company's securities received under such awards.
 - (iv) **Share Splits, Share Dividends and Similar Transactions.** Trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to a change in the number of Company securities held as a result of a share split or share dividend applying equally to all securities of a class, or similar transactions.
- (h) Directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of at least 10% of the Company's common shares who purchase or sell Company securities may not engage in an "opposite way" transaction of any Company securities of the same class during any six-month period (i.e. a purchase transaction followed by a sale transaction or a sale transaction followed by a purchase transaction), unless such transaction is pre-approved by the Company's General Counsel. Section 16(b) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, imposes strict liability on the persons subject to Section 16 thereunder for any "short-swing"

profits realized (or loss avoided) resulting from the purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of such securities within any six-month period, without regard to the actual use or possession by the insider of material, non-public information. The statute allows the issuer of the securities, or any shareholder derivatively on behalf of the issuer, to bring suit for disgorgement of these short-swing profits. Directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of at least 10% of the Company's common shares are subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

(i) **10b5-1 Trading Plans**

Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act provides an affirmative defense from insider trading liability under Rule 10b-5. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to this Policy must enter into a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan for transactions in the Company's securities that meet certain conditions specified in the rule (a "10b5-1 Trading Plan"). Assuming compliance with Rule 10b5-1, the Company's 10b5-1 Trading Plan Guidelines and this Policy, under certain 10b5-1 Trading Plans, the restrictions under this Policy generally are not applicable.

Any individual seeking to implement a 10b5-1 Trading Plan must submit the proposed 10b5-1 Trading Plan in advance to the General Counsel for legal compliance evaluation. Such an evaluation could take several weeks to complete. Proposed 10b5-1 Trading Plans may become operative only after the evaluation has been completed and such 10b5-1 Trading Plan is compliant with the Company's 10b5-1 Trading Plan Guidelines. Although Rule 10b5-1 may help Company insiders avoid liability under Rule 10b-5, it does not eliminate the requirements and prohibitions contained in other relevant securities laws. Also, individuals who transact using 10b5-1 Trading Plans must comply with the Section 16 reporting requirements and short-swing liability rules under the Exchange Act as discussed later in this Policy.

V. BLACKOUT PERIODS

The Company's securities may not be traded, and shares underlying stock options or similar share compensation awards may not be traded by directors, officers, or employees of the Company during the following blackout periods:

- (a) **Scheduled Quarterly Blackout Periods.** The Company has established four routine scheduled quarterly blackout periods for "Covered Persons" and "Non-Covered Persons" around the preparation and release of its quarterly and annual financial statements.

Covered Persons consist of:

- (i) all directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries;

- (ii) certain employees in the Company's legal, accounting and investor relations departments with access to financial information as determined from time to time by the Company's Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel;
- (iii) additional individuals as deemed necessary from time to time by the Company's Chief Financial Officer or the General Counsel; and
- (iv) immediate family members and household members of the individuals in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

Covered Persons may not engage in any transaction in the Company's securities (other than as specified by this Policy), during a "Scheduled Quarterly Blackout Period for Covered Persons," which begins on the 1st day of a particular fiscal quarter and ends upon the completion of the first trading day following the public release of the Company's earnings results for the most recently completed fiscal quarter (or full year with respect to the fourth quarter) ("Earnings Results"). In other words, Covered Persons may only conduct transactions in the Company's securities during the "Window Period" that begins one full trading day after the Earnings Results have been announced publicly and which ends on the last day of the last month of the current fiscal quarter. For example, if the first quarter results of the Company are announced on the evening of April 1st, trading would be permissible from the morning of April 3 until the close of trading on June 30. As a further example, if an announcement is made *before* the commencement of trading on a Monday, you may trade in Company securities starting on the Tuesday of that week, because one full trading day would have elapsed by then (all of Monday). Such restrictions on trading are intended to prevent any implication that knowledge of quarter results could affect trading.

"Non-Covered Persons" consist of any employee not designated a Covered Person. Non-Covered Persons are subject to "Scheduled Quarterly Blackout Periods for Non-Covered Persons" which begin 48 hours prior to the public release of the Earnings Results and ends upon the completion of the first trading day following the public release of the Earnings Results.

- (b) **Business Milestones.** The board of directors of the Company, the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or the General Counsel or other officer designated by the foregoing will announce from time to time the dates of any blackout periods generally commencing on or about the date when important news, such as clinical trial results or strategic alliances, becomes known within the Company and ending at the close of business on the first full trading day following the date of the relevant press release.
- (c) **Unscheduled Pending Corporate Developments.** Blackout periods may be recommended from time to time for prescribed periods by the board of directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or the General Counsel because of an unscheduled pending corporate development.

VI. PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES

To protect the reputation of the Company and avoid the appearance of impropriety, all directors and officers of the Company must pre-clear all proposed trades in the Company's securities (including the exercise of stock options or other similar share compensation awards) to determine whether there is any pending material information about the Company that has not been generally disclosed that would preclude the trade. Such clearance must be sought from the General Counsel.

The General Counsel may from time to time require employees of the Company who have access to material non-public information to pre-clear proposed trades in the Company's securities.

VII. INSIDER REPORTS

Subject to any applicable exceptions, (a) insider reports must be filed by all insiders (which includes directors and officers) of the Company under Canadian securities laws and (b) reports under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, must be filed by all directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of at least 10% of the Company's common shares, to report the ownership of, and trades in, securities of the Company (including the issuance and exercise of stock options or similar share compensation awards). It is the insider's, and not the Company's, responsibility to file insider reports when required. **The filing of an insider report or Section 16 report does not relieve the insider from any other responsibility under this Policy.**

VIII. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Directors, officers and employees of the Company who violate this Policy will be subject to disciplinary action by the Company. The type of disciplinary action will be dependent on the nature of the violation and may result in:

- (a) the immediate suspension or dismissal of those individuals concerned, if applicable; and/or
- (b) the Company reporting those individuals concerned to securities enforcement authorities, which could lead to civil and/or criminal sanctions, potentially including imprisonment.

IX. SURVIVAL OF POLICY

This Policy continues to apply to a director's, officer's or employee's transactions in the Company's securities even after their employment or directorship with the Company has terminated. Specifically, if an applicable person is in possession of material non-public information when their employment or directorship terminates, the person may not engage in transactions in the Company's securities until one full trading day after such information has become public or is no longer material.

X. CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS

Insider trading is a crime. The purchase or sale of securities while aware of material non-public information, or the disclosure of material non-public information to others who then engage in transactions in Company securities, is prohibited by federal and state laws. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the SEC,

U.S. Attorneys and state enforcement authorities, as well as enforcement authorities in foreign jurisdictions. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe and could include significant fines and imprisonment. 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 SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.

XI. ENFORCEMENT AND QUESTIONS

The General Counsel shall approve and monitor the trading activity of all insiders, directors, officers and employees of the Company and any questions related to trading or this Policy should be directed to the General Counsel. The President and Chief Executive Officer shall approve and monitor the trading activity of the General Counsel.