

AMPIO PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
INSIDER TRADING POLICY
UPDATED: March 8, 2021

This Insider Trading Policy (the “*Policy*”) summarizes the policies of Ampio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “*Company*”) with respect to transactions in the Company’s Securities (defined below) by employees, officers and directors of, and consultants and contractors to, the Company.

Applicability of Policy

This Policy applies to all transactions in the Company’s Securities, including common stock, options for common stock and any other securities the Company may issue from time to time, such as preferred stock, warrants and convertible debentures, as well as to derivative securities relating to the Company’s stock (collectively, the “*Company’s Securities*”). It applies to all executive and non-executive officers of the Company, all members of the Company’s Board of Directors, and all employees of, and consultants and contractors to, the Company and its subsidiaries (including members of scientific advisory committees), who receive or have access to Material Nonpublic Information (defined below) regarding the Company. This group of people, members of their immediate families, and members of their households are sometimes referred to as “*Insiders*.” This Policy also applies to any person who receives Material Nonpublic Information from any Insider. Any person who possesses Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company is an Insider for so long as the information is not publicly known. The restrictions do not apply to (i) transactions made under a trading plan adopted pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 10b5-1(c) (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b5-1(c)) (“*Rule 10b5-1(c)*”) and approved in writing by the Company (an “*approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan*”) and (ii) transactions under the Company’s current “at the market offering”, which are subject to separate trading restrictions.

Statement of General Policy

It is the policy of the Company to (i) oppose the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic information acquired in the workplace, (ii) prohibit the misuse of Material Nonpublic Information in trading of the Company’s Securities, (iii) prohibit trades in the Company’s Securities by an Insider while the Insider possesses Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, and (iv) prohibit Insider trades in the Company’s Securities outside of the Trading Window (defined below).

Specific Policies

- 1. Trading on Material Nonpublic Information.** No director, officer or employee of, or consultant or contractor to, the Company, and no member of the immediate family or household of any such person, shall engage in any transaction involving a purchase or sale of the Company’s Securities, including any offer to purchase or offer to sell, during any period commencing with the date that he or she possesses Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, and ending at the beginning of the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of that information (or earlier at the time as

the Chief Financial Officer acting in his capacity as Chief Compliance Officer determines that such information has been adequately disseminated to the public) or at such time as such nonpublic information is no longer material. As used herein, the term “**Trading Day**” shall mean a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading. A “Trading Day” begins at the time trading begins on such day. This restriction on trading does not apply to transactions made under an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan. In addition, no Insider may trade in any interest or position relating to the future price of the Company’s Securities, such as a put, call or short sale.

2. **Tip**. No Insider shall disclose (“*tip*”) Material Nonpublic Information to any other person (including family members, analysts, individual investors, and members of the investment community and news media), nor shall such Insider or related person make recommendations or express opinions on the basis of Material Nonpublic Information as to trading in the Company’s Securities, unless required as part of that Insider’s regular duties for the Company and authorized by the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Disclosure Committee. In any instance in which such information is disclosed to outsiders, the Company will take such steps as are necessary to preserve the confidentiality of the information, including requiring the outsiders to agree in writing to comply with the terms of this Policy and/or to sign a confidentiality agreement. All inquiries from outsiders regarding Material Nonpublic Information about the Company must be forwarded to the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Disclosure Committee.
3. **Confidentiality of Material Nonpublic Information**. Material Nonpublic Information relating to the Company is the property of the Company and the unauthorized disclosure of such information is forbidden. In the event any officer, director or employee of the Company receives any inquiry from outside the Company, such as from a stock analyst or broker, for information (particularly financial results and/or projections, or clinical trial results or analysis of such results) that may be Material Nonpublic Information, the inquiry should be referred to the Chief Financial Officer and/or Disclosure Committee, who is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the release of such information to the investing public, analysts and others in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
4. **Prohibited Communications**. Regardless of whether an Insider covered by this policy is aware of Material Nonpublic Information, they are prohibited from posting messages about the Company or its securities in Internet chat rooms, bulletin boards, blogs or other similar means of electronic distribution, unless required as part of that Insider’s regular duties for the Company and authorized by the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Disclosure Committee.
5. **Advice Concerning Trading**. No Insider may give trading advice of any kind about the Company or the Company’s Securities to anyone while possessing Material Nonpublic Information about the Company. Insiders should always advise others, preferably in writing or electronically, not to trade in the Company’s Securities if doing so might violate the law or this Policy. The Company strongly discourages all Insiders from giving trading advice concerning the Company’s Securities or the Company to third parties even when the Insiders do not possess Material Nonpublic Information about the Company or the Company’s Securities.

Potential Criminal and Civil Liability and/or Disciplinary Action

1. **Liability for Insider Trading.** Pursuant to federal and state securities laws, Insiders may be subject to criminal and civil fines and penalties as well as imprisonment for engaging in transactions in the Company's Securities at a time when they have knowledge of Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company.
2. **Liability for Tipping.** Insiders may also be liable for improper transactions by any person (commonly referred to as a "*tippee*") to whom they have disclosed Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company or to whom they have made recommendations or expressed opinions on the basis of such information as to trading in the Company's Securities. The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "*SEC*") has imposed large civil penalties even when the disclosing person did not profit from the trading. The SEC, the stock exchanges and FINRA use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to uncover Insider trading. In recent years, criminal prosecution of Insiders has become much more common, particularly when Insiders were aware of their obligations under the securities laws and elected to ignore those obligations in acting on, or in tipping others concerning, Material Nonpublic Information.
3. **Possible Disciplinary Actions.** Employees of the Company who violate this Policy shall also be subject to disciplinary action by the Company, which may include ineligibility for future participation in the Company's equity incentive plans or termination of employment.

Trading Guidelines and Requirements

1. **Black-Out Periods and Trading Windows.**
 - a. **Financial Information Black-Out Period.** The period beginning at the close of market on the second Trading Day prior to the end of the third calendar month of each fiscal quarter and ending at the beginning of the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for that quarter is a particularly sensitive period of time for transactions in the Company's stock from the perspective of compliance with applicable securities laws. This sensitivity is due to the fact that certain Insiders will, during that period, often possess Material Nonpublic Information about the expected financial results for the quarter during that period. Accordingly, the periods of time referred to above with respect to financial information are referred to as "*financial black-out*" periods. All directors and executive officers (and those other employees identified by the Company from time to time and who have been notified that they have been so identified) are prohibited from trading in the Company's Securities during financial black-out periods.
 - b. **Clinical Information Black-Out Period.** It is common for pharmaceutical companies to come into possession of information concerning (i) the early results of clinical trials of product candidates, (ii) reported results of clinical trials of product candidates from Company personnel or from contractors, and/or (iii)

information that results from the analyses of clinical trial results pertaining to product candidates. This information is highly sensitive due to the fact that certain Insiders may possess Material Nonpublic Information concerning the early results of the clinical trials, the yet- unreported results of the clinical trials, or the scientific or medical inferences or conclusions that can be drawn from the early results or yet-unreported results of clinical trials. The periods of time referred to above during which the Company has received (1) information concerning the early results of clinical trials of product candidates, (2) reported results of clinical trials of product candidates from Company personnel or contractors, and/or (3) information that results from the analyses of clinical trial results pertaining to product candidates, are referred to as “*clinical information black-out periods.*” All directors and executive officers (and those other employees identified by the Company from time to time and who have been notified that they have been so identified) are prohibited from trading in the Company’s Securities during clinical information black-out periods.

- c. Special Black-Out Periods. In addition, from time to time Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company may be pending and not publically disclosed. While such information is pending, the Company may impose a “*special black-out period*” during which the same prohibitions and recommendations shall apply. These restrictions on trading do not apply to transactions made pursuant to an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan.
- d. Mandatory Trading Window Related to Financial Information. To ensure compliance with this Policy and applicable federal and state securities laws, the Company requires that all directors and executive officers and those certain identified employees of the Company refrain from conducting transactions involving the purchase or sale of the Company’s Securities other than during the period (the “*Trading Window*”) commencing at the open of market on the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for a particular fiscal quarter or year and continuing until the close of market on the second Trading Day prior to the end of the third calendar month of the next fiscal quarter. During the Trading Window, if the Company is in a clinical information black-out period or special black-out period, the Company requires that all directors and executive officers and those certain identified employees of the Company refrain from conducting transactions involving the purchase or sale of the Company’s Securities even though the Trading Window may otherwise be open. These restrictions on trading do not apply to transactions made under an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan. The prohibition against trading during the financial black-out period, clinical information black-out period and special black-out period encompasses the fulfillment of “limit orders” by any broker for a director, executive officer or employee, as applicable, and the brokers with whom any such limit order is placed must be so instructed at the time it is placed.
- e. Material Developments Not Yet Disclosed. From time to time, the Company may also prohibit directors, officers and potentially a larger group of employees, consultants and contractors from trading in the Company’s Securities because of

material developments known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public. In such event, directors, officers and such employees, consultants and contractors may not engage in any transaction involving the purchase or sale of the Company's Securities and should not disclose to others the fact of such suspension of trading. This restriction on trading does not apply to transactions made under an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan. The Company will re-open the Trading Window at the beginning of the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the information (or earlier at the time as the Chief Financial Officer acting in his capacity as Chief Compliance Officer determines that the information has been adequately disseminated to the public) or at such time as the information is no longer material.

- f. No Safe Harbor. It should be noted that even during the Trading Window, any person possessing Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, whether or not subject to the financial, clinical information or special black-out periods and Trading Window, should not engage in any transactions in the Company's Securities until such information has been known publicly for at least one Trading Day (or earlier at the time as the Chief Financial Officer acting in his capacity as Chief Compliance Officer determines that such information has been adequately disseminated to the public), whether or not the Company has recommended a suspension of trading to that person. This restriction on trading does not apply to transactions made under an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan. Trading in the Company's Securities during the Trading Window should not be considered a "safe harbor," and all directors, officers, employees, and other persons must use good judgment at all times in deciding whether to trade in the Company's Securities.
2. **Pre-Clearance of Trades.** No executive officer or director may trade in the Company's Securities until (i) the person trading has notified the Chief Financial Officer in writing of the amount of the proposed trade(s), and (ii) the person trading has certified to the Chief Financial Officer in writing no earlier than one business day prior to the proposed trade(s) that (a) he or she is not in possession of Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, and (b) the proposed trade(s) do not violate the trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("**Section 16**") or Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933. Although an Insider wishing to trade pursuant to an approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan need not seek preclearance from the Chief Financial Officer before each trade takes place, such an Insider must obtain Company approval of the proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading plan before it is adopted.
 3. **Individual Responsibility.** Every officer, director and other employee, consultant and contractor has the individual responsibility to comply with this Policy against insider trading. An Insider may, from time to time, have to forego a proposed transaction in the Company's Securities even if he or she planned to make the transaction before learning of Material Nonpublic Information and even though the Insider believes he or she may suffer an economic loss or forego anticipated profit by waiting.

Applicability of Policy to Inside Information Regarding Other Companies

This Policy and the guidelines described herein also apply to Material Nonpublic Information relating to other companies, including the Company's contractors and consultants ("***Business Partners***"), when that information is obtained in the course of employment with, or the performance of services on behalf of, the Company. Civil and criminal penalties, and termination of employment, may result from trading on inside information regarding the Company's Business Partners. All officers, directors, employees, consultants and contractors should treat Material Nonpublic Information about the Company's Business Partners with the same care required with respect to information related directly to the Company.

Definition of "Material Nonpublic Information"

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. However, information should be regarded as material if there is a reasonable likelihood that it would be considered important (within the total mix of information) to an investor in making an investment decision regarding the purchase or sale of the Company's Securities.

While it may be difficult under this standard to determine whether particular information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. Examples of such information may include:

- Financial results
- Known but unannounced future earnings or losses
- Early indications of clinical trial results
- Known but unannounced clinical trial results
- Known but unannounced analyses of clinical trial results
- News of pending or proposed acquisitions or significant contracts
- News of the disposition or acquisition of significant assets
- Significant changes in the Company's prospects or liquidity
- Significant write-downs in assets or increases in reserves
- Major changes in accounting methods or policies
- Cybersecurity incidents
- Significant developments related to intellectual property
- Significant developments involving collaboration relationships
- Changes in key personnel
- Changes in dividend policy
- New product candidate announcements of a significant nature
- Stock splits
- New equity or debt offerings
- New credit facilities or debt arrangements
- Actual or threatened litigation or government investigations

Either positive or negative information may be material. Nonpublic information is information that has not been previously disclosed to the general public and is otherwise not available to the general public. The fact that information has been disclosed to a few members of the public does

not make it public for insider trading purposes. To be “public” the information must have been disseminated in a manner designed to reach investors generally, and the investors must be given the opportunity to absorb the information. Even after public disclosure of information about the Company, you must wait until the second Trading Day after the information was publicly disclosed before you can treat the information as public. Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger, acquisition or introduction of a new product, the point at which negotiations or product development are determined to be material is determined by balancing the probability that the event will occur against the magnitude of the effect the event would have on a company’s operations or stock price should it occur. Thus, information concerning an event that would have a large effect on stock price, such as a merger, may be material even if the possibility that the event will occur is relatively small. When in doubt about whether particular nonpublic information is material, you should presume it is material.

Certain Exceptions

The exercise of employee stock options is not subject to this Policy. However, stock that was acquired upon exercise of a stock option will be treated like any other stock, and may not be sold by an employee who is in possession of Material Nonpublic Information (including, for avoidance of doubt, in a broker-assisted cashless exercise or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price or taxes or for any other purpose). Any employee or director who possesses Material Nonpublic Information should wait until the second Trading Day after the information has been publicly released before trading. In addition to the exercise of employee stock options, the following categories of transactions are not subject to this Policy:

- a. purchases of the Company’s Securities by a person covered by this Policy from the Company or sales of the Company’s Securities by a person covered by this Policy to the Company; and
- b. bona fide gifts of the Company’s Securities, unless the person making the gift has reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell the securities while the donor is in possession of Material Nonpublic Information about the Company.

Additional Information - Directors and Officers

Directors and executive officers of the Company and certain other persons identified by the Company from time to time must also comply with the reporting obligations and limitations on short-swing transactions set forth in Section 16, as amended. The practical effect of these provisions is that executive officers, directors and such other persons who purchase and sell the Company’s Securities within a six-month period must disgorge all profits to the Company whether or not they had knowledge of any Material Nonpublic Information. Under these provisions, and so long as certain other criteria are met, neither the receipt of an option under the Company’s option plans, nor the exercise of that option is deemed a purchase under Section 16; however, the sale of any such shares is a sale under Section 16. Section 16 prohibits executive officers and directors from ever making a short sale of the Company’s stock. A short sale is a sale of securities not owned by the seller or, if owned, not delivered. Transactions in put and call

options for the Company's Securities may in some instances constitute a short sale or may otherwise result in liability for short swing profits. All executive officers and directors of the Company and such other identified persons must confer with the Chief Financial Officer or the Nominating and Governance Committee before effecting any such transaction. The Company does not permit short-swing and short sale transactions by executive officers and directors. The Company has provided, or will provide, separate memoranda and other appropriate materials to its executive officers and directors and those identified employees regarding compliance with Section 16 and its related rules.

Prohibited Transactions

Insiders and other employees of the Company are prohibited from transacting a short sale. By its nature, a short sale is speculative and will create suspicion that the sale was done on Material Nonpublic Information. Furthermore, Insiders and other employees of the Company may not (i) buy or sell puts or calls or other derivative securities on the Company's Securities, (ii) hold the Company's Securities in a margin account or pledge the Company's Securities as collateral for a loan or (iii) enter into hedging or monetization transactions or similar arrangements with respect to the Company's Securities.

Inquiries

Please direct your questions as to any of the matters discussed in this Policy to Daniel Stokely, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and, for purposes of this Policy, the Chief Compliance Officer.

If you are aware of any violations of this Policy, it is your duty and responsibility to report that violation to management or through our whistleblower hotline (www.intouchwebsite.com/Ampio).