

Internal Guidelines for the Handling of Inside Information and Employees' Trading in Financial Instruments Issued by Scana ASA

Scana ASA ("**Scana**") is listed on Euronext Oslo Børs and is subject to the EU Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) and Norwegian securities legislation. The Board of Directors of Scana has adopted internal guidelines to ensure that the handling of inside information and employees' trading in financial instruments issued by Scana is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

Primary Insiders

Primary insiders in Scana are the company's Board members and Executive Management. An updated overview of the company's primary insiders is available via the Euronext Oslo Børs website:

[SCANA | NO0003053308 | Euronext exchange Live quotes](#)

Primary insiders are subject to specific obligations when trading in financial instruments issued by Scana.

These obligations include:

- A requirement for pre-clearance prior to executing any transaction;
- A general prohibition on trading during closed periods ("red periods"), which run for 30 calendar days prior to the publication of interim reports, and;
- A notification obligation to the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (Finanstilsynet) and Scana for transactions exceeding specified threshold values pursuant to Article 19 of MAR.

Other Employees

All employees of the Scana Group are subject to internal guidelines for trading in Scana shares. Trading is, as a general rule, restricted to defined trading windows, and a separate pre-clearance arrangement must be authorised before any trade is executed.

Inside Information

Inside information is precise information that has not been made public, which directly or indirectly relates to Scana or the financial instruments issued by the company, and which, if made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the price of the financial instruments.

Primary insiders and employees in possession of inside information about Scana are, amongst other things, prohibited from:

- Trading in the company's financial instruments;
- Recommending or otherwise inducing others to trade, and;
- Disclosing inside information to unauthorized persons.

Breaches of the insider trading regulations may, amongst other things, result in criminal sanctions, liability in damages and employment law consequences.