

Information policy

1. Introduction

Mobilätverening I Sverige AB (publ), ("Mobilätverening" or the "Company"), is a public company listed on the NORDIC GROWTH MARKET ("NGM"). The Company shall comply with the listing agreement between the Company and NGM, as well as other applicable laws and regulations that apply to public limited companies in Sweden. This information policy aims to ensure good quality of both internal and external information as well as compliance with laws, regulations and agreements.

Basic principles The Company shall provide accurate, relevant and reliable information simultaneously to all its shareholders, the capital market, society and the media. Information that is considered to affect the valuation of the Company's share (price-sensitive information) is published promptly and in a non-discriminatory manner. Publication is made by means of a press release that is sent simultaneously to NGM, NG News, established news agencies and newspapers. At the same time, the information is published on the Company's website. For handling insider information, please refer to the Company's logbook instructions.

2. Communication activities Through

its communication activities, the Company intends to:

- Provide continuous and balanced information about important events and the financial position of the Company. • Create interest in the business and build trust in it and the Company. • Create conditions for increased dialogue with the outside world. • Involve and engage your own staff.

The company's work with information/communication is divided into the following areas of activity:

- External information •
Media relations • Internal
information.

The company uses NG News (+46 8 566 390 40, pressmeddelandein@ngm.se) for press releases.

2.1 COMMUNICATION TOOLS The company's tools

for external communication and media relations can be:

- press releases - CEO •
interim reports – T&J Invest • interim
reports – T&J Invest • year-end reports
– T&J Invest • annual reports – T&J Invest •

Company website - CEO • electronic
presentation material - CEO •
responses to inquiries by telephone, e-mail and
fax - CEO • Logbook - CEO • Notice to general meeting/annual
meeting – CEO •
Communiqué for meeting - CEO • Analyst meetings -
CEO

3. Target groups

The company's communication should be equal for everyone, but target group-oriented. Target groups should be actively provided with valuable, easily accessible and understandable information.

information. The goal is to create value when the market gains confidence in the Company.

The following target groups for the Company's information dissemination have been identified:

- Financial markets •

Regulatory authorities •

Existing and potential shareholders • Existing

and potential commercial partners • Media and other opinion

leaders • The board and its own staff

4. Quiet period A

quiet period of 30 days is held prior to the publication of interim reports, year-end reports or annual reports. During the quiet period, no personal meetings with investors or analysts are planned

and no comments may be made regarding the Company's financial performance. If the

Company otherwise makes a decision or if events occur that are likely to materially affect the picture of the Company's situation created by previously published information or otherwise affect the valuation of the Company's listed securities, the Company shall immediately make the matter public. All important persons shall be observed during each such period.

5. Organization

The CEO is ultimately responsible for Mobiläternings communication with the market, society and the media. When necessary, the CEO is supported by the Company's selected IR agency and Mobiläternings board.

Only the CEO and Chairman of the Board provide information on/comment on overall issues that concern the Company externally and internally.

The CEO, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, shall:

- Responsible for the overall coordination of the Company's media relations and graphic profile. • Provide the Company's target groups with financial and other relevant information. • Write and distribute press releases
- and be responsible for the compilation of annual reports and interim reports. • Plan general meetings. • Website is updated by the CEO or a person appointed by the CEO.

6. Information obligation A basic

requirement for independent analysis of the Company's operations and value is that all stakeholders are given the opportunity to access the information from the Company at the same time. In the

commitment to NORDIC GROWTH MARKET, the Company undertakes to provide information in a non-discriminatory manner. Assessing what constitutes price-sensitive information must be determined on a case-by-case basis and in case of doubt, the CEO shall contact NGM - Market Surveillance for advice. During ongoing trading, this means that the publication shall not take more time than is required to compile and distribute the information. This requires good planning, i.e. that a draft press release precedes the decision (however, the provision does not mean that the information must be provided during an ongoing board meeting). If an election or decision is made during the evening or night and there is no trading in the Company's shares on any other marketplace, the publication shall take place the following morning in good time before the marketplace opens. This requires that those who know the information are informed to apply full confidentiality during the interim period.

If an event occurs outside the Company's control, the Company shall inform about the event as soon as possible. In order to ensure the fairest distribution of information possible when information with a significant price impact is to be communicated to the market during ongoing trading, NGM - Market Surveillance shall be contacted in advance by the CEO. NGM's affiliation agreement specifies in which situations and how information shall be made public.

For example, there is a duty to provide information in the following situations:

- acquisition or divestment of companies or operations • major orders or investment decisions • unexpected changes in earnings • issue decisions • collaboration
- agreements or other agreements of major importance • major market price or exchange rate changes • major credit or customer losses

- government or court decisions • changed business orientation • transactions with related parties (especially regulations) • acquisition and transfer of securities • information prior to board elections • changes in product development schedules • forecast adjustments • business changes

Contact details NGM - Market Surveillance, 08 566 390 55

6.1 ADVANCE INFORMATION TO THE EXCHANGE

The commitment to NORDIC GROWTH MARKET means that the Company is obliged to inform about certain situations prior to a publication to NGM. For example, this applies to:

- reminders from the Company's auditors regarding circumstances that may be significant for the valuation of the Company's share
 - preparations to make a public offer to acquire another listed or quoted company • notification that another party is planning to make a public offer to the Company's shareholders to acquire the Company's shares • forecast adjustment or other unexpected material change in results • delayed publication

6.2 HANDLING OF PRICE-SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Employees within the Company and, where applicable, the Company's subsidiaries, shall comply with the internal confidentiality requirements established to prevent the dissemination of undisclosed price-sensitive information. Non-disclosure agreements shall be established for external consultants and partners who have access to undisclosed price-sensitive information.

6.3 INSIDER PERSONS

Trading on NORDIC GROWTH MARKET is not subject to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's reporting requirements. Instead, the Company shall apply rules and regulations set by NGM.

6.4 HANDLING INFORMATION LEAKS

In the event of information leaks, the Company shall always report the actual circumstances. In the event of rumors, the Company shall consistently and always apply:

"The company has a policy of not commenting on rumors."

See point 9.

6.5 CRISIS MANAGEMENT

In the event of a crisis and negative publicity, the CEO always decides on the media strategy. NGM can be contacted for advice.

6.6 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PROFITS

If the Company observes that the Company's profit trend deviates significantly, upwards or downwards, from the picture of the Company's situation created by previously published information, this shall be made public. In cases where the "unexpected significant change in profit" can be assumed to have a significant price-affecting effect, the stock exchange shall be notified in advance (see 8.1).

7. Routines

7.1 DISTRIBUTION

The CEO is responsible for ensuring that price-sensitive information in the form of press releases, interim reports and annual reports is published without delay in a non-discriminatory manner to the public. An established electronic news distributor is used for distribution, ensuring that NGM, NG News, other media and the public can simultaneously and without delay access to published information.

7.2 PRESS RELEASES • Business

agreements or other price-sensitive information are published as a press release by the Company. Information about the identity of the counterparty, the value and scope of the transaction are provided unless otherwise agreed with the counterparty. • The CEO is responsible for compiling and distributing press releases, interim reports, year-end reports and annual reports. • Interim reports and year-end reports are also published as a press release. • Press releases are only commented on by the CEO or the Chairman of the Board.

7.3 CONTACT PERSONS Only

the CEO and the Chairman of the Board communicate with the financial market and the media on behalf of the Company. Other employees and executives within the Company and, where applicable, the Group who are contacted by investors, shareholders, analysts or the media should always refer directly to the CEO, without further comment.

7.4 GENERAL MEETINGS The

CEO and Chairman of the Board are responsible for planning and implementing general meetings. The time and planned location are presented as early as possible and for the annual general meeting no later than in the year-end report. Notices are published in accordance with the articles of association and published as a press release. The notice and other documents for the general meeting are made available on the Company's website.

7.5 COMPANY WEBSITES The CEO is

responsible for all of the Company's public websites. The Company has a website for publishing information in accordance with this policy and NGM's recommendations regarding financial information on the website. The CEO is responsible for ensuring that the website is kept updated and describes the Company's operations in an accurate and up-to-date manner. In addition to press releases and reports, information on the general meeting, articles of association, insider trading, board members and contact information is published.

8. Policy regarding selective information Analysts

play a central role in the stock market and it is important that the Company has contact with them. At the same time, it is important that these contacts are handled correctly. The Listing Agreement has a general prohibition on selective information:

"Information that is not likely to significantly affect the valuation of the company's listed securities may not, except in special cases, be provided in any way other than through publication."

Exceptionally, in special cases, unpublished price-sensitive information may be provided to outsiders (selective information) without being simultaneously published:

- Information to major shareholders or prospective shareholders when conducting soundings prior to a planned new share issue, • information to advisors that the Company engages for, for example, prospectus work prior to a planned share issue or other major transaction,
- intended bidder or target company in connection with negotiations about a takeover offer, • information requested by rating agencies prior to credit rating or • information about investment plans and expected profitability development prior to important credit decisions.

The possibility of making exceptions should be used with great restriction and under constant consideration of whether the requested information is needed for the purpose. If the information is provided selectively, it should normally be possible to make it public at a later stage in order to cancel the "insider position" of those who have received the information. The company must make it clear to the recipient of the information that he must treat the information as confidential and that by receiving the information he becomes an "insider" and is therefore prohibited by law from using it for his own or someone else's benefit. The company must also carefully keep detailed notes on who has been given access to the selective information, the time and what the information was about. In particularly sensitive cases, a confidentiality agreement must always be drawn up with the recipient of the information.

8.1 POLICY CONCERNING PUBLIC OFFER FOR ACQUISITION If preparations are underway

within the Company to submit a public offer to a wider circle for the acquisition of shares or equivalent financial instruments in another listed company, the Company shall immediately notify NGM when there is reasonable cause to believe that the preparations will lead to a public offer. A log book shall then be kept. If the Company has been notified that another party is planning to submit a public offer to the Company's owners for the acquisition of shares or equivalent financial instruments in the Company, and if this has not been made public, the Company shall immediately

notify NGM that there is reasonable reason to assume that the plan will be implemented. In the case of major acquisitions, the provision of information is covered by an extensive regulatory framework.

8.2 POLICY CONCERNING ANALYST CONTACTS

The Company may under no circumstances disclose price-sensitive information selectively. This not only violates the listing agreement, but the Company also risks putting the analyst in a difficult situation with the risk that he or she will be guilty of violating insider trading legislation. However, it is permitted to disclose non-public information in analyst contacts if this is not price-sensitive. Information of non-price-sensitive information can therefore be disclosed selectively. For example, it may be considered permissible to:

- remind of previously provided information • correct misunderstandings, miscalculations and obvious errors of thought and • provide industry statistics.

Furthermore, it is permitted to provide price-sensitive information at an analyst meeting – whether it is a regular meeting or a telephone conference – if the Company simultaneously issues a press release. Should price-sensitive information be inadvertently provided at such a meeting,

e.g. in response to a question, a press release must be issued immediately. The following applies to the Company's analyst and media contacts:

- if an analyst has received certain information, the Company cannot deny another analyst or a journalist the same information. This should be included in the Company's assessment of whether the information can be disclosed. •

The Company must be prepared to provide the same information to the mass media. •

It is prohibited to provide analysts or journalists with information about upcoming news even if they promise not to publish it before publication. The Company must always invite the media to analyst conferences to reduce the risk of such meetings being made suspicious. • Analysts must be treated fairly and have access to the same information regardless of whether they represent a small or large owner, or analyst firm.

It is common for companies to distribute analyst reports. To avoid the risk that the Company sanctions what is stated in the report and thereby provides selective information, the Company should instead refer to the respective research firm. Also state the names of analysts (with permission from the person concerned) in the company's annual report and on the company's website. In meetings with individual contacts from society and the media or with individual analysts ("one-to-one meetings"), documentation such as invitations, printed materials and participant lists from these meetings should be archived. In some cases, a memorandum should be drawn up and archived in which the names of persons who have been provided with information are stated.

9. Policy regarding Information Leaks and Crisis Management Information

Leaks are generally the result of carelessness and lack of discipline.

- Senior executives must make it clear to all employees who have access to non-public price-sensitive information at least once a year how important it is not to disseminate this information. • Not to inform more people than necessary. • In larger transactions, however, it is often unavoidable that too many people will be involved. The company must always contact NGM for advice so that trading can be stopped before trading is affected by a possible information leak.

9.1 HANDLING INFORMATION LEAKS

The Company shall always report the actual circumstances. In the event of rumors, the Company shall consistently and always apply:

"The company has a policy of not commenting on rumors."

9.2 CRISIS MANAGEMENT

If the Company "ends up in the press" in a negative sense, it is always the CEO who determines the media strategy. Always contact NORDIC GROWTH MARKET for advice. It is then appropriate for the CEO to convene a "crisis group". This should always include the information manager and the financial manager. It should then be decided whether a possible "press duty" for the issue in question should be established. Internal information should be released immediately and the information manager is responsible for this. Issues that are handled in this way should always be evaluated internally when they are concluded so that preparedness can be constantly improved. This also applies to topics that are subject to extremely heavy media coverage.

10. POLICY CONCERNING INSIDER INFORMATION

All insider information must take into account the listing agreement and the stock exchange rules, which may result in limitations on the scope of insider information. Not all information can be communicated to all employees due to stock exchange rules and for competitive reasons.

10.1 DIFFERENT TYPES OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Internal communication for employees and consultants can be divided into:

- work communication: to be able to do your daily work, • news communication:
the latest events that you need to know in order to be able to do your work, • control communication: regulates the operations
(budget, goals, long-term planning), • change communication: lies outside the normal news flow,
in the event of major changes, • cultural communication: an invisible part of internal communication.

All these types of communication must be developed.

10.2 OBJECTIVE FOR THE COMPANY'S INTERNAL INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION

By developing internal information/communication, the Company wants to increase employees' knowledge and give them an opportunity to give their views on the business.

Good internal communication improves the Company's ability to achieve its goals. It is particularly important to increase communication across the organization and between units. Developing internal communication is a process in which senior executives are important forerunners and role models. However, it is always the individual employee's responsibility to actively keep themselves sufficiently informed to be able to perform their duties.

A functioning internal information system:

- creates consensus on the goals,
- gives employees an overview, • provides better decision-making support, • provides participation in decisions, • creates motivation, • facilitates delegation, • contributes to personal development, • increases efficiency.

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The Board of Directors of Mobile Recycling in Sweden AB (publ)