

MICWARE CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

1. Introduction.

1.1 The board of directors of Micware Co., Ltd, a joint-stock corporation (*kabushiki kaisha*) with limited liability organized under the laws of Japan (together with its subsidiaries, the “**Company**”), is committed to conducting the businesses of the Company in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations and the highest standards of business conduct. This Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (this “**Code**”) covers a wide range of business practices and procedures. It does not cover every issue that may arise, but it sets out basic principles to guide all directors, officers, and employees of the Company. The Company has adopted this Code in order to:

- (a) promote honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest;
- (b) promote full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in its communications with and reports to its shareholders, including reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) and, if applicable, the securities regulators in Japan, and in other public communications made by the Company;
- (c) promote compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules, and regulations, including compliance with rules and regulations of the SEC and The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“**NASDAQ**”);
- (d) promote the protection of the Company’s assets, including confidential information;
- (e) promote fair dealing practices;
- (f) deter wrongdoing; and
- (g) ensure accountability for adherence to this Code.

1.2 All directors, officers, and employees are required to be familiar with this Code, comply with its provisions and report any suspected violations as described below in Section 15.

2. Honest and Ethical Conduct.

2.1 The Company’s policy is to promote high standards of integrity by conducting its affairs honestly and ethically. This Code applies to all directors, officers, and employees of the Company, whether they work for the Company on a full-time, part-time, consultative, or temporary basis.

2.2 Each director, officer, and employee must act with integrity and observe the highest ethical standards of business conduct in his or her dealings with the Company’s customers, suppliers, partners, service providers, competitors, employees, and anyone else with whom he or she has contact in the course of performing his or her job.

3. Conflicts of Interest.

3.1 A conflict of interest occurs when an individual's private interest (or the interest of a member of his or her family) interferes, or even appears to interfere, with the interests of the Company as a whole. A conflict of interest can arise when an employee, officer, or director (or a member of his or her family) takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her work for the Company objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest also arise when an employee, officer, or director (or a member of his or her family) receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. In general, the following are considered conflicts of interest:

(a) Competing Business. No director, officer, or employee may be employed by a business that competes with the Company or deprives the Company of any business.

(b) Corporate Opportunity. All directors, officers, and employees owe a duty to the Company to advance its interests when the opportunity arises. No director, officer, or employee may take for themselves personally (or for the benefit of friends or family members) opportunities that are discovered through the use of the Company's assets, properties, information, or positions. No directors, officers, and employees may use the Company's assets, properties, information, or position for personal gain (including gain of friends or family members).

(c) Financial Interests.

- i. No director, officer, or employee may have any financial interest (ownership or otherwise), either directly or indirectly through a spouse or other family member, in any other business or entity if such interest adversely affects such person's performance of duties or responsibilities to the Company, or requires such person to devote time to it during his or her working hours at the Company;
- ii. No director, officer, or employee may hold any ownership interest in a privately held company that is in competition with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, directors, officers, and employees may hold less than 5% ownership interest in a publicly traded company that is in competition with the Company; *provided that* if such person's ownership interest in such publicly traded company increases to 5% or more, he or she must immediately report such ownership to the administrative department of the Company (the "**Administrative Department**");

- iii. No director, officer, or employee may obtain loans or guarantees of personal obligations from, or enter into any other personal financial transaction with, any company that is a material customer, supplier, or competitor of the Company. This guideline does not prohibit arms-length transactions with recognized banks or other financial institutions. Loans by the Company to, or guarantees by the Company of obligations of, employees or their family members are of special concern and could constitute improper personal benefits to the recipients of such loans or guarantees, depending on the facts and circumstances; and
- iv. Unless pre-approved by the Administrative Department, no director, officer, or employee may hold any ownership interest in a company that has a business relationship with the Company if such person's duties at the Company include managing or supervising the Company's business relations with that company.

(d) Service on Boards and Committees. No director, officer, or employee may serve on a board of directors or trustees or on a committee of any entity (whether profit or not-for-profit) whose interests could reasonably be expected to conflict with those of the Company. Directors, officers, and employees must obtain prior approval from the board of corporate auditors (the "**Board of Corporate Auditors**") before accepting any such board or committee position. The Company may revisit its approval of any such position at any time to determine whether such person's service in such position is still appropriate.

3.2 Whether or not a conflict of interest exists or will exist can be unclear. Conflicts of interest should be avoided unless specifically authorized as described in Sections 3.3 and 3.4.

3.3 Persons other than directors, and executive officers who have questions about a potential conflict of interest or who become aware of an actual or potential conflict should discuss the matter with and seek determination and prior authorization or approval from the Administrative Department. A supervisor or an officer may not authorize or approve conflict of interest matters or make determinations as to whether a problematic conflict of interest exists without first providing the Administrative Department with a written description of the activity and seeking the Administrative Department's written approval. If the supervisor or officer is himself involved in the potential or actual conflict, the matter should instead be discussed directly with the Administrative Department.

3.4 Directors and executive officers must seek determinations and prior authorizations or approvals of potential conflicts of interest exclusively from the Board of Corporate Auditors.

4. Compliance.

4.1 Directors, officers, and employees should comply, both in letter and spirit, with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations in the cities, states and countries in which the Company operates.

4.2 Although not all directors, officers, and employees are expected to know the details of all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, it is important to know enough to determine when to seek advice from appropriate personnel. Questions about compliance and /or this Code of Ethics and Business Conduct should be addressed to the Administrative Department.

5. Disclosure.

5.1 The Company strives to ensure that the contents of and the disclosures in any reports and documents that the Company files with the SEC or other regulatory authorities, and other public communications, shall be full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable in accordance with applicable disclosure standards, including standards of materiality, where appropriate. Material information with respect to the Company must be promptly disclosed.

5.2 The Company's periodic reports and other documents filed with the SEC, including all financial statements and other financial information, must comply with applicable federal securities laws and SEC rules.

5.3 Each director, officer, and employee who contributes in any way to the preparation or verification of the Company's financial statements and other financial information must ensure that the Company's books, records, and accounts are accurately maintained. Each director, officer, and employee must cooperate fully with the Company's accounting and internal audit departments, as well as the Company's independent public accountants and counsel.

5.4 Each director, officer, and employee who is involved in the Company's disclosure process must:

- (a) be familiar with and comply with the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, and its internal control over financial reporting; and
- (b) take all necessary steps to ensure that all filings with the SEC and all other public communications about the financial and business condition of the Company provide full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure.

6. Insider Trading.

The U.S. federal and applicable Japanese securities laws are built on the premise that a purchaser and a seller of securities should have equal access to important information regarding the company whose securities they are trading. Consequently, securities laws generally forbid an investor from purchasing or selling securities based upon inside information not available to the other party.

The consequences of insider trading violations can be severe. Directors, officers, and employees who trade on inside information, or who communicate (or tip) this information to others so that they may trade on it, may face a both criminal and civil penalties. Additionally, if the Company or its senior officers do not take appropriate steps to prevent a director, officer, or employee from insider trading, the Company may also face severe legal consequences, including, among other things, substantial criminal penalties.

(a) Directors, officers, and employees who have material, non-public (i.e., inside) information about the Company must not buy or sell Company securities until a reasonable time after the inside information has been publicly disclosed. Directors, officers, and employees are only allowed to trade in Company securities during certain designated periods, known as “Trading Windows,” and also are required to obtain prior clearance from the Administrative Department before engaging in any trades in Company securities. You also must not disclose inside information to others outside the Company until a reasonable time after the information has been publicly disclosed.

(b) In addition, it is never appropriate for you to advise others to buy or sell Company securities, and you are prohibited from doing so while in possession of any material inside information.

(c) The Company further prohibits any directors, officers, or employees to sell “short” Company securities, or engage in other transactions where the person will earn a profit based on a decline in the Company’s share price.

(d) The Company also prohibits all directors, officers, or employees from engaging in any speculative trading involving Company securities.

(e) These rules also apply to the use of material, non-public information about other companies (including, for example, the Company’s clients, competitors, and potential business partners).

(f) In addition to you, these rules apply to your spouse, children, and any other family members living with you in your household.

(g) The further details are set forth in our Insider Trading Prevention Policy.

7. Protection and Proper Use of the Company’s Assets.

7.1 All directors, officers, and employees should protect the Company’s assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness, and waste have a direct impact on the Company’s profitability and are prohibited.

7.2 All of the Company’s assets should be used only for legitimate business purposes. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be reported for investigation immediately.

7.3 The obligation to protect the Company’s assets includes the Company’s proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as trade secrets, patents, trademarks, and copyrights, as well as business and marketing plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, and any nonpublic financial data or reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information is prohibited and could also be illegal and result in civil or criminal penalties. All inventions, creative works, computer software, and technical or trade secrets developed by a director, officer, or employee in the course of

performing such person's duties or primarily through the use of the Company's assets or resources while working at the Company are the property of the Company.

8. Company Records. All company records must be complete, accurate and reliable in all material respects. There is never an acceptable reason to make false or misleading entries. Undisclosed or unrecorded funds, payments, or receipts are strictly prohibited. Directors, officers, and employees are required to understand and comply with the Company's recordkeeping policy.

9. Confidentiality. Directors, officers, and employees should maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company or by its customers, suppliers, or partners, except when disclosure is expressly authorized or is required or permitted by law. Confidential information includes all nonpublic information (regardless of its source) that might be of use to the Company's competitors or harmful to the Company or its customers, suppliers or partners if disclosed.

10. Fair Dealing. Each director, officer, and employee must deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, partners, service providers, competitors, employees, and anyone else with whom he or she has contact in the course of performing his or her job. No director, officer, or employee may take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of facts, or any other unfair dealing practice.

11. Discrimination and Harassment. The Company is firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and will not tolerate any discrimination or harassment based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age, national origin or any other protected class.

12. Health and Safety. The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthy work environment. Each director, officer, or employee has responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all employees by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices, or conditions. Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted. Directors, officers, and employees should report to work in condition to perform their duties, free from the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of illegal drugs in the workplace will not be tolerated.

13. Relationship with antisocial forces. The Company shall not provide economic benefits to antisocial forces that threaten social order or the sound operation of businesses.

14. Anti-Corruption. The Company ensure that the Company, its directors, officers and employees fully respect and comply with bribery control laws and regulations of various countries, such as Japan's Unfair Competition Prevention Act and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), in their business activities. Directors, officers and employees of the Company must fully ascertain the laws and regulations concerning bribery and corruption in the country or region where they are located and exercise due care to avoid violating them.

14.1 None of the directors, officers, and employees shall offer, promise, or provide money or other benefits, either directly or through third parties such as subcontractors, agents,

or consultants, to public officials or persons closely related to public officials and effectively equivalent to public officials for the purpose of obtaining improper business advantages.

14.2 Should a public official or equivalent request an act described in the preceding paragraph, directors, officers and employees shall clearly refuse and, depending on the circumstances, report the matter to the relevant authorities.

14.3 Directors, officers, and employees shall not offer, promise, or provide money or other benefits to persons other than public officials or equivalents exceeding the scope of lawful and general business practices.

14.4 The Company and its directors, officers and employees shall not accept money or other benefits from external parties, such as business partners, that exceed the scope of lawful and general business practices.

14.5 The Company shall continuously implement anti-bribery education through training programs and other means. The content of the education in the preceding sentence shall be practical, incorporating specific examples of bribery, while fundamentally ensuring understanding of relevant laws and regulations, this policy, and other internal policies.

15. Reporting and Enforcement.

15.1 Reporting and Investigation of Violations.

(a) Actions prohibited by this Code must be reported to the Administration Department, the whistleblowing hotline or the Compliance Committee of the Company.

(b) After receiving a report of an alleged prohibited action, the Administration Department or the Compliance Committee, must promptly take all appropriate actions necessary to investigate.

(c) All directors, officers, and employees are expected to cooperate in any internal investigation of misconduct. If there is concern that an act may constitute a prohibited act, the matter must be consulted with the Administration Department in advance.

15.2 Enforcement.

(a) The Company must ensure prompt and consistent action against violations of this Code.

(b) Upon receipt of a determination that there has been a violation of this Code, the Administration Department will take such preventative or disciplinary action as it deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, reassignment, demotion, dismissal, and, in the event of criminal conduct or other serious violations of the law, notification of appropriate governmental authorities.

(c) The Administration Department needs to compile the incident reports, the incident details (which are determined as prohibited actions) and preventive or disciplinary actions for the reported incident, and report them to the Board of Directors and the Board of Corporate Auditors at least once a quarter. A material incident should be reported to the Board of Directors and the Board of Corporate Auditors immediately instead.

15.3 Waivers.

(a) The board of directors may, in its discretion, waive any violation of this Code.

(b) Any waiver for a director or an executive officer shall be disclosed as required by the SEC and NASDAQ.

15.4 Prohibition on Retaliation.

The Company does not tolerate acts of retaliation against any director, officer, or employee who makes a good faith report of known or suspected acts of misconduct or other violations of this Code.