



CS DISCO, INC.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

INTRODUCTION

CS Disco, Inc. (the “*Company*,” “*us*,” “*we*,” “*our*”) is committed to maintaining the highest standards of business conduct and ethics. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (this “*Code*”) reflects the business practices and principles of behavior that support this commitment. We expect every employee, officer, and director to read and understand this Code and its application to the performance of his or her business responsibilities. This Code applies to all employees (including officers) and, as applicable, directors. In addition, references to employees shall include each consultant to the Company to the extent the Company has provided in such consultant’s service agreement with the Company a requirement to abide by this Code.

Officers, managers, and other supervisors are expected to develop in employees a sense of commitment to the spirit, as well as the letter, of this Code. Supervisors are also expected to monitor agents and contractors working for or on behalf of the Company as appropriate to maintain compliance with the standards of this Code. The compliance environment within each supervisor’s assigned area of responsibility will be an important factor in evaluating the quality of that individual’s performance. In addition, any employee who makes an exemplary effort to implement and uphold our legal and ethical standards may be recognized for that effort in his or her performance review. Nothing in this Code alters the at-will employment policy of the Company.

This Code addresses conduct that is particularly important to proper dealings with the people and entities with whom we interact, but reflects only a part of our commitment. From time to time, we may adopt additional policies and procedures with which our employees, officers, and directors are expected to comply, if applicable to them. However, it is the responsibility of each employee to apply common sense, together with his or her own highest personal ethical standards, in making business decisions in the best interests of the Company, even where there is no stated guideline in this Code. In the event that there is no stated guideline regarding a particular business decision and you are unsure of how to proceed, you should reach out to the compliance resources described in Section 15 for guidance.

Action by members of your immediate family, significant others or other persons who live in your household (referred to in this Code as “*family members*”) also may potentially result in ethical issues to the extent that they involve the Company’s business. For example, acceptance of inappropriate gifts by a family member from one of our partners or suppliers could create a conflict of interest and result in a Code violation attributable to you. Consequently, in complying with this Code, you should consider not only your own conduct, but also that of your family members where their conduct could impact the Company’s business and/or your employment with the Company.

You should not hesitate to ask questions about whether any conduct may violate this Code or the law. You are encouraged to voice concerns or ask to clarify gray areas. Section 15 below details the compliance resources available to you. In addition, you should be alert to possible violations of this Code or the law by others, and report suspected violations, without fear of any form of retaliation, as further described in Section 15. Violations of this Code or the law will not be tolerated. Any employee or director who violates the standards in this Code or the law may be subject to disciplinary action, which, depending on the nature of the violation and the history of the employee or director, may range from a warning or reprimand, a



suspension, and to and including termination of employment. In appropriate cases, a violator also may be subject to civil legal action and/or referral for regulatory or criminal prosecution.

While not part of this Code, the Company's other policies that apply to the Company's employees, including the Company's Anti-Corruption Policy, Insider Trading Policy and the Employee Handbook, each of which may differ by business area and jurisdiction, are developed to support and reinforce the principles and standards set forth in this Code. Your awareness and compliance with these other policies and standards also is expected and required. These various separate policies and standards can be accessed electronically through the Company's intranet site, or by request to the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Company is committed to providing a work environment free of any form of unlawful harassment or discrimination. The Company is committed to maintaining a respectful, courteous work environment that respects the dignity and worth of each employee. Inappropriate workplace behavior and unlawful harassment are wholly inconsistent with this commitment. No employee is exempt from the prohibitions within this Code and in other Company policies. See Section 15 of this Code or the Employee Handbook for reporting resources for instances of harassment or discrimination, or report directly to ethics@csdisco.com or to NAVEX at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/69678/index.html>.

To report violations of this Code, see Section 15 for guidance, or use the NAVEX Hotline resource at:

<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/69678/index.html>.

Regardless of how you choose to report violations of this Code, you should do so without fear of any form of retaliation. Please refer to Section 15 below.

1. Honest and Ethical Conduct

It is the policy of the Company to promote high standards of integrity by conducting our affairs in an honest and ethical manner. The integrity and reputation of the Company depends on the honesty, fairness and integrity brought to the job by each person associated with us. Unyielding personal integrity is the foundation of corporate integrity.

2. Legal Compliance

Obedying the law, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation of this Code. Our success depends upon each employee and director operating within legal guidelines and cooperating with local, national and international authorities (as further described in Section 4). We honor our agreements and promises. We also expect employees and directors to understand the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to their business units and areas of responsibility. We hold periodic training sessions to promote employee compliance with the relevant laws, rules and regulations associated with their employment, including laws prohibiting insider trading (which are discussed in further detail in Section 3 below). While we do not expect you to memorize every detail of these laws, rules and regulations, we want you to be able to determine when to seek advice from others. If you do have a question in the area of legal compliance, it is



important that you not hesitate to seek answers from your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer (as further described in Section 15).

Disregard of the law will not be tolerated. Violation of domestic or foreign laws, rules and regulations may subject an individual, as well as the Company, to civil and/or criminal penalties. You should be aware that conduct and records, including emails, are subject to internal and external audits and to discovery by third parties in the event of a government investigation or civil litigation. It is in everyone's best interests to know and comply with our legal obligations.

3. Insider Trading

Employees and directors who have access to confidential (or "nonpublic") information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except to conduct our business in accordance with our confidentiality obligations, including as described in Section 12 of this Code. All nonpublic information about the Company or about companies with which we do business is considered confidential information. To use material, nonpublic information in connection with buying or selling securities, including disclosing the information by "tipping" others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information, is both unethical and illegal. Employees and directors must exercise the utmost care when handling material nonpublic information. Please refer to the Company's Insider Trading Policy for more detailed information.

4. International Business Laws

Employees are expected to comply with the applicable laws in all countries to which they travel, in which they operate and where we otherwise do business, including laws prohibiting bribery, corruption or the conduct of business with specified individuals, companies or countries. The fact that in some countries certain laws are not enforced or that violation of those laws is not subject to public criticism will not be accepted as an excuse for noncompliance. In addition, we expect employees to comply with U.S. laws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of business by its citizens and corporations outside the United States.

These U.S. laws, rules and regulations, which extend to all our activities outside the United States, may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits directly or indirectly giving anything of value to a government official to obtain or retain business or favorable treatment and requires the maintenance of accurate books of account, with all company transactions being properly recorded;
- U.S. Embargoes, which generally prohibit U.S. companies, their subsidiaries and their employees from doing business with or traveling to countries subject to sanctions imposed by the U.S. government, as well as specific companies and individuals identified on lists published by the U.S. Treasury Department;
- U.S. Export Controls, which restrict exports from the United States and re-exports from other countries of goods, software and technology to many countries, and prohibits transfers of U.S.-origin items to denied persons and entities; and
- Antiboycott Regulations, which prohibit U.S. companies from taking any action that has the effect of furthering or supporting a restrictive trade practice or boycott imposed by a foreign country against a country friendly to the United States or against any U.S. person.



If you have a question as to whether an activity is restricted or prohibited, seek assistance before taking any action, including before giving any verbal assurances that might be regulated by international laws. You should consult our Anti-Corruption Policy for more specific information on compliance with the Foreign Corruption Practices Act and other anti-corruption laws.

5. Antitrust

Antitrust laws are designed to protect the competitive process. These laws are based on the premise that the public interest is best served by vigorous competition and will suffer from illegal agreements or collusion among competitors. Antitrust laws generally prohibit:

- agreements, formal or informal, with competitors that harm competition or customers, including price fixing and allocations of customers, territories or contracts;
- agreements, formal or informal, that establish or fix the price at which a customer may resell a product; and
- the acquisition or maintenance of a monopoly or attempted monopoly through anti competitive conduct.

Certain kinds of information, such as pricing, production, inventory, business plans, strategies, budgets, projections, forecasts, financial and operating information, methods and development plans, should not be exchanged with competitors, regardless of how innocent or casual the exchange may be and regardless of the setting, whether business or social.

Antitrust laws impose severe penalties for certain types of violations, including criminal penalties and potential fines and damages of millions of dollars, which may be tripled under certain circumstances. Understanding the requirements of antitrust and unfair competition laws of the various jurisdictions where we do business can be difficult, and you are urged to seek assistance from your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer whenever you have a question relating to these laws.

6. Conflicts of Interest

We respect the rights of our employees and directors to manage their personal affairs and investments and do not wish to impinge on their personal lives. At the same time, employees and directors must avoid conflicts of interest that occur when their personal interests may interfere in any way with the performance of their duties or the best interests of the Company. A conflicting personal interest could result from an expectation of personal gain now or in the future, or from a need to satisfy a prior or concurrent personal obligation. We expect our employees and directors to be free from influences that conflict with the best interests of the Company or might deprive the Company of their undivided loyalty in business dealings. Even the appearance of a conflict of interest where none actually exists can be damaging and should be avoided. Before making a decision that might create a conflict of interest, seek guidance from your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer. Whether or not a conflict of interest exists or will exist can be unclear. Conflicts of interest are prohibited unless specifically authorized as described below.

If you have any questions about a potential conflict or if you become aware of an actual or potential conflict, and you are not an officer or director of the Company, you should discuss the matter with your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer (as further described in Section 15). Supervisors may not authorize conflict of interest matters or make determinations as to whether a problematic conflict of interest exists without first seeking the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer and providing the Chief Compliance Officer with a written description of the activity. If the supervisor is involved in the potential



or actual conflict, you should discuss the matter directly with the Chief Compliance Officer. Officers and directors should discuss the matter with the Chief Compliance Officer and, as needed, seek authorizations and determinations from the Audit Committee (the “*Audit Committee*”) of the Company’s Board of Directors (the “*Board of Directors*”). Factors that may be considered in evaluating a potential conflict of interest are, among others:

- whether it may interfere with the individual’s job performance, responsibilities or morale;
- whether it would compromise the individual’s access to or cause the disclosure of our confidential business information;
- whether it may interfere with the job performance, responsibilities or morale of others within the organization;
- any potential adverse or beneficial impact on our business;
- any potential adverse or beneficial impact on our relationships with our customers, suppliers, or other service providers or business partners;
- whether it would enhance or support a competitor’s position;
- the extent to which it would result in financial or other benefit (direct or indirect) to the individual;
- the extent to which it would result in financial or other benefit (direct or indirect) to one of our customers, suppliers, or other service providers or business partners; and
- the extent to which it would appear improper to an outside objective observer.

Although no list can include every possible situation in which a conflict of interest could arise, the following are examples of situations that may, depending on the facts and circumstances, involve problematic conflicts of interests:

- Employment by (including consulting for) or service on the board of a competitor, collaborator, partner, customer or supplier or other service provider. Activity that enhances or supports the position of a competitor to the detriment of the Company is prohibited, including employment by or service on the board of a competitor. Employment by or service on the board of a collaborator, partner, customer or supplier or other service provider is generally discouraged, and you must seek authorization in advance if you plan to take such a position.
- Owning, directly or indirectly, a significant financial interest in any entity that does business, seeks to do business or competes with us. In addition to the factors described above, persons evaluating ownership in other entities for conflicts of interest will consider the size and nature of the investment; the nature of the relationship between the other entity and the Company; the employee’s or director’s access to confidential information and their ability to influence Company decisions. If you would like to acquire a financial interest of that kind, you must seek approval in advance.
- Soliciting or accepting gifts, favors, loans or preferential treatment from any person or entity that does business or seeks to do business with us. See Section 10 for further discussion of the issues involved in this type of conflict.
- Soliciting contributions to any charity or for any political candidate from any person or entity that does business or seeks to do business with us.
- Taking personal advantage of corporate opportunities. See Section 7 for further discussion of the issues involved in this type of conflict.



- Moonlighting without permission.
- Conducting our business transactions with your family member or a business in which you have a significant financial interest. Material related-party transactions approved by the Audit Committee and involving any executive officer or director will be publicly disclosed as required by applicable laws and regulations in keeping with the Company's Related Person Transactions Policy.
- Exercising supervisory or other authority on behalf of the Company over a coworker who is also a family member or romantic partner. The employee's supervisor and/or the Chief Compliance Officer will consult with the Human Resources department to assess the advisability of reassignment.
- Maintaining a financial relationship with a member of the Board or an employee of the Company, which could influence the independent judgment of the director or the employee.

Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees or directors or their respective family members by the Company could constitute an improper personal benefit to the recipients of these loans or guarantees, depending on the facts and circumstances. Some loans are expressly prohibited by law and applicable law requires that our Board of Directors approve all loans and guarantees to employees. As a result, all loans to, and guarantees of obligations of, employees or directors by the Company must be approved in advance by the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee.

7. Corporate Opportunities

Employees and directors may not take personal advantage of opportunities for the Company that are presented to them or discovered by them as a result of their position with us or through their use of corporate property or information, unless authorized by a direct supervisor, the Chief Compliance Officer, or the Audit Committee, as described in Section 6 above. Even opportunities that are acquired privately by you may be questionable if they are related to our existing or proposed lines of business. Significant participation in an investment or outside business opportunity that is directly related to our lines of business must be pre-approved. You may not use your position with us or corporate property or information for improper personal gain, nor should you compete with us in any way.

8. Maintenance of Corporate Books, Records, Documents and Accounts; Financial Integrity; Public Reporting

The integrity of our records and public disclosure depends upon the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information supporting the entries to our books of account. Therefore, our corporate and business records should be completed accurately and honestly. The making of false or misleading entries, or the deliberate omission of entries, whether they relate to financial results or business developments, is strictly prohibited. Our records serve as a basis for managing our business and are important in meeting our obligations to customers, suppliers, creditors, employees, and others with whom we do business. As a result, it is important that our books, records, and accounts accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, our assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses, as well as all transactions and changes in assets and liabilities. We require that:

- no entry be made in our books and records that intentionally hides or disguises the nature or timing of any transaction or of any of our liabilities or misclassifies any transactions as to accounts or accounting periods;
- transactions be supported by appropriate documentation;



- the terms of sales and other commercial transactions be reflected accurately in the documentation for those transactions and all such documentation be reflected accurately in our books and records;
- there be full compliance with our system of internal controls;
- no cash or other assets be maintained for any purpose in any unrecorded or “off-the books” fund; and
- no entry be omitted from records that would reasonably be expected to be included in order to accurately reflect a transaction.

Our accounting records are also relied upon to produce reports for our management, stockholders, and creditors, as well as for governmental agencies. In particular, we rely upon our accounting and other business and corporate records in preparing the periodic and current reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”). Securities laws require that these reports provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure and fairly present our financial condition and results of operations. Employees who collect, provide or analyze information for or otherwise contribute in any way in preparing or verifying these reports should strive to maintain the accuracy and transparency of our financial disclosures and include in our reports all of the information about the Company that would be important to enable stockholders and potential investors to assess the soundness and risks of our business and finances and the quality and integrity of our accounting and disclosures. In addition:

- no employee may take or authorize any action that the employee knows or should know would cause our financial records or financial disclosure to fail to comply with generally accepted accounting principles, the rules and regulations of the SEC or other applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- all employees must cooperate fully with our Finance and Accounting Personnel, as well as our independent public accountants and counsel, respond to their questions with candor and provide them with complete and accurate information to help maintain the accuracy and completeness of our books and records, as well as our reports filed with the SEC;
- no employee or person acting under their direction, may coerce, manipulate, mislead or fraudulently influence our Finance and Accounting Personnel, our independent public accountants or counsel; and
- no employee should knowingly make (or cause or encourage any other person to make) any false or misleading statement in any of our reports filed with the SEC or knowingly omit (or cause or encourage any other person to omit) any information necessary to make the disclosure in any of our reports accurate in all material respects.

Any employee who becomes aware of any departure from these standards has a responsibility to report his or her knowledge promptly to a supervisor, the Chief Compliance Officer, the Audit Committee or one of the other compliance resources described in Section 15 or in accordance with the provisions of the Company’s Whistleblower Policy For Accounting and Auditing Matters (the “**Whistleblower Policy**”).

9. Fair Dealing

We strive to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. Advantages over our competitors are to be obtained through superior performance of our products and services, not through unethical or illegal business practices. Acquiring proprietary information from others through improper means, possessing trade secret information that was improperly obtained, inducing a breach of a lawful non-compete or



non-solicitation covenant, or encouraging the improper disclosure of confidential information from past or present employees of other companies is prohibited, even if motivated by an intention to advance our interests. If information is obtained by mistake that may constitute a trade secret or other confidential information of another business, or if you have any questions about the legality of proposed information gathering, you must consult your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer, as further described in Section 15.

You are expected to deal fairly with our customers, suppliers, employees, and anyone else with whom such individual has contact in the course of their service to the Company. Be aware that the Federal Trade Commission Act provides that “unfair methods of competition in commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, are declared unlawful.” It is a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act to engage in deceptive, unfair or unethical practices and to make misrepresentations in connection with sales activities.

Employees involved in procurement have a special responsibility to adhere to principles of fair competition in the purchase of products and services by selecting suppliers based exclusively on normal commercial considerations, such as quality, cost, availability, service, and reputation, and not on the receipt of special favors.

10. Gifts and Entertainment

Business gifts and entertainment are meant to create goodwill and sound working relationships and not to gain improper advantage with customers or facilitate approvals from government officials. The exchange, as a normal business courtesy, of meals or entertainment (such as tickets to a game or the theatre or a round of golf) is a common and acceptable practice as long as it is not extravagant. We decline offers of excessive gifts and entertainment respectfully. Unless express permission is received from a supervisor, the Chief Compliance Officer or the Audit Committee, gifts and entertainment cannot be offered, provided or accepted by any employee or director unless consistent with customary business practices and not (a) of more than token or nominal monetary value, (b) in cash, (c) susceptible of being construed as a bribe or kickback, (d) made or received on a regular or frequent basis or (e) in violation of any laws. This principle applies to our transactions everywhere in the world, even where the practice is widely considered “a way of doing business.” Employees and directors should not accept gifts or entertainment that may reasonably be deemed to affect their judgment or actions in the performance of their duties. Our customers, suppliers and the public at large should know that our employees’, officers’ and directors’ judgment is not for sale.

Under some statutes, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (further described in Section 4 above), giving anything of value to a government official to obtain or retain business or favorable treatment is a criminal act subject to prosecution and conviction. Discuss with your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer any proposed entertainment or gifts if you are uncertain about their appropriateness.

11. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

Employees and directors are expected to use all Company property and resources prudently and to protect our assets and ensure their efficient use on behalf of the Company. Theft, carelessness, and waste have a direct impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Our property, such as office supplies, computer equipment, and office space are expected to be used only for legitimate business purposes, although incidental personal use may be permitted. You may not, however, use the Company’s corporate name, any brand name or trademark owned or associated with the Company or any letterhead stationery for any personal purpose.



You may not, while acting on behalf of the Company or while using our computing or communications equipment or facilities, either:

- access the internal computer system (also known as “hacking”) or other resource of another entity without express written authorization from the entity responsible for operating that resource; or
- commit any unlawful or illegal act, including harassment, libel, fraud, sending of unsolicited bulk email (also known as “spam”) or material of objectionable content in violation of applicable law, trafficking in contraband of any kind or any kind of espionage.

If you receive authorization to access another entity’s internal computer system or other resource, you must make a permanent record of that authorization so that it may be retrieved for future reference, and you may not exceed the scope of that authorization.

Unsolicited bulk email is regulated by law in a number of jurisdictions. If you intend to send unsolicited bulk email to persons outside of the Company, either while acting on our behalf or using our computing or communications equipment or facilities, you should contact your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer for prior approval.

All data, photos, and videos residing on or transmitted through our computing and communications facilities, including email and word processing documents, is the property of the Company and subject to inspection, retention and review by the Company, with or without an employee’s or third party’s knowledge, consent or approval, in accordance with applicable law. Any misuse or suspected misuse of our assets must be immediately reported to your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer.

12. Confidentiality

One of our most important assets is our confidential information. As an employee or director of the Company, you may learn of information about the Company that is confidential and proprietary. You also may learn of information before that information is released to the general public. Employees and directors who have received or have access to confidential information should take care to keep this information confidential. Confidential information includes non-public information that might be of use to competitors or harmful to the Company or its customers if disclosed, such as business plans, technical strategies, financial information, information related to the Company’s algorithms and data, designs, ideas, products and new developments and methods, works of authorship, trade secrets, processes, protocols, conceptions, service providers, market data, personnel data, personally identifiable information pertaining to our employees, customers or other individuals (including, for example, names, addresses, telephone numbers and social security numbers), and similar types of information provided to us by our customers and partners. This information may be protected by trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret laws.

In addition, because we interact with other companies and organizations, there may be times when you learn confidential information about other companies before that information has been made available to the public. You must treat this information in the same manner as you are required to treat our confidential and proprietary information. There may even be times when you must treat as confidential the fact that we have an interest in, or are involved with, another company.

You are expected to keep confidential and proprietary information confidential unless and until that information is released to the public through approved channels (usually through a press release, an SEC filing or a formal communication from a member of senior management, as further described in Section 13). Employees and directors have a duty to refrain from disclosing to any person confidential or



proprietary information about us or any other company learned in the course of employment or service with the Company, until that information is disclosed to the public through approved channels. This policy requires you to refrain from discussing confidential or proprietary information with outsiders and even with other employees of the Company, unless those employees have a legitimate need to know the information in order to perform their job duties (for additional information please refer to our Acceptable Use Policy). Unauthorized use or distribution of this information could also be illegal and result in civil liability and/or criminal penalties.

You should also take care not to inadvertently disclose confidential information. Materials that contain confidential information, such as memos, notebooks, mobile devices, thumb drives or other data storage devices, and laptop computers, should be stored securely. Unauthorized posting or discussion of any confidential information concerning our business, information or prospects on the Internet is prohibited. You may not discuss any such information in any social media forum, regardless of whether you use your own name or a pseudonym. Be cautious when discussing sensitive information in public places like elevators, airports, restaurants and “quasi-public” areas in and around our place of business. All internal Company emails, voicemails and other communications are presumed confidential and should not be forwarded or otherwise disseminated outside of the Company except where required for legitimate business purposes or as permitted under Section 15.

In addition to the above responsibilities, if you are handling information protected by any privacy policy published by us, such as our website privacy policy, then you must handle that information in accordance with the applicable policy.

13. Media/Public Discussions

It is our policy to disclose material information concerning the Company to the public only through specific limited channels to avoid inappropriate publicity and to enable equal access to information to all those with an interest in the Company. All inquiries or calls from the press and financial analysts should be referred to the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (the “**CEO**”), the Chief Financial Officer (the “**CFO**”) or the Investor Relations department. We have designated our CEO and CFO as our official spokespersons for financial, technical and other related information. Unless a specific exception has been made by the CEO or CFO, these designees are the only people who may communicate with the press on behalf of the Company. You also may not provide any information to the media about us, not even off the record, for background, confidentially, or secretly.

The Board of Directors should not speak for the Company. Individual directors (other than the CEO or CFO, if applicable) wishing to communicate with the media, current or potential future investors in the Company or any other constituency of the Company in any manner relating to the Company must first seek approval for such communication from the chairperson of the Board of Directors or CEO and otherwise comply with the Company’s Corporate Disclosure Policy (except in those rare cases when a member of a committee of the Board of Directors may be required to communicate with a third party without the knowledge of any of such persons, as may be advised by counsel).

Please also refer to the Company’s Corporate Disclosure Policy.

14. Waivers

Any waiver of this Code for executive officers (including, where required by applicable laws, our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller (or persons



performing similar functions)) or directors may be authorized only by our Board of Directors or, to the extent permitted by the rules of any stock exchange on which our capital stock is listed and our Corporate Governance Guidelines, a committee of the Board of Directors, and will be disclosed as required by applicable laws, rules and regulations.

15. Compliance Standards and Procedures

Compliance Resources

To facilitate compliance with this Code, we have implemented a program of Code awareness, training, and review. We have appointed our General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer to the position of Chief Compliance Officer (the “**Chief Compliance Officer**”) to oversee this program. In the future, we may appoint another senior officer to oversee the program. The Chief Compliance Officer can be reached at compliance@csdisco.com. The Chief Compliance Officer is a person to whom you can address any questions or concerns. In addition to fielding questions or concerns with respect to potential violations of this Code or the law, the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for:

- oversight of investigations into possible violations of this Code or the law;
- oversight of training new employees in Code policies;
- oversight of training sessions to refresh employees’ familiarity with this Code;
- oversight of distributing copies of this Code via email or the Company’s secure internal human resources website such as Workday to each employee with a reminder that each employee is responsible for reading, understanding, and complying with this Code;
- updating this Code as needed and alerting employees to any updates, with appropriate approval of the Board of Directors or the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the “**N&CG Committee**”) of the Board of Directors, as appropriate, to reflect changes in the law, Company operations and recognized best practices, and to reflect the Company’s experience; and otherwise promoting an atmosphere of responsible and ethical conduct.

Your most immediate resource for any matter related to this Code is your supervisor. He or she may have the information you need or may be able to refer the question to another appropriate source. There may, however, be times when you prefer not to go to your supervisor. In these instances, you should feel free to discuss your concern with the Chief Compliance Officer. If you are uncomfortable speaking with the Chief Compliance Officer because he or she works in your department, is one of your supervisors, or is potentially involved in the matter you are reporting, please contact the CEO. Of course, if your concern involves potential misconduct that relates to questionable accounting or auditing matters under the Company’s Whistleblower Policy, you may report that violation as set forth in such policy. Complaints under this Code may also be made to ethics@csdisco.com.

A NAVEX hotline is available at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/69678/index.html> for those who wish to ask questions about Company policy, seek guidance on specific situations or report potential violations of this Code or the law. You may call the NAVEX toll-free number for your region found on the hotline website, anonymously if you prefer, as it is not equipped with caller identification. While anonymous reporting is permitted, it may limit the Company’s ability to obtain follow-up details from you that may be helpful or necessary to fully investigate the matter. Whether you identify yourself or remain anonymous, your telephonic or email contact with the anonymous reporting service will be kept



strictly confidential to the extent reasonably possible within the objectives of this Code, and subject to applicable law, regulations, or legal proceeding.

Clarifying Questions and Concerns; Reporting Possible Violations

If you encounter a situation or are considering a course of action and its appropriateness is unclear, discuss the matter promptly with your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer; even the appearance of impropriety can be very damaging and should be avoided.

If you are aware of a suspected or actual violation of Code standards or the law by others, you have a responsibility to report it. You are expected to promptly provide a compliance resource with a specific description of the violation that you believe has occurred, including any information you have about the persons involved and the time and place of the violation. Whether you choose to speak with your supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer, you should do so without fear of any form of retaliation. If any employee believes he or she has been subjected to any harassment, threat, demotion, discharge, discrimination or retaliation by the Company or its agents for reporting complaints in accordance with this policy, he or she may file a complaint with our Chief Compliance Officer. If it is determined that an employee has experienced any improper employment or other action in violation of this policy, we will endeavor to promptly take appropriate corrective action. Following appropriate investigation, we will take prompt disciplinary action against any employee who is determined to have retaliated against you, including possibly issuing a warning, reprimand, suspension, or termination of employment.

Supervisors must promptly report any complaints or observations of Code violations to the Chief Compliance Officer. If you believe your supervisor has not taken appropriate action, you should contact the Chief Compliance Officer directly. The Chief Compliance Officer or designee will investigate all reported possible Code or legal violations promptly and with the highest degree of confidentiality that is possible under the specific circumstances. Neither you nor your supervisor may conduct any preliminary investigation, unless authorized to do so by the Chief Compliance Officer. Your cooperation in any investigation is required. As needed, the Chief Compliance Officer will consult with outside legal counsel, the Human Resources department and/or Audit Committee. It is our policy to employ a fair process by which to determine whether or not a violation of this Code or the law has occurred.

With respect to any complaints or observations of violations that may involve accounting, internal accounting controls, and auditing concerns, under the Company's Whistleblower Policy, the Chief Compliance Officer shall promptly inform the Audit Committee, and the Audit Committee shall be responsible for supervising and overseeing the inquiry and any investigation that is undertaken. If a potential violation is reported via the confidential hotline or email address as provided under the Whistleblower Policy, the Audit Committee will be notified automatically and directly.

If any investigation indicates that a violation of this Code or the law has or may have occurred, the Company will take such action as it believes to be appropriate under the circumstances. If the Company determines that an employee or director is responsible for a Code violation and/or violation of the law, he or she will be subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, termination of employment and, in appropriate cases, possible civil action or referral for criminal prosecution. Appropriate action may also be taken to deter any future Code violations.

In addition to and notwithstanding the foregoing, and notwithstanding any other confidentiality or nondisclosure agreement (whether in writing or otherwise, including without limitation as part of an



employment agreement, separation agreement or similar employment or compensation arrangement), the Company does not impede or restrict any current or former employee or other non-employee third party from communicating, cooperating, or filing a complaint with any U.S. federal, state or local governmental or law enforcement branch, agency or entity (collectively, a “***Governmental Entity***”) with respect to possible violations of any U.S. federal, state, or local law or regulation, or otherwise making disclosures to any Governmental Entity, in each case, that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of any such law or regulation. In each case, such communications and disclosures must not be knowingly false and the information to be disclosed must not have been obtained by the current or former employee through a communication that was subject to the attorney-client privilege, unless such disclosure of that information would otherwise be permitted by an attorney pursuant to 17 CFR 205.3(d)(2), applicable state attorney conduct rules, or otherwise. Any agreement with the Company that impedes, restricts, or prohibits any such disclosure is hereby deemed amended by the Company to permit such a disclosure.

16. Changes; Periodic Review

Any changes to this Code may only be made by the N&CG Committee and will be recommended to the Board of Directors for approval and effective upon approval by the Board of Directors. The N&CG Committee will review and reassess the adequacy of this Code periodically and recommend to the Board of Directors any changes the N&CG Committee determines are appropriate. All changes must be promptly disclosed as required by law or regulation.

17. Website Disclosure

This Code, as may be amended from time to time, shall be posted on the Company’s website. The Company shall state in its annual proxy statement that this Code is available on the Company’s website and provide the website address as required by law or regulation.



Adopted by the Board of Directors: July 22, 2026