

EFFECTOR THERAPEUTICS, INC.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) and the Nasdaq Stock Market (“**Nasdaq**”) Listing Standards, the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of eFFECTOR Therapeutics, Inc. (the “**Company**”) has adopted this Code of Ethics and Conduct (the “**Code**”) to encourage:

- Honest and ethical conduct, including fair dealing and the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest;
- Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure;
- Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- Prompt internal reporting of any violations of law or the Code;
- Accountability for adherence to the Code, including fair process by which to determine violations;
- Consistent enforcement of the Code, including clear and objective standards for compliance;
- Protection for persons reporting any such questionable behavior;
- The protection of the Company’s legitimate business interests, including its assets and corporate opportunities; and
- Confidentiality of information entrusted to directors, officers and employees by the Company and its customers.

All directors, officers and employees (each a “**Covered Party**” and, collectively, the “**Covered Parties**”) of the Company are expected to be familiar with the Code and to adhere to the principles and procedures set forth below.

This Code is not intended to be a comprehensive rulebook and cannot address every situation. If there is an uncomfortable situation or if there is any doubt about whether the situation is inconsistent with the Company’s ethical standards, the employee, regardless of one’s position within the company, should seek help. Everyone is encouraged to contact an immediate supervisor for help first. Should the supervisor not be in a position to adequately respond to the issue or should the employee feel uncomfortable to contact them, (s)he should contact the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any. In the event the employee would like to remain anonymous, there is a confidential Ethics Hotline that is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week at +1 855-560-3195, or www.whistleblowerservices.com/EFTR. Certain situations may require an investigation in order to be resolved. In such cases, the employee’s identity may assist the company in addressing the specific questions or concerns.

The Company prohibits retaliation against any employee or director of the Company who, in good faith, seeks help, reports known or suspected violations, or participates in the investigation of such a report. Any reprisal or retaliation against an employee because the employee, in good faith, sought help, submitted a report, or participated in an investigation of such a report will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including potential termination of employment.

I. Conflicts of Interest

Employees and directors are required to act in the best interests of the Company and are expected to refrain from engaging in any activity or having a personal interest that presents a “conflict of interest,” and avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest. A conflict of interest occurs when the private interests of a Covered Party interfere, or appear to interfere, with the interests of the Company as a whole. A conflict of interest can arise when an employee, officer or director takes action or has an interest that prevents or has the potential to prevent him/her from performing his/her Company duties and responsibilities honestly, objectively and effectively.

For example, a conflict of interest can arise when a Covered Party takes actions or has personal interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her Company duties objectively and effectively. A conflict of interest may also arise when a Covered Party, or a member of his or her immediate family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position at the Company.

Conflicts of interest can also occur indirectly. For example, a conflict of interest may arise when a Covered Party is also an executive officer, a major shareholder or has a material interest in a company or organization doing business with the Company.

Each Covered Party has an obligation to conduct the Company’s business in an honest and ethical manner, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships. Any situation that involves, or may reasonably be expected to involve, a conflict of interest with the Company, should be disclosed promptly to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, if any, or the Board of Directors.

This Code does not attempt to describe all possible conflicts of interest that could develop. Other common conflicts from which Covered Parties must refrain are set out below:

- Covered Parties may not engage in any conduct or activities that are inconsistent with the Company’s best interests or that disrupt or impair the Company’s relationship with any person or entity with which the Company has or proposes to enter into a business or contractual relationship.
- Covered Parties may not accept compensation, in any form, for services performed for the Company from any source other than the Company.
- No Covered Party may take up any management or other employment position with, or have any material interest in, any firm or company that is in direct or indirect competition with the Company.

The Company requires that employees and directors disclose any situation that reasonably would be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest. Employees who suspect that a situation could give rise to a conflict of interest, or something that others could reasonably perceive as a conflict of interest, must report to their immediate supervisor, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any. Executives and members of the Board of Directors must report suspected conflict of interest to the Board of Directors. The

Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, if any, or the Board of Directors will determine whether there is a conflict of interest and, if so, how best to address it. All transactions that would give rise to a conflict of interest involving a director or executive officer must be approved by the Board of Directors, and any such approval will not be considered a waiver of this Code.

II. Disclosures

The information in the Company's public communications, including in all reports and documents filed with or submitted to the SEC, must be full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable.

To ensure the Company meets this standard, all Covered Parties (to the extent they are involved in the Company's disclosure process) are required to maintain familiarity with the disclosure requirements, processes and procedures applicable to the Company commensurate with their duties. Covered Parties are prohibited from knowingly misrepresenting, omitting or causing others to misrepresent or omit, material facts about the Company to others, including the Company's independent auditors, governmental regulators and self-regulatory organizations.

III. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

The Company is obligated to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. It is the personal responsibility of each Covered Party to adhere to the standards and restrictions imposed by these laws, rules and regulations in the performance of his or her duties for the Company. These include, but are not limited to laws covering: the development, testing, approval, manufacture, marketing and sale of our product candidates and products, bribery and kickbacks, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, information privacy, insider trading, illegal political contributions, antitrust prohibitions, foreign corrupt practices, import and exports, sanctioned countries or persons, offering or receiving gratuities, environmental hazards, employment discrimination or harassment, occupational health and safety, false or misleading financial information or misuse of corporate assets.

The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer or Controller (or persons performing similar functions) of the Company (together, the "**Senior Financial Officers**") are also required to promote compliance by all employees with the Code and to abide by Company standards, policies and procedures.

Covered Parties located outside of the United States must comply with laws, regulations, rules and regulatory orders of the United States, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("**FCPA**") and U.S. export control laws, in addition to applicable local laws.

If any doubt exists about whether a course of action is lawful, individuals are to seek advice from their supervisor, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any.

IV. Insider Trading

Trading on inside information is a violation of federal securities law. Covered Parties in possession of material non-public information about the Company or companies with whom we do business must abstain from trading or advising others to trade in the respective company's securities from the time that they obtain such inside information until adequate public disclosure of the information. Material information is information of such importance that it can be expected to affect the judgment of investors as to whether or not to buy, sell, or hold the securities in question. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to "tip" others, including family members, who might make an investment decision based on this information is not only unethical but also illegal. Covered Parties who trade stock based on insider information can be personally liable for damages totaling up to three times the profit made or loss avoided by the respective Covered Party. You are required to read carefully and observe our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, as amended from time to time. Please contact the Company's Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, for a copy of this policy or with any questions you may have about insider trading laws.

V. Reporting, Accountability and Enforcement

The Company promotes ethical behavior at all times and encourages Covered Parties to talk to supervisors, managers and other appropriate personnel, including the officers, outside counsel for the Company and the Board or the relevant committee thereof, when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation.

Covered Parties should promptly report suspected violations of laws, rules, regulations or the Code to appropriate personnel, including officers, outside counsel for the Company and the Board or the relevant committee thereof. Reports may be made anonymously. If requested, confidentiality will be maintained, subject to applicable law, regulations and legal proceedings.

The Audit Committee of the Board or other appropriate officer or body shall investigate and determine, or shall designate appropriate persons to investigate and determine, the legitimacy of such reports. The Audit Committee or other appropriate officer or body will then determine the appropriate disciplinary action. Such disciplinary action includes, but is not limited to, reprimand, termination with cause, and possible civil and criminal prosecution.

To encourage employees to report any and all violations, the Company will not tolerate retaliation for reports made in good faith. Retaliation or retribution against any Covered Party for a report made in good faith of any suspected violation of laws, rules, regulations or this Code is cause for appropriate disciplinary action.

VI. Corporate Opportunities

All Covered Parties owe a duty to the Company to advance the legitimate interests of the Company when the opportunity to do so arises. Covered Parties are prohibited from directly or indirectly (a) taking personally for themselves opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, information or positions; (b) using Company property, information or positions for personal gain; or (c) competing with the Company for business opportunities; provided, however, if the Company's disinterested directors of the Board determine that the Company will not pursue an opportunity that relates to the Company's business, a Covered Party may do so,

after notifying the disinterested directors of the Board of intended actions in order to avoid any appearance of conflict of interest.

VII. Confidentiality

In carrying out the Company's business, Covered Parties may learn confidential or proprietary information about the Company, its customers, distributors, suppliers or joint venture partners. Confidential or proprietary information includes all non-public information relating to the Company, or other companies, that would be harmful to the relevant company or useful or helpful to competitors if disclosed.

Covered Parties must maintain the confidentiality of all information so entrusted to them, except when disclosure is authorized or legally mandated. Covered Parties must safeguard confidential information by keeping it secure, limiting access to those who have a need to know in order to do their job, and avoiding discussion of confidential information in public areas such as planes, elevators, and restaurants and on mobile phones. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, inquiries made by the press, analysts, investors or others. Covered parties also may not use such information for personal gain. These confidentiality obligations continue even after employment with the Company ends.

Any questions or concerns regarding whether disclosure of Company information is legally mandated should be promptly referred to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any.

VIII. Fair Dealing

Each Covered Party should endeavor to deal fairly with fellow employees and with the Company's customers, service providers, suppliers and competitors. No Covered Party should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any unfair dealing practice.

Employees should maintain and protect any intellectual property licensed from licensors with the same care as they employ with regard to Company-developed intellectual property. Employees should also handle the nonpublic information of our customers, service providers and suppliers responsibly and in accordance with our agreements with them, including information regarding their technology and products.

The Company deals fairly and honestly with its suppliers. This means that our relationships with suppliers are based on price, quality, service and reputation, among other factors. Employees dealing with suppliers should carefully guard their objectivity. Specifically, no employee should accept or solicit any personal benefit from a supplier or potential supplier that might compromise, or appear to compromise, his or her objective assessment of the supplier's products and prices. Employees can give or accept promotional items of nominal value or moderately scaled entertainment within the limits of responsible and customary business practice.

The Company is committed to free and open competition in the marketplace. Employees should avoid actions that would be contrary to laws governing competitive practices in the

marketplace, including federal and state antitrust laws. Such actions include misappropriation and/or misuse of a competitor's confidential information or making false statements about the competitor's business and business practices.

IX. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

All Covered Parties should protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. All Company assets should be used only for legitimate business purposes. The obligation of employees to protect the Company's assets includes its proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as trade secrets, patents, trademarks and copyrights, as well as business, marketing and service plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, salary information and any unpublished financial data and reports.

X. Waivers

Any waiver of this Code for our directors, executive officers or other principal financial officers may be made only by our Board of Directors and will be disclosed to the public as required by law or the rules of Nasdaq, when applicable. Waivers of this Code for other employees may be made only by our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, and will be reported to our Audit Committee.

XI. Accuracy of Business Records

All financial books, records and accounts must accurately reflect transactions and events, and conform both to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and to the Company's system of internal controls. No entry may be made that intentionally hides or disguises the true nature of any transaction. Covered Parties should therefore attempt to be as clear, concise, truthful and accurate as possible when recording any information.

XII. Gifts and Favors

The purpose of business gifts and entertainment in a commercial setting is to create goodwill and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with customers. Covered Parties must act in a fair and impartial manner in all business dealings. Gifts and entertainment should further the business interests of the Company and not be construed as potentially influencing business judgment or creating an obligation.

Gifts must not be lavish or in excess of the generally accepted business practices of one's country and industry. Gifts of cash or cash equivalents are never permitted. Requesting or soliciting personal gifts, favors, entertainment or services is unacceptable.

Every effort should be made to refuse or return a gift that is beyond these permissible guidelines. If it would be inappropriate or not possible to refuse or to return a gift, promptly report the gift to your supervisor, the Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any. The Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, may require you to donate the gift to an appropriate community organization. If it is questionable about whether or not it is appropriate to

accept a gift or something else of material value, employees are to contact their supervisor, the Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, for additional guidance.

The FCPA prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments or foreign political candidates in order to obtain or retain business. It is strictly prohibited to make illegal payments to government officials of any country. In addition, the promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules would not only violate Company policy but could also be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules.

XIII. Antitrust Laws and Competition

The purpose of antitrust laws is to preserve fair and open competition and a free market economy, which are goals that the Company fully supports. Covered Parties must not directly or indirectly enter into any formal or informal agreement with competitors that fixes or controls prices, divides or allocates markets, limits the production or sale of products, boycotts certain suppliers or customers, eliminates competition or otherwise unreasonably restrains trade.

Violations of antitrust laws may result in severe penalties against the Company and its employees, including potentially substantial fines and criminal sanctions. All employees and directors are expected to maintain basic familiarity with the antitrust principles applicable to their activities, and should consult their supervisor, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, with any questions concerning compliance with these laws.

Employees should exercise caution in meetings with competitors. Any meeting with a competitor may give rise to the appearance of impropriety. As a result, if there is a specific, business-related reason for such a meeting, individuals are to obtain the prior approval of an executive officer of the Company. Such meetings are to be closely monitored, and held in a controlled environment for a limited period of time. An agenda must be created and circulated in advance of any such meetings, and the contents of these meetings should be fully documented.

XIV. Political Contributions

Covered Parties may participate in the political process as individuals on their own time. However, Covered Parties must make every effort to ensure that they do not create the impression that they speak or act on behalf of the Company with respect to political matters. Company contributions to any political candidate or party or to any other organization that might use the contributions for a political candidate or party are prohibited. A Covered Party may not receive any reimbursement from corporate funds for a personal political contribution.

XV. Discrimination and Harassment

The Company is an equal opportunity employer and will not tolerate illegal discrimination or harassment of any kind. The Company is committed to providing a workplace free of discrimination and harassment based on race, color, religion, age, gender, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability, veteran status, or any other basis prohibited by applicable law. Examples include derogatory comments based on a person's protected class and sexual

harassment and unwelcome sexual advances. Similarly, offensive or hostile working conditions created by such harassment or discrimination will not be tolerated.

XVI. Environmental Protection

The Company is committed to managing and operating its assets in a manner that is protective of human health and safety and the environment. It is our policy to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations and to attempt to develop a cooperative attitude with government inspection and enforcement officials. Covered Parties are encouraged to report conditions that they perceive to be unsafe, unhealthy or hazardous to the environment.

XVII. Personal Conduct and Social Media Policy

Covered Parties should take care when presenting themselves in public settings, as well as online and in web-based forums or networking sites. Each Covered Party is encouraged to conduct himself or herself in a responsible, respectful, and honest manner at all times. The Company understands that Covered Parties may wish to create and maintain a personal presence online using various forms of social media. However, in so doing Covered Parties should include a disclaimer that the views expressed therein do not necessarily reflect the views of the Company. Covered Parties should be aware that that even after a posting is deleted, certain technology may still make that content available to readers.

Covered Parties are prohibited from using or disclosing confidential, proprietary, sensitive or trade secret information of the Company, its partners, vendors, consultants or other third parties with which the Company does business. Harassment of other directors, officers or employees will also not be tolerated. A Covered Party may not provide any content to Company social media sites that may be construed as political lobbying or solicitation of contributions, or use the sites to link to any sites sponsored by or endorsing political candidates or parties, or to discuss political campaigns, political issues or positions on any legislation or law. You are required to read carefully and observe our Social Media Policy, as amended from time to time. Please contact the Company's Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, if any, for a copy of this policy.

XVIII. No Rights Created

This Code is a statement of certain fundamental principles, policies and procedures that govern the Company's Covered Parties in the conduct of the Company's business. It is not intended to and does not create any rights in any employee, customer, client, visitor, supplier, competitor, shareholder or any other person or entity. It is the Company's belief that the policy is robust and covers most conceivable situations.