

4D MOLECULAR THERAPEUTICS, INC.
CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

(as amended on September 30, 2025)

INTRODUCTION

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (this “Code”) contains general guidelines for conducting the business of 4D Molecular Therapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”) consistent with the highest standards of business ethics. To the extent this Code requires a higher standard than required by commercial practice or applicable laws, rules or regulations, we adhere to these higher standards. This Code was adopted 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 this Code;
- Accountability for adherence to this Code, including fair process by which to determine violations;
- Consistent enforcement of this 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.

This Code applies to all of our directors, officers, employees and consultants. We refer to all officers and other employees covered by this Code as “Company employees” or simply “employees,” unless the context otherwise requires. In this Code, we refer to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, or persons performing similar functions, as our “principal financial officers.”

Seeking Help and Information

This Code is not intended to be a comprehensive rulebook and cannot address every situation that you may face. If you feel uncomfortable about a situation or have any doubts about whether it is consistent with the Company’s ethical standards, seek help. We encourage you to

contact your supervisor for help first. If your supervisor cannot answer your question or if you do not feel comfortable contacting your supervisor, contact the Company's Chief Legal Officer, who serves as Compliance Officer and is responsible for enforcing this Code.

Reporting Violations of the Code

All employees, consultants and directors have a duty to report any known or suspected violation of this Code, including violations of the laws, rules, regulations or policies that apply to the Company. If you know of or believe there has been a violation of this Code, immediately report the matter to your supervisor or to the Company's Chief Legal Officer (the "Chief Legal Officer"). The Chief Legal Officer, or another attorney in the Legal Department assigned by the Chief Legal Officer, or in the absence of the Chief Legal Officer, by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, will work with you and your supervisor or other appropriate persons to investigate your concern. If you do not feel comfortable reporting the matter to your supervisor or you do not get a satisfactory response, you may contact the Chief Legal Officer directly.

You may also report known or suspected violations of the Code on the Company's anonymous ethics and compliance hotline ("Ethics Hotline"), which is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at:

Website: <https://www.whistleblowerservices.com/4DMT>
Phone Number: 855-787-3158

Any reports submitted via the Ethics Hotline will be reviewed and evaluated by the Chief Legal Officer, will be made available to the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Audit Committee") and may be subsequently reported to the full Audit Committee. You may remain anonymous and will not be required to reveal your identity in calls to the Ethics Hotline, although providing your identity may assist the Company in investigating your concern. All reports of known or suspected violations of the law or this Code will be handled sensitively and with discretion. The Company will protect your confidentiality to the extent possible, consistent with applicable law and the Company's need to investigate your concern. Nothing in this Code prevents you from communicating directly with relevant government authorities about potential violations of law.

Anyone making a complaint concerning a violation or suspected violation of laws, rules, regulations or the Code or any other unethical behavior by any director, officer, employee or anyone purporting to be acting on the Company's behalf must be acting in good faith and have reasonable grounds for believing the information disclosed indicates a violation. Any allegations that prove not to be substantiated and which prove to have been made maliciously or were knowingly false will be viewed as a serious disciplinary offense.

Consequences for Violating the Code

It is Company policy that any employee, consultant or director who violates this Code, or who directs or approves a violation of this Code, may be subject to appropriate discipline, which may include termination of employment or the consulting relationship. This determination will be based upon the facts and circumstances of each particular situation. If you are accused of violating this Code, you will be given an opportunity to present your version of the events at issue prior to

any determination of appropriate discipline. Employees, consultants and directors who violate the law or this Code may expose themselves to substantial civil damages, criminal fines and prison terms. The Company may also face substantial fines and penalties and may incur damage to its reputation and standing in the community. Your conduct as a representative of the Company, if it does not comply with the law or with this Code, can result in serious consequences for both you and the Company.

Policy Against Retaliation

The Company prohibits retaliation against an employee, consultant or director who, in good faith, seeks help or reports known or suspected violations. Any reprisal or retaliation against an employee or consultant because the employee or consultant, in good faith, sought help or filed a report will be subject to disciplinary action, including potential termination of employment or the consulting relationship, as applicable. Our non-retaliation policy applies to reports made through the Ethics Hotline, any of the other resources identified in this Code, or in any other appropriate manner.

Waivers of the Code

Any waiver of this Code for our directors, executive officers or other principal financial officers may be made only by the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee of the Board and will be disclosed to the public as required by law or the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. Waivers of this Code for other employees or consultants may be made only by the Chief Legal Officer and shall be reported to the Audit Committee.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Identifying Potential Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest can occur when an employee's, consultant's or director's private interest interferes, or appears to interfere, with the interests of the Company as a whole. You should avoid any private interest that influences your ability to act in the interests of the Company or that makes it difficult to perform your work objectively and effectively.

Identifying potential conflicts of interest may not always be clear-cut. The following situations are examples of conflicts of interest:

- **Outside Employment.** No employee should be employed by, serve as a director of, or provide any services to a company that the individual knows or has reason to believe is a material customer, supplier or competitor of the Company (other than services to be provided as part of an employee's job responsibilities for the Company).
- **Improper Personal Benefits.** No employee, consultant or director should obtain any material (as to him or her) personal benefits or favors because of his or her position with the Company. For instance, no employee or consultant should make side deals with the

Company's customers in which the employee is separately compensated by the customer or a third party.

- Financial Interests. No employee should have a significant financial interest (ownership or otherwise) in any company that the individual knows or has reason to believe is a material customer, supplier or competitor of the Company. A "significant financial interest" includes (i) ownership of greater than 5% of the equity of a material customer, supplier or competitor or (ii) an investment in a material customer, supplier or competitor that represents more than 5% of the total assets of the employee.
- Loans or Other Financial Transactions. No employee should obtain loans or guarantees of personal obligations from, or enter into any other personal financial transaction with, any company that the individual knows or has reason to believe is a material customer, supplier or competitor of the Company. This restriction does not apply to or prohibit arms-length transactions with banks, brokerage firms or other financial institutions.
- Service on Boards and Committees. No employee or director should join, or serve for more than six months on, a board of directors or trustees or on a committee of any entity (whether profit or not-for-profit) where such entity's business and/or interests may reasonably be expected to materially conflict with the business and/or interests of the Company.
- Actions of Family Members. The actions of family members outside the workplace may also give rise to the conflicts of interest described above because they may influence an employee's or director's objectivity in making decisions regarding the Company. For purposes of this Code, "family members" include your spouse or life-partner, brothers, sisters and parents, in-laws and children whether such relationships are by blood or adoption.

For purposes of this Code, a company is a "material" customer if the company has made one or more payments to the Company in the past year in the aggregate in excess of \$120,000. A company is a "material" supplier if it has received one or more payments from the Company in the past year in the aggregate in excess of \$120,000. If you are uncertain whether a particular company is a material customer or supplier, please contact the Chief Legal Officer for assistance.

Conflict of interest issues concerning the Company's directors will be addressed by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof as designated by the Board of Directors. Related Person Transactions (also known as "related party transactions"), as defined under the Company's Related Person Transaction Policy and Procedures, will be reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee prior to consummation. The Audit Committee will evaluate whether the transaction is on terms comparable to those that could be obtained in arm's length dealings with an unrelated third party, the extent of the Related Person's interest in the transaction, and consistency with the conflicts of interest and corporate opportunity provisions of this Code.

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

The Company requires that employees, consultants and directors disclose any situation that reasonably would be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest. If you reasonably believe that you have a conflict of interest, or something that others would reasonably perceive as a conflict of

interest, you must report it in writing to your supervisor or the Chief Legal Officer. Your supervisor and the Chief Legal Officer will work with you to determine whether you have a conflict of interest and, if so, how best to address it. Although conflicts of interest are not automatically prohibited, they are not desirable and may only be waived as described in “Waivers of the Code” above.

CORPORATE OPPORTUNITIES

As an employee, consultant or director of the Company, you have an obligation to advance the Company’s interests when the opportunity to do so arises. If you discover or are presented with a business opportunity through the use of corporate property or information or because of your position with the Company, you should first present the business opportunity to the Company before pursuing the opportunity in your individual capacity. No employee, consultant or director may use corporate property, information or his or her position with the Company for personal gain or should compete with the Company while employed by the Company or while serving as a director or a consultant to the Company.

If you are an employee, you should disclose to your supervisor the terms and conditions of each business opportunity covered by this Code that you wish to pursue. Your supervisor will contact the Chief Legal Officer and the appropriate management personnel to determine whether the Company wishes to pursue the business opportunity.

If you are a director, you should disclose to the Board of Directors, or a committee thereof as designated by the Board of Directors, the terms and conditions of the opportunity, and you may only pursue such opportunity if the Board of Directors, or the designated committee thereof, declines to pursue such opportunity.

If you are a consultant, you should disclose to your supervisor at the Company the terms and conditions of each business opportunity covered by this Code that you wish to pursue. Your supervisor at the Company will contact the Chief Legal Officer and the appropriate management personnel to determine whether the Company wishes to pursue the business opportunity.

If the Company waives its right to pursue the business opportunity, you may pursue the business opportunity on the same terms and conditions as originally proposed and consistent with the other ethical guidelines set forth in this Code; *provided* that any pursuit of such business opportunity shall not materially interfere with or otherwise interrupt your work, duties and responsibilities as an employee, consultant or director of the Company.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Employees, consultants and directors have access to a variety of confidential information regarding the Company. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or, if disclosed, harmful to the Company or its customers. Employees, consultants and directors have a duty to safeguard all confidential information of the Company, or of third parties with which the Company conducts business, except when disclosure is authorized by the Company or legally mandated. Employees, consultants and directors 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. Employees, consultants and directors also may not use such information for personal gain. Unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information is prohibited. Additionally, employees and directors should take appropriate precautions to ensure that confidential or sensitive business information, whether it is proprietary to the Company or another company, is not communicated within the Company except to employees who have a need to know such information to perform their responsibilities for the Company. An employee's or consultant's obligation to protect confidential information continues after he or she leaves the Company. Unauthorized disclosure of confidential information could cause competitive harm to the Company or its customers and could result in legal liability to you and the Company.

Any questions or concerns regarding whether disclosure of Company information is legally mandated or advisable, and the appropriate processes for disclosure, should be promptly referred to the Chief Legal Officer or another attorney in the Legal Department.

COMPANY RECORDS

Accurate and reliable records are crucial to our business. Our records are the basis of our earnings statements, financial reports and many other aspects of our business and guide our business decision-making and strategic planning. Company records include booking information, payroll, timecards, travel and expense reports, e-mails, accounting and financial data, measurement and performance records, electronic data files, personnel records, records relating to our intellectual property, research, product development, collaborations, regulatory submissions, and all other records maintained in the ordinary course of our business.

All Company records must be complete, accurate and reliable in all material respects. Each employee, consultant and director must follow any formal document retention policy of the Company with respect to Company records within such employee's, consultant's or director's control. A request for a copy of any such document retention policy or questions concerning any such policy should be directed to the Chief Legal Officer or another attorney in the Legal Department.

INTERACTIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

In the course of your duties at the Company, you may interact with the U.S., state and local governments and the governments of foreign countries. The Company is committed to conducting its business with all governments and their representatives with the highest standards of business ethics and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including the special requirements that apply to communications with governmental bodies that may have regulatory authority over our products and operations, government contracts and government transactions. In your interactions with the U.S., state and local governments and the governments of foreign countries, you should:

- Be forthright and candid at all times. No employee, consultant or director should intentionally misstate or omit any material information from any written or oral communication with the government.

- Exercise extreme care in maintaining records for and allocating costs to government contracts. Costs incurred on one government project should not be charged against another government project.
- Ensure that all required written submissions are made to the government and are timely, and that all written submissions, whether voluntary or required, satisfy applicable laws and regulations.
- You should not offer or exchange any gifts, gratuities or favors with, or pay for meals, entertainment, travel or other similar expenses for, government employees.

If your job responsibilities include interacting with the government, you are expected to understand and comply with the special laws, rules and regulations that apply to your job position as well as with any applicable standard operating procedures that the Company has implemented. If any doubt exists about whether a course of action is lawful, you should seek advice immediately from the Chief Legal Officer or another attorney in the Legal Department.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Company encourages its employees, consultants and directors to participate in the political process as individuals and on their own time. However, federal and state contribution and lobbying laws severely limit the contributions the Company can make to political parties or candidates. It is Company policy that Company funds or assets not be used to make a political contribution to any political party or candidate, unless prior approval has been given by the Company's Chief Executive Officer or Chief Legal Officer. The following guidelines are intended to ensure that any political activity you pursue complies with this policy:

- Contribution of Funds. You may contribute your personal funds to political parties or candidates. The Company will not reimburse you for personal political contributions.
- Political Activities. You may participate in political activities during nonworking hours, but you may not participate in political activities during working hours.
- Use of Company Facilities. The Company's facilities generally may not be used for political activities (including fundraisers or other activities related to running for office). However, the Company may make its facilities available for limited political functions, including speeches by government officials and political candidates, with the approval of the Company's Chief Executive Officer or Chief Legal Officer.
- Use of Company Name. When you participate in political affairs, you should be careful to make it clear that your views and actions are your own, and not made on behalf of the

Company. For instance, Company letterhead should not be used to send out personal letters in connection with political activities.

These guidelines are intended to ensure that any political activity you pursue is done voluntarily and with your own resources and time. Please contact the Chief Legal Officer if you have any questions about this policy.

COMPLIANCE WITH ANTITRUST LAWS

Antitrust laws of the United States and other countries are designed to protect consumers and competitors against unfair business practices and to promote and preserve competition. Our policy is to compete vigorously and ethically while complying with all antitrust, monopoly, competition or cartel laws in all countries, states or localities in which the Company conducts business. Violations of antitrust laws may result in severe penalties against the Company and its employees, including potentially substantial fines and criminal sanctions. You are expected to maintain basic familiarity with the antitrust principles applicable to your activities, and you should consult the Chief Legal Officer with any questions you may have concerning compliance with these laws. The following is a summary of actions that are violations of applicable antitrust laws:

- Price Fixing. The Company may not agree with its competitors to raise, lower or stabilize prices or any element of price, including discounts and credit terms.
- Limitation of Supply. The Company may not agree with its competitors to limit its quantity or type of production or restrict the supply of its services.
- Allocation of Business. The Company may not agree with its competitors to divide or allocate markets, territories or customers.
- Monopolies. The Company may not engage in any behavior that can be construed as an attempt to monopolize.
- Boycott. The Company may not agree with its competitors to refuse to sell or purchase products or services from third parties. In addition, the Company may not prevent a customer from purchasing or using non-Company products or services.
- Tying. The Company may not require a customer to purchase a product or service that it does not want as a condition to the sale of a different product or service that the customer does wish to purchase.
- Price Discrimination. The Company may under some circumstances be prohibited from charging similarly situated customers different prices for the same good or service. Consult with the Chief Legal Officer before undertaking any such pricing programs.

Meetings with Competitors

Employees should exercise caution in meetings with competitors. Any meeting with a competitor may give rise to the appearance of impropriety. All meetings with competitors must be

for legitimate business purposes in the interest of the Company, with questions regarding the appropriateness of such meetings to be referred to the Chief Legal Officer. As a result, if you are required to meet with a competitor, you should obtain the prior approval of the Chief Legal Officer. You should try to meet with competitors in a closely monitored, controlled environment for a limited period of time. You should create and circulate agendas in advance of any such meetings, and the contents of your meeting should be fully documented. Specifically, you should avoid any communications with a competitor regarding:

- Prices;
- Costs;
- Market share;
- Allocation of sales territories;
- Customer collaborations and development projects;
- Profits and profit margins;
- Suppliers' terms and conditions;
- Product or service offerings;
- Terms and conditions of sale and collaborative development programs;
- Bids for a particular contract or collaboration;
- Selection, retention or quality of customers;
- Distribution methods or channels;
- Marketing strategies;
- Future development plans or product roadmaps; or
- Other subjects relating to or affecting the production or sale of products and services to existing or prospective customers.

If you participate in a meeting with a competitor in which any of the above topics are broached, you should affirmatively end the discussion, and you should state your reasons for doing so. During meetings with competitors, avoid sharing or obtaining confidential information from the competitor. Also avoid statements that could be construed as unfair acts such as harassment, threats or interference with the competitors' existing contractual relationships.

Professional Organizations and Trade Associations

Employees should be cautious when attending meetings of professional organizations and trade associations at which competitors are present. Attending meetings of professional organizations and trade associations is both legal and proper, if such meetings have a legitimate business purpose and are conducted in an open fashion, adhering to a proper agenda. All meetings of professional organizations and trade associations must be for legitimate business purposes in the interest of the Company, with questions regarding the appropriateness of such meetings to be referred to the Chief Legal Officer. At such meetings, you should not discuss the restricted topics listed above, the Company's pricing policies or other competitive terms, plans for new or expanded products, services or facilities, or any other proprietary, competitively sensitive information. You are required to notify your supervisor or the Chief Legal Officer prior to (or promptly following) attending any meeting of a professional organization or trade association.

THE FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA") prohibits the Company and its employees, consultants, directors and agents from offering or giving money or any other item of value to win or retain business or to influence any act or decision of any government official, political party, candidate for political office or official of a public international organization. Stated more concisely, the FCPA prohibits the payment of bribes, kickback or other inducements to foreign officials. This prohibition also extends to payments to a sales representative or agent if there is reason to believe that the payment will be used indirectly for a prohibited payment to foreign officials. Violation of the FCPA is a crime that can result in severe fines and criminal penalties, as well as disciplinary action by the Company, up to and including termination of employment.

Certain small facilitation payments to foreign officials may be permissible under the FCPA if customary in the country or locality and intended to secure routine governmental action. Governmental action is "routine" if it is ordinarily and commonly performed by a foreign official and does not involve the exercise of discretion. For instance, "routine" functions would include setting up a telephone line or expediting a shipment through customs. To ensure legal compliance, all facilitation payments, whether or not covered by the FCPA, must receive prior written approval from the Chief Legal Officer and must be clearly and accurately reported as a business expense.

ACCURACY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

As a public company we are subject to various securities laws, regulations and reporting obligations. Both federal law and our policies require the disclosure of accurate and complete information regarding the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Inaccurate, incomplete or untimely reporting will not be tolerated and can severely damage the Company and result in legal liability.

The Company's Chief Financial Officer and other employees working in the Finance Department have a special responsibility to ensure that all of our financial disclosures are full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. These employees must understand and strictly comply with generally accepted accounting principles and all standards, laws and regulations for accounting and financial reporting of transactions, estimates and forecasts, and are prohibited from knowingly misrepresenting, omitting, or causing others to misrepresent or omit, material facts about the Company to others.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Each employee, consultant and director has an obligation to comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company's operations. These include, without limitation, laws covering bribery and kickbacks, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, information privacy, insider trading, illegal political contributions, antitrust prohibitions, foreign corrupt practices, offering or receiving gratuities, environmental hazards, employment discrimination or harassment, occupational health and safety, false or misleading financial information or misuse of corporate assets. You are expected to understand and comply with all laws, rules and regulations that apply to your job position. If any doubt exists about whether a course of action is lawful, you should seek advice from the Chief Legal Officer or another attorney in the Legal Department.

COMPLIANCE WITH INSIDER TRADING LAWS

Company directors, officers, employees and consultants are prohibited from trading in the Company's stock or other securities while in possession of material, non-public information about the Company or its subsidiaries. Company directors, officers, employees and certain designated consultants are required to read carefully and comply with our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, as amended from time to time.

CONCLUSION

This Code contains general guidelines for conducting the business of the Company consistent with the highest standards of business ethics and in compliance with all applicable laws. If you have any questions about these guidelines, please contact the Company's Chief Legal Officer.

This Code is a statement of certain fundamental principles, policies and procedures that govern the Company's directors, officers, employees and consultants 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.

The Company expects all of its employees, consultants and directors to adhere to these standards. This Code, as applied to the Company's principal financial officers, shall be the Company's "code of ethics" within the meaning of Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder.

This Code and the matters contained herein are neither a contract of employment nor a guarantee of continuing Company policy. The Company reserves the right to amend, supplement or discontinue this Code and the matters addressed herein, without prior notice, at any time. The most current version of this Code is available on the Company's website.

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