

MACOM TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS HOLDINGS, INC.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

Adopted by the Board of Directors
on April 18, 2024

Introduction

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of MACOM Technology Solutions Holdings, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”) has adopted this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) in order to promote:

- a) honest and ethical conduct;
- b) full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with or submits to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or otherwise publishes in its public communications;
- c) compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- d) protection of Company assets, including corporate opportunities and confidential information;
- e) fair dealing and professional business practices;
- f) prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code to an appropriate person identified herein; and
- g) accountability for adherence to the Code.

This Code covers a wide range of business practices and procedures. It does not cover every issue that may arise, but it sets out basic principles to guide all employees of the Company. All employees must conduct themselves according to the letter and spirit of this Code and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. While for convenience this Code refers to persons covered by it as “employees,” this Code also applies to Company officers and directors.

If a law conflicts with a policy in this Code, you must comply with the law. If you have any questions about these conflicts, you should ask your supervisor how to handle the situation.

Those who violate the standards in this Code will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. *If you are in a situation that you believe may violate or lead to a violation of this Code, follow the guidelines described in Section 19 of this Code.*

1. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

Obeying the law, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation on which this Company's ethical standards are built. All employees must respect and obey the laws, rules and regulations of the cities, states and countries in which we operate. Although not all employees are expected to know the details of these laws, it is important to know enough to determine when to seek advice from supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel. If you are uncertain about applicable law, ask your supervisor or the Company's Legal Department.

2. Conflicts of Interest

Employees must avoid creating or participating in a conflict of interest or situations that give the appearance of a conflict of interest. All conflicts of interest are prohibited as a matter of Company policy, except where disclosed to and approved by (i) the Company's Legal Department (in the case of a non-officer employee) or (ii) the Board or the Audit Committee (in the case of an officer or director).

A "conflict of interest" exists when the private interest of an employee (or that of an immediate family member, household member or someone with whom an employee has an intimate relationship) interferes in any way with the interests of the Company. A conflict of interest can arise when an employee, or a member of the employee's family, takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform their work for the Company objectively and effectively. In addition, when an employee or a member of the employee's family receives improper personal benefits as a result of the employee's position in the Company, the employee has a conflict of interest. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees and their family members may create a conflict of interest. Loans by the Company to, or guarantees by the Company of obligations of, any director or officer are expressly prohibited.

As an example, a conflict of interest may arise where a Company employee works simultaneously for a competitor, customer or supplier, whether as an employee, consultant, owner or board member. Therefore, as a general rule, Company employees may not be employed by, act as a consultant to, or have an independent business relationship with any of the Company's customers, competitors or suppliers.

Conflicts of interest may not always be clear-cut, so if you have a question, employees (other than officers and directors) should consult with higher levels of management or the Company's Legal Department. Officers and directors should consult with the Board or the Audit Committee directly. Any employee who becomes aware of a conflict or potential conflict should consult the procedures described in Section 19 of this Code.

Examples of conflicts of interest and how to deal with them appropriately:

- **Starting a New Business:** You are interested in starting a business based on a product you developed on your own time.
 - **Appropriate Handling:** This new business could be a conflict of interest if, for example, it keeps you from properly performing your job at the Company, if the product competes with a Company product or if the product relates to the

Company's current or planned business. Before proceeding, you must inform the Company's Legal Department of your plans, clear any conflicts that they may raise and obtain written consent before engaging in such activities.

- Accepting a Gift: A Company vendor offers you a valuable gift, such as a set of golf clubs.
 - Appropriate Handling: Accepting an expensive gift could influence one's decision regarding purchases the Company would make from the vendor in the future. An expensive gift could create a "quid pro quo" situation. Decline the gift, noting that Company policy prohibits such gifts.

3. Disclosure of Transactions in Company's Securities

The SEC and The Nasdaq Stock Market require continuing disclosure of transactions in the Company's publicly traded securities by the Company, its directors, officers, major shareholders and other affiliated persons. We are committed to complying with these obligations.

4. Insider Trading

Because our securities are publicly traded, certain activities of the Company are subject to the federal securities laws. These laws govern the dissemination or use of information about the affairs of the Company or its subsidiaries or affiliates, and other information that might be of interest to persons considering the purchase or sale of the stocks or bonds. Violations of the federal securities laws could subject you and the Company to severe criminal and civil penalties. Accordingly, the Company will not tolerate any conduct that risks a violation of these laws.

Employees who have access to confidential information about the Company are not permitted to use or share that information for purposes of trading in public securities, communicating such information to others who might trade on the basis of that information or for any other purpose except the conduct of Company business.

In order to assist with compliance with laws against insider trading, the Company's Insider Trading Policy, available on the Company's Intranet, governs trading in securities of the Company. If you have any questions, please review the policy and consult the Company's Legal Department.

5. Corporate Opportunities

No employee may use corporate property, information or position for personal gain, and no employee may compete with the Company directly or indirectly. Employees, officers and directors owe a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

6. Competition and Fair Dealing

The Company seeks to outperform the competition fairly and honestly, in compliance with all applicable antitrust laws. Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent or inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other companies is prohibited. Each employee should endeavor to respect the rights

of and deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No employee should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

7. Discrimination and Harassment

The diversity of the Company's employees is a tremendous asset. We are firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and will not tolerate discrimination or harassment of any kind. The Company has a Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation which sets forth in full detail its position on the prohibition of all forms of discrimination and harassment in the workplace.

As set forth in the Company's Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation, the Company strictly prohibits all forms of discrimination and harassment in the workplace based on race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, religion (including religious dress and grooming), sex, pregnancy (including perceived pregnancy) and childbirth or related medical condition, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and gender expression), marital status, registered domestic partner status, age (40 or older), physical or mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, genetic characteristics, veteran status, uniform service member status or any other legally protected classification as defined by applicable law. The Company prohibits unlawful discrimination in all aspects of employment, including in the terms and conditions of employment, including but not limited to hiring, compensation, promotion, discipline and termination decisions. Prohibited harassment includes all forms of offensive or unwelcome physical, verbal or visual conduct based on any of these factors that unreasonably interferes with an employee's work or creates an offensive or hostile working environment, including but not limited to the following: jokes; slurs; innuendoes; the display of cartoons, posters and/or other materials; physical contact such as patting, pinching or brushing against another's body; impediment of movement; intimidating or threatening conduct and/or words; and suggestive or insulting sounds, looks or gestures. Sexual harassment of all types is specifically prohibited. Sexual harassment of employees in the workplace is unlawful, unacceptable and will NOT be tolerated.

Those who violate the Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including possible termination of employment. If an employee believes that they or a fellow employee has been harassed or treated unfairly, they are urged to first report the issue to their immediate supervisor, but this is not required if the employee feels uncomfortable in doing so or if the employee believes that their supervisor is violating the policy. In all cases, employees are free to report problems directly to anyone in management or to the Company's General Counsel. If an employee is uncomfortable reporting the incident to their supervisor or the General Counsel, the employee may bring the complaint to any other member of management, or to relevant state or federal authorities. Any supervisor, manager or officer of the Company who receives a complaint of unlawful discrimination, harassment, retaliation or any other violation of the Company's Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation is required to report the complaint to the Company's General Counsel.

Employees are encouraged to consult the Company's Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation, available on the Company Intranet, for more detailed information on these topics, including an outline of the procedure the Company follows once a complaint of discrimination or harassment has been brought to the Company's attention. The Policy Against Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation also provides information about how employees who believe they have been subject to sexual harassment may contact state and federal authorities.

Employees should be mindful that it is a violation of Company policy, as well as applicable law in jurisdictions where the Company does business, to retaliate against employees for (i) making or filing a good faith complaint of sexual harassment either internally or with a government agency, (ii) opposing sexual harassment, (iii) cooperating in an internal or government investigation of a complaint of sexual harassment or (iv) participating in a hearing or other proceeding related to a claim of sexual harassment.

8. Health and Safety

The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthy work environment. Each employee has responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all employees by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted, as reflected in the Company's Threats and Violence Affecting the Workplace Policy, available on the Company's Intranet. Employees should report to work in suitable condition to perform their duties, free from the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of illegal drugs in the workplace will not be tolerated.

9. Financial Reporting and Disclosure Obligations

As a public company, we are committed to carrying out all financial reporting and disclosure obligations in a full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable manner. Depending on their position with the Company, employees may be called upon to provide information to assure that the Company's public reports are complete, fair and understandable. The Company expects all employees to take this responsibility very seriously and to provide prompt and accurate answers to inquiries related to the Company's public disclosure requirements. Failure to do so is a grave offense and will subject an individual to severe discipline by the Company, as well as possible criminal and civil penalties.

To promote full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable public disclosures, all employees, officers, and directors should:

- Provide information such that disclosures in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, government agencies and disclosures in other public communications are full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable.
- Comply with rules and regulations of federal and state governments, and other appropriate private and public regulatory agencies.

- Act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, without misrepresenting material facts or allowing one's independent judgment to be subordinated.
- Respect the confidentiality of information acquired except when authorized or otherwise legally obligated to disclose.
- Use and maintain responsible control over all assets and resources employed or entrusted.
- Promptly report violations of this Code to the appropriate persons identified herein.

Employees, other than officers and directors, should promptly report to their supervisor, the Legal Department and/or the Audit Committee any conduct that the individual believes to be a violation of law, regulation or rule governing the Company's filings or reports with governmental and rulemaking entities. Officers and directors should report such conduct directly to the Audit Committee and the Legal Department.

10. Record-Keeping

To ensure compliance with our obligation to make timely and accurate disclosures, and to promote sound business practices, the Company requires honest recording and reporting of information.

For example, only the true and actual number of hours worked should be reported.

Any business expense accounts must be documented and recorded accurately. If you are not sure whether a certain expense is legitimate, ask your supervisor or your controller.

All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must (i) be maintained in reasonable detail, (ii) appropriately reflect the Company's transactions and (iii) conform both to applicable legal requirements and to the Company's system of internal controls. Unrecorded or "off the books" funds or assets should not be maintained unless permitted by applicable law or regulation.

Business records and communications often become public. Employees should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies, which can be misunderstood. This applies equally to e-mail, internal memos, and formal reports. Records should always be retained or destroyed according to the Company's policies and applicable law, including any "litigation holds" or document preservation memoranda issued by the Company's Legal Department.

11. Confidentiality

Employees have an obligation to protect the Company's proprietary and/or confidential information. Employees must maintain the confidentiality of all Company and third party confidential information they receive, or have access to, as a result of their employment, except when disclosure is authorized by the Legal Department or required by laws or regulations.

Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors or harmful to the Company or its customers if disclosed. Examples of confidential information include, but are not limited to, trade secrets, business trends, sales, cost, and profit figures, new product or marketing plans, research and development ideas or information, manufacturing processes, and information about potential acquisitions, divestitures, and investments. It also includes information that partners, vendors, suppliers and customers have entrusted to us.

Failure to observe this duty of confidentiality is a violation of Company policy and could compromise our competitive advantage. It could also be illegal and result in a violation of securities, antitrust or employment laws as well as violate agreements providing for the protection of confidential information. You should not discuss confidential information outside the Company with anyone, including your family and should limit your discussions within the Company to those employees who are required to have access to such confidential information. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends.

12. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

All employees should endeavor to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Company equipment should not be used for non-Company business, though incidental personal use may be permitted. Any actual or suspected incident of fraud, theft or misuse of Company assets should be immediately reported to your supervisor or the Company's Legal Department.

You may not, while acting on behalf of the Company or while using its 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") in violation of applicable law, trafficking in contraband of any kind or 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 email marketing is regulated by law in a number of countries. You should contact your supervisor and/or the Company's Legal Department and Head of Information Technology Security for approval prior to sending bulk email messages.

Company sensitive, confidential or proprietary information must not be communicated outside of the Company unless prior authorization has been obtained. Without exception, Company data may only be stored on the Company's authorized storage resources, including the Company's cloud storage, and the Company strictly prohibits users from copying or backing-up the Company's electronic data to any personally-owned device or otherwise using any non-approved storage devices on Company systems.

All data residing on or transmitted through the Company's computing and communications facilities, including email and word processing documents, is the property of the Company and is subject to inspection, retention and review by the Company, with or without an employee's or third party's knowledge, consent or approval. The Company reserves the right to monitor individual access and use of Company data, information systems, email and resources, including monitoring of content and usage analysis patterns for both voice and data communication.

Please consult the Company's Electronic Resources Usage Policy for further details about the Company's rules and guidelines for all electronic resources used at or in connection with the Company.

13. Gifts, Meals and Entertainment

The purpose of business entertainment and gifts in a commercial setting is to create goodwill and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with customers. No gift or entertainment should ever be offered, given, provided or accepted by any Company employee, family member of an employee or agent unless it: (1) is not a cash gift, (2) is consistent with customary business or cultural practices, (3) is not excessive in value, (4) cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff and (5) does not violate any laws or regulations. Normal business courtesies involving no more than ordinary amenities (such as lunch, dinner, a spectator event or a golf game) are permitted, as are token non-cash gifts. No gift, favor or entertainment should be accepted or provided if it will obligate the recipient. Please discuss with your supervisor any gifts or proposed gifts which you are not certain are appropriate.

Many countries in which we do business, or plan to do business, have laws that prohibit the offering, promising or providing of anything of value with the intent to improperly influence the person or to gain an unfair business advantage.

For example, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("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. Foreign officials include officers and employees of a foreign government, department or agency. Indirect payments including those to agents or third parties with the knowledge that at least a portion of the payment will be given to a foreign official for an illegal purpose are prohibited.

In addition, the U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities which may be accepted by U.S. government personnel. 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.

Certain other anti-corruption laws apply more broadly. For example, the U.K. Bribery Act prohibits both the offer/payment and the request/receipt of anything of value. In addition, the U.K. Bribery Act prohibits not only improper payments involving government officials but also private sector bribery.

The Company will not tolerate any conduct that violates the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act or other applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. Please consult the Company's Anti-

Corruption Policy for additional guidance on prohibited and restricted payments to foreign officials. The Company's Legal Department can also provide guidance to you in this area.

14. Independent Consultants, Contractors and Vendors

The Company purchases goods and services from many independent consultants, contractors and vendors. All consultants, contractors and vendors who provide items or services to the Company must comply with all applicable laws and policies.

Company employees who work with consultants, contractors and vendors or who process their invoices should be aware that the Company's compliance policies and laws to which the Company is subject (e.g., those regarding making improper payments and gifts to government and non-government officials) may extend to such consultants, contractors and vendors engaged in business with the Company. Employees are encouraged to carefully monitor the activities of consultants, contractors and vendors in their areas. Any irregularities, questions or concerns should be directed to the Company's Legal Department.

15. Responsibilities of Senior Financial Management

In addition to the other provisions of this Code, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Controller, Principal Accounting Officer and other employees performing similar functions (the "Senior Financial Management") have particular obligations to promote honest and ethical conduct and to deter wrongdoing.

All members of the Senior Financial Management will:

- Act honestly and ethically in the performance of their duties at the Company.
- Avoid conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships.
- Provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, the SEC or any other state, local, federal or foreign governmental entity, and in other public communications by the Company.
- Comply with rules and regulations of federal, state and local governments and other private and public regulatory agencies that affect the conduct of the Company's business and the Company's financial reporting.
- Act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, without misrepresenting material facts or allowing the member's independent judgment to be subordinated.
- Respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of work, except when authorized or legally obligated to disclose such information.
- Share knowledge and maintain skills relevant to carrying out the member's duties within the Company.

- Proactively promote ethical behavior as a responsible partner among peers and colleagues in the work environment and community.
- Achieve responsible use of and control over all assets and resources of the Company entrusted to the member.
- Promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel and the Audit Committee any information concerning (a) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data or (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls.

16. Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Any amendment or waiver of this Code for the Company's executive officers, directors or members of the Senior Financial Management (as defined above) may be made only by the Board and will be promptly disclosed if required by law or stock exchange regulation. Any waiver of this Code for persons other than the Company's executive officers, directors or members of the Senior Financial Management may be made by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, the Board or the Audit Committee.

17. Complaint Procedures for Financial, Accounting and Audit Matters

Any employee who has complaints or concerns about the Company's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, or who becomes aware of questionable accounting or auditing matters, is obligated to report such matters to the Audit Committee and General Counsel of the Company by any or all of the following methods:

- Reporting the matter to their supervisor;
- Reporting the matter to the General Counsel or the Company's Legal Department;
- Contacting the Audit Committee directly; or
- Following the "Whistleblower Procedures" set forth on the Company's Intranet.

In order to facilitate a complete investigation, employees should be prepared to provide as many details as possible, including a description of the questionable practice or behavior, the names of any persons involved, the names of possible witnesses, dates, times, places and any other available details. The Company encourages all employees with complaints or concerns to come forward with information and prohibits retaliation against employees raising good faith concerns. Nonetheless, if an employee feels more comfortable doing so, reports may be made confidentially and/or anonymously in the manner described above.

Supervisors, managers, directors and officers who become aware of any questionable accounting or auditing matters, or who receive complaints or concerns from other employees, must

immediately report them *directly* to the Audit Committee in accordance with this policy. Individuals who receive complaints of questionable accounting or auditing matters must consult with the Audit Committee before undertaking an investigation or other action. The Audit Committee has final responsibility and authority for the investigation and handling of any concerns or complaints relating to accounting and auditing practices. Anyone who fails to report allegations of questionable accounting or auditing practices in accordance with this policy or who otherwise fails to deal properly with such allegations may be subject to discipline depending on the facts and circumstances.

Investigation and Response

The Audit Committee will oversee the receipt and handling of allegations of questionable accounting or auditing matters, including directing an appropriate investigation and response. Based on its investigation, the Audit Committee will direct the Company to take prompt and appropriate corrective action in response to the complaint or concern, if necessary, to ensure compliance with legal and ethical requirements relating to financial, accounting and audit matters of the Company. If the Audit Committee determines that a particular complaint or concern is not covered by this policy, it will refer the complaint or concern to the General Counsel of the Company for appropriate handling and response.

Confidentiality and Non-retaliation

Reports of questionable accounting or audit practices will be kept confidential to the extent possible consistent with the Audit Committee's obligation to investigate and correct unlawful or unethical accounting or audit practices. In order to ensure confidentiality, an employee may elect to make a complaint anonymously.

The Company will not retaliate or take any form of reprisal against any person who makes a report pursuant to this policy or who participates in an investigation regarding a violation of the applicable securities laws, rules or regulations, or any provision of other laws regarding fraud against shareholders. Any such retaliation or reprisal by a Company employee is forbidden. Any employee who retaliates against another employee or a witness as described above will be subject to discipline, up to and including discharge. Employees who believe they have been subject to retaliation because they have made a report or participated in an investigation should report such suspected retaliation to the Audit Committee in the same manner as described above for the reporting of questionable practices.

18. Reporting Violations

If an employee, director or officer believes that a director or officer has violated other provisions of this Code or has otherwise engaged in illegal or unethical behavior, they must be reported to the Audit Committee, which will investigate the matter and determine if a violation of the Code has occurred.

If an employee believes another employee has violated the Code or engaged in illegal or unethical conduct, they must report the employee to their Supervisor and to the Legal Department or by follow the "Whistleblower Procedures" set forth on the Company's Intranet. After receiving a report of an alleged violation (other than a financial, accounting or audit-related issue covered

above in Section 17), the relevant supervisor or Legal Department, as applicable, must promptly take all appropriate actions necessary to investigate. If the relevant supervisor or Legal Department determines that a violation of this Code has occurred, the supervisor or Legal Department will report this determination to the General Counsel.

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

Employees are encouraged to talk to supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel about observed illegal or unethical behavior and when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. The Company urges anyone reporting such behavior to do so with care, specificity and enough detail to allow for an effective investigation to be performed. It is the policy of the Company not to allow retaliation for reports of known or suspected misconduct or other violations of this Code by others made in good faith by employees. Employees are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct.

19. Compliance Procedures

We must all work to ensure prompt and consistent action against violations of this Code. However, in some situations it is difficult to know if a violation has occurred. Since no one can anticipate every situation that will arise, it is important that we have a way to approach new questions or problems as they arise. These are the steps to keep in mind:

- Make sure you have all the facts. In order to reach the right solutions, we must be as fully informed as possible.
- Ask yourself: What specifically am I being asked to do? Does it seem unethical or improper? This will enable you to focus on the specific question you are faced with, and the alternatives you have. Use your judgment and common sense; if something seems unethical or improper, it probably is.
- Clarify your responsibility and role. In most situations, there is shared responsibility. Are your colleagues informed? It may help to get others involved and discuss the problem.
- Discuss the problem with your supervisor. This is the basic guidance for all situations. In many cases, your supervisor will be more knowledgeable about the question and will appreciate being brought into the decision-making process. Remember that it is your supervisor's responsibility to help solve problems.
- Seek help from Company resources. In the rare case where it may not be appropriate to discuss an issue with your supervisor or where you do not feel comfortable approaching your supervisor with your question, discuss it with your Human Resources business partner or the Company's Legal Department.

- You may report ethical violations in confidence and without fear of retaliation. If your situation requires that your identity be kept secret, your anonymity will be protected. The Company does not permit retaliation of any kind against employees for good faith reports of ethical violations.
- Always ask first, act later: If you are unsure of what to do in any situation, seek guidance from your supervisor or the Company's Legal Department before you act.

RECEIPT OF CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

I have received a copy of the MACOM Technology Solutions Holdings, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and have read and understand its contents. I understand my obligation to comply with this Code and with applicable laws, rules and regulations, as well as my obligation to report to appropriate personnel within the Company any and all suspected violations of this code or of any applicable laws, rules or regulations. I understand that the Company expressly prohibits any employee from retaliating against any other employee for the good faith reporting of suspected violations of the Code or of any applicable laws, rules or regulations.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____