



PRECIGEN, INC.
Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The following shall constitute the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code of Business Conduct and Ethics”) of Precigen, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“Precigen” or the “Company”).

I Introduction.

Precigen standards of conduct are summarized in this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Simply restating these standards, however, does not lead inevitably to ethical conduct. Each of us must continue to understand, support and live by these standards to enable us to achieve our business objectives in strict conformity with our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics 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 of our employees, officers and directors. All of our employees, officers and directors must conduct themselves accordingly and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics also should be provided to and followed by our agents and representatives, including consultants. Violations of any of the provisions of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics may result in discipline, up to and including termination of employment or service as a member of the Board of Directors.

It is important for our employees, officers and directors to know what the Company expects of them when making decisions and conducting themselves in corporate activities. When there is doubt about what action is appropriate, guidance should be obtained from the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, who may, in appropriate circumstances, consult with the Lead Independent Director, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Company’s Chief Legal Officer (“Company Counsel”) or the Company’s outside counsel. Because the integrity of the Company is of the utmost importance, even the appearance of legal or ethical impropriety must be avoided.

Whenever prior approval is required under this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, approval should be obtained from Company Counsel, who may, in appropriate circumstances, consult with the Lead Independent Director, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, and/or the Company’s outside counsel, as applicable. If such approval relates to Company Counsel, approval should be obtained from the Board of Directors or its designee, in consultation with any of the foregoing, as applicable.

Of all corporate activities involving conduct, among the most important are the handling and use of confidential information, the avoidance of potential conflicts of interest and compliance with laws. Diligent observance of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, as well as all legal requirements, is, of course, essential to the proper conduct of our business. Violation of applicable laws may not only entail serious legal sanctions but, as in the case of violation of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, also can lead to disciplinary actions by the Company, up to, and including, termination of employment or service as a member of the Board of Directors.

II Compliance With Laws, Rules And Regulations.

Obeying the law, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation on which our ethical standards are built. All employees, officers and directors must respect and obey the laws of the municipalities, states and countries in which we operate. Although not all employees, officers and directors are expected to know the details of these laws, when it becomes difficult to determine which law, rule or regulation is applicable or if its interpretation is unclear, consult with Company Counsel or the Company's outside counsel before taking any action.

The Company holds information and training sessions to promote compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

III Conflicts of Interest.

All employees, officers and directors must avoid any investments, business interests or other associations with third parties which interfere with or influence, or even appear to interfere with or influence, their objective judgment in furtherance of their responsibility to act in the Company's best interests. A "conflict of interest" occurs when an individual's private interest interferes in any way—or even appears to interfere—with the interests of the Company as a whole. A conflict situation can arise when an employee, officer or director takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her work for the Company objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest also arise when an employee, officer or director, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, such persons are of special concern. The benefits may be direct or indirect, financial or non-financial, through family connections, personal associations or otherwise.

No officer or employee may represent the Company in any transaction, or participate in any decision concerning any transaction, with any person, partnership, corporation or organization in which he or she or his or her blood, marital or adopted relatives, has a material management interest or a material financial interest. In all such situations, the individual must disqualify himself or herself from any decision to be made or, in the alternative, relinquish his or her interest. No officer or employee shall have a material management interest or a material financial interest in any firm that supplies goods or services to the Company, unless authorized by the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee. No officer or employee shall have a material management interest or a material financial interest in any business that competes with the Company. A material management interest means a position such as director, trustee, officer, partner, proprietor and any other management and/or ownership position in a profit making or non-profit enterprise. A 5% or greater ownership interest in a business will generally be presumed to be a material financial interest; however, the level of interest in a business that constitutes a material financial interest will be determined on a case by case basis based on the applicable facts and circumstances and a material financial interest may exist at ownership levels below 5%. In order to help avoid potential conflicts of interest, all officers are required to promptly notify Company Counsel in writing upon the assumption of any material management interest or the acquisition of any material financial interest. Additionally, officers and director-level employees shall receive written approval from Company Counsel prior

to accepting a nomination or appointment to any entity that has or may have any relationship with the Company.

Officers and employees shall refrain from participating in any transaction, or in any decision concerning any transaction, in which they or their family members will profit, directly or indirectly, due to their position as an agent, owner, shareholder, officer, employee or director of another entity doing business with the Company; *provided, however*, that the individual shall be permitted to transact with the Company as long as such transactions either (A) are on terms and conditions that are at least as favorable to the Company as would be obtained through arm's-length negotiations or (B) have been approved by the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee.

Although conflicts of interest are generally prohibited as a matter of Company policy, conflicts do arise and exceptions to the general policy may be made on a case-by-case basis after review and approval by Company Counsel, or in case of executive officers or directors, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. See Section XVII of this Code for information on waivers.

Officers and director-level employees annually will be required to disclose in writing any outside business or financial interest which could influence the impartial discharge of their fiduciary responsibilities and duties, including any interest in another entity which, to their knowledge, does business with the Company or is in competition with the Company. Other employees may be required by the Company to make similar disclosures from time to time.

IV Corporate Opportunities.

Employees, officers and directors are prohibited from taking for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of corporate property, information or position without the consent of the Board of Directors. No employee, officer or director may use corporate property, information or position for improper personal gain, and no employee, officer or director 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.

V Insider Trading.

Employees, officers and directors who have access to confidential information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of our business. All non-public information about the Company should be considered confidential information. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to "tip" others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information is not only unethical but also illegal and could result in prosecution. The Board of Directors has adopted a "Policy Relating to Insider Trading of Securities and Confidential Information." This policy applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company arising from our legal and ethical responsibilities as a public company.

VI Confidentiality.

Employees, officers and directors hold a special position of trust and confidence with respect to the Company's confidential information, especially customer information and information about the Company's operations and business activities that has not been made public or that is not common knowledge among investors, competitors, customers, suppliers and others, including other employees, officers or directors who do not have a valid business reason for obtaining the information. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed. We have an important responsibility to keep confidential information within the Company, except when disclosure is legally mandated. This means that confidential information should not be discussed with family, friends, relatives or business acquaintances. Nor should it be discussed with employees of the Company unless they have a clear right and need to know the information. To avoid accidental disclosure, confidential information should not be discussed in public areas such as elevators, restaurants and airplanes, and important information or Company property (like laptops, tablets and smartphones) should not be left unattended or otherwise accessible to others.

Employees, officers and directors must not disclose to others, or use for themselves or others, any confidential Company information he or she has originated or acquired in connection with employment or service. This non-disclosure obligation not only applies to employees, officers and directors during their period of employment or service, but also after termination of employment or service or retirement. All documents, records, memoranda and other written materials (and all copies) are solely the Company's property and must be returned immediately to the Company on termination of employment or service.

It is not possible to list all the types of Company information that must be treated as confidential. The following are examples of confidential information to assist in observing this important policy:

- All information about our customers (other than information that is public knowledge as a result of authorized disclosure) is to be considered confidential, privileged and proprietary and must be safeguarded at all times.
- Information about contractual arrangements between suppliers, contractors or customers that has not been publicly disclosed by management.
- Information about other Company transactions, including proposed transactions such as acquisitions or dispositions of stock or assets that has not been publicly disclosed by management.
- Financial, accounting and cost information about the Company that has not been publicly disclosed by management.
- Information that reveals the Company's plans and strategies that have not been publicly disclosed by management.

Employees, officers and directors should be guided by the general principle that the Company considers confidential any information that is not officially disclosed or publicly known and which might be useful to or desired by others for any reason, such as using the information to buy or sell Company stock or to compete against the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Officially disclosed information is considered to be that which is contained in official reports, news releases and other forms of communication that have been released by management to the public through established communication channels.

In addition, the Company may be required to comply with the laws and regulations of some jurisdictions regarding personal data, a type of confidential information. Personal data is defined broadly by the law. It includes not only any information that directly identifies a natural person, but also any information that may be used directly or indirectly to identify a natural person. Among other things, personal data includes any information specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of a person. Personal data also includes any data that can be used to directly identify an individual's device or equipment, such as IP addresses, MAC addresses, unique device identifiers, and behavioral information tied to individual devices, for example through the use of online technologies such as "cookies."

Employees, officers, and directors of the Company must maintain all personal data as confidential except as required by applicable law or as specifically permitted by Company policies or procedures. Any employee, officer or director who receives a legal request to disclose personal data must report to and seek approval from Company Counsel before providing such data.

VII Competition and Fair Dealing.

We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. We seek competitive advantages through superior performance, never through unethical or illegal business practices. 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, officer and director should endeavor to respect the rights of and deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No employee, officer or director should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

To maintain the Company's valuable reputation, compliance with our quality processes and safety requirements is essential. In the context of ethics, quality requires that our products and services be designed and manufactured to meet our obligations to customers. All inspection and testing documents must be handled in accordance with all applicable regulations.

The purpose of business entertainment and gifts in a commercial setting is to create good will 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, officer, director, family member of an employee, officer, director or agent unless it: (A) is not a cash gift; (B) is consistent with customary business practices; (C) is not excessive in value; (D) cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff; and (E) does not violate any laws or regulations. Please discuss

with your supervisor or other appropriate personnel any gifts or proposed gifts that you are not certain are appropriate.

VIII Human Resources and Safety Policies.

The diversity of the Company's employees, officers and directors is a tremendous asset. We are firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and will not tolerate any illegal discrimination or harassment of any kind. Officers and employees are expected to discharge their responsibilities not only in conformity with the law governing this subject, but also in a manner fully consistent with the objectives and intent of the Company's policy. All employees and applicants for employment, as well as existing and prospective customers and suppliers, shall be treated without discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, veteran status or disability (as defined by law).

The Company does not condone and expressly forbids any and all harassment of its employees. This policy includes any act of favoritism or the existence of a hostile environment.

The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthful 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. Employees should report to work in condition to perform their duties, free from the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of illegal drugs or alcohol in the workplace will not be tolerated.

Questions or complaints regarding human resources issues should be directed to the Vice President, Human Resources.

IX Record-Keeping.

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. For example, only the true and actual number of hours worked should be reported.

Many employees, officers and directors regularly use business expense accounts, which must be documented and recorded accurately. If you are not sure whether a certain expense is legitimate, ask your supervisor or the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the Company's transactions and must 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 as determined by Company Counsel.

Business records and communications often become public, and we should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies that 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 record retention policies. In accordance with those policies, in the event of litigation or governmental investigation it is essential to follow the advice of Company Counsel or the Company's outside counsel. Whenever litigation or an investigation is pending or threatened every potentially relevant document must be preserved unless destruction has been approved by Company Counsel or the Company's outside counsel.

X Protection and Proper Use of Precigen's Assets.

All employees, officers and directors 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. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be immediately reported for investigation. All Company assets should be used for legitimate business purposes. The Company equipment should not be used for non-Company business, though incidental personal use may be permitted.

The obligation of employees, officers and directors to protect our 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, customer information, databases, records, salary information and any unpublished financial data and reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information violates the Company's policy. It also could be illegal and result in civil or even criminal penalties.

Each employee, officer and director is personally accountable for Company funds over which he or she has control. Anyone spending Company money, or personal money that will be reimbursed, should always be sure the Company receives good value in return. Anyone approving or certifying the correctness of a voucher or bill should have reasonable knowledge that the purchases and amounts are proper.

XI Acceptance of Payments.

No employee, officer or director shall directly or indirectly seek or accept any payments, fees, services or other gratuities (irrespective of size or amount) outside the normal course of the employee's, officer's or director's business duties from any person, company or organization which does or seeks to do business with the Company. Gifts of cash or cash equivalents of any amount are strictly prohibited. It is not inappropriate under this policy to be the recipient of common courtesies, sales promotional items of small value, occasional meals or reasonable entertainment appropriate to a business relationship and associated with business discussions; however, if possible, questions as to the appropriateness of any such courtesy should be reviewed by an immediate supervisor in advance of the receipt of the courtesy.

XII Improper Payments and Payments to Government Personnel.

No employee, officer or director shall make, or cause to be made, any improper payment or offer any improper inducement to any actual or potential customer or to an intermediary as a bribe, kickback or similar payment which is directly or indirectly for the benefit of any individual (including any government official), company or organization in any country, and which is designed, directly or indirectly, to secure favored treatment for the Company. Under laws in a number of jurisdictions, it is a crime, punishable by imprisonment and substantial fines, to make payments of this kind to government officials. The Company's policy, however, is broader in scope and is intended to apply regardless of whether the payment or use is lawful under the laws of a particular country. It is important that any questions about this policy be discussed with the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Company Counsel and/or the Company's outside counsel before any payment is made which may be viewed as a possible violation of this policy.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 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 U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities that 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 also could be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules.

It is also important to stay alert to possible improper payments by third parties on the Company's behalf. Employees, officers and directors should be aware that the Company is required to maintain records and accounts that accurately reflect the Company's transactions and payments. If an employee, officer or director has questions relating to what an improper payment includes, or believes that they may have become aware of an improper payment, such employee, officer, or director must bring the matter to the attention of Company Counsel, the Company's outside counsel, and/or the Chair of the Audit Committee immediately.

XIII Antitrust Compliance.

It is the strict policy of the Company that all officers and employees comply with the letter and spirit of all applicable laws, including the antitrust laws, in the conduct of their duties and business activities. The antitrust laws are complex and cannot be fully explained in this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. If there is any doubt about the legality of conduct, Company Counsel should be consulted before action is taken.

Officers and employees are expected to comply with all applicable federal and state antitrust laws and regulations. It is against the Company's policy for its officers or employees to have an agreement or understanding with any of the Company's competitors concerning prices, pricing, policy, discounts, promotions, terms or conditions of sale, purchases, territorial markets, distribution or the like. Communications or discussions with the Company's competitors concerning these topics should be avoided.

Any understanding or agreement with another person to refrain from doing business with a customer or supplier or any discrimination in prices or promotional allowances as between competing customers is against the Company's policy. The Company may give lower prices to a customer if in good faith it is meeting a competitor's price. The Company may give volume, term, multiple products or other price discounts which are cost related.

XIV Political Activity.

There are three basic tenets in the matter of corporate and personal political contributions and actions.

First, the Company unequivocally forbids the use of corporate funds, resources or property for the support of political parties or political candidates for any office unless approved in advance by the Company's Board of Directors or Company Counsel. In addition, because of statutory requirements, service as an elected official might be improper, unless assurances are given that business relations between the Company and the government agency in which the individual would serve would not be prohibited. Therefore, members of the Company's Board of Directors should notify the Company Counsel and officers and director-level employees shall receive written approval from the Company Counsel prior to accepting a nomination or appointment to any public office.

Second, equally contrary to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is any pressure, direct or implied, that infringes upon the right of any employee, officer or director to decide whether, to whom, and in what amount he or she will make a personal political contribution or render personal services to individual candidates or political committees where permitted by applicable laws. In personal public political statements, references to an employee's, officer's or director's affiliation with the Company should be avoided, and in any personal political activity it must be clear that the employee, officer or director is not acting on behalf of or using the resources of the Company. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is not, however, intended to discourage voluntary and lawful political contributions to any Company sponsored political action committee.

Third, the Company seeks the resolution of regulatory and political issues affecting its interests solely on the basis of the merits involved, and complies with all laws and regulations regarding lobbying. Because of the complexity of the laws dealing with lobbying, all planned contacts by directors, officers or employees with members of the state and federal legislatures on matters relating to the Company must have prior approval of the Company Counsel.

XV Corporate Citizenship.

We have special responsibilities to be a good citizen in the communities in which we operate. We are sensitive to the economic role we play in those communities and we contribute to community as well as to national institutions, and encourage employees, officers and directors to take an active personal role in organizations dedicated to public service.

XVI Disclosure Policy.

It is the Company's policy to provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in all documents required to be filed with, furnished or submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and in all other public communications. We expect employees, officers and directors to act in a manner that supports this policy. In addition, employees, officers and directors are prohibited from directly or indirectly taking any action to fraudulently influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the purpose of rendering the financial statements of the Company misleading.

The Company employees authorized to discuss the Company with the media are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer, and Head of Investor Relations (the "Authorized Spokespersons"). From time to time, Authorized Spokespersons may delegate this authority to certain employees of the Company or its affiliates via formal delegation and in accordance with internal procedures determined by senior management. All other employees must refer all media, analyst and investor inquiries with respect to the Company to one of these Authorized Spokespersons.

All Company communications shall comply with applicable law, including SEC Regulation FD. Authorized Spokespersons may not provide material information to the media, analysts or investors unless such information has been, or is simultaneously, disclosed in a manner intended to provide broad, non-exclusionary distribution to the public. In the event of an inadvertent disclosure of non-public information that may be material, the Authorized Spokesperson must immediately contact the Chief Executive Officer and the Head of Investor Relations who, in consultation with Company Counsel and/or the Company's outside counsel, will determine whether prompt public dissemination of such information is required.

All employees, officers and directors shall read and be aware of the specific information included within the Company's written policies concerning Public Communications and Compliance with SEC Regulation FD.

XVII Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

It may be appropriate for a provision of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics to be waived in a particular circumstance. Any waiver of compliance with this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for executive officers or directors may only be made by the Board and will be timely disclosed, along with the reason(s) for the waiver, to shareholders as required by law or the Nasdaq Stock Market or other applicable stock exchange regulation.

XVIII Reporting Any Illegal or Unethical Behavior.

Employees, officers and directors have a duty to talk to the appropriate Company personnel about any known or perceived illegal or unethical behavior, violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. Failure to immediately report a violation is itself a violation of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. It is the Company's policy not to allow retaliation for reports of misconduct by others made in good

faith by employees, officers or directors. Employees, officers and directors are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct.

The Board of Directors has adopted a “Whistleblower Policy,” which sets forth the appropriate methods for employees, officers, directors and other interested parties to report legal, ethical or business conduct concerns. The Whistleblower Policy applies to all employees of the Company.

As outlined in the Whistleblower Policy, and in addition to internal reporting channels, the Company maintains an alertline and website through an independent third-party organization, NAVEX Global (“NAVEX”), which is monitored by the Company’s legal department. Through NAVEX, Company employees may confidentially or anonymously report violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, including fraudulent accounting and auditing matters. All reports made by employees through the alertline or website will remain confidential or anonymous at the option of the reporting person and retaliation or taking adverse action against such reporting person for raising or helping to resolve an integrity concern is strictly prohibited. For further details on reporting such concerns, please consult the Whistleblower Policy.

The Precigen Compliance AlertLine, via NAVEX may be accessed by dialing 1-855-840-0194 or by visiting the NAVEX website at www.Precigen.Ethicspoint.com.

XIX Compliance Procedures.

We must all work to ensure prompt and consistent action against violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. However, in some situations it is difficult to know right from wrong. Since we cannot anticipate every situation that will arise, it is important that we have a way to approach a new question or problem. 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 Precigen 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 Human Resources or other appropriate personnel.

- 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, officers or directors 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 before you act.

Suspected or reported violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics will be taken seriously by the Company and the Company will appropriately investigate each allegation as necessary. This may include talking to any individuals directly involved, as well as to others who may possess information pertinent to the situation.

XX Implementation of the Code.

The Audit Committee is responsible for annually reviewing the adequacy of, and procedures in place for implementing, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The Audit Committee will recommend clarifications or necessary changes to this Code to the Board of Directors for consideration of further action. The Audit Committee shall have management confirm periodically that these policies are understood and implemented.

XXI Effective Time.

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics was last revised November 8, 2020.