

ULTRALIFE CORPORATION

CODE OF BUSINESS ETHICS and CONDUCT

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Code of Business Ethics and Conduct

The Code of Ethics has been approved by the Board of Directors to emphasize our commitment to conducting business in a legal and ethical manner.

The Code of Ethics covers all employees with no exceptions. This means it covers union and non-union, administrative, clerical, temporary and part-time employees; and it covers all contract workers and consultants. It also covers all officers, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, and, to the extent it applies to their activities, members of our Board of Directors.

The Code of Ethics explains that “no one has the authority or right to order, direct, request, or even influence someone else to violate any law or this Code.”

While this Code of Ethics is intended to serve as a guide when you are faced with ethical or legal questions, the number one rule when faced with such questions is to use your good judgment and do what you believe is right. If you are not sure whether a certain activity or behavior constitutes a violation of the Code, you should ask your supervisor or anyone listed in the directory of contacts which is provided at the end of the Code for your convenience.

Employees are encouraged to report promptly and confidentially any suspected violations of a law or the Code of Ethics to their immediate supervisor or to any of the individuals identified throughout the Code.

I. Statement of Our Core Values

Ultralife Corporation and each of its employees are required to deal fairly and honestly with those who are impacted by our actions and treat them as we would expect them to treat us in return. The Company and its affiliated entities are committed to conducting business in a responsible and ethical manner. Every employee, officer and director of Ultralife Corporation occupies a position of trust. In varying measure, you represent the Company in your relations with others, whether with customers, other employees, competitors, governments, investors, or the general public. Whatever the area of activity and whatever the degree of responsibility, the Company expects you to act in a manner that will enhance the Company’s reputation for honesty, integrity and the faithful performance of its undertakings and obligations.

Exactly what constitutes an unethical or criminal business practice is both a moral and a legal question. The Company reserves the right, however, to determine when an employee’s activities represent a violation of this policy and to take whatever action is necessary to address the situation. This may include one or more of the following measures, as applicable: (i) counseling; (ii) warning; (iii) reprimand noted in the employee’s personnel file; (iv) probation; (v) change, including reassignment, in job responsibilities, authority and/or title; (vi) temporary suspension, with or without pay; (vii) termination of employment or other relationship with the Company; (viii) removal as a director or officer; (ix) reimbursement of losses or damages resulting from the violation; or (x) referral for criminal prosecution or civil action.

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II. Compliance with the Code

A. Understanding The Code of Ethics

Our Company takes this Code very seriously. You must follow the ethical standards set forth in this Code and are obligated to report, in a timely fashion, any possible violations. Doing so is not an act of disloyalty but an action that shows your sense of responsibility and fairness.

Reporting in good faith possible ethical or criminal violations by others will not subject you to reprisal. In fact, retaliation or punishment for reporting suspected unethical or illegal conduct by another employee is generally against the law and inconsistent with our Code.

It is your responsibility to read carefully and understand this Code, but we do not expect this Code to answer every possible question that you may have in the course of conducting business. A good basis for deciding when to get advice is to ask whether the conduct might be embarrassing to the Company or to those involved if the details were fully disclosed to the public; or if it is known or suspected that a Company principal has committed a criminal act in performance of a government contract.

B. Violations of the Code

Failure to comply with these policies, including the failure of supervisors to detect or report wrongdoing, may subject you to disciplinary action up to and including termination. The following are examples of conduct that may result in discipline:

- actions that violate a Company policy
- requesting others to violate a Company policy
- failure to raise promptly a known or suspected violation of a Company policy
- failure to cooperate in Company or Government audits and/or investigations of possible violations of a Company policy or Government contract requirement
- retaliation against an employee for reporting a violation of Company policy
- failure to demonstrate the leadership and diligence needed to ensure compliance with Company and Government policies, and applicable law

The Company is responsible for satisfying the regulatory reporting, investigative and other obligations that may follow the identification of a violation.

C. Reporting Violations; Confidentiality

When you believe you or someone else may have violated the Code or an applicable law, rule or regulation, it is your responsibility to promptly report the

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violation immediately to your Supervisor, a member of the Human Resources Department, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Executive Officer, the General Counsel, the Corporate Compliance Officer, or by contacting the Company's "Whistleblower Hotline." Similarly, if you are a supervisor and you have received information concerning activity that may violate the Code, you should report the matter to one of the Company representatives listed at the end of this document or by contacting the company's "Whistleblower Hotline".

All reports and complaints concerning questionable accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, including those regarding circumvention or attempted circumvention of internal accounting controls or that otherwise would constitute a violation of the Company's accounting policies, may be reported to any member of the Board of Directors' Audit and Finance Committee, through the Company's "Whistleblower Hotline".

All reports and inquiries will be handled confidentially to the greatest extent possible. The Government, to the extent permitted by law and regulation, also will safeguard and treat information obtained pursuant to the Company's disclosure as confidential where the information has been marked "confidential" or "proprietary" by the Company.

With respect to non-Government activities, employees may choose to remain anonymous, though in some cases that could make it more difficult to follow up and ensure resolution of their inquiry. As mentioned above, no employee will be subject to retaliation or punishment by the Company for reporting suspected unethical or illegal conduct by another employee or representative of the Company as provided in this Code or for coming forward to alert the Company of any questionable situation.

D. Certificate of Compliance

On an annual basis, the Company will ask its directors, executive officers and select employees to certify that they are "aware of, and are in compliance with, the Company's policies on ethical behavior."

In addition, all prospective employees will agree as a condition of employment that "if they are employed by the Company" they will comply with the Company's policies with respect to business conduct and ethics.

Once again, the Company wants you and every other employee to report possible violations of our ethical principles whenever you see them or learn about them. It is a requirement of your employment. If you don't know whether something is a problem, ask the General Counsel.

E. Waiver of Compliance

In certain very limited situations, the Company may waive application of the Code. With respect to executive officers and directors, any such waiver requires

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the express approval of the Governance Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

III. Conduct Regarding Our Business

In conducting the business of the Company, you will deal with a variety of people and organizations, including customers, suppliers, competitors, community representatives, and employees of the Company. All business relationships will be based on honesty and fairness (in addition to Guidelines in Section "G"). We want long-term, mutually beneficial business relationships, and trustworthiness is essential to establish and keep them. You must be truthful in your representation of the Company. If there is a mistake or misunderstanding, you must correct it immediately.

A. Dealing with the U.S. Government

Detailed laws and regulations govern virtually every aspect of doing business with the U.S. Federal, state and local governments and their agencies, as well as the governments of many other countries. Activities that might be permitted when working with the private sector may be improper or even illegal when a national, state or local government is the customer.

The Company is committed to conducting its business with all governments and militaries and their representatives, with the highest standards of business ethics and will comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Company will exercise due diligence to prevent and detect criminal conduct, and promote an organizational culture that encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the law.

In the event of credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, or subcontractor of the Company has committed a violation of Federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations in connection with the award, performance, or closeout of any Government contract performed by the Company or a subcontract thereunder, the Company will provide timely, written disclosure to the agency Office of the Inspector General, with a copy to the Contracting Officer. Disclosure also will be made when there is knowledge of Government overpayments related to current contracts, or prior contracts for which "final payment" was received within the last three years before the current date.

With respect to the receipt of any U.S. Government award that exceeds \$5 million dollars, with a period of performance equaling or exceeding 120 days, the following will apply:

- Employees and principals involved in the performance of the government contract will be required to certify their awareness of the company's Code of Business Ethics and Conduct at the beginning of the contract period, and every 120 days thereafter.

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- The Company will adhere to the requirements of FAR 3.10, which prescribes policies and procedures for the establishment of contractor codes of business ethics and conduct (FAR 52.203-13), and display of agency Office of Inspector General fraud hotline posters (FAR 52.203-14).

Briefly summarized, FAR 52.203-13 Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct, states that:

Within 30 days after contract award (unless the Contracting Officer establishes a longer period of time) the Company shall

- Have a written code of business ethics and conduct (this document)
- Make a copy of the code available to each employee engaged in performance of the contract

Within 90 days following contract award (unless the Contracting Officer establishes a longer period of time), the Company shall establish the following:

- An ongoing business ethics awareness and compliance program
- An Internal control system to facilitate timely discovery of improper conduct in connection with Government contracts and ensure corrective measures are promptly instituted and carried out.

FAR 52.203-14 Display of Hotline Poster(s), requires the Contractor to prominently display hotline posters in common work areas within business segments performing work under this contract and at contract work sites.

Additionally, since Ultralife maintains a company website as a method of providing information to employees, we are required display an electronic version of the poster(s) at the website.

B. Dealing with Commercial (Non-Government) Customers

Serving customers is the focal point of our business. Satisfying customers' business needs is the best way to ensure business success. You must work with customers to understand and anticipate their needs. You must identify and remove obstacles customers may see in doing business with the Company. You need to respond promptly and courteously to customer inquiries and requests. Employees must accurately represent Company services in our marketing, advertising and sales efforts and in no event provide misleading information.

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C. Dealing with Suppliers

Prospective suppliers will have a chance to compete fairly for our business. The Company will select suppliers who provide the best combination of quality and price, regardless of their SBA mandated business status or designated size classification.

D. Dealing with Competitors

The Company will not make false or misleading remarks about a competitor's organization, their employees, or their services. You must sell Company services on their merits. When comparisons are made between us and a competitor, they must be accurate and factual.

E. Dealing with Consultants

Consultants and agents retained by the Company are expected to adhere to our ethics policy in the course of their work on behalf of the Company. Special care should be taken to ensure that:

- no conflict of interest exists;
- the consultant is genuinely qualified and in the business for which retained; the compensation is reasonable; and
- there is written agreement outlining the statement of work under which the consultant agrees to abide with all applicable laws and report any conflict of interest.

Consultants and agents may not be retained to do anything illegal or improper. What a person may not do directly cannot be done indirectly by acting through another party.

F. Antitrust Laws

The U.S. antitrust laws are intended to preserve competition by prohibiting actions that could restrain the functioning of a free and competitive marketplace. Any agreement that could limit competition in a specific market may be a violation of these laws and must be reviewed by the General Counsel.

Some violations of the antitrust laws are felonies, and individuals as well as companies can be convicted, with jail terms as a possible result. In addition, injured private parties may sue for their actual damages stemming from any antitrust violation, plus an award of attorneys' fees and the costs of bringing suit. In light of all these considerations, antitrust compliance is extremely important to the Company, its employees and all of its representatives.

Antitrust and competition laws are very complex and vary from country to country. The brief summary of the law below is intended to help you recognize situations that have antitrust aspects so that you can then consult the General Counsel.

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Discussion of any of the following subjects with competitors, whether relating to the Company's or the competitors' products, is prohibited: past, present or future prices, pricing policies, lease rates, bids, discounts, promotions, profits, costs, terms or conditions of sales, royalties, warranties, choice of customers, territorial markets, production capacities or plans and inventories. Selected items of such information may be discussed with competitors who are also suppliers to us, but such discussions should be limited to what is necessary in the supplier context. We can discuss with a supplier/competitor its prices and terms and conditions of sales to us.

You must not discuss or agree with any competitor about what prices the Company and the competitor will charge a customer or customers, nor about other terms (e.g., credit) or conditions of sales.

Competitive prices may be obtained only from sources other than competitors, such as published lists and mutual customers.

If at any trade association meeting you become aware of any formal or informal discussion regarding the following topics, you should immediately leave the meeting and bring the matter to the attention of the General Counsel:

- Prices
- Discounts
- Exclusion of members
- Terms and conditions of sales
- Geographic market or product market allocations/priorities
- Bidding on specific contracts or customers
- Refusal to admit members or to deal with a customer
- Standardization among members of terms, warranties or product specifications

If you participate in, or witness, any contact with a competitor during which information such as described above is exchanged, you shall immediately report the incident as set forth above under "Reporting Violations; Confidentiality" and prepare complete documentation.

Consult with the General Counsel and/or appropriate senior sales management before creating or terminating an agreement with, or refusing to sell to, a customer or prospective customer. While the Company is free to select its own customers, terminations and refusals to sell often lead to real or claimed antitrust violations.

Unfair Competition

Federal and state laws prohibit unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices. These laws, like antitrust laws, are designed to

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protect competitors and consumers. While it is impossible to list all types of prohibited conduct, some examples include:

- Commercial bribery or payoffs to induce business or breaches of contracts by others;
- Acquiring a competitor's trade secrets through bribery or theft;
- Making false, deceptive, or disparaging claims or comparisons regarding competitors or their services; and
- Making affirmative claims concerning our services without a reasonable basis for doing so.

In particular, all public statements in connection with advertising, promotional materials, sales representations, warranties and guarantees, should always be truthful and have a reasonable basis in fact.

G. Receipt of Confidential or Proprietary Information

Company assets include confidential and proprietary information relating to the present or planned business of the Company that has not been released publicly by authorized Company representatives. Confidential information is information not generally known to the public that the Company would normally expect to be non-public and that might be harmful to the Company's competitive position, or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed, and includes, but is not limited to:

- Computer programs, data, formulas, software and compositions
- Customer, employee and supplier information
- Financial data
- Freight rates, routes and division structures
- Marketing and sales programs
- Compensation information
- Possible acquisition or divestiture activity
- Pricing information and cost data
- Regulatory approval strategies
- Strategic business plans
- Product design and formulation plans and details

Except as specifically authorized or legally mandated, directors, employees, consultants, and agents are expected to maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company or its customers, both during and/or subsequent to their employment or service to the Company. Confidential information may be disclosed within the Company only on a need-to-know basis.

Confidential matters should not be discussed in the presence of, or within hearing range of unauthorized persons, such as in elevators (even on Company property), restaurants, taxis, airplanes or other publicly accessible areas; or with family, relatives, business or social acquaintances. Care should be taken in the use of

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cellular telephones, email, text messages or other means of communication that are not secure.

As a Government contractor, the Company has responsibilities regarding the safety and security of confidential Government/Defense related information. This includes U.S. and foreign defense data, as well as contract specific and general product development, R&D and employee information.

As the Company's operations and resources are electronic and network based, there are significant cyber security concerns that are actively addressed to ensure economic survival and business continuity. The Company also has concerns regarding social network environments (e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, MySpace, Twitter, etc.) that rely on connections and communication, and encourage people to provide a certain amount of personal and business information.

Although the Company cannot control the actions of employees in their home environments, employees are not to disclose business information on these web sites. This situation will be managed through the elimination of access to certain social networking sites while on any Company premises, however exceptions may be granted for approved business purposes.

Note: Employees with security clearances are prohibited from disclosing any Company related information on social networks, and must minimize the personal information provided. It is possible that additional restrictions will be imposed by the issuing agency as a condition of the clearance.

In instances where it is appropriate for business reasons to disclose Company confidential information to third parties, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or the General Counsel must be contacted before the disclosure and, when deemed necessary, an appropriate agreement that includes the necessary safeguards should be entered into.

Furthermore, obtaining confidential information from a third party without adequate legal safeguards is improper and may expose the Company to legal risks. Accordingly, no director, employee, consultant or representative may accept such information without the advice of the General Counsel and, unless otherwise permitted by the General Counsel or the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, until an agreement in writing has been reached with the offeror. After such information is obtained, its confidentiality must be protected as provided in the agreement.

No director, employee, consultant or representative may disclose or use any confidential information gained during Company employment or any other Company relationship for personal profit or advantage.

No prospective employee may be hired in order to obtain the person's specific knowledge of a former employer's confidential information, nor may any new employee be placed in a position that would inevitably require the individual to

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disclose or use a former employer's confidential information. Offering a job to an executive of a direct competitor requires the approval of the Head of Human Resources Department, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or General Counsel before any active negotiations are undertaken.

If offered confidential or proprietary information under suspicious circumstances, you must immediately consult the General Counsel. If you obtain information concerning another Company that you believe to be confidential, you must consult the General Counsel if there are any questions regarding the proper authorization to possess the information. If the possession is improper, the information will be returned to the proper owner in accordance with instructions from the General Counsel.

You may not acquire, use, or disclose personal information in ways that are inconsistent with the Company's privacy policies or with applicable laws or regulations.

The only personal information about you that the Company collects or maintains is that which relates to your employment or service to the Company. It is Company policy to protect medical, financial or other sensitive personal information that the Company collects from or maintains about employees by complying with all applicable privacy and data protection laws and regulations. Access to such information is restricted internally to people with a business need to know. Such information may be transmitted domestically and internationally for all business and other legitimate purposes. Personal information is released outside the Company ONLY with employee approval, except to verify employment or satisfy legitimate investigative or legal requirements. Employees who are responsible for maintaining information must ensure that the information is not disclosed inappropriately or misused.

Finally, employees should consult with the General Counsel before establishing or updating any system, process, or procedure to collect, use, disclose, or transmit medical or financial records, or other sensitive personal information.

H. Gifts, Meals and Entertainment

Employees are not permitted to give, offer or promise payments or gifts with the intent to influence (or which may appear to influence) a third party, or to place such party under an obligation to the donor.

Except when dealing with representatives of the U.S. Federal, state or local government or the governments of other countries, it is acceptable to receive or give customary business amenities such as meals, provided they are associated with a business purpose, reasonable in cost, appropriate as to time and place and do not give the appearance of improperly influencing the recipient.

Gifts, meals and entertainment, that exceed \$50 or are given on a frequent basis (e.g. multiple times per year) are considered excessive and compromising, and do

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not belong in the Company's business relationships. Employees may not give or receive gifts with the intent to influence a third party. However, employees may give or receive gifts, meals, and entertainment from third parties (other than representatives of the U.S. Federal, state or local government or representatives of the governments of other countries), as long as:

- They are limited in value to \$50 or less, do not influence or give the appearance of influencing the recipient and cannot be viewed as a bribe, kickback or payoff.

Any offer of a gift from an Ultralife employee to a business organization or its representatives, on a frequency that exceeds once per year shall have the approval of the employee's manager for each occurrence subsequent to the first. Also, without management approval, Company employees cannot accept gifts, meals or entertainment from representatives of third party business organizations that exceed \$50 or are offered more than once per year.

- They do not violate any laws or generally accepted ethical standards, and in the context of giving gifts, meals and entertainment, the standards of the recipient's organization.
- They can withstand public ethical review.

Under no circumstances may a gift of money or gift certificates be given or received (excluding service personnel such as waitresses or bartenders who customarily receive tips as a routine portion of their compensation), unless such gift would not affect or appear to affect the employee's judgment, is not intended to influence the other person and is reasonable in amount. Under no circumstances may an otherwise permissible gift or ticket be sold, bartered or exchanged.

Employees are required to courteously decline or return any kind of gift, favor or offer of excessive entertainment that violates these guidelines, and inform the offeror of the Company's policy.

There are some cases where refusal of a valuable gift would be offensive to the person offering it. This is particularly true when you are a guest in another country, and the gift is something from that country offered as part of a public occasion. In these cases, you may accept the gift on behalf of the Company, report it to a supervisor, or, in the case of a director, to the General Counsel, and turn it over to the Company.

You should be aware that there is a complex set of regulations that limit the provision of meals, gratuities or entertainment to employees of the United States government. Many state and local governments have adopted similar rules. Governments in other countries also have strict rules regarding these matters. As a

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result, you are not permitted to provide or offer to provide any such amenities to any government representative without first reviewing the matter with the General Counsel.

Under no circumstances during or subsequent to normal work hours will employees, while alone or in the company of customers, visitors, coworkers or subordinates, be reimbursed for meals, drinks or any business entertainment expenses incurred in an establishment in which the entertainment or general management philosophy violates the Non-Harassment/Fraternization Policy. This policy strictly prohibits actions, words, jokes or comments based on sex, race, color, ethnicity, age, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, disability or any other legally protected characteristic (including, without limitation, use of slurs or derogatory statements, physical contact, any form of nudity, or exhibition of photographs, posters, cartoons, drawings, or physical objects).

The Company does not condone this type of activity, as it would be embarrassing to the Company and to those involved if the details were fully disclosed to the public, or if conduct of this nature would not withstand public ethical review.

I. Political Contributions

Employees are encouraged to support their own parties and candidates, but other than as coordinated by the General Counsel, employees must do so on their own time and not use Company resources. If you have any questions, please contact the General Counsel. Employees who seek elective office or accept appointive office must notify their manager and indicate how the duties of the office will affect their job performance.

J. Responding to Government and Other Inquiries

It is Company policy to cooperate with all reasonable requests concerning Company operations from the U.S. Federal, state or local government or the governments of other countries. You must immediately forward any such requests, including requests for interviews or access for government officials to Company facilities and documents to the General Counsel before any responsive action is taken. If you are unclear about your business unit's procedures in responding to such requests, notify the General Counsel immediately and wait for instructions before proceeding.

K. Environmental, Health and Safety

Ultralife Corporation (Ultralife) and its affiliated entities are committed to conducting business in a responsible and ethical manner. Every employee, officer and director of Ultralife occupies a position of trust, and is committed to environmental, health and safety excellence. All employees are expected to

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support responsible environmental, health and safety work practices and strive to protect our customers, co-workers and communities.

Employees, officers and directors of Ultralife understand that maintaining an effective environmental, health and safety (EHS) management system is a critical component of our business. The key components of this management system include:

- Adhering to all applicable laws, regulations and other requirements; where appropriate, establishing enhanced EHS standards
- Managing our businesses and operations, and designing our products, to minimize adverse environmental, health and safety impacts; integrating EHS into all of our business decisions, plans and operations
- Developing and pursuing objectives and targets that drive continuous improvement of our environmental, health and safety performance

In order to ensure adequate and effective implementation of the EHS management system, facilities and business units will be subject to periodic audits of conformance and regulatory compliance.

While every employee is not expected to be an expert in all environmental, health and safety requirements, employees, officers and directors are expected to

- understand the environmental, health and safety hazards associated with their area of responsibility
- understand the legal and other related requirements that apply to their area of responsibility
- obtain and maintain all required environmental, health and safety permits, approvals, and controls necessary to operate facilities
- promptly report incidents and unsafe practices or conditions to their supervisors or other designated persons
- maintain environmental, health and safety engineering controls in proper working order (e.g. pollution-control equipment, machine guarding, safety equipment)
- submit accurate and timely reports of the environmental, health and safety information required by government agencies and the Company

L. Doing Business Internationally

Generally, while the Company must adapt to business customs and market practices in global markets, all employees worldwide will adhere to applicable United States laws and regulations and these standards. Every employee will also respect the laws, cultures and customs of all countries in which the Company operates and will conduct the Company's overseas activities in a way that contributes to the community interest in all such locales, unless it is in conflict with US or international laws.

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M. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

The Company and its directors, employees and agents will strictly comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (and amendments) (FCPA). The FCPA governs conduct occurring outside of the territorial boundaries of the United States and applies to domestic and foreign subsidiaries of the Company and to both U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens. Under this act:

The Company and its stockholders, directors, agents, officers and employees are prohibited from making or authorizing payment of either money or anything of value, directly or indirectly, to non-United States government officials, political parties or candidates for political office outside the United States to win or retain business or influence any act or decision of such officials.

All books, records and accounts, domestic and overseas, must accurately and fairly reflect business transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets.

A system of internal accounting controls must be maintained to provide adequate corporate supervision over the accounting and reporting activities at all levels.

Certain payments and gifts to non-United States employees whose duties are essentially ministerial or clerical may be permissible. It is often difficult to determine the legality of such payments under local law at a given location. You must consult with the General Counsel before authorizing or making any such payment.

IV. Conduct Regarding Company Employees

Basic to our relationship with each other is the recognition of the value and worth of each individual and the necessity to provide a working climate that is protective of the well being of all employees. The Company work culture will be free from discrimination and harassment based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, military status, or other factors that are unrelated to the Company's legitimate business interests.

The Company will not tolerate sexual advances, actions, comments or any other conduct in the workplace that creates, in the judgment of Company management, an intimidating, or otherwise offensive environment. Similarly, the use of racial or religious slurs, or any other remarks, jokes, or conduct that, in the judgment of Company management, encourages or permits an offensive work environment will not be tolerated. If you believe you are subject to such conduct, take your concern to management or to the Human Resources Department.

Some other activities that are prohibited because they clearly are not conducive to a good work environment are: threats, violent behavior, and the use, distribution, sale or

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possession of illegal drugs or any other controlled substance, except for approved medical purposes.

Employees and applicants will be evaluated for employment and promotion on a non-discriminatory basis. The Company will maintain an “open door” so employees can express their views freely without fear of reprisal. The Company and employees will respect the privacy of employee information contained in Company files consistent with the Company’s legal obligations.

You are required to treat every other employee, customer, supplier, and others met in the course of work with dignity and respect. Harassment of any type in the workplace will not be tolerated.

V. Your Responsibilities to the Company

A. Legal Compliance.

The Company operates strictly within the law. Directors, officers and other employees are expected to know and to follow the law. Supervisors and managers must ensure that employees understand our values and are informed of the requirements relating to their jobs. Supervisors and managers must also be available to answer employee questions or to guide employees to persons who have the answers. Employees must inform the Company’s suppliers and agents of these policies. The consequence of failing to follow any applicable law, rule or regulation can include termination of employment.

B. Substance Abuse

An employee under the influence of drugs or alcohol at work is a safety risk. Accordingly, employees may not use, possess, sell, distribute, or purchase alcohol or illegal drugs while working, while on Company business, or while operating Company equipment, machinery or vehicles. Furthermore, employees may not enter Company premises for any reason under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs or with detectable levels of illegal drugs or the metabolites of illegal drugs in their systems. Drug testing of employees will occur as permitted by applicable laws.

C. Accurate Records and Reporting

Financial Statements. Employees involved in the preparation of the Company’s financial statements must prepare those statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, consistently applied and any other applicable accounting standards and rules so that the financial statements materially, fairly and completely reflect the business transactions and financial condition of the Company.

Further, it is important that the documents filed by the Company with the SEC be timely, understandable, free of material errors and in compliance with SEC

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regulations. Other public communications by the Company must also be timely, understandable and free of material errors. Company policy prohibits you from knowingly making or causing others to make a materially misleading, incomplete or false statement to an accountant or an attorney in connection with an audit or any filing with any governmental or regulatory entity (such as NASDAQ or the SEC).

Company policy also prohibits you from directly or indirectly falsifying or causing others to falsify any Company, customer or supplier documentation. In addition, you must not omit or cause others to omit any material fact that is necessary to prevent a statement made in connection with any audit, filing or examination of the Company's financial statements from being misleading. Employees are prohibited from opening or maintaining any undisclosed or unrecorded corporate account, fund or asset or any account with a misleading purpose.

Finally, Company policy strictly prohibits any employee or director from taking any action to fraudulently influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead the accountant or auditor engaged in the performance of an audit of the Company's financial statements.

Records. Company records must reflect an accurate verifiable record of all transactions. Information recorded and submitted to another party, whether inside or outside the Company, must be accurate, timely, and complete. The information must honestly reflect the transaction. Reports or records may not be used to mislead those who receive them or to conceal anything that is improper.

Expense accounts are an example. You are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable expenses, but only if those expenses are actually incurred. To submit an expense account for meals not eaten, miles not driven, airline tickets not used, or for any other expense not incurred is dishonest reporting.

Dishonest reporting of information to organizations or people outside the Company is also strictly prohibited. It could lead to civil or even criminal liability for you and the Company. This includes not only reporting information inaccurately, but also organizing it in a way that is intended to mislead or misinform those who receive it.

Destruction or falsification of any document that is potentially relevant to a violation of law or a government investigation may lead to prosecution for obstruction of justice. Therefore, if you have reason to believe that a violation of the law has been committed or that a Company or government investigation is about to be commenced, you must retain all records (including computer records) that could be relevant to an investigation of the matter. Questions with regard to destruction or retention of documents in this context should be directed to the General Counsel.

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In addition, if you believe that the Company's books and records are not being maintained in accordance with these requirements, you should report the matter directly to your supervisor, to the General Counsel or to the Company's "Whistleblower Hotline."

D. Conflicts of Interest

We recognize that the potential for conflict exists for decision-makers at all levels within the Company. This includes members of the Board of Directors, officers, supervisors, and all other employees. Employees are required to avoid situations or relationships where their interests or the interest of members of their families conflicts with the interest of the Company. Any potential conflict of interest, or any transaction or relationship that could give rise to a conflict of interest, must be discussed with the employee's manager so it can be resolved. In the case of officers and board members, any potential conflict of interest, and any transaction or relationship that could give rise to a conflict of interest, must be reviewed and resolved by the Board of Directors' Governance Committee.

Conflicts may arise when the interest or activities of an individual (or those of a member of his or her family) are competitive with or otherwise adverse to those of the Company and/or a subsidiary; or the individual is in position to influence a transaction or decision in such a way that it will, or might appear to, benefit the individual or his or her family member.

Outside Employment. The Company understands that occasionally an employee must obtain other employment to supplement the employee's primary employment or the employee may operate his/her own business operation. Outside employment is not prohibited but it must not conflict in any way with your responsibilities within our Company.

The policy of the Company is that no employee is permitted to have an outside interest which:

- Materially encroaches on the time or attention that should be devoted to Company duties
- Adversely affects the quality of work performed
- Competes with Company interests or business development
- Involves unauthorized use of Company equipment, supplies or facilities
- Implies sponsorship or support of the Company on behalf of the outside employment or interest
- Adversely affects the good name of the Company

Personal Gain. In dealing with current and potential customers, suppliers, contractors and competitors, you should act in the best interest of the Company to the exclusion of personal advantage.

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Corporate Opportunities. Directors and employees may not take for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, information or position, nor may they use Company property, information or position for personal gain. Furthermore, directors and employees should not compete with the Company unless such competition is disclosed to the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer and the General Counsel has approved or determined such competition to be immaterial. Employees and directors have a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

Loans or Guarantees. Directors, executive officers and other employees may not, except as permitted by law, accept loans or guarantees of obligations from the Company for themselves or their family members. Furthermore, employees may not accept or seek loans or guarantees or obligations (except from banks), for themselves or family members, from any individual, organization or business entity doing (or seeking to do) business with the Company. Employees must report to their supervisor promptly all such offers, even when refused.

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest. Each employee should make prompt and full disclosure in writing to his or her immediate supervisor and, as appropriate, to the General Counsel, of any situation that may involve a conflict of interest. This includes, by way of example, but not as a complete list:

- Ownership of a material financial interest in any outside enterprise that does or seeks to do business with, or is a competitor of, the Company.
- Serving an outside enterprise that does or seeks to do business with, or is a competitor of, the Company. This includes, for example, serving as an employee, partner, director, officer or consultant.
- Acting as a broker, finder or intermediary for the benefit of a third party in transactions involving the Company or its interests.
- Incurring significant indebtedness to any concern whose business may be affected by the employee's actions on behalf of the Company.
- Any arrangement or circumstance, including family or other personal relationships, which might cause the employee not to act in the best interest of the Company, or that presents the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- An individual shall not vote on, influence, or make recommendations regarding a transaction or decision when the individual or a member of his or her family has a material interest in an entity or property involved in the transaction or decision.

If the Company has reasonable cause to believe that an individual subject to this policy has failed to make a conflict of interest disclosure, it shall inform that individual of the basis for such belief and afford the individual an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose. If, after hearing the response of the individual and making any further investigation the Company determines that the

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individual has failed to make a required disclosure, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

E. Unauthorized Use of Company Property or Services

You may not use Company property and services for your personal benefit or the benefit of others unless the use has been properly approved by a Company officer. You are responsible for protecting Company assets, including trade secrets, technology and other proprietary information. Managers are responsible for establishing and maintaining controls to protect assets from loss or unauthorized use. You are responsible for assisting in the prevention of waste and theft and assuring the integrity of the controls.

F. Computer Resources and Computer Security

The Company's computer resources are Company assets. Computer resources include, but are not limited to, all of the Company's processing hardware, software, networks and networking applications, and associated documentation. The Company expects all employees utilizing our computer and other electronic resources to observe the highest standard of professionalism at all times.

This includes respecting and maintaining the integrity and security of all Company computer and communication systems, and utilizing those systems only for the furtherance of Company business. It also includes respecting the values of the Company, and each individual within it, by creating and sending only appropriate business-related messages. To this end, the following policies and principles apply:

Employees are responsible for ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of their unique user identification codes and passwords. Any suspected breach must be reported to appropriate management immediately.

- Employees are not permitted to access a computer without authorization or to exceed authorized access with the intent of securing information contained in the Company's financial records or records concerning clients or other employees.
- Employees are expected to log out of systems that do not support an automated log out process, when leaving them unattended.
- Employees are not permitted to alter, damage or destroy information that is potentially relevant to a violation of law or a government investigation or that is relevant to pending or threatened litigation without the prior authorization of the General Counsel.
- An employee's misappropriation, destruction, misuse, abuse or unauthorized use of computer resources is prohibited.

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- Employees are not permitted to use the Company's computer resources for personal gain.
- Computer programs developed by employees using the Company's computer resources and developed within the scope of the employee's employment are the Company's property. All rights to and use of such property are reserved by the Company.
- Employees are prohibited from posting Company related information on any website without prior permission of the Company.
- The Company reserves the right to monitor its computer resources in order to prevent their improper or unauthorized use.
- Access to systems, data, and software must be restricted to authorized personnel, preauthorized by an employee's supervisor and consistent with his or her job responsibilities.
- Except for incidental uses, employees may not use electronic mail systems, the Internet, or other electronic facilities for non-business related communications, and must adhere to applicable supervisory and regulatory requirements when utilizing such systems as part of their business function. The viewing, downloading or accessing of sexually explicit, racist or otherwise offensive material is strictly prohibited.

Computer Software. It is the policy of the Company to respect the software copyright laws and the terms of the agreements pursuant to which we obtain our software. These laws and agreements prohibit the copying of all software without permission from the copyright owner, except for limited back-up or archival purposes or other special instances. If you have a question as to whether a particular program is a legitimate copy, you must obtain a copy of the purchase of license agreement and contact the Information Technology Department. The Information Systems Department should contact the General Counsel as necessary to resolve the issue.

G. Media Contact and Public Discussion

News media contact and public discussion of Company business should only occur through authorized spokespersons for the Company, including those designated as spokespersons under the Company's crisis communication plan. If you are requested by an external source to provide information, you should refer the requesting party to the General Counsel, the Chief Operating Officer, or the Chief Executive Officer.

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H. Insider Trading

Insider trading is both illegal and unethical. Federal and state securities laws and Company policy prohibit the buying or selling of securities on the basis of non-public material information. Directors, officers and any other employees, at any level, who are aware of non-public material information related to the Company or any other businesses, may not, directly or indirectly, use such material non-public information in purchasing or selling any securities of the Company or these businesses. Nor, under these circumstances, may they have any other person purchase or sell securities on their behalf. Any purchases or sales made by another person on their behalf will be attributable to them.

Non-public material information may not be disclosed to any person outside the Company (including relatives, friends or business associates and regardless of the purpose for which such disclosure may be made) until authorized Company officials have adequately disclosed the information to the public. For any questions regarding these topics, please consult with the General Counsel.

Short-term investment activity in the Company's securities, such as trading in or writing options, arbitrage trading or "day trading," is not appropriate under any circumstances, and is prohibited. In addition, employees should not take "short" positions in the Company's securities.

To the extent you consider trading in securities in another business that the Company had or has a relationship with, and that other business lists its securities on an exchange outside the United States, you should be aware that transactions in foreign securities markets are also subject to the policies and procedures described in this Code. Certain jurisdictions may have stricter requirements than those discussed in this Code, and employees should always consult with their own local attorneys regarding such requirements.

"Material information" is any information that a reasonable investor would consider important in deciding whether to buy, sell or hold securities. Examples include acquisitions and divestitures, changes in key management, large contracts, material contract cancellations, earnings figures and trends, dividend changes and important information on litigation, contracts or joint ventures. In addition, it should be emphasized that material information does not have to relate to a Company's business; information about the contents of a forthcoming publication in the financial press that is expected to affect the market price of a security could well be material. For any questions regarding the materiality of certain information, please consult with the General Counsel.

Directors, executive officers and designated insiders of the Company are frequently in possession of non-public material information. To prevent trading in Company stock while in possession of such confidential information, all Directors, executive officers and designated insiders should consult with the General Counsel before engaging in any trading of Company stock. An

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“executive officer” is an officer of the Company or one of its subsidiaries who is required to report his or her Company stock holdings and transactions to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 3, 4 and 5.

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Directory of Ultralife Corporation Business Ethics and Conduct Contacts

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Audit & Finance Committee Chair
2000 Technology Parkway
Newark, NY 14513

Company's "Whistleblower Hotline"

The Company has contracted with Allegiance. The telephone number to call to report a workplace concern is 1-888-690-3865, or you may access Silent Whistle via the internet at <http://ultralifecorp.silentwhistle.com>.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I acknowledge that I have read the Ultralife Corporation Code of Ethics and am familiar with and understand its contents. I will abide by the provisions of the Code of Ethics throughout my service to the Company, and recognize that failure to do so may result in my resignation, or disciplinary action up to and including termination.

SIGNATURE

DATE

PRINT NAME