CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

The board of directors (the "***Board***") of Concierge Technologies, Inc., a Nevada corporation (the "***Company***") has adopted these Corporate Governance Guidelines as a general framework to assist the Board in carrying out its responsibility for the business and affairs of the Company to be managed by or under the direction of the Board. These Guidelines are subject to modification by the Board based on recommendations from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

1. Director Qualifications

The Board of the Company seeks members from diverse professional backgrounds who combine a broad spectrum of experience and expertise with a reputation for integrity. The Board strives to nominate directors with a variety of complementary skills so that, as a group, the Board will possess the appropriate mix of experience, skills and expertise to oversee the Company's businesses. Directors should: (i) have experience in positions with a high degree of responsibility; (ii) be leaders in the organizations with which they are affiliated; (iii) have the time, energy, interest and willingness to serve as a member of the Board; and (iv) be selected based upon contributions they can make to the Board and management. The Board evaluates each candidate in the context of the Board as a whole, with the objective of recommending a group that can best perpetuate the success of the Company's business and represent stockholder interests through the exercise of sound judgement using the group's diversity of experience.

2. Independent Directors

A majority of the directors serving on the Board shall be "independent" directors, as that term is defined in Appendix A, as may be elected from time to time by the Company's stockholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the Company's certificate of incorporation and by-laws.

3. Director Responsibilities

The basic responsibility of a director is to exercise his or her business judgment and act in what he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. In discharging that obligation, a director should be entitled to rely on the honesty and integrity of the Company's senior executives and the Company's outside advisors and auditors.

Directors are expected to attend Board meetings and meetings of committees on which they serve, and to spend the time needed and meet as frequently as necessary to properly discharge their responsibilities.

4. Size of the Board

The Board will be comprised of up to 12 members, none of whom need be stockholders of the Company. As provided in the Company's by-laws, the precise number of directors will be

determined from time to time by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors in office at the time of the vote.

5. Selection of New Directors

Directors may be selected by the Board or by stockholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the Company's certificate of incorporation and by-laws. The Board will review all director nominees with direct input from the Chairman of the Board ("***Chairman***") and the chief executive officer of the Company ("***CEO***") and make Company director nominations in accordance with the Company's by-laws.

6. Annual Performance Evaluation

The Board and each standing committee of the Board will conduct an annual self-evaluation to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing the self-evaluation process and for proposing any modification or alterations in Board or committee practices or procedures. All directors are free to make suggestions on improvement of the Board's or the committees' practices at any time and are encouraged to do so. The purpose of this review is to increase the effectiveness of the Board and the committees as a whole, not to discuss the performance of individual directors.

7. Meetings of the Board

As provided in the Company's by-laws, the Board meets regularly on previously determined dates and conducts special meetings on the call of the Chairman, the CEO or a majority of the Board.

8. Board Meeting Agendas

The Chairman establishes the agenda for each Board meeting. Board members are encouraged to suggest items for inclusion on the agenda.

9. Board Materials Distributed in Advance

The agenda for each meeting is provided to the directors in advance of the meeting together with written materials on certain matters to be presented for consideration. Management should endeavor to provide material that is concise and informative. Directors are expected to review these materials before the meeting.

10. Executive Sessions of Non-Management Directors

The non-management directors and/or the independent directors will meet periodically in executive session without management participation.

11. Director Compensation

The Board sets the level of compensation for non-employee directors based on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee. From time to time the Compensation

Committee reviews the amount and form of compensation paid to directors, taking into account such information as the Compensation Committee deems appropriate at the time. The Compensation Committee's review may be conducted with the assistance of outside experts in the field of executive compensation.

12. Board Access to Senior Management

Board members have complete access to the Company's management, employees and its independent advisers for purposes of discharging their duties and responsibilities as directors. Any meetings or contacts that a director wishes to initiate may be arranged through the CEO or any other executive officer of the Company. Directors should use their judgment to ensure that any such contact is not disruptive to the business operations of the Company.

13. Board Access to Independent Advisors

The Board and its committees will have the right at any time, at the expense of the Company, to retain independent outside financial, legal or other advisors.

14. Director Tenure

The Board believes that term limits on director service and a predetermined retirement age impose arbitrary restrictions on Board membership. Instead, the Board believes directors who, over a period of time, develop an insight into the Company and its operations provide an increasing contribution to the Company as a whole. The Board annual performance evaluation described above will be the primary determinant for Board tenure.

15. Directors Who Change Their Current Job Responsibilities

A director who changes the nature of the job he or she held when he or she was elected to the Board shall promptly notify the Board of the change. This does not mean that such director should necessarily leave the Board. There should, however, be an opportunity for the Board to review the continued appropriateness of Board membership under these circumstances.

16. Service on Multiple Boards

To enable the Board to assess a director's effectiveness and any potential conflicts of interest, any director who serves on more than three other public company boards must advise the Chairman in advance of accepting an invitation to serve as a member of another public company board.

17. Attendance of Non-Directors at Board Meetings

The Board believes it is important for directors to know the Company's key senior officers. The Board welcomes the regular attendance at Board meetings of non-Board members who are in the most senior management positions in the Company.

18. Board Committees

The Board may from time to time establish committees to assist the Board in overseeing the affairs of the Company. The Board will have, at a minimum, the following standing committees: Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance. Each of the Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees will have its own charter. These charters will set forth the purpose, composition, and responsibilities of each committee. Each committee may form subcommittees as circumstances warrant.

19. Committee Agendas

The chair of each committee, in consultation with committee members and appropriate members of management, will determine committee agendas. Each committee chair will also determine the length and frequency of committee meetings consistent with any applicable requirements set forth in the committee's charter, applicable rules of the NYSE American, LLC (the "NYSE American"), the Company's by-laws and its certificate of incorporation.

20. Membership of Board Committees

The Board, in consideration of the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, will determine the membership of each committee, consistent with the requirements of the committee's charter, applicable rules of the NYSE American, the Company's by-laws and its certificate of incorporation.

21. Service on Multiple Audit Committees

If an Audit Committee member simultaneously serves on the audit committee of more than three public companies, the Board will determine whether such simultaneous service would impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Company's Audit Committee and will disclose such determination in the Company's annual proxy statement.

22. Rotation of Committee Assignments

The Board believes that committee assignments should be based on each director's knowledge, interests and areas of expertise. The Board believes experience and continuity are more important than rotation and that Board members should only be rotated if rotation is likely to improve committee performance or facilitate the work of the committee.

23. Management Development and Succession Planning

The Board or a committee of the Board will periodically consider management development and succession planning, including short-term succession planning for certain of the Company's most senior management positions in the event that all or a portion of such members of senior management should unexpectedly become unable to perform their duties.

24. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

The Company will make available to each new non-management director an orientation program. This orientation may include presentations by senior management to familiarize new

directors with the Company's strategic plans; its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues; its compliance programs; its corporate governance policies; its principal officers; and other areas of interest or concern to new directors. All other directors are invited to attend any orientation programs conducted for new directors. The Company also will make education opportunities available from time to time for the Board in the areas of corporate governance, financial reporting, executive compensation and other areas of interest or concern to the Board.

Appendix A

Director Independence Standards

A member of the Board will be deemed to be "independent" if the Board affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). The categorical standards below assist the Company in determining director independence:

1. A director must not be, or have been within the last three years, an employee of the Company. In addition, a director's immediate family member ("immediate family member" is defined to include a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mother and father-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law and anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares such person's home) must not be, or have been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Company.

2. A director or immediate family member must not have received, during any twelve month period within the last three years, more than $120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than director or committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (and no such compensation may be contingent in any way on continued service).

3. A director must not be a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor. In addition, a director must not have an immediate family member who is (a) a current partner of such firm, or (b) a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Company's audit. Finally, neither the director nor an immediate family member of the director may have been, within the last three years, a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time.

4. A director or an immediate family member must not be, or have been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serve or served on that company's compensation committee.

5. A director must not be a current employee, and no director's immediate family member may be a current executive officer, of a material relationship party ("material relationship party" is defined as any company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount

which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues).

6. A director must not own, together with ownership interests of his or her family, ten percent (10%) or more of a material relationship party.

7. A director or immediate family member must not be or have been during the last three years, an executive officer of a charitable organization (or hold a similar position), to which the Company makes contributions in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such organization's consolidated gross revenues.

8. A director must be "independent" as that term is defined from time to time by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "***SEC***"), by the listing standards of the NYSE American and, with respect to at least two members of the compensation committee, by the applicable provisions of, and rules promulgated under, the Internal Revenue Code (collectively, the "***Applicable Rules***"). For purposes of determining independence, the Board will consider relationships with the Company and any parent or subsidiary in a consolidated group with the Company or any other company relevant to an independence determination under the Applicable Rules.

Appendix B

Presiding Director

The Board of the Company has created the office of Presiding Director to serve as the lead non-management director of the Board if the Chairman is not an independent director. The Board has established that the office of the Presiding Director shall at all times be held by an "independent" director, as that term is defined from time to time by the SEC Rule 10A-3, the applicable rules of the NYSE American and as determined by the Board in accordance with these Guidelines. The Presiding Director has the power and authority to do the following:

- to preside at all meetings of non-management directors when they meet in executive session without management participation;
- to set agendas, priorities and procedures for meetings of non-management directors meeting in executive session without management participation;
- to generally assist the Chairman of the Board;
- to add agenda items to the established agenda for meetings of the Board;
- to request access to the Company's management, employees and its independent advisers for purposes of discharging his or her duties and responsibilities as a director; and
- to retain independent outside financial, legal or other advisors at any time, at the expense of the Company, on behalf of the Board or any committee or subcommittee of the Board.

If the Chairman of the Board is an independent director, then the Chairman of the Board shall assume the responsibilities of the Presiding Director. If the Chairman of the Board is not an independent director, then each independent director serving on the Board shall take turns serving as the Presiding Director on a rotating basis and the Presiding Director position will be rotated among the independent directors, in alphabetical order of last name, effective the first day of each calendar quarter.

Stockholders and other interested parties may contact an individual director, the Presiding Director, the Board as a group, or a specified Board committee or group, including the non-management directors as a group, by sending regular mail to the following address:

Board of Directors of Concierge Technologies, Inc.
120 Calle Iglesia, Unit B
San Clemente, CA 92672

Each communication should specify the applicable addressee or addressees to be contacted, as well as the general topic of the communication. We will initially receive and process communications before forwarding them to the addressee. We may also refer communications to other departments at the Company. We generally will not forward to the directors a communication that is primarily commercial in nature, relates to an improper or irrelevant topic, or requests general information regarding the Company.

Exhibit G

Insider Trading Policy

See attached.

Adopted May 10, 2018

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON INSIDER TRADING

CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Introduction

This document sets forth the Statement of Policy on Insider Trading of Concierge Technologies, Inc. (the "Company"), initially adopted on May 10, 2017, restated and amended on May 10, 2018. The objective of this policy is to protect you and the Company from securities law violations, or the appearance thereof. All directors, officers and employees (including temporary employees), singularly referred to as an "insider" of the Company must comply with this policy.

It is illegal for any person, either personally or on behalf of others, to trade in securities on the basis of material, non-public information. It is also illegal to communicate (or "tip") material, non-public information to others who may trade in securities on the basis of that information. These illegal activities are commonly referred to as "insider trading."

Potential penalties for insider trading violations include:

- imprisonment for up to 25 years and/or criminal penalties of up to $5 million for individuals who commit "willful" violations[1],
- criminal penalties for entities of up to $25 million,
- civil penalties may be levied against a person who committed the violation not to exceed three times the amount of the profit gained or loss avoided from illegal activities or penalties not to exceed the greater of $1 million, or three times the amount of the profit gained or loss avoided for the controlling person.

Moreover, an insider's failure to comply with the insider trading policy of the Company, may subject such person to sanctions imposed by the Company, including dismissal for cause, whether or not such person's failure to comply with this policy results in a violation of law.

All insiders of the Company are encouraged to ask questions and seek any follow-up information that you may require with respect to the matters set forth in this policy. Please direct your questions to the Company's Chief General Counsel.

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[1] imprisonment for up to 10 years and/or criminal penalties of up to $1 million for individuals who commit "knowing" violations

Blackout Periods

A reference in this policy to a "Blackout Period" includes each of the following: a Periodic Blackout Period or an Event-Specific Blackout Period.

Periodic Blackout Periods. The announcement by the Company of its quarterly financial results almost always has the potential to have a material effect on the market for the Company's securities. Therefore, you can anticipate that, to avoid even the appearance of trading while aware of material nonpublic information, persons who are or may be expected to be aware of the Company's quarterly financial results generally will not be pre-cleared to trade in the Company's securities during the period (each a "Periodic Blackout Period") beginning one week prior to the end of the Company's fiscal quarter and ending after the third full business day following the Company's filing of its quarterly report with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Persons subject to these Periodic Blackout Periods include all insiders of the Company, and all other persons who are informed by the General Counsel or his/her designee that they are subject to the Periodic Blackout Periods.

Event-Specific Blackout Periods. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few directors or officers. For the period during which the event remains material and nonpublic (an "Event-Specific Blackout Period"), directors, officers, and such other persons as are designated by the Company's General Counsel or his/her designee may not trade in the Company's securities. The existence of an Event-Specific Blackout Period will not be announced, other than to those who are aware of the event giving rise to the blackout. If, however, a person whose trades are subject to pre-clearance requests permission to trade in the Company's securities during an Event-Specific Blackout Period, the General Counsel or his/her designee will inform the requester of the existence of a Blackout Period, without disclosing the reason for the blackout. Any person made aware of the existence of an Event-Specific Blackout Period should not disclose the existence of the Blackout Period to any other person. The failure of the Company's General Counsel or his/her designee to designate a person as being subject to an Event-Specific Blackout Period will not relieve that person of the obligation not to trade while aware of material nonpublic information.

Hardship Exceptions. A person who is subject to a Periodic Blackout Period and who has an unexpected and urgent need to sell the shares of the Company in order to generate cash may, in appropriate circumstances, be permitted to sell such shares even during a Periodic Blackout Period. Hardship exceptions may be granted only by the Company's General Counsel or his/her designee and must be requested at least two days in advance of the proposed trade. A hardship exception may be granted only if the Company's General Counsel or his/her designee concludes that the earnings information for the applicable quarter, does not constitute material non-public information with respect to the Company.

Under no circumstance will a hardship exception be granted during an Event-Specific Blackout Period.

Statement of Policy

It is the policy of the Company that no insider of the Company who is aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company may, directly or through family members or other persons or entities, (a) buy or sell securities of the Company (other than pursuant to a pre-approved trading plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act")), or engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, or (b) pass that information on to others outside of the Company, including family and friends.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company that no insider of the Company who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material nonpublic information about a company with which Company does business with, including a customer or supplier of the Company, may trade in that company's securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) are not excepted from the policy. The securities laws do not recognize such mitigating circumstances, and, in any event, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company's reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

What information is material? All information that an investor might consider important in deciding whether to buy, sell, or hold securities is considered material. Information that is likely to affect the price of a company's securities is almost always material. Examples of some types of material information are:

- financial results or expectations for the quarter or the year;
- financial forecasts;
- changes in dividends;
- possible mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and other purchases and sales of companies and investments in companies;
- changes in customer relationships with significant customers;
- obtaining or losing important contracts;
- important product developments;
- major financing developments;
- major personnel changes; and
- major litigation developments.

What is non-public information? Information is considered to be non-public unless it has been effectively disclosed to the public. Examples of public disclosure include public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and press releases issued by the Company. Not only must the information have been publicly disclosed, but there must also have been adequate time for the market as a whole to digest the information.

Although timing may vary depending upon the circumstances, a good rule of thumb is that information is considered non-public until the third business day after public disclosure.

What transactions are prohibited? When you know material, non-public information about the Company or during any Blackout Period, you, your spouse and members of your immediate family living in your household are prohibited from the following activities:

- trading in the Company's securities (including trading in puts and calls for such securities);
- having others trade for you in such securities; and
- disclosing the information to anyone else who might then trade.

Neither you nor anyone acting on your behalf nor anyone who learns any information from you (including your spouse and family members) can trade. This prohibition continues whenever and for as long as you know material, non-public information and during any Blackout Period.

Although it is most likely that any material, non-public information you might learn would be about the Company, these prohibitions also apply to trading in the securities of any company including any potential merger partner about which you have material, non-public information.

Transactions by Family Members. As noted above, the insider trading policy of the Company applies to your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in the securities of the Company are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control (such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in the securities). You are responsible for the transactions of these other persons and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in the securities of the Company.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan. Notwithstanding the prohibition against insider trading, Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and this policy permit insiders to trade in the Company's securities regardless of their awareness of inside information if the transaction is made pursuant to a pre-arranged trading plan that was entered into when the insider was not in possession of material nonpublic information and so long as such transaction does not occur during any Blackout Period. This policy requires trading plans to be written and to specify the amount of, date on, and price at which the securities are to be traded or establish a formula for determining such items. An insider of the Company who wishes to enter into a trading plan must submit the trading plan to the Company's General Counsel or his/her designee for its approval prior to the adoption or amendment of the trading plan. Trading plans may not be adopted when the insider of the Company is in possession of material nonpublic information about the Company or during any Blackout Period. An insider of the Company may amend or replace his or her trading plan only during periods when trading is permitted in accordance with this policy.

Additional Prohibited Transactions

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for any insider of the Company to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities. It therefore is the policy of the Company that directors, officers and other employees (including temporary employees) of the Company may not engage in any of the following transactions:

Short-Term Trading. An employee's short-term trading of the securities of the Company may be distracting to the employee and may unduly focus the employee on the Company's short-term market performance instead of the long-term business objectives the Company. For these reasons, any insider of the Company who purchases securities of the Company in the open market may not sell any of such securities of the same class during the six months following the purchase.

Short Sales. Short sales of the securities of the Company evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of securities of the Company are prohibited by this insider trading policy. In addition, Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act prohibits officers and directors from engaging in short sales.

Publicly Traded Options. A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the shares of the Company and therefore, creates the appearance that the director, officer or employee is trading based on inside information. Transactions in options also may focus the director, officer or employee's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this policy.

Margin Accounts and Pledges. Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in the Company's securities, insiders of the Company are prohibited from holding securities of the Company in a margin account or pledging the securities of the Company as collateral for a loan. An exception to this prohibition may be granted where a person wishes to pledge the securities of the Company as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) and clearly demonstrates the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities.

Post-Termination Transactions

The policy continues to apply to your transactions in the securities of the Company even after you have terminated employment with the Company. If you are in possession of material nonpublic information when your employment terminates or such termination occurs during any Blackout Period, you may not trade in the securities of the Company until that information has become public or is no longer material or until such Blackout Period has concluded.

Unauthorized Disclosure

As discussed above, the disclosure of material, non-public information to others can lead to significant legal difficulties. Therefore, you should not discuss material, non-public information about the Company with anyone, including other employees of the Company, except as required in the performance of your regular duties.

Also, it is important that only specifically designated representatives of the Company discuss the Company with the news media, securities analysts, and investors. Inquiries of this type received by any employee of the Company should be referred to the General Counsel or his/her designee in accordance with the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Pre-Clearance Procedures

To help prevent inadvertent violations of the federal securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of trading on inside information, employees and temporary employees of the

Company, directors and officers of Company and any other persons designated by General Counsel as being subject to the Company's pre-clearance procedures, together with their family members, may not engage in any transaction involving the securities of the Company (including a stock plan transaction such as an option exercise, gift, loan or pledge or hedge, contribution to a trust, or any other transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the General Counsel or his/her designee. A request for pre-clearance on the Pre-clearance Form (attached as Exhibit 1) should be submitted to the General Counsel or his/her designee at least two days in advance of the proposed transaction and any approval will remain in effect for forty-eight (48) hours from the date of approval. The General Counsel or his/her designee is under no obligation to approve a trade submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the trade.

Any person subject to the pre-clearance requirements who wishes to implement a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 must first pre-clear the plan with the General Counsel or his/her designee. As required by Rule 10b5-1, you may enter into a trading plan only when you are not in possession of material nonpublic information. In addition, you may not enter into a trading plan during any Blackout Period. Transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared trading plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction if the plan specifies the dates, prices and amounts of the contemplated trades, or establishes a formula for determining the dates, prices and amounts.

In the event the General Counsel or his/her designee is unavailable, a pre-clearance request may be made to the Chief Financial Officer.

A pre-clearance request for the Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel must be made to and approval received from the President and Chief Executive Officer.

Questions about this Policy

Compliance by all directors, officers and employees or insiders of the Company with this policy is of the utmost importance for you and for the Company. If you have any questions about the application of this policy to any particular case, please immediately contact the General Counsel.

Your failure to observe this policy could lead to significant legal problems, as well as other serious consequences, including termination of your employment.

Annual Acknowledgement

At least annually, or upon revision of the Statement of Policy on Insider Trading, all directors, officers and employees of the Company must execute the Acknowledgement Regarding the Statement of Policy on Insider Trading. A form of the Acknowledgement is attached as Appendix B to the Statement of Policy on Insider Trading.