



ADDENDUM SINGAPORE

Our Code, as well as this addendum is provided as guidance in conducting your L-3 responsibilities. These documents are not intended to be all inclusive. You should seek guidance from the Legal Department as conflicts arise.

The L-3 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct ("Code") applies to everyone who does business on behalf of L-3 - employees, officers and members of our Board of Directors. It also may apply to agents, consultants, contract labor and others who act on L-3's behalf. Above all, every L-3 employee must conduct himself or herself in an ethical manner.

Specifically, everyone who represents L-3 will ensure that:

- ✓ Ethical behavior is the foundation by which we conduct our business
- ✓ We do not take advantage, or abuse our position for personal gain or otherwise knowingly violate the law
- ✓ Our actions do not create, directly or indirectly, a conflict of interest
- ✓ We seek guidance when necessary

Requirements

If you are a U.S. citizen working outside of the United States, you are required to abide by United States laws, as well as the laws and regulations of the country in which you are employed. All other individuals may or may not be subject to both U.S. and foreign laws, depending on the circumstances. In situations where you are uncertain about whether a particular law applies, consult with your Manager or the Legal Department immediately.

This addendum describes specific areas of Singapore law that complement the existing requirements of the Code and is meant to be read in conjunction with the Code.

NOTE: The laws in Singapore comprise the laws as set out in the statutes enacted by the Singapore Parliament as well as applicable principles of common law. L-3 employees, officers, members of our Board of Directors, agents, consultants, contract labor and others who act on L-3's behalf in Singapore are required to consult the location's Legal department on any question about the applicable laws.

Avoiding Kickbacks/Soliciting and Receiving Gifts and Entertainment; Avoiding Bribery and Improper Payments

The Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap 241) prohibits giving or soliciting a bribe/kickback/gratification (gratuity), in return for favours (whether actual or anticipated). An offence under this Act carries criminal penalties. Further, the Act has extra-territorial jurisdiction – i.e., where an offence under the Act is committed by a citizen of Singapore in any place outside Singapore that individual may be dealt with as if the offence had been committed in Singapore.

Insider trading

The provisions of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap 289) are also applicable to insider trading.

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Under Singapore law, employees are under a duty of fidelity in respect of their employer even if this is not expressly stipulated in the employment contract. Therefore, you have to act in the Company's interest at all times. This means you should not prefer your own interest over the Company's, and should not engage in any work that in any way conflicts or potentially conflicts with the Company's interests.

In particular, you must, during your working hours, devote your entire time and use your best endeavours to promote our business and interests. You may not be otherwise employed for any purpose during working hours. In addition, you may not at any time engage in, be employed by, or otherwise associated with, any outside enterprise, venture, or commercial activity that may be in conflict with the requirements of your employment or the Company's interests without obtaining prior written authorization.

Also note that the provisions of the Employment Act (Cap 91) are applicable to certain categories of employees. In addition, directors are subject to the duties and obligations as prescribed in the Companies Act (Cap 50).

Maintaining Accurate Books and Records

Failing to maintain accurate books and records may result in an offence under various statutes, and be punishable by a penal sentence, including under the Penal Code (Cap 224).

Confidentiality of Information

The Computer Misuse Act (Cap 50A) prohibits unauthorised access or modification to materials and devices covered under the Act.

The Official Secrets Act (Cap 213) prohibits unauthorised procurement, retention and communication of official documents and information.

Competition Laws

The provisions of the Competition Act (Cap 50B) apply. This Act specifies transactions that are prohibited as being "anti-competitive."

The Consumer Protection (Fair Trading) Act (Cap 52A) provides for the protection of consumers against unfair practices and related matters.

The Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act (Cap 53) prohibits wrongful descriptions of goods supplied in the course of trade and advertisements.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse

It should be emphasised that Singapore penalises heavily the possession and consumption of illegal drugs. A person in possession of prescribed quantities of illegal drugs may be presumed to be trafficking in the drugs, an offence that may be punishable by death.

Sexual Harassment

While sexual harassment is not an offence, victims can file reports with the Ministry of Manpower and the police; the more extreme forms of harassment, such as the use of criminal force to outrage a victim's modesty, are still punishable under the Penal Code (Cap 224).

Manufacture/Import/Export of Products and Environmental Protection

Statutes that may be relevant for consideration in relation to our activities include: Control of Manufacture Act (Cap 57), Environmental Pollution Control Act (Cap 94A), Environmental Public Health Act (Cap 95), Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) (Cap 122A), Regulation of Imports and Exports Act (Cap 272A) and Strategic Goods (Control) Act (Cap 300).