

Harris Standards of Business Conduct



NON-U.S. EDITION

OCTOBER 2011

HARRIS
assuredcommunications®

Harris Corporation

Standards of Business Conduct

Non-U.S. Edition

October 2011

Please complete the form, sign it, detach along the perforations and give it immediately to your Human Resources Representative.

I acknowledge receipt of the Harris Corporation Standards of Business Conduct. I understand that this code of conduct applies to all employees of Harris and its affiliates and wholly owned subsidiaries, and that it contains mandatory policies of the Company. I certify that I will comply with this code of conduct.

NAME *(please print)*

HARRIS DIVISION / SUBSIDIARY / LOCATION

SUPERVISOR'S NAME

NAME OF BUSINESS STANDARDS ADVISOR (BSA) *(please print)*

The BSA for your location can be found on the Harris website: <http://my.harris.com/bus-conduct/contacts/advisors.cfm>

SIGNATURE

DATE

New employees: Before returning this form to your Human Resources Representative, please review and sign the "Conflict of Interest and Outside Activities Policy and Report" overleaf.



Dear Employee:

At Harris, our business culture and practices are founded upon a common set of core Company values that govern our relationships with customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers, and the communities in which we operate. Inherent in each value is our commitment to be ethical, truthful, and trustworthy. This commitment is articulated through our *Standards of Business Conduct*.

Upholding legal standards of conduct, while mandatory for every employee, is not enough. We are also responsible for maintaining ethical standards. In today's environment of complex laws and regulations, the *Standards* provide direction for many of the complicated areas we face. Please read them, be familiar with them, and act on them.

In addition to complying with the *Standards*, we must continue to openly communicate by asking questions and raising issues, even when doing so might be difficult. We encourage you to seek guidance from your supervisor, HR Business Partner, or Business Standards Advisor as each one of us is responsible for reporting suspected violations of law, Harris policy, and our code of conduct. Harris will not tolerate retaliation against any employee for good-faith participation in this program.

The Harris name is trusted and respected around the world. Your compliance with our *Standards of Business Conduct*, and diligence in seeking guidance when needed, will ensure that Harris remains a company of which we can all be proud.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William M. Brown". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

William M. (Bill) Brown

President and Chief Executive Officer

Commitment

Harris is committed to being an organization of the highest quality in every aspect of its business activity. Inherent in that commitment are our goals for satisfying the expectations of our stakeholders—those groups of people with a vested interest in the success of the Company.

Customers

For customers, our goal is to achieve ever-increasing levels of satisfaction by providing quality products and services with distinctive benefits on a timely and continuing basis worldwide. Our relationships with customers will be forthright and honest and will be conducted in a manner to build trust and confidence. When customers buy our products, they can be confident that they will receive a reliable and productive asset that will help them take their business to the next level.

Shareholders

For Harris Corporation shareholders, the owners of our Company, our goal is to achieve sustained growth in earnings-per-share. The resulting stock-price appreciation combined with dividends should provide our shareholders with a total return on investments that is competitive with similar investment opportunities.

Employees

Our people are a valuable resource and our goal is for every employee to be personally involved and share in the Company's success. The Company is committed to providing an environment which encourages all employees to make full use of their creativity and unique talents by providing equitable compensation, good working conditions, and the opportunity for personal development and growth which is limited only by individual ability and desire.

Suppliers

Suppliers are a vital part of our business. Our goal is to develop and maintain mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers who share our commitment to achieving increasing levels of customer satisfaction through continuing improvements in quality, service, timeliness, and cost. Our dealings with suppliers will be fair and honest, and will embrace the highest principles of purchasing practice.

Communities

Our goal is to be a responsible corporate citizen. This includes support of appropriate civic, community, educational, charitable, and business activities; respect for the environment; and the encouragement of Harris employees to practice good citizenship and support community activities. Our greatest contribution to our communities is to be successful so that we can maintain stable employment and create new jobs.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Harris Corporation's values are: Integrity, Delivering Customer Value, Collaboration/Global Inclusion/Teamwork, Results-Oriented Environment, Innovation, and Personal Growth and Fulfillment. We all have a desire for our business to succeed and grow, but it is very clear that we will not compromise our values to achieve that success. There are no gray areas when it comes to Integrity. At Harris, Integrity encompasses Respect, Collaboration, Citizenship, Honesty, and Responsibility. We will observe Company values in all of our business dealings.

Sometimes, however, it is not always clear how these values apply to our day-to-day activities. One of the reasons this booklet was created was to illustrate the application of our values through specific standards of conduct. The booklet includes specific examples to help you understand Harris' values, standards, and policies, as well as many of the laws, rules, and regulations with which we must all comply. You are encouraged to use it as a reference.

As a global company, Harris operates in many countries with differing laws, cultures, and practices. Sometimes our values will require us to set standards beyond what is legally required or even commonly practiced in certain locations. Our values must never be compromised, even in business situations where competitive advantage may weigh in the balance.

All of us should consider how our individual actions will affect the integrity and credibility of the Company as a whole. We must avoid situations that could lead to improper or illegal actions.

If you have any questions about Harris' Standards of Business Conduct, please ask the Business Standards Advisor (BSA) assigned to your location, or you can ask your Supervisor, HR representative, or Harris legal counsel. Contact information for your BSA is posted on bulletin boards at your location and the BSA website listed below. You may also contact the Corporate Director of Business Conduct.

Business Standards Advisors

The names of all BSAs worldwide and the locations they are responsible for can be found on the BSA website: <http://my.harris.com/bus-conduct/contacts/default.asp>.

Contact information for the Corporate Director of Business Conduct:

Denise King
Harris Corporation
M/S D-11B
1025 West NASA Boulevard
Melbourne, FL USA 32919
Phone: 1-321-724-3023
Fax: 1-321-674-2864
Email: dkingcol@harris.com

If you prefer to remain anonymous, you may raise concerns, ask questions, or make complaints as shown below.

Harris Adviceline

Employees are strongly encouraged to ask questions or raise concerns about our Business Conduct Program as well as to report a suspected violation of Business Conduct. Harris will not tolerate retaliation against any employee who raises a concern, reports a suspected violation, or who participates in a Business Conduct investigation.

The Harris Adviceline telephone is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by an independent third party. Harris Adviceline callers may identify themselves openly, remain completely anonymous, or identify themselves confidentially to the third party only. Any employee who prefers to ask a question, raise a concern, or make a complaint anonymously can call the Adviceline at 1-855-HRS-4BSA (1-855-477-4272). For questions or concerns outside the United States, connect first to AT&T World Wide Connect, <http://www.business.att.com/bt/access.jsp>, to obtain your country access number before being prompted by the AT&T tone to dial the Harris Adviceline.

For online reporting you may send an anonymous email to the Director of Business Conduct by accessing these links: www.HarrisAdviceline.com or in Europe www.HarrisAdvicelineeu.com.

Legal Department

In many circumstances employees are encouraged to consult with a Harris Legal Counsel. All of Harris' in-house counsel and their areas of expertise can be found at the Legal Department website: <http://my.harris.com/legal/>.

II. BUSINESS CONDUCT PROGRAM

Information and Assistance

If you desire information, assistance, or clarification concerning Harris' Standards of Business Conduct, please contact your immediate Supervisor or your Business Standards Advisor (BSA) or the Director of Business Conduct (by phone or email). If the matter is not resolved to your satisfaction, you should promptly direct your request to the attention of the Corporate Director of Business Conduct.

Reporting Violations

Every employee has the responsibility to report any violation or suspected violation of any law, the Company's Standards of Business Conduct, or any other violation of Company policy. In addition, an employee with any complaints or concerns about accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters should raise them with their Supervisors, their BSA, the Vice President of Internal Audit, or the Director of Business Conduct. Supervisors may seek the advice of appropriate line and staff personnel, including representatives of the Human Resources, Financial, Contract Compliance, Legal, or Contracts departments.

Employees also may report violations to their Business Standards Advisor or directly to the Corporate Director of Business Conduct, particularly in instances where no corrective action has been taken following a previously reported violation or when a violation continues. Prompt reporting of a violation is in the best interest of all Harris employees. These reports will be handled in confidence to the extent reasonably possible, and no employee should suffer retaliation for reporting a suspected violation. However, disciplinary action is not precluded if knowing participation in the violation is established. Reports also may be made anonymously and such anonymity will be honored and protected to the extent reasonably possible. However in some cases, such as where an employee or other source chooses to maintain anonymity, a complete resolution of the issue may not be possible.

The Harris Adviceline telephone is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by an independent third party. Harris Adviceline callers may identify themselves openly, remain completely anonymous, or identify themselves confidentially to the third party only. Any employee who prefers to ask a question, raise a concern, or make a complaint anonymously can call the Adviceline at 1-855-HRS-4BSA (1-855-477-4272). For questions or concerns outside the United States, connect first to AT&T World Wide Connect, <http://www.business.att.com/bt/access.jsp>, to obtain your country access number before being prompted by the AT&T tone to dial the Harris Adviceline.

For online reporting you may send an anonymous email to the Director of Business Conduct by accessing these links: www.HarrisAdviceline.com or in Europe www.HarrisAdvicelineeu.com.

The mailing address of the Director of Business Conduct is Harris Corporation, M/S D-11B, 1025 West NASA Boulevard, Melbourne, FL USA 32919.

Waivers of the Standards of Business Conduct

No waiver, exception, or exemption to these Standards can be granted except with the prior approval of the Company's Board of Directors and disclosed as required by law.

Organization

The Company has established the following committees and positions to oversee and facilitate compliance with Harris' Standards of Business Conduct.

Board of Directors Business Conduct and Corporate Responsibility Committee

This Committee, which oversees the Business Conduct Program, is comprised of four members of our Company's Board of Directors. The Director of Business Conduct serves as Secretary to the Committee.

Management Business Conduct Committee

This Committee establishes the Business Conduct policies and practices for the Company. The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer chairs this Committee, which includes all Division Presidents and members of Senior Corporate Management. The Director of Business Conduct serves as Secretary to the Committee. A full listing of committee members can be found on the Management Business Conduct Committee website: http://my.harris.com/business-conduct/contacts/mgmt_committee.htm.

Corporate Director of Business Conduct

The Director is responsible for the day-to-day matters pertaining to business conduct and compliance, deals directly with Harris Adviceline cases, provides guidance to Business Standards Advisors, assists in identifying the need for business standards training programs, and appries the Board of Directors Business Conduct and Corporate Responsibility Committee and Management Business Conduct Committee of significant issues and developments.

Internal Audit

Internal Audit performs regular reviews of awareness and compliance with the Business Conduct Program and conducts special reviews of matters when requested by senior management.

Business Standards Advisors

A BSA is designated for each Harris operating unit and is accessible and responsive to employee questions about the Standards of Business Conduct. Each BSA is also charged with seeking clarification or guidance from the Director of Business Conduct on areas of uncertainty regarding Company policy requirements. If matters require further review or investigation, the BSA may involve the Legal, Human Resources, Contract Compliance, or other appropriate department. A listing of the current BSAs can be found at: <http://my.harris.com/bus-conduct/contacts/advisors.cfm>.

Leaders

Harris Leaders play a key role in ensuring that the Business Standards/Compliance Program is successful, as they are the employee's first line of communication when they have a problem or need advice or information. Leaders must be available to any employee seeking advice on questions arising from the Company's business conduct program and must be accessible to Business Standards Advisors when circumstances warrant. Leaders are responsible for:

- Conducting Company business in strict accordance with the Standards of Business Conduct;
- Maintaining a professional work environment and taking reasonable steps to prevent or detect improper conduct;
- Encouraging employees to ask questions and to report suspected violations of Company values, policy or the Standards of Business Conduct; and
- Communicating to employees their support of the Business Conduct Program and the Company's zero tolerance policy prohibiting retaliation.

Leaders who participate in a violation of the Code of Conduct or who fail to take reasonable steps to prevent or detect misconduct shall be subject to disciplinary action.

III. GOOD CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP AND COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

It is Harris' policy that all of its employees conduct its business in compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Each employee must do so with honesty and integrity and in accordance with the highest standards of business conduct.

The laws that affect multinational companies such as Harris are numerous and it would be impossible to deal with all of them in this booklet. The examples discussed are intended to illustrate the Company's general philosophy in dealing with problems or questions that might arise in matters involving possible legal violations. The examples set forth in the following pages include laws dealing with antitrust/competition; international business; boycotts; kickbacks, bribes, and gratuities; export controls; health and safety; equal employment opportunity; workplace harassment; protection of the environment; proper use of Company, customer, and supplier resources; and proper use of licensed software and proprietary information.

The questions and answers included in this booklet and located immediately following the section to which they pertain are representative of issues that may arise in the conduct of day-to-day business activities. However, it is not possible to provide a complete checklist covering all contingencies. Employees should consult their Supervisor or BSA before taking any action that they feel may be in conflict with the Harris Corporation Standards of Business Conduct or may fall in the gray area between right and wrong.

If in doubt—please ask.

Equal Employment Opportunity and Anti-Harassment

Harris believes that its employees are its most valuable resource and is committed to maintaining a workplace atmosphere that will attract and retain employees who will contribute to the Company's success. Consistent with this philosophy, it is Harris' policy to recruit, employ, promote, and take other personnel actions without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or disability.

Harris does not condone discrimination against members of any groups, regardless of their composition or makeup. It is Harris' policy to provide a work environment free from discrimination and harassment, and all employees are expected to comply fully with this policy. Harris will not tolerate sexual behavior or other discrimination or harassment (such as ethnic, racial, or sexual remarks or jokes) that interferes with a person's job performance or creates an intimidating or offensive working environment, nor will it tolerate retaliation against any individual who properly raises a concern about such discrimination or harassment.

Discrimination and harassment complaints will be promptly investigated and, where appropriate, disciplinary action designed to stop the inappropriate conduct and prevent its recurrence will be taken.

Concerns or questions regarding equal employment opportunity, discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or other employment issues should be referred to the employee's Human Resources Manager, Business Standards Advisor, or Harris' Legal Counsel.

Employee Duty To Maintain Confidentiality of Sensitive, Personal, and/or Proprietary Information

Some employees, as part of their day-to-day job duties, have access to sensitive and/or confidential employment information which include, but are in no way limited to, employee payroll records, employee personnel files, and employee medical records as well as other Harris records, files, and information. Other employees from time-to-time may also gain access to sensitive and/or employment or other confidential information in the course of their jobs. Other sensitive or confidential information includes information regarding the affairs and business of the Company and of others, including trade secrets, proprietary data, computer programs, and other technical, business, and financial information (including sales revenues, bid and overhead rates, and strategic plans).

Harris requires all employees having access to sensitive, personal, confidential, or proprietary information—whether it is in written, electronic, or any other form—to use this information solely for legitimate Harris business purposes. Employees are obligated to ensure that all steps are taken to maintain this information for its intended use and to take all steps to prevent unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, this information.

Employees who have access to sensitive, personal, and/or confidential information are strictly prohibited from using or disclosing such information to anyone not entitled to this information, including disclosure to outsiders as well as current or former employees. No employee may utilize sensitive or confidential information for personal reasons, for their personal benefit, or for any purpose other than the benefit of Harris Corporation. Upon leaving the Company,

employees are not to take with them any sensitive, personal, confidential, or proprietary information belonging to Harris or others and shall continue to maintain the confidentiality of such information after the termination of their employment with Harris.

Any employee who has any questions at all about whether certain information is sensitive, personal, and/or confidential or whether a disclosure is in compliance with this policy should immediately consult their Human Resources Manager, Business Standards Advisor, or Harris' Legal Counsel. They can also refer to [Corporate Policy Bulletin G-34, Proprietary Information](#).

Within the European Economic Area (EEA), the dissemination of personal information outside the EEA is governed by EU law. You should check with Harris' Legal Counsel before sending any personal information pertaining to another employee or other individuals outside the EEA. In addition, [Human Resources Policy Bulletin HR-22](#) sets forth Harris' Worldwide Employee Privacy Policy.

Training

Training is a key element of Harris' Business Conduct Program. Available courses focus on the major business laws that define the boundaries of our business conduct. These programs will raise awareness of the laws, regulations, and Company standards of business conduct. Each course is designed to help you uphold this basic operating principle—Harris will conduct business with the “highest standards of business conduct and integrity.”

Accurate Records, Public Communications, and Disclosures

The laws, regulations, and Harris policies relating to recordkeeping and public communications are summarized as follows:

Harris Corporation's financial books, records, and statements shall:

- Accurately reflect all transactions of the Company;
- Contain no false or misleading statements or entries;
- Properly account for all assets and liabilities;
- Properly document travel and other business expenses in compliance with established policies and procedures; and
- Be retained in accordance with the Company's record-retention policies and all applicable laws and regulations.

No undisclosed or unrecorded fund or account may be established for any purpose.

As a publicly traded company, Harris is required to file reports and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These reports include quarterly and annual reports as well as a proxy statement. Harris is committed to full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that are filed with or submitted to the SEC and in other public communications made by Harris.

Loans to Corporate Directors and Executive Officers

Harris is prohibited from directly or indirectly extending credit, or arranging an extension of credit in the form of a personal loan for any corporate director or executive officer.

Standards for Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Senior Financial Officers

As employees, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and all Senior Financial Officers as defined below* are bound by all provisions of these Standards of Business Conduct. In addition, the CEO and all Senior Financial Officers have responsibility for full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in the periodic reports and submissions filed by the Company with the SEC as well as in other public communications made by the Company (“Public Communications”). Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the CEO and each Senior Financial Officer to bring promptly to the attention of the internal working group responsible for the preparation and review of the Company's periodic SEC reports (“Disclosure Committee”) any material information of which he or she may become aware that affects the disclosures made by the Company in its Public Communications if such information is not already being adequately addressed in Public Communications. The CEO and each Senior Financial Officer also shall bring promptly to the attention of the Disclosure Committee and the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning: (1) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data; or (2) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosures, or internal controls.

The General Counsel, as representative of the Disclosure Committee, shall promptly inform the Chairperson of the Board Audit Committee who shall determine appropriate actions to be taken in the event of violations of these Standards by the CEO or any of the Company's Senior Financial Officers. Such actions shall be reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability. In determining what action is appropriate in a particular case, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors shall take into account all relevant information, including the nature and severity of the violation, whether the violation was a single occurrence or repeated occurrences, whether the violation appears to have been intentional or inadvertent, whether the individual in question had been advised prior to the violation as to the proper course of action, and whether or not the individual in question had committed other violations in the past.

* "Senior Financial Officers" include, but are not limited to, Division Controllers and Corporate Officers with financial accounting and reporting responsibilities, including the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Vice President and Principal Accounting Officer, Vice President–Tax and Treasurer, Vice President–Financial Services and Assistant Treasurer, Vice President–Internal Audit and Compliance, and other principal accounting and financial officers.

Concerns Regarding Accounting, Financial, and Auditing Matters

General Information; Retaliation Prohibited

Any employee or other person may submit a good faith complaint or concern regarding accounting or auditing matters involving Harris and/or its subsidiaries to the management of the Company without fear of dismissal or retaliation of any kind. The Company is committed to maintaining compliance with all applicable securities laws and regulations, accounting standards, accounting controls, and audit practices.

In order to facilitate the reporting of complaints and concerns, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has established procedures for: (1) the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters ("Potential Accounting Matters"); and (2) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable Potential Accounting Matters.

Reporting of Complaints and Concerns

- Any person with concerns regarding Potential Accounting Matters may report such concerns to the Vice President of Internal Audit, telephone number 1-321-724-3166, or to the Director of Business Conduct, telephone number 1-321-724-3023. Or, by anonymous web reporting at www.HarrisAdviceline.com, or www.HarrisAdvicelineeu.com for matters in the European Union.
- The Company's employees may also forward complaints to their Supervisors, Managers, members of the Legal department, or BSAs. Harris employees may forward complaints regarding Potential Accounting issues on a confidential and/or anonymous basis to the Corporate Director of Business Conduct using the toll-free Harris Adviceline. See page 1 for the Adviceline telephone numbers. Confidentiality will be maintained to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the need to conduct an adequate investigation.

Covered Complaints or Concerns

Complaints or concerns relating to any Potential Accounting Matters may include, without limitation, the following:

- Fraud or deliberate error in the preparation, evaluation, review, or audit of any financial statement of the Company;
- Fraud or deliberate error in the recording and maintaining of financial records of the Company;
- Deficiencies in or noncompliance with the Company's internal accounting controls;
- Misrepresentation or false statement to or by a Senior Financial Officer regarding a matter contained in the financial records, financial reports, or audit reports of the Company; or
- Deviation from full and fair reporting of the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or financial statements.

Treatment of Complaints and Reporting Procedures

- Upon receipt of a complaint, a determination will be made whether the complaint pertains to a Potential Accounting Matter, and if it does, it will be handled in accordance with the procedures established by the Board Audit Committee. If it does not pertain to Potential Accounting Matters, the Vice President of Internal Audit will handle the complaint in the same manner as other complaints are handled under the Company's Standards of Business Conduct.
- The Company will not discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any manner discriminate against any employee in the terms and conditions of employment based upon any lawful actions of such employee with respect to good faith reporting of complaints regarding Potential Accounting Matters.

Environmental, Health, and Safety Matters

As a responsible corporate citizen, Harris is committed to protecting the health and safety of its employees, visitors, and the public. It is Harris' policy for all its facilities to comply with all applicable environmental health and safety laws, regulations, and codes of practice. Harris has established programs, procedures, internal controls, and training to meet or exceed these requirements.

Every Harris employee must comply with government regulations and Harris policies and procedures. Employees should immediately report any violation of these to their Supervisor, BSA, or Harris' Legal Counsel. Employees should also strive to conserve resources, minimize waste, and minimize the environmental impacts of Harris' activities, products, and services in ways that contribute to business success.

Securities and Insider Trading

All Harris employees are expected to comply fully with U.S. and other applicable national securities laws governing transactions in the common stock of Harris Corporation and other companies which the employee possesses share price-sensitive information. These laws usually provide substantial civil and/or criminal penalties for individuals who fail to comply. Specifically, employees are prohibited from using material, nonpublic, Company information for personal advantage and from disclosing this information to any other person prior to the time the information is broadly available to the general public.

Material information includes any information that a reasonable investor would consider important in a decision to buy, hold, or sell shares or other securities. Such information includes financial and key business data; a merger, acquisition, or divestiture discussions; award or cancellation of a major contract; changes in key management; forecasts of unanticipated financial results; significant litigation; gain or loss of a substantial customer or supplier; and other information under certain circumstances.

Employees in possession of, or with access to, material, nonpublic information are prohibited from using any such information to trade in Harris securities or the securities of another company to which the information pertains. Employees may not engage in any other action to take advantage of, directly or indirectly, or pass on to others, material information prior to its release to the public at large and for a reasonable period of time thereafter. Such information should be held in strict confidence and should not be disclosed to outsiders, either intentionally or inadvertently, under any circumstances, whether at meetings held as part of the business day, at informal after-hour discussions, or to friends or relatives. These restrictions also apply to family members, friends, and associates.

Employees in possession of material inside financial information relating to quarterly or annual financial results and all corporate officers and directors are prohibited from, directly or indirectly, trading in Harris securities during the period commencing with the close of a financial quarter and continuing until 48 hours after public release of quarterly or annual financial information.

If you are planning to buy or sell Harris securities and believe you may be in possession of material information or you are unsure whether restrictions apply to you, consult with Harris' Legal Counsel or the Harris Corporation Secretary or the Vice President–General Counsel before conducting any transaction.

Questions To Ask Yourself

Q: Through my job at Harris, I have become aware of confidential financial information received from one of the Company's customers that indicates the customer is in better financial condition than most people realize. I wish to purchase the customer's stock. May I do so in compliance with Company policy?

A: No. Information of this sort may have been provided to Harris in confidence by the customer to help the Company determine how best to meet the customer's needs. Using this information for personal purposes or disclosing it to others is a violation of that confidence, a violation of Company policy and, depending on the circumstances under which such information was provided to you, may be a violation of the federal securities laws. Accordingly, you should not purchase this stock until the financial information has been made known to the public.

Q: I have become aware that a large order for the Company's products has been placed by a customer, but has not yet been announced. May I purchase Harris stock based on that information?

A: No. This is a violation of Company policy and, assuming the order will have a material impact on Harris' stock, a violation of U.S. federal securities laws. You may purchase company stock only after such an announcement is made public. Consult [Corporate Policy Bulletin G-23, Material Non-Public Information and Insider Trading Policy](#), for more information.

Antitrust/Competition Laws

Generally, U.S., European, and other national antitrust laws prohibit any activity that may improperly reduce or inhibit competition without providing some corresponding benefit to customers.

For example, antitrust laws prohibit agreements or understandings among actual or potential competitors to fix or control prices, boycott specified suppliers or customers, or limit the production and sales of product lines. It is also possible that agreements or understandings among competitors to allocate products, territories, or markets may likewise be a violation of antitrust laws. In certain circumstances, the granting of exclusive sales or distribution rights within the European Economic Area may violate EU competition regulation. Employees are prohibited from engaging in discussions of any such matters with representatives of other companies.

The antitrust laws are applicable to international transactions in which any U.S. citizen or corporation is a party to a transaction which may have direct, substantial, and foreseeable effect on the foreign commerce of the U.S. (e.g., imports and/or exports). For example, an arrangement which would restrain a U.S. company from selling abroad or a non-U.S. company selling into the U.S. would clearly be subject to U.S. antitrust laws. The laws also apply to transactions in which only non-U.S. citizens or businesses are involved where it is shown that there has been a substantial effect upon U.S. foreign commerce and that such effect was intended by the parties.

Any employee requiring information or clarification about these laws should contact their Legal Counsel for clarification.

Questions To Ask Yourself

Q: I will be attending a trade association meeting next month. I am curious about our chances for receiving a contract award. I would like to discuss this with other bidders who will be there. Is that all right?

A: No. You should not discuss bids, terms of contracts, or similar proprietary business information with employees of competing firms. This might give others an unfair advantage and it could lead to antitrust charges.

Q: I will be attending a trade association meeting. The talk may turn to the state of the market and where people expect prices to go. Is it all right for me to participate in the discussion?

A: No. You should not participate in or remain at a meeting of competitors at which current or future prices are discussed. You should clearly voice your objection to such discussions, leave the meeting, and promptly report the incident to Harris' Legal Counsel. In some cases, a trade association may legally collect and disseminate historical information involving industry sales volume, industry revenues, and industry production capacity which does not reflect firm-specific data. To make sure you are complying with the antitrust laws and Harris policy, you should consult with Harris' Legal Counsel before providing such information or obtaining it from a trade association.

Q: We just got a Request for Proposal for a multimillion-dollar business opportunity. It appears that we will have a better chance of winning if we team with another company. The one we have in mind is a competitor. How can I make sure that we negotiate a teaming agreement that benefits Harris and minimizes our legal risks?

A: Your Company Legal Counsel can help you assess and minimize risk and draft the most beneficial agreement for Harris. Before you even approach a potential teammate—especially a competitor—ask Harris Legal Counsel to evaluate the relationship, particularly with respect to antitrust issues.

International Business Practices

Harris conducts business in many countries with differing laws, customs, and requirements. As a U.S.-based corporation, Harris Corporation, its subsidiaries, and affiliates must also comply with certain U.S. laws that apply outside the U.S. An employee that violates these laws may be subject to fines and even imprisonment in the United States, whether or not the improper conduct occurred in the U.S. and regardless of the nationality of the employee.

Many of the countries outside the U.S. in which Harris has business operations have their own laws prohibiting certain types of business practices both within and outside those countries' national boundaries and imposing additional penalties for violations. Accordingly, Harris employees working outside the United States may be subject to the laws of different countries, which may regulate certain conduct in non-U.S. business transactions.

The practical and legal significance of these laws and the extent of their reach may not always be clear. In addition, there may be conflicts between different national laws or Harris standards or policies. In such situations, Harris standards and practices will apply subject to the requirements of applicable national laws. Employees having any questions or needing any clarifications involving non-U.S. business standards should consult with their Business Standards Advisor or Harris' Legal Counsel.

Export Control Regulations

Harris Corporation, its subsidiaries, and affiliates conduct international business in strict compliance with U.S. export laws and regulations and those of the countries in which they do business. U.S. law, for example, prohibits the export of certain commercial products, strategic goods, defense articles, and their related technologies, and the furnishing of defense services, unless licensed by the appropriate federal agency—either the U.S. Department of Commerce or the U.S. Department of State. The same laws and regulations may apply to the re-export of goods and services from another country.

In the export of certain defense articles, technical data, or the furnishing of defense services, prior approval is needed from the U.S. Department of State pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. The Act also applies to non-U.S. subsidiaries and affiliates of Harris.

Foreign National Contacts

An export from the United States can occur anywhere when equipment or technical data is released or made available to a non-U.S. national, whether within the United States or abroad. Exports of technical data can take place in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, document shipments, proposals to foreign customers, technical publications and presentations, demonstrations and promotional literature, and plant tours. Furthermore, exports can take place using a wide range of communications such as:

- Telephonically;
- Person-to-person conversations;
- Letters;
- Telexes;
- Technical meetings;
- Email;
- Providing of assistance; and
- Training to foreign persons via the Internet.

Contact your Export Control Manager, BSA, or Legal Counsel if you have any questions about transmitting Harris technical information using any of these means.

Export Control Org Chart: http://my.harris.com/export_compliance/org_chart/DECA_Org_Chart.pdf

Legal Department Org Chart: <http://my.harris.com/legal/>

International Boycotts

Under U.S. law, it may be illegal to enter into agreements with representatives of another country or to provide information that could be construed as furthering certain boycotts of third countries or restricting international trade practices. The U.S. Government may impose criminal or civil penalties on U.S. companies, their international subsidiaries, operations, and employees for violation of its boycott laws.

Since the mere receipt of a request to engage in illegal boycott activity may become a reportable event under U.S. law, all employees should consult their Legal Counsel and the Harris Corporate Tax Department in Melbourne, Florida, for advice immediately if such a request is received. Under no circumstances should the request be acted upon without first consulting Harris' Legal Counsel.

Global Anti-Bribery Policy

Harris is committed to conducting its business globally with integrity, transparency, free from improper influence, and strictly in compliance with the anticorruption laws of the United States and every other country in which we do business. Harris policy requires its employees, officers, and representatives to comply with all applicable anti-bribery laws and never to make a payment or gift that may be construed as illegal or otherwise improper regardless of local law or customary practice.

Every country in which Harris has operations has laws that prohibit bribery. These laws criminalize improper payments and gifts made both in that country (domestic bribery) and, in the case of payments and gifts to public officials, those made in another country (international bribery). The domestic bribery rules govern payments and gifts made to the representatives of both commercial and government customers.

Almost every country in which we do business is a party to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. This international agreement commits its signatories to implement national laws to make it a criminal offense to bribe a public official. In the United States, this treaty has been implemented through the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA). These laws make it unlawful:

- To give, offer, or pay anything of value, directly or indirectly, to a public official:
 - To obtain or retain business, or
 - To gain an improper business advantage.

Some countries (including the United States) also make it an offense to fail to properly record payments to or for the benefit of public officials.

The FCPA and Harris policies require that a system of internal accounting controls be maintained accurately to prevent concealment of corporate bribes and slush funds. The fact that bribery may be condoned as an accepted local practice in a country does not relieve Harris or its employees and agents from complying with the FCPA and these Standards of Business Conduct.

Domestic and international anticorruption laws (including, without limitation, the FCPA) are vigorously policed and enforced. Failure to comply can result in significant civil and criminal sanctions, both for Harris and the individuals responsible for the relevant improper conduct. Corporate penalties include fines, a ban on future government business, and denial of export licenses. Sanctions for individuals that violate anticorruption laws include fines and imprisonment.

Harris has created several resources to alert its employees, intermediaries, and agents to the latest developments and enforcement trends in the area of international anticorruption laws. There is an anticorruption compliance brochure on the Business Conduct website. In addition, a course is available at the Harris Learning Center. Also, employees who travel internationally, are engaged in international sales or marketing, or who have customers or prospective customers visit from outside the U.S. should familiarize themselves with Corporate Policy Bulletins [G-37](#) and [G-39](#).

Trade Secret Laws

Most major industrial countries provide for the protection of trade secrets as intellectual property. However, in some countries there may be no legal protection for trade secrets and, even if trade secret laws are present, the enforcement of such laws may be lax or nonexistent. Some countries have criminal provisions as well as civil remedies for the breach of trade secret contract provisions.

Since the laws vary from country to country, they must be considered on a case-by-case basis. Any employee requiring information or clarification regarding these laws should contact Harris' Legal Counsel for clarification.

Questions To Ask Yourself

- Q:** Harris is considering pursuing a business opportunity outside the United States. I have been told that in some foreign countries it is necessary to pay, or in some way "take care of," a foreign official for the purpose of obtaining business. Is this all right, especially since I understand the country in which we will make the sale has no laws precluding such activity?
- A:** No. Both the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and the equivalent law of the OECD member countries prohibit the giving of money or things of value to a foreign official for the purpose of influencing a foreign government to give or maintain business. Notwithstanding the fact that it may be a local practice or custom, it is a violation of these laws to engage in any form of bribery. Under the FCPA limited payments, sometimes called facilitating payments, may be made to expedite or secure performance of routine government action provided such payments are permitted to be made under local law. Any question as to whether or not a payment would be considered a permitted facilitating payment should be directed to your BSA or to Harris' Legal Counsel before the payment is made.
- Q:** I understand that there are restrictions on the export of certain strategic goods and technical data unless an appropriate export license is obtained. Are there any such restrictions on disclosing technical information to a non-U.S. citizen visiting a Harris plant in the United States?
- A:** Yes. Any oral or written disclosure of technical data to a visitor who is not a U.S. citizen must comply with the same export control restrictions that apply if the data is exported outside the United States.
- Q:** We have received an order from a country that has imposed an economic boycott on another country. The potential customer's purchase order contained a statement to the effect that the supplier agrees not to procure materials from any blacklisted firm. May we accept the order?
- A:** No. Accepting this order would subject Harris to criminal and tax sanctions under U.S. law. It is Harris' policy to comply with anti-boycott provisions of U.S. law. You should immediately seek legal and tax advice on how to proceed.

IV. EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Proper Use of Company, Customer, and Supplier Resources

Every employee is responsible for safeguarding Harris property, plant, equipment, and other assets, as well as any equipment, proprietary, or information that has been furnished by customers or suppliers.

Company resources are to be used for Company business purposes only and not for personal benefit or noncompany purposes. These resources include Company time, material, equipment, information, and electronic communication/mail systems. Internet access is provided by the Company for business-related purposes. Exceptions require proper authorization by management. Access to potentially troublesome websites is strictly prohibited. Employees must treat the resources of current or prospective suppliers or customers the same as Company resources. Any resources entrusted to the Company must be used as authorized by the supplier or customer.

Employees must ensure that proper measures are taken for the storage, safeguarding, protection, or destruction of Company, customer, or supplier data and information to prevent unauthorized access, use, or removal of such data or information by any means and in any form (electronic, optical, magnetic, or hard copy, including the Internet and Intranet).

Harris employees must make continuous efforts to control costs. Materials and services used for Company business must be acquired in accordance with the most rigorous procurement standards to assure quality and cost-effectiveness in all purchasing transactions.

When traveling on behalf of the Company, employees must use the same cost-conscious standards they would use for their own personal travel. Company policies and practices provide standards for the selection of air carriers, vehicle rentals, accommodations, and expenditures for meals. Because these standards are reasonable and fair and are intended to assure employees' health and safety while traveling, they must be followed.

Software

Harris frequently licenses computer programs owned by others. As a licensee, the Company may be required to maintain the licensed programs as trade secrets. Employees having access to such programs are often obligated to maintain the licensed programs as trade secrets both during and after employment. Employees copying or using computer software and related documentation are in violation of license or use restrictions. Harris Legal Counsel should be contacted concerning advice for the protection and licensing of computer programs.

Confidentiality Agreements

At times, discussions will take place with others outside the Company that may involve either the disclosure or receipt of confidential technical or business information. Unless prior agreement is arranged between the parties, there may be an exchange of trade secrets or the receipt of another's confidential information to the legal detriment of the Company.

To avoid such situations and the possibility of litigation that may result from a misunderstanding as to the basis of the disclosure, it is important that an approved nondisclosure or nonconfidentiality agreement be obtained from the Company Legal Counsel for signature by both parties before the disclosure takes place.

Questions To Ask Yourself

- Q:** I have access to a Harris computer that provides internal (e.g., email) and external (e.g., Internet) communications. Do the Harris Standards of Business Conduct apply to this area?
- A:** Yes. Use of Harris computing and communications systems should be primarily for the advancement of valid Harris business purposes. It is important to apply the same care and sensitivity to electronic communications that is appropriate for written forms of internal and external communication. Access capabilities (e.g., passwords) must be carefully protected.
- Q:** Harris has purchased numerous computer programs to assist employees in performing their company responsibilities. I have been asked to copy some of these computer programs for use by other company employees because the software program is needed immediately and they cannot wait for their copy to be purchased. May I do this?
- A:** If the programs are copyrighted or otherwise protected and Harris has not negotiated a multi-user license, the reproduction of such programs would not only be in violation of company policy but could subject Harris to a civil lawsuit. You should never make copies of software unless you are certain that you have a legal right to do so.
- Q:** Can proprietary data provided by a supplier for a specific program within Harris be shared with other Harris organizations outside that program or released outside the company?

A: The answer depends on whether the supplier has authorized the release of that proprietary information outside the specific program. Harris must comply with the restrictions that the supplier has placed on the use of its proprietary information. Contact Harris' Legal Counsel.

Q: What is the Company policy on monitoring employee Internet use and blocking certain websites?

A: Harris monitors its computing and communications system, which is provided for business-related purposes. Users are expected to use good judgment and avoid improper activity prohibited by [Corporate Policy Bulletin G-28, Internet and Computer Resource Use](#), and the Harris Standards of Business Conduct. Monitoring is performed to identify excessive "nonbusiness-related activity" and inappropriate Internet website access. New software technology was implemented to block access to websites that are either clearly inappropriate or offensive or which have a low probability of being business related.

Q: I use the Internet for job-related purposes during my workday. The Internet access is also helpful, however, after hours to perform research needed for my evening college classes. Is this acceptable?

A: Possibly. Reasonable personal use of Harris' Company resources is permitted; this would be a matter to be determined by the appropriate Harris business unit.

Conflict of Interest

Employees are expected to act in the best interest of the Company and to provide a full measure of working time and attention to their assigned duties.

Management and professional employees at the director level or above are employed and compensated on the basis that their full business and technical abilities are devoted to the activities of Harris. They should therefore not have outside business interests that require management or professional time or effort, except as approved in advance by the CEO or as required to manage normal personal investment programs. All employees must avoid direct or indirect employment or other business connections with, or investment in, competitors, suppliers, or customers, except for passive investments as part of a personal investment program. All other outside employment must not adversely affect Harris or the employee's job performance.

Exceptions for director level and above employees may be made for activities associated with nonprofit organizations, provided prior written approval is obtained from the appropriate level of management.

Harris encourages all employees to participate in professional societies and associations, and to engage in civic and other voluntary community activities in accordance with personal and Company interests. However, employees must use good judgment in deciding how much individual time to commit to outside activities.

Laws and regulations pertaining to former United States Government employees and military personnel may impose certain restrictions on the duties they may perform for Harris, whether as consultants or employees. Accordingly, Harris employees must, to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, take all reasonable precautions prior to hiring or retaining such personnel and during their employment. Employees should consult Legal Counsel or their Human Resources Representative before discussing any employment relationship with current or former Federal employees or military members.

Compliance and Discipline

Failure to comply with Harris' Standards of Business Conduct may result in disciplinary actions, including warnings, suspensions, termination, civil liability, or criminal prosecution.

Disciplinary action should be considered in all appropriate circumstances including, but not limited to:

- Any employee who is found to have authorized, condoned, participated in, or concealed actions that are in violation of these standards;
- Supervisors who approve or disregard a violation or who—through lack of diligence—fail to prevent or report violations;
- Supervisors or others who retaliate, directly or indirectly, or encourage others to retaliate against an employee who reports a violation of these standards.

Harris may from time-to-time revise its policies and/or procedures. In such event, the corresponding provisions contained in this brochure shall be modified accordingly. Nothing in this brochure shall be interpreted to create a contract or guarantee of employment.

V. Annex A

Reporting Suspected Violations of Harris' Standards of Business Conduct—European Economic Area (EEA)

1. What steps should be followed to report a suspected violation of Harris' Standards of Business Conduct?

If you are employed by Harris Corporation (or a subsidiary or affiliate) in the European Economic Area (EEA) and believe that a violation of our Standards of Business Conduct has occurred, you are encouraged to report such suspected violation to a member of your management chain. Your designated Human Resources representative or Business Standards Advisor (BSA) can also provide specific advice.

In addition to the usual reporting channels, Harris has implemented a non-mandatory reporting system (sometimes referred to as a whistle-blowing system) to enable its employees to report perceived violations of our Standards of Business Conduct, subject to the specific limitations set forth below. This system (which provides telephone and/or web reporting, which could preserve the anonymity of the employee) offers an alternative to reporting through your management chain. You may use this reporting system if you think your concern will not be adequately handled through other existing reporting channels.

2. What information may be reported through this reporting system?

The system is specifically designed to allow reporting of serious concerns related to financial integrity matters, such as suspected violation of financial policies, payment standards, and improper payments to foreign government officials. Other serious concerns may also be reported through the system; however, concerns that are unrelated to financial integrity matters will be redirected to the relevant local managers.

3. Which categories of personal data may be processed?

Only the following categories of data may be processed: the identity, functions, and contact details of the reporting employee; the identity, functions, and contact details of the subject(s) of the reporting; the identity, functions, and contact details of persons involved in the processing of the facts reported; the facts reported; information collected in connection with the investigation of the reported facts; the investigation report; and the consequences of the complaint.

4. Who may use this reporting system?

The system may be used by any employee of Harris (or its subsidiaries or affiliates) in the EEA.

The use (assuming such use is not abusive) of the system does not entail any adverse consequences for reporting employees.

5. How is the reporting system used?

Employees may report concerns via the system by calling the following telephone number: 1-855-HRS-4BSA (1-855-477-4272). For questions or concerns outside the United States, connect first to AT&T World Wide Connect, <http://www.business.att.com/bt/access.jsp>, to obtain your country access number before being prompted by the AT&T tone to dial the Harris Adviceline.

Or, by web reporting at: www.HarrisAdviceline.com or in Europe www.HarrisAdvicelineeu.com.

6. Is the reported information kept confidential?

A limited number of persons shall collect and process the concern and/or complaint. These persons shall be subject to a specific duty of confidentiality.

The identity of the reporting employee shall be processed in a confidential manner and shall not be communicated to the incriminated person, unless required by law. Ideally, the reporting employee shall disclose his or her identity. This is desirable because (i) it is more difficult to follow up on a concern or complaint where limited information may be obtained from the author of the alert; and (ii) it is easier to protect the reporting employee against retaliation if the concern or complaint is made in an identified manner.

7. Who is the person responsible for processing the data?

The Corporate Director of Business Conduct for Harris Corporation in the United States is responsible for the processing of the data under applicable data protection laws.

8. Who will have access to the reported information?

Reports relating to financial policies, payment standards, or improper payments to foreign government officials may be transmitted to and managed by the Corporate Director of Business Conduct and the Vice President of Internal Audit in the United States. These reports will be carefully reviewed in the U.S. and, to the extent necessary, investigated by competent persons within Harris.

A report may also be communicated to persons in charge of managing professional concerns and/or complaints within Harris or its subsidiaries or affiliates situated in other Member States of the European Union, if such communication is necessary for the purpose of verifying or investigating the report given the nature and/or seriousness of the reported facts.

Harris is situated in the United States, a country that does not provide a sufficient level of protection within the meaning of the European Commission Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC). The transfer of data to Harris in the United States for the purpose of the system is made further to the Directive allowing this type of transfer when the recipients of the data have entered into a data transfer agreement drafted on the basis of the model contractual clauses issued by the European Commission.

9. What are the consequences of a misuse of the system?

A person who misuses the system may be subject to disciplinary and/or judicial sanctions. Conversely, a good-faith user of the system, even if the facts subsequently prove to be incorrect or do not give rise to any action, shall not be subject to any disciplinary sanction.

10. Rights of access, rectification, and objection

The information collected is subject to data processing.

Any person located in the European Economic Area and identified through the reporting system has a right of access to the data relating to him or her and to request that this data be corrected or deleted when such data is inaccurate, incomplete, equivocal, or obsolete or, on legitimate grounds, to object to the processing. If you wish to exercise this right and obtain the information relating to you, you may contact the Corporate Director of Business Conduct, Denise King.

Phone: 1-321-724-3023

Email: dkingcol@harris.com

Address: Denise King, MS D-11B, 1025 West NASA Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32919

Employees will be informed of the fact that they have been subject to a report as soon as the report is processed in order to enable them to object to the processing of these data in conformity with the conditions set forth in the Directive as implemented by Member State law. No information will be given on the reporting employee, unless required by law. Even then, the disclosure of such information can be delayed if necessary for evidentiary purposes.



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