

CODE OF CONDUCT

CHECK

THE CODE



Raytheon
Code of Conduct

Raytheon

Our Values

Trust

- We take pride in our ethical culture, are honest, and do the right thing.

Respect

- We are inclusive, embrace diverse perspectives and value the role we all play in our shared vision.

Collaboration

- We fuel more powerful ideas, deeper relationships and greater opportunities to achieve shared objectives together.

Innovation

- We challenge the status quo and act with speed and agility to drive global growth.

Accountability

- We honor our commitments, anticipate the needs of our customers, serve our communities and support each other.

Table of Contents

	Page
1 Message from Thomas A. Kennedy, Chairman and CEO	2
2 The Code of Conduct	3
3 Code of Conduct Responsibilities	4
4 Code of Conduct – No Retaliation	5
5 Comply With Laws and Regulations	6
6 Treat People With Respect and Dignity	7
7 Respect for Human Rights	8
8 Ensure a Safe Workplace	9
9 Maintain Our Financial Integrity	10
10 Accurately Charge Labor and Other Costs	11
11 Appropriately Retain Records	12
12 Avoid Conflicts of Interest, Disclose Potential Conflicts	13
13 Follow the Rules When Hiring Former Government or Competitor Employees	15
14 Never Engage in Insider Trading	17
15 Abide by Antitrust Laws	18
16 Protect Our Reputation in the Global Business Arena: Anti-corruption	19
17 Properly Engaging International Third Parties	20
18 Ensure Export Controls and Anti-boycott Compliance	21
19 Steer Clear of Accepting or Giving Improper Gifts	23
20 Engage Only in Lawful and Authorized Political Activity	25
21 Market, Bid, Negotiate and Perform in Good Faith	26
22 Ensure Quality in Our Products and Services	27
23 Protect Raytheon’s Intellectual Property, Proprietary and Classified Information	28
24 Appropriately Use Company Assets	30
25 Using Social Media and Communicating Company Information Responsibly	31
26 Report Any Illegal or Unethical Behavior	33
27 Changes to or Waivers from the Code of Conduct	35
28 Required Learning	36
29 Contact Information	37

1 Message from the Chairman and CEO

Dear Fellow Employee,

Raytheon's Code of Conduct is a cornerstone of our Ethics program and is grounded in our shared company values, which emphasize trust, respect, collaboration, innovation and accountability. We are each responsible for aligning our conduct with the Code as stewards of Raytheon's reputation for ethical business behavior. Living our Code of Conduct differentiates Raytheon in the marketplace, giving us a competitive advantage.



The Code briefly summarizes many important company policies, provides examples of typical questions that may arise when considering these policies, and discusses how to resolve those questions, consistent with our standards of ethics and business conduct. For example, the Code outlines how employees should handle possible conflicts of interest, ensure accurate cost charging and comply with export controls. Protecting Raytheon's intellectual property, treating one another respectfully, ensuring we ethically bid and perform our contracts, and many other topics are also covered by the Code. The Code broadly reminds us to follow approved processes, but also to speak up if we are concerned about an issue.

As employees learn in our ethics education classes, we have resources in addition to the Code that are available to help guide you. Your supervisor, other leaders and our Human Resources, Legal and Ethics partners can give you guidance and address issues of concern. Raytheon employees may raise questions about the best course of action to take or report suspected misconduct to the Ethics Office without fear of retaliation, which is prohibited by the Code. You may also contact Ethics anonymously if you wish. Relevant contact information is found at the end of the Code of Conduct document.

I encourage employees to review and refer to the Code. It can be an important part of your ethical decision-making toolkit. Take an "Ethics Check," "Check the Code," and "Act With Integrity" when you are faced with a question or have a concern about the right thing to do.

Thank you for doing your part in supporting Raytheon's commitment to the highest ethical standards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas A. Kennedy". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Thomas A. Kennedy
Chairman and CEO
Raytheon Company

2 The Code of Conduct

Raytheon's Values of Trust, Respect, Collaboration, Innovation and Accountability are the foundation for our Code of Conduct. The Code provides guidance about business behavior expected of the Raytheon community as we work and interact with fellow employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders. The Code applies to company directors, officers and employees, and in certain respects to suppliers, consultants, representatives and agents. The Code is fundamental to how we do business and reinforces the responsibilities we all share in protecting Raytheon's reputation.

The Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (the Ethics Office) is dedicated to giving employees the support and advice they need to act according to the Code and our Values.

Employees are encouraged to contact their supervisor, an Ethics officer, a Human Resources professional or legal counsel in the Office of the General Counsel to raise concerns, report potential violations of policy or the Code or to get advice on ethics-related issues. Reports to the Ethics Office may be made anonymously.

3 Code of Conduct Responsibilities

Responsibilities of Employees:

- Foster a culture of ethical behavior.
- Understand and adhere to the standards of behavior outlined in the Code of Conduct and related company policies, policy instructions and requirements.
- Seek advice from appropriate company resources, including the Ethics Office, to resolve questions or concerns about a course of action.
- Report instances of observed or suspected misconduct to supervisors and/or the Ethics Office.
- Cooperate with an investigation of alleged misconduct or alleged violation of policy, procedure, regulation or law.
- Follow approved processes.
- Treat your fellow employees with respect.

Responsibilities of Leaders:

- Act with integrity and serve as an ethical role model for others.
- Promote a culture of compliance, accountability and integrity regarding policies, procedures, regulations and laws.
- Foster an open and collaborative work environment where employees are comfortable raising questions or concerns without fear of retaliation.
- Communicate and demonstrate intolerance of unethical behavior.
- Coach others and directly respond to support others when ethical issues are raised.
- Enlist available resources, including subject matter experts, to assist in resolving issues.
- Earn and inspire trust by leading according to Raytheon's Values.
- Ensure employees complete required ethics awareness, compliance and other relevant ethics education.

4 Code of Conduct – No Retaliation

Raytheon is committed to fostering a free and open atmosphere that encourages employees, business partners and others to make inquiries, express work-related concerns about ethical issues, and / or report violations or suspected violations of laws, regulations, Company policies and procedures, or the Code. Raytheon will ensure the protection from any form of retribution or retaliation, of an employee who in good faith alleges a violation of the Code of Conduct or law. In addition, the Company will respect the request for confidentiality unless disclosure is compelled by law. Our reporting options allow a reporter to remain anonymous. In support of that commitment, Raytheon maintains a zero tolerance policy toward any act of retaliation against an employee who has raised an issue or filed an internal complaint, or complaint with a regulatory or other government agency, or has participated in the investigation of a complaint.

All Raytheon leaders have a responsibility to promote an environment where employees feel comfortable raising concerns. It is strictly prohibited to take any adverse action against anyone who reports conduct that he or she reasonably believes is illegal or otherwise violates the Code, even if the report is ultimately mistaken. An employee will not be discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed or in any way subject to adverse treatment in the terms and conditions of employment because of any such report, including reports made to government agencies or other branches of government. A number of laws in countries in which Raytheon does business specifically protect individuals from retaliation as the result of the individual exercising legally recognized rights. An employee found to have retaliated against a reporting individual will face disciplinary action and possible termination of employment. To help prevent retaliation, the Ethics Office has outsourced to a third party, our toll-free EthicsLine and online Ethics CheckLine so that the reporter has the option to remain anonymous and, if reporting via the Ethics CheckLine, to opt to receive updates on the status of the reported matter while remaining anonymous. Raytheon and its third party contractor are obligated to protect confidentiality.

Q

I filed a complaint with the Ethics Office and an employee was disciplined as a result. I was just given an undesirable work assignment and told I was a troublemaker by my boss. Is that retaliation?

A

Retaliation for contacting the Ethics Office in good faith will not be tolerated. The Ethics Office would take your concern seriously and investigate. While your work assignment and the comment could possibly be unrelated to your filing the original complaint, if it was determined that your supervisor made the assignment because you contacted the Ethics Office, the supervisor would face disciplinary action.

5 Comply With Laws and Regulations

All directors, officers, employees and business partners such as suppliers, consultants and representatives must obey applicable laws and regulations. Because we are a government contractor, the laws and regulations affecting Raytheon are complex, and it is important to seek advice from company legal counsel in the Office of the General Counsel or from the Ethics Office to ensure compliance.

The U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), the Department of Defense FAR Supplement, and similar regulations and reporting requirements applicable internationally require government contractors such as Raytheon to disclose, both to the contracting officer and the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (or to the Inspector General of the relevant government agency holding the contract), certain suspected violations of law. Therefore, it is important for employees and managers to promptly report suspected violations of the Code, law or regulation to the Ethics Office or the Office of the General Counsel.

If the company has credible evidence that certain federal criminal laws have been violated, the mandatory disclosure requirement is triggered and the company must notify the appropriate authorities. The company must make such disclosures when it has credible evidence of fraud, conflicts of interest, bribery or gratuity violations under Title 18 of the U.S. Code. Mandatory disclosure is also required for suspected violations of the civil False Claims Act and for significant overpayments to the company on a contract. The regulation is intended to ensure that any fraud or corruption discovered in connection with a contract is surfaced and corrective action is taken. Both the company and our individual employees may face significant sanctions including imprisonment for individuals, fines and suspension, loss of security clearance or debarment from U.S. government contracts by failing to comply with this regulation. Similar disclosure requirements are applicable in other countries in which we do business.

Q *An employee was found to have mischarged his labor and his employment was terminated. Does that need to be disclosed to the government customer?*

A Yes. Labor mischarging is fraud and must be disclosed. Individuals found to have defrauded the government while working for one employer may subsequently be suspended or debarred from working for other government contractors.

6 Treat People With Respect and Dignity

Employees are expected to treat fellow employees, customers and business partners with respect and dignity. We value an inclusive workforce because it promotes diversity of thinking and helps us collaborate to achieve innovative solutions that meet the needs of our customers. We are committed to fair employment practices. Our employment-related decisions are made without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, age, disability or veteran status. Raytheon leaders at all levels have a special obligation to encourage an open work environment and ethical culture where employees are treated respectfully and may raise issues or concerns without fear of retaliation.

Q *I believe I was denied a promotion because of my disability. Can the Ethics Office handle my complaint?*

A Your complaint would be most appropriate for Human Resources to handle. The Ethics Office would assist you in working with Human Resources to resolve the issue. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process is available to provide an independent review of your concern.

7 Respect for Human Rights

The company's policies, practices and procedures reflect a strong commitment to human rights. This is manifest in a number of ways. The company's stated Values include commitments to treat people with respect and dignity; to foster an atmosphere of inclusivity; to respect laws, regulations and ethical practices; and to operate with integrity in all our business dealings. These Values are reflected in the company's efforts to promote employee health and safety, support equal opportunity and create an ethical culture for its employees. The company is committed to fair and competitive wage structures for all employees across the globe. Our respect for human rights also means we condemn and prohibit human trafficking or exploitation. We also take all reasonable steps to prevent the use of conflict minerals and fulfill our reporting obligations regarding conflict minerals. These efforts are aimed at preventing revenue from the mining and trade in conflict minerals from financing armed groups committing violence and human rights abuses. The company also pursues sustainability and environmental protection initiatives, including reduction of waste, emissions and energy use, utilization of renewable energy and water conservation.

Raytheon has implemented policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the law of each of the many jurisdictions around the world where it does business. This effort extends to our suppliers who must contractually commit to operate in accordance with all applicable laws. Further, the company's standard contractual arrangements also permit it to terminate a supplier for failure to comply with the requirements of Raytheon's Code of Conduct, even if the noncompliance is unrelated to performance of the subcontract.

Q *If I heard an allegation that one of our suppliers may be exploiting its workers and doesn't follow applicable wage laws, should I report it?*

A Yes. The Ethics Office would work with Supply Chain to investigate and take appropriate action if your report is substantiated.

8 Ensure a Safe Workplace

Raytheon strives to protect the environment and the health and safety of our employees.

The company ensures compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and provides a safe, healthy and sustainable workplace for our employees. We strive to do no environmental harm and each employee is responsible for observing sensible environmental practices.

We maintain a drug-free, secure workplace where employees are attentive to hazard prevention. We prohibit violence and threats of violence.

Each employee is responsible for following environmental, safety and health rules and reporting to appropriate leadership any accidents, injuries, violence, threats of violence, and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Q *I think an unsafe condition in our work area poses a risk to employees. Can the Ethics Office look into this?*

A Depending on the nature of the concern, the Ethics Office would assist you in having subject matter experts investigate and work to resolve the issue.

9 Maintain Our Financial Integrity

The company's financial books, records, cost accounts and financial statements shall properly document all assets and liabilities, accurately reflect all transactions, and be maintained in accordance with company policy and applicable laws and regulations. Company funds may not be used for any unethical purpose. No false entries shall be made on the books or records of the company or its subsidiaries for any reason. Undisclosed or unrecorded funds or assets may not be established. All company books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the company's transactions, and must conform to applicable legal requirements and to our system of internal controls. Any concerns about financial reporting should be raised with supervisors, Finance, Internal Audit, the Office of the General Counsel, or the Ethics Office. Those who become aware of employee questions or concerns about financial integrity must make sure that these issues are properly elevated within the company to ensure an appropriate response.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has established procedures for receiving and handling complaints or concerns about accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters. Employees who cannot resolve such concerns through management or other channels available within the company may contact the Audit Committee. Confidential or anonymous complaints regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters may be submitted to the Audit Committee, which can be accessed at the company's corporate governance page at the company's website: www.raytheon.com/ourcompany/communicate, or by writing to the Audit Committee, Raytheon Company, 870 Winter Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451-1449. Other concerns or communications may also be submitted to the Ethics Office, third party managed Ethics Checkline or, where concerns relate to corporate governance matters, to the lead director listed on the corporate governance page of the company website.

Q *Our department has spent nearly all of our travel budget. Our customer asked me to travel to its site for an important meeting, and I want to charge an account that does have funding, but is not for travel. May I do so?*

A No. Your department accounts should reflect the true nature of the travel costs and record them appropriately.

10 Accurately Charge Labor and Other Costs

Accurately charging labor, material and other costs is essential to maintaining the integrity of customer billings, financial reporting and planning. Deliberate mischarging of work time or timecard fraud violates company policy and the law. Knowingly charging an unauthorized account or cost objective, knowingly approving such mischarging, or shifting costs to improper accounts is prohibited. Where a U.S. government contract is affected by such mischarging, the company is obligated by the Federal Acquisition Regulations to disclose its findings to the appropriate Inspector General. Each employee is responsible for ensuring that labor, travel, material and other expenses are recorded truthfully. Employees granted a company credit card may not use it for non-business or purely personal expenses. Supervisors, the Finance department or the Ethics Office should be contacted if an employee has questions or concerns about proper charging of labor and other costs.

Q *Our customer asked if I'd shift the cost of additional software programs we didn't anticipate needing, and which weren't negotiated under the contract, to an account used to pay for maintenance agreements, which can be charged to the contract. My supervisor agreed but I am uncomfortable assigning these costs as requested.*

A Charging the contract for costs that are clearly outside scope is not appropriate. You should discuss your concern with your supervisor or your supervisor's manager, or you can contact the Ethics Office, to ensure these costs are accurately charged. A contract modification may be one avenue to explore.

Q *How do I know what to record on my timecard?*

A Your supervisor is responsible for providing you with a current Work Authorization (i.e., charge number) for all work performed. You are responsible for assuring that the charge number you use and the time recorded are consistent with the work you are performing. If you have any questions, consult your supervisor.

11 Appropriately Retain Records

Records must be retained or destroyed in accordance with company records management policy. In the event of litigation, government investigation or other legal matter, employees must contact the Office of the General Counsel if they have any questions about what records, documents or data they must retain. The Office of the General Counsel may issue a "Legal Hold Order" or instructions to employees relating to certain legal matters. Employees must strictly comply with all Legal Hold Orders or other instructions.

Q *I have old records related to my job function that are cluttering my office and I'd like to just throw them out. May I do that?*

A Maybe. First, you need to check the records management policy and speak to your supervisor to be sure you are complying with the policy. Different types of records have different retention periods; after the retention period has expired, records should be disposed of using the appropriate process depending on how the records are designated.

12 Avoid Conflicts of Interest, Disclose Potential Conflicts

Directors, officers, employees, suppliers, consultants, representatives and agents are required to avoid conflicts of interest between their obligations to the company and their personal affairs, or other business interests or relationships. Any relationship or activity which may influence, or appear to influence, performance of one's duties to the company must be disclosed to the Ethics Office or the Office of the General Counsel for review and resolution. A competing personal interest could interfere with the company's interest; for example, where an individual has a direct and personal interest in a transaction or situation that could affect his or her judgment and divide loyalty to the company with loyalty to one's own interest. Examples of such conflicts include: dual or prior employment by a customer, competitor or supplier; placement of business where the employee, family member or close friend has a financial stake; acting independently as a consultant to a customer or supplier of Raytheon; or accepting anything of value not approved pursuant to policy from a supplier or potential supplier. Appearances are important, and avoiding the appearance of a conflict of interest should be our guide in this area.

Directors, officers and employees are prohibited from personally taking opportunities for themselves discovered through the use of company information, position or property without the consent of the Board of Directors. No company information, position or property may be used for improper personal gain, and no director, officer or employee may compete with the company directly or indirectly. Actual or potential conflicts of interest must be disclosed and resolved in accordance with company policy in consultation with the Ethics Office, the Office of the General Counsel, or, in certain cases, with the Board of Directors.

Q *I want to take a part-time job, but a coworker said I need to have that reviewed and approved by the company. This is my business, why does the company need to know?*

A The company needs to be sure your part-time work does not interfere with your Raytheon work or with any Raytheon business interest. We need to conduct a conflict of interest review to be sure your part-time work doesn't involve a competitor, supplier or customer, or otherwise create issues of concern. Finally, the company may want to remind you that no company time or resources may be used for secondary employment. If there are no issues, or if any concerns can be effectively addressed, your proposed part-time job with another organization would likely be approved.

Q

I have a relative who works for a supplier to the company. Is that a problem?

A

Not necessarily. If you have no involvement in making procurement decisions concerning this supplier, there probably is no issue. However, you are required to disclose this situation to management and the Ethics Office so that the company can ensure that placing or continuing business with the supplier is not influenced in any way by your family relationship and your position at the company.

Q

I have a family member who works for Raytheon; do I need to disclose that relationship?

A

Yes. Disclosure should be made through the Conflict of Interest certification tool. This allows the company to ensure that no conflict of interest, such as supervising a family member, exists.

13 Follow the Rules When Hiring Former Government or Competitor Employees

Any discussion or contacts with current or former government employees (military or civilian) for the purpose of exploring potential employment or consulting opportunities with the company are subject to conflict of interest laws and regulations. Similarly, once hired or retained, these individuals may be prohibited from certain tasks and duties that relate to their prior responsibilities. Before entering into employment discussions with U.S. government employees or non-U.S. government employees, the Ethics Office or the Office of the General Counsel must be consulted to ensure compliance with the law and company policy. Also, when hiring an employee who has worked for a competitor or certain other third parties, we must ensure that proprietary information and intellectual property from a prior employer is not brought into the company or used by Raytheon in violation of an employee's obligations to his or her former employer. Likewise, when leaving the company, employees are not permitted to take proprietary information.

Q *I have been working with a U. S. government employee and discussed the possibility of her working for the company. She is a perfect candidate for a job with us. What steps do we need to take to hire her?*

A Contact the Ethics Office or Office of the General Counsel immediately, because your employment discussion may already have violated conflict of interest rules. A U.S. government employee engaging in prospective employment discussions with the company typically needs to notify her leadership and recuse herself from handling any matters involving the company. It is often necessary for the government employee to then obtain, from a lawyer in the branch of government where she is employed, a letter that sets forth the laws involving certain post-government employment restrictions that might apply if the company should hire her. Human Resources and the Ethics Office or the Office of the General Counsel need to be involved at every stage of the process to ensure the rules are followed because serious penalties for noncompliance, including criminal penalties, could otherwise result.

Q

We just hired someone who recently worked for a competitor and he worked on a program which we are currently trying to capture. Can we use his program knowledge to help us win?

A

No, unless his former employer has given us authorization to do so, which is highly unlikely. The new employee's program knowledge belongs to his former employer, not to him. Using the employee on the procurement could result in a conflict and protest if we were to win the program award. We need to monitor the employee's work assignments to be sure a conflict does not arise. Similarly, if a company employee with unique program knowledge leaves Raytheon, he or she may not take that program-specific knowledge to another employer unless the company consents.

14 Never Engage in Insider Trading

Directors, officers and employees must comply fully with securities laws concerning insider trading. Insider trading generally involves buying or selling securities while in possession of material insider information not available to the public. It is also against the insider trading laws to tip another person, including another employee, friend or relative, regarding material non-public information that can enable that person to trade in company securities or the securities of another company, supplier or potential business partner about which you receive information during the course of your employment at Raytheon or otherwise. Material information may include financial and key business data; merger, acquisition or divestiture discussions; award or cancellation of a major contract; changes in key management; forecasts of unanticipated financial results; and other similar information. Failure to comply can result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. Questions about insider trading and compliance with these laws and the company's insider trading policy should be referred to the Office of the General Counsel.

Q

I am aware the company is about to select a business partner that will profit substantially from our business. Can I buy publicly traded stock issued by the business partner?

A

Probably not at this time. You are in possession of non-public information about the imminent selection decision that may be material to the business partner. Because insider trading rules are complex and driven by the specific facts of a situation, you should consult with the Office of the General Counsel before you trade in Raytheon stock or the stock of a business partner if you have any question as to whether you possess material non-public information about that company.

15 Abide by Antitrust Laws

We compete fairly and honestly, not through unethical or illegal business practices in restraint of trade which may reduce competition. We abide by applicable antitrust laws whenever we form alliances or teams, and wherever we do business. We prohibit entering into agreements with competitors to influence prices; to boycott specific suppliers or customers; to allocate customers or territories; to limit production or sale of products or product lines for anti-competitive purposes; or to engage in other anti-competitive behavior. Employees involved in any dealings with competitors should never engage in anti-competitive discussions, and if approached by anyone to enter such discussions, must report the matter to the Office of the General Counsel. Any business arrangement with a competitor must be reviewed and approved by the Office of the General Counsel to ensure compliance with antitrust laws.

Q

Can we talk with competitors, with whom we sometimes team, about margins, market share and production costs on a program in which we share an interest?

A

No. Margins, market share and production cost information is usually very sensitive and should not be shared outside the company. Consult with an attorney from the Office of the General Counsel, because discussions on those topics could possibly be construed as anti-competitive.

16 **Protect Our Reputation in the Global Business Arena: Anti-corruption**

Raytheon expects its employees, suppliers, consultants, representatives and agents to protect the company's reputation for integrity in the global marketplace. Raytheon prohibits improper international business practices and complies with all applicable laws, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), similar laws of host nations such as the U.K. Bribery Act, and related anti-bribery laws and conventions. The FCPA prohibits offering anything of value to foreign officials for the purpose of influencing that foreign official or to secure any improper advantage in order to obtain or retain business, and the FCPA also requires strict internal accounting controls to prevent concealment of bribery or other financial transactions. Consult with company experts in the Office of the General Counsel to ensure compliance with all anti-corruption laws.

Q *When foreign government customers visit our facility for a product demonstration, may I pay for their meals at a restaurant and for tickets to a professional sporting event?*

A We compete fairly and not on the basis of any improper advantage. You will need to obtain pre-approval of proposed business courtesies with the Office of the General Counsel and the Ethics Office, because the answer to your request may vary depending on the laws of the particular country of the customer. The request also must be assessed for compliance with other applicable laws such as the FCPA and the U.K. Bribery Act. In some instances, providing the requested courtesies is lawful and may be approved by the Office of the General Counsel and the Ethics Office. Requests should be made using the Business Courtesy Authorization Request (BCAR) online tool.

17 Properly Engaging International Third Parties

It is the policy of Raytheon Company to ensure compliance by its leaders, employees and covered persons, including representatives, consultants and other contracted third parties, with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), the U.K. Bribery Act, the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 and all other relevant laws and regulations. There are a number of policies and procedures in place to ensure that our consultants, offset providers, representatives and other third parties comply with all applicable laws, in addition to Raytheon Values and policies.

Raytheon performs a vigorous due diligence process when engaging international parties such as suppliers, joint venture partners and offset service providers. The cornerstone of Raytheon's due diligence process is to ensure that "red flags" are first identified through the due diligence process, and then ensure these concerns are addressed — with the assistance of legal counsel as appropriate — in order to mitigate potential corruption and other risks that might affect a relationship with a party generally or in the context of a specific transaction. The results of all due diligence reviews are documented and recorded in Raytheon's Due Diligence Database (3D), which provides companywide access to the results of all due diligence for review by all Raytheon employees. Further, the due diligence process on international parties, including offset providers, is refreshed frequently as change orders and modifications arise, but in any event, no less than once every two years.

Raytheon also has a centralized and rigorous due diligence process for international business development partners. This review and approval process is rooted in global anti-corruption laws and aided by the Raytheon Due Diligence Guidebook, the Raytheon Due Diligence Database, the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index, Restricted Party Screening, a robust approval matrix and standardized agreements with auditing rights and contractual rights to enforce our standards. Further, the due diligence process is refreshed frequently as change orders and modifications arise. This process is also refreshed at least once every two years.

The actions by those who conduct business on our behalf impact Raytheon's reputation. In some cases, the company may even be legally accountable for actions taken by third parties. Therefore, it is imperative that the company properly engage all third parties.

18 Ensure Export Controls and Anti-boycott Compliance

Raytheon's compliance with export and import control laws and regulations is critically important to protecting our national security and the warfighter. U.S. and non-U.S. Export/Import Control Laws, regulations and economic sanctions, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), require prior U.S. and/or non-U.S. government approvals for international exports and re-exports of certain hardware, technical data (including software), defense services or technology. Exporting or re-exporting such items without proper authorization to foreign persons, including Raytheon employees who are non-U.S. persons, may have severe business consequences including civil, administrative (debarment) and criminal penalties as well as reputational harm. It therefore is critical that we comply with the terms and conditions of all government-approved export licenses, agreements and other approvals that we obtain. Imports also are strictly controlled and are subject to additional regulations and procedures. The global trade compliance arena is complex and fluid. Consultation with company experts in Global Trade within the Office of the General Counsel is necessary to ensure Export/Import compliance prior to negotiating any foreign transaction to avoid even inadvertent violations. Each Raytheon business has dedicated subject matter experts who are members of Global Trade.

In addition to laws and regulations that govern the import and export of hardware, technology and services, other trade laws and regulations govern refusal to do business with certain counter-parties. Any request to refuse to deal with potential or actual customers or suppliers, or otherwise participate in a foreign economic boycott, or provide information related to a boycott request, must be reported immediately to the Office of the General Counsel. Similar export control and Anti-Boycott compliance requirements are applicable in the international context and Raytheon international subsidiaries are required to comply with related laws and regulations relevant to their host countries, except to the extent that such compliance might conflict with Raytheon's obligations under U.S. law, in which case Raytheon international subsidiaries must seek guidance from the Office of the General Counsel.

Certain countries, entities and individuals may be subject to comprehensive or targeted economic sanctions under the administration of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Treasury and we may be prohibited from doing business with them or be required to obtain a specific export license to do so. We must ensure that we comply with all applicable laws and regulations prohibiting doing business with such countries, entities and individuals. You should consult with the Office of the General Counsel if you have any doubts about the propriety of doing business with certain countries, entities or individuals.

Q

I learned after the fact that an unauthorized foreign person was present when I gave an ITAR-controlled presentation on company products. What should I do?

A

Notify your supervisor and Global Trade Compliance experts in the Office of the General Counsel. The company may need to file a disclosure (with the U.S. State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls) if an ITAR violation occurred.

Q

I work on a program that has a contract with a non-U.S. party, and we have U.S. State Department authorization for this contract. The contract has been modified several times, and I am not sure we are still within the original contract value that was authorized because of all the contract modifications. What should I do?

A

Certain types of State Department authorizations have value limits for the export of defense articles, services and technical data. If you believe the contract modifications have resulted in approaching or exceeding the authorized value limits, you should promptly contact the Global Trade office to review the status of the contract versus the export authorization and to provide guidance.

19 Steer Clear of Accepting or Giving Improper Gifts

The company's business courtesy and conflict of interest policies require compliance with all applicable laws and the use of good judgment concerning giving or accepting gifts and other "things of value." Employees involved in purchasing goods and services for the company should not accept gifts from suppliers of more than nominal value (more than \$20), such as promotional items, in order to avoid the appearance of favoritism. Gifts offered by employees to commercial customers must be reasonable and are also governed by company policy.

With supervisory approval and where there is no conflict of interest, other employees may accept gifts and other business courtesies up to \$100 (U.S.) in value. Acceptance of any gift above \$100 in value must be reviewed with and approved by the Ethics Office. Company policy allows accepting meals or entertainment so long as it is infrequent, not lavish, and supports company business interests (such as relationship building with business partners). It is never permissible for Raytheon employees to solicit gifts or business courtesies. Government employees, both in the U.S. and in other countries, are subject to varied and complex rules that often prohibit them from accepting any items of value except as specifically provided under relevant regulations. For example, U.S. Government Executive Branch employees typically may only accept gifts (including food and refreshments) valued at \$20 or less on a single occasion, and not exceeding \$50 in a calendar year. Gifts to any elected officials may only be given in strict conformance with applicable laws and subject to advance approvals specified by company policy. Consult the Ethics Office or Office of the General Counsel if you are considering offering or receiving gifts or other business courtesies to or from government employees of any nation. Further, you should refer to the Business Courtesies, Gifts and Gratuities Information Center. We also comply with the U.S. Anti-Kickback Act, which similarly prohibits giving anything of value to an employee of a prime U.S. government contractor in order to obtain or reward favorable treatment. Similar laws and regulations apply to Raytheon international subsidiaries in their host countries.

Q

I am on a team evaluating bids from potential suppliers and one of the suppliers has offered to take me out sport fishing this weekend. May I accept the offer?

A

No. You must decline because the supplier's offer of the fishing trip has created a conflict of interest for you during the procurement process. The supplier's offer gives the appearance that it is intended to influence a favorable evaluation from you in return.

Q *A service provider has offered me two tickets to a sporting event I'd love to attend. We do a fair amount of business with this service provider and I am a key point of contact with them. We are in the middle of a three-year agreement with the service provider.*

A Our gift and conflict of interest policies permit you to accept the tickets under these circumstances. Positive relationship-building in this instance can benefit the company, so long as the business courtesy accepted is not lavish or frequent. It is always a good practice to first check with the Ethics Office.

Q *I've become friends with a foreign military officer who is our customer. The officer is moving on to a new assignment, and I'd like to give him a commemorative plaque and also a beautiful coffee table book of photographs of our lovely local area.*

A The Office of the General Counsel or the Ethics Office will need to review your request. There is a reasonable chance your request may be approved, but a legal analysis will have to be completed first.

20 Engage Only in Lawful and Authorized Political Activity

Voluntary involvement of employees in the political process is encouraged by the company, but participation must be on an employee's own time, at the employee's expense and without use of company information or assets, including laptops, mobile telephones and similar devices issued by the company to an individual employee. Raytheon contributions or expenditures on behalf of any candidate or political party are made in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Raytheon policy provides a lawful approval process for any political expenditure made on the company's behalf.

Q *A coworker and I want to stay late at the office and make telephone calls on behalf of a political candidate we are supporting. May we do that?*

A No. You may not use company resources, such as company facilities or office telephones, to conduct activity in support of political candidates.

21 Market, Bid, Negotiate and Perform in Good Faith

Truthful and accurate communication of information about our products and services is essential to meeting our commitments to our customers. Employees must be honest in marketing, in preparing bid proposals based on properly estimated cost and pricing data, and in truthfully negotiating contracts. We must never do anything to compromise the integrity of the bidding process. Excellence in performance must be based on our compliance with contract specifications and associated quality and testing requirements. We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly, and never through unethical or illegal business practices, such as the use of intellectual property or other proprietary information not owned by Raytheon or authorized for use by the rightful owner.

Q *I work at a customer site and am authorized to access the customer's computer system. May I search the customer's computer system to learn how the customer evaluated the incumbent contractor for a program on which our company is bidding?*

A No. Publicly available information about the incumbent would be permissible to obtain, but your access to the customer's computer system does not authorize you to retrieve non-public information from this source in order to support the company's bid for this program.

Q *I received valuable pricing information in an email that was inadvertently sent to me by an employee of a competitor. Can I pass it along to our Business Development team?*

A No. You need to report receipt of the information to the Office of the General Counsel or the Ethics Office immediately for proper disposition and do not disseminate further, since our company is not the owner of this data.

22 Ensure Quality in Our Products and Services

The success of both Raytheon and our customers depends on all of us emphasizing quality and excellence in the products and services we provide. This means having a mission assurance mindset and complying with all contract and government requirements. Employees should take personal responsibility and make compliance with quality standards a priority to build on the company's record of excellence, give the company a competitive advantage and protect our reputation, while abiding by government laws and regulations.

Every inspection and test specified in a contract must be performed and properly documented. If a change to a contract requirement is considered, the customer must be notified and must give advance approval of the change. Failure to notify the customer may violate the law and result in serious penalties. It is important to follow approved company processes to guard against product substitution or the use of counterfeit parts that do not conform to contract requirements.

Q *I think there's a better, cheaper part to use on a system built by the company. May I substitute the part for the one we're using now?*

A No, but there is a process to follow where your recommendation can be reviewed and, if appropriate, recommended to the customer. You should discuss your recommendation first with your supervisor, and Contracts should be engaged. The customer must approve a product substitution such as the one you propose.

23 Protect Raytheon's Intellectual Property, Proprietary and Classified Information

Raytheon's proprietary information is among our most important assets and must be safeguarded. This proprietary information includes our ideas and inventions, our innovative customer solutions, our financial information and technical business data, and our technology and business plans and other trade secrets. Employees are required to protect our company's trade secrets in accordance with all applicable laws. We have an obligation to maintain the confidentiality of and protect our company proprietary information, as well as classified government information and third party proprietary information that has been entrusted to us. You should follow all applicable security and IT policies and policy instructions, and take other reasonable steps to ensure that unauthorized use or disclosure of these assets does not occur. Likewise, employees may not use the proprietary information of a third party, such as a competitor, regardless of how it was obtained, except with proper authorization from the owner or as allowed by applicable law. All of these obligations continue even after leaving Raytheon.

Q

I am going to a foreign country on business travel for a few weeks, and I need my laptop to access company proprietary information. May I bring it along on the trip?

A

Check with IT first. Protecting the company's proprietary information takes priority, and you almost certainly will not be permitted to take your company-issued laptop because of the risk of compromising information. Instead, you may want to use the Rcloud desktop or take a "clean" loaner laptop to help minimize the risk that sensitive files could be obtained by unauthorized persons, which, if it happened, would be an unauthorized disclosure of the proprietary information contained therein and, depending on the content, also may be a violation of export control laws and regulations (EAR and ITAR). You will also need to obtain all necessary Raytheon Global Export Management System (RGEMS) approvals prior to departure and comply with Export/Import requirements in accordance with RP-OGC-GTC-001 and International Travel requirements in accordance with RP-GSS-004.

Q

I worked for another company a few years ago and retained some computer files from my tenure there. Should I destroy them?

A

You should report the issue to the Office of the General Counsel or the Ethics Office. If the information is proprietary, it doesn't belong to you or Raytheon and cannot be used or retained after your prior employment. The information should be returned to your prior employer unless that employer agrees destruction of the files is the best course of action. The matter should be handled with Office of the General Counsel or Ethics Office oversight so that the information is appropriately safeguarded and verification of the return or destruction of the material is recorded.

24 Appropriately Use Company Assets

The company provides business tools, such as computers, Internet access, telephones, electronic collaboration tools and a wide variety of other equipment to enable us to be productive contributors to Raytheon's success. Occasional, limited personal use of these tools or assets is permitted so long as it does not interfere with job performance or otherwise compromise Raytheon's interests. Raytheon assets may not be used to access inappropriate content, including explicit sexual content and gambling sites. Use of Raytheon assets is not permitted to conduct non-Raytheon business activity, even if that business activity has been reported and approved by the Ethics Office in a conflict of interest certification. Employees are also required to immediately report the loss or theft of any Raytheon assets.

Q *Is it acceptable to make occasional personal calls from my company telephone and use my company email address for occasional personal use?*

A Yes, but you should be sure personal use of company telephones or computers is limited and reasonable.

Q *May I surf the Internet using my company-issued computer?*

A Limited personal use of the company computer systems is permitted, but that does not include surfing or excessive use. Using company assets to access Internet sites that are restricted because of inappropriate content is not permitted.

25 Using Social Media and Communicating Company Information Responsibly

Employees must obtain appropriate approvals to communicate company information to others authorized to receive such information. Sometimes an employee's access to specified information could be controlled by a non-disclosure agreement with a third party. In other cases, disclosure of company information requires prior review and approval by Communications and/or the Office of the General Counsel. All technical materials must be cleared through Raytheon's electronic Technical Papers Clearance Request (eTPCR) tool. If employees use social media to connect with others and as company employees (or their company affiliation could be reasonably ascertained), they need to ensure that others are aware that the opinions expressed are their own and not those of the company. Once transmitted, many forms of communication via social media become impossible to control. Caution and restraint should be exercised in order to protect the non-public details of your responsibilities as a Raytheon employee as well as the programs you support. Exercise care and good judgment to protect Raytheon's proprietary information, interests and reputation.

Q *What are my responsibilities when using social media to communicate with others about Raytheon?*

A Social media (such as blogs, wikis, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn and others) are changing the ways by which we communicate, both personally and professionally. Raytheon understands the benefits of social media and welcomes its appropriate use-however, we acknowledge certain brand and reputation risks associated with social media engagement. As such, Raytheon employees engaged in social media channels should be familiar with and adhere to all applicable company policies and interact online in a professional manner befitting your reputation as well as that of Raytheon. Use integrity and common sense and treat others with respect and dignity online. Be conscious of the blurred lines between personal and professional opinions online. Only share publicly available information and be transparent about your affiliation with Raytheon by stating that any opinions expressed are your own and not those of the company. Employees need to understand that they are ultimately responsible for their actions in social media.

Q

I am giving a presentation on company products at a conference, and I am not sure if news media will be present there. Who needs to review and approve my presentation?

A

Check with your supervisor first. This process would likely involve approvals through the eTCPR and RGEMS tools but may involve other functional approvals as well.

26 Report Any Illegal or Unethical Behavior

Observed potential illegal or unethical behavior believed to violate the Code of Conduct must be reported to a supervisor, to Human Resources, to a Corporate or Business Ethics Officer or to the Office of the General Counsel. Anonymous reports may be made to the Ethics Office. Anonymous reports may be made by calling the toll-free corporate EthicsLine (800.423.0210), which is outsourced to a third party and does not have a caller identification feature. The anonymous reporting feature is also an option using the reporting channel of our third party managed [Raytheon Ethics CheckLine](#) web portal. Reports of alleged misconduct will be investigated, and employees are expected to cooperate with internal investigations. Substantiated allegations are resolved through appropriate corrective action and/or discipline. Directors, officers and employees are also expected to seek advice from management, the Ethics Office or the Office of the General Counsel to determine the best course of action when in doubt about how to respond ethically in a particular situation.

Raytheon managers and supervisors are responsible for maintaining an “open door” policy to welcome and support employees who raise issues of a potential legal or ethical nature. This duty includes encouraging employees to come forward with concerns and to prevent retaliation against anyone who does so. Raytheon will ensure the protection from any form of retribution or retaliation, of an employee who in good faith alleges a violation of the Code of Conduct or law. In addition, the Company will respect the request for confidentiality unless disclosure is compelled by law. Our reporting options allow a reporter to remain anonymous.

Q *If I wanted to file an Ethics report about an employee whom I suspect has been conducting a side business on company time, can I be sure something will be done about it?*

A You have a responsibility to report your concern to the Ethics Office. The company is committed to addressing all allegations of misconduct and other questions or concerns. All reports of alleged misconduct are investigated and, if substantiated, corrective action, including possible disciplinary action, is taken. The Ethics Office will ensure that your report is taken seriously and will provide feedback to you when an investigation is concluded, although specific details of any disciplinary action taken are not likely to be shared with you for privacy reasons.

Q

How do I know violations of the Code of Conduct are taken seriously?

A

The Ethics Office publishes metrics on our internal website showing that employees are held accountable for violating the Code. The number and nature of disciplinary actions taken when violations of the Code have been substantiated demonstrates that the company takes adherence to the Code and our Values very seriously.

27 Changes to or Waivers from the Code of Conduct

If a director or executive officer seeks a waiver from the Code, for example, with respect to a conflict of interest issue, the matter should be reviewed first with the Company's Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary. A waiver may be made only by the Board of Directors and will be promptly disclosed as required by law or stock exchange regulation.

28 Required Learning

Each year Raytheon requires employees to complete learning programs on important topics, including ethics and information security awareness. Some of these programs are required by law, customers or company policy, while others are aligned to company initiatives. Employees are responsible for ensuring that all required learning programs are completed within established timeframes.

Where to Find Enterprise Required Learning

The enterprise required learning requirements can be accessed through the Life & Career tab on the oneRTN home page, either in the Quick Access Services menu or on the Learning tab.

29 Contact Information

Raytheon has many resources available to assist employees in meeting their responsibilities and asserting their rights under the Code of Conduct. Questions and concerns related to the Code may be addressed to supervisors, managers and leaders. Subject matter experts and leaders in the matrix organization are available to assist in resolving questions or concerns involving issues specific to a particular function, especially regarding processes and topics unique to a specific function. All employees are encouraged to raise issues so that they may be addressed.

Additionally, Ethics officers at Corporate headquarters and at the businesses are available to advise and help employees regarding questions and issues related to the Code of Conduct.

Employees have an obligation to raise issues of concern. All reports, including anonymous reports, will be investigated, and if substantiated, resolved through appropriate corrective action. Employees are expected to cooperate in internal investigations. Those found to have violated the Code will be subject to disciplinary action, including in certain cases, termination of employment. If you choose to identify yourself when making a report, you will be provided feedback when the Ethics Office has completed its review, although the feedback provided may not fully disclose all details of the disposition of the Ethics Office review. Retaliation against an employee for filing an ethics complaint is prohibited and is a serious violation of company policy.

For those who wish to report a concern or alleged violation anonymously, reports may be submitted through written communication. Additionally, Raytheon has outsourced its EthicsLine telephonic contact line and its Ethics CheckLine web portal to a third party to ensure that confidentiality is maintained. When a reporter self-identifies and requests confidentiality, Raytheon and its third-party provider will maintain confidentiality unless disclosure is compelled by law. In such cases, Raytheon will undertake to advise the reporter confidentially in advance.

Contact Information and Resources: The Corporate Ethics Office

You may contact Raytheon's Corporate Ethics Office by:

EthicsLine: [800.423.0210](tel:800.423.0210)

Email: comments-ethics@raytheon.com

Mail: Raytheon Company
Ethics Office

870 Winter Street
Waltham, MA 02451-1449

Ethics CheckLine Portal: <https://raytheonethicscheckline.weblinesaiglobal.com/>

For additional Ethics information, resources and education visit our:

Internal website: <http://web.onertn.ray.com/ethics>

External website: <https://www.raytheon.com/ourcompany/ourculture/ethics/index.html>

To Contact the Raytheon Audit Committee and Lead Director

Complaints or concerns regarding Raytheon's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters are referred to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. You may write to the Audit Committee at:

Raytheon Audit Committee
Raytheon Company
870 Winter Street
Waltham, MA 02451-1449

You may also submit a concern to the Audit Committee, or communicate with the lead director electronically, by visiting the Raytheon Corporate Governance website at www.raytheon.com/ourcompany/communicate.



Contact the Office of Ethics and Business Conduct with questions or concerns about business practices, policies or standards of conduct.

Raytheon Company
Office of Ethics and Business Conduct

EthicsLine: 800.423.0210

Toll free fax: 800.706.0882

Ethics CheckLine Portal: <https://raytheonethicscheckline.weblinesaiglobal.com/>

Email: comments-ethics@raytheon.com

Company Website: www.raytheon.com



Raytheon
Code of Conduct

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