



12 BOYS OR GIRLS AMERICA
BUSINESS CENTER

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL

CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

2010



DI CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL (“DI”) CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

2010 Edition

In addition to English, this Code is published in the following languages:
Andean Spanish, Arabic, Dari, Malayalam, Nepalese, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

The most recent version of this document is available online through the DynCorp
International intranet and on the World Wide Web at:

<http://dyn-intl.com/code-of-ethics.aspx>

The DI Policies and Procedures identified in this Code are included only as references
for DynCorp International employees and are subject to change or elimination at
the discretion of DynCorp International. Any change or elimination of DI Policies
or Procedures will not change this Code. The current versions of all Policies and
Procedures are available to employees on the DynCorp International intranet.

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Letter from the Chairman and CEO



To: All DynCorp International Directors, Officers and Employees:

It is my pleasure to provide you with DynCorp International's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. Each and every action or decision at DynCorp International is based upon three key guiding principles: Performance, Compliance, and Conduct. This Code of Ethics and Business Conduct establishes requirements and direction to translate these principles into action, everyday, and for everything you do at DynCorp International. Everyone is expected to operate in a manner consistent with these principles and this Code. These principles are the foundation of the DI Way.

Compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and best practices is essential. Our Company's reputation with the Government and with our stakeholders requires our professional excellence, solid judgment, and uncompromising integrity. Overall, businesses are becoming more and more challenging to manage. New laws, competition, budgetary constraints, technological innovations, business re-engineering, and the increasing globalization of business make our operations even more demanding than in the past.

These increased demands serve to highlight the importance of business ethics. Cutting corners to obtain or retain business is not our way. We don't take shortcuts; we conduct business properly. Our challenging environment requires an even greater commitment to our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. **We have zero tolerance for any violation of the provisions of this Code.**

This Code provides a tool to help you better understand the policies and principles that drive our business and make this a phenomenal place to work. Ultimately, the Code is designed to help you make the right decisions and to protect and preserve our longstanding business successes.

I ask each of you to read this Code carefully, to affirm its principles, and to adhere to its requirements in all of your professional endeavors. If you have any questions, please contact your supervisor, your Human Resources representative, or the Legal Department.

Thank you for your service and commitment to our values of Performance, Compliance and Conduct.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven F. Gaffney". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Steven F. Gaffney
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL'S COMMITMENT AND VALUES

It is our commitment to conduct business honestly, ethically, and in accordance with best practices and the applicable laws of the U.S. and other countries in which we operate. We are guided at all times by the highest standards of integrity, whether dealing with customers, co-workers, or others. By operating each day with this commitment in mind we can provide a solid return to our shareholders, develop meaningful work for our employees, and create something of value for our communities.

In order to keep this commitment, we must always be guided by our Core Values:

- **WE SERVE** willingly in all locations and conditions.
- **WE CARE** for the safety, security, development and well-being of our employees.
- **WE EMPOWER** our employees to succeed in a culture based on trust, respect, loyalty, and commitment.
- **WE PERFORM** with relentless commitment to exceeding expectations.
- **WE DO THE RIGHT THING** always, for our customers, employees, and those we serve.

The following guidelines govern our daily workplace behavior:

- **We adhere scrupulously to the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and fairness** when engaged in any activity concerning DynCorp International and its relationships with customers, suppliers, and the general public.
- **We comply with the spirit and letter of all applicable laws and regulations.**
- **We deliver the highest quality service to our customers.**
- **We compete vigorously in the marketplace and avoid business dealings that violate antitrust laws, conflict of interest principles, or procurement integrity guidelines.**
- **We offer equal employment opportunities without discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, military service or status, veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by federal, state, or local law.**





YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

All DynCorp International (also referred to as “DI” or “the Company”) employees, directors, officers, contractors, and agents are responsible for:

- **Reading the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (also referred to as “the Code”);**
- **Understanding the requirements stated in the Code;**
- **Utilizing available resources to resolve questions or issues of concern; and**
- **Complying fully with the Code and with the Company’s policies and procedures.**

REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THIS CODE

The following channels are available to all who become aware of a violation of this Code or of any of DI’s policies:

- **Talk to your supervisor or someone in your management chain.**
- **Talk to any of the following people in the Human Resources Department:**
 - **Your local or business unit Human Resources representative;**
 - **The Vice President, Human Resources (817-224-1971)**
 - **The Senior Vice President, Human Resources (703-462-7175)**
- **Contact the DI Hotline:**
877-396-4685 (toll free) or 703-560-1203
<http://dyncorpinternational.ethicspoint.com>
- **Contact the General Counsel or any attorney in the Legal Department (703-462-7144).**
- **Contact the Chief Compliance Officer (703-462-7236)**
- **Contact any member of the Ethics & Business Conduct Steering Group (703-462-7236).**

The Company takes all claims seriously. All reports will be investigated. Claims can be submitted anonymously. No one will suffer retaliation for raising a good faith complaint through any of the avenues discussed in this Code.

BE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENFORCING THE CODE

You are accountable for compliance with the provisions of this Code. You are expected to raise questions if you are concerned that the standards of this Code are not being met.

You are responsible for adherence to the standards of conduct set forth in this Code and for raising questions if you are concerned that these standards are not being met. Violations of this Code will result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Managers and supervisors must be particularly careful with their words and conduct to avoid placing, or seeming to place, pressure on subordinates that could cause them to perform in a way that is contrary to the ethical standards set forth in this Code and Company policies. If someone approaches you with a question or concern related to the Code, listen carefully and ask for clarification and additional information to ensure that you fully understand the question or concern. If the concern raised requires that an investigation be conducted to determine compliance with the Code, refer it to one of the channels identified in the section entitled "Report Violations of this Code."



HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: An employee believes that a colleague's behavior violates the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. The employee does not supervise this person or have any management responsibilities. Is it okay to ignore the questionable behavior and assume that a manager will take care of the problem?

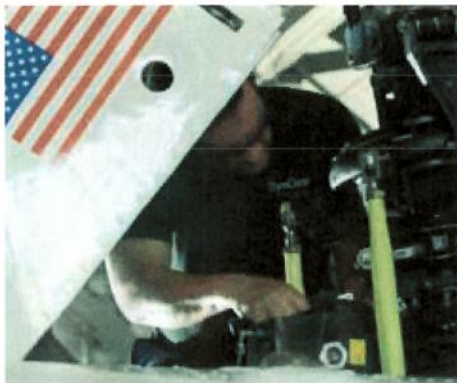
Answer: No. We are all accountable for ensuring full compliance with this Code. The employee should raise his/her concerns to a manager, Human Resources professional, or the Company Hotline. The report can be made anonymously if the employee prefers. In all cases, however, the employee is expected to report his/her concerns. In some situations an employee may be subject to discipline if he/she is aware of a violation of the Code or Company policy, but fails to take appropriate action.

FULLY COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS

DI is committed to maintaining the highest professional and ethical standards. For this reason, compliance with the law is our minimum performance requirement. DI standards are higher and, at times, this Code establishes requirements that go beyond legal obligations.

You are expected to perform all of your duties on behalf of DI in compliance with all laws, regulations, and company policies – this is a minimum expectation. The Legal Department and the Compliance Office are always available to help you understand the laws and regulations that apply to your job and responsibilities. It should be understood, however, that upholding our Values and this Code requires more than mere compliance with laws and regulations.

If you work internationally, you are also subject to the laws and regulations of the countries in which we do business. Any questions related to your conduct or the requirements of international laws must be referred to the Legal Department. You may also find that, at times, there is a conflict between the laws of the countries in which we operate and the laws of the United States or Company policy. In those situations as well, you must consult with the Legal Department to receive direction on how to resolve the conflict.



ZERO TOLERANCE FOR DISCRIMINATION AND/OR HARASSMENT

DI provides a safe and respectful workplace without threats, harassment, violence, or illegal discrimination. Respect is an integral part of everything we do.

We value diversity and promote an inclusive work environment. DI is committed to recruiting, developing, promoting, and retaining a well-qualified work force without regard to race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, military service or status, veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by federal, state, or local law.

We do not tolerate unlawful discrimination. Instead, we actively seek to create a workplace in which employees, suppliers, contractors, and customers feel respected and valued. Our efforts to achieve diversity and equal employment opportunity are driven by more than compliance with the law; we firmly believe that an inclusive workplace will foster greater business success. Our supervisors and managers play a critical role in these efforts and we expect they will take affirmative steps to create a positive, inclusive, and diverse workplace.

Similarly, we have no tolerance whatsoever for harassment based on race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, military service or status, veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by federal, state, or local law. We treat all persons with dignity and respect. Further, although we are a global employer with a diverse workforce subject to differing customs and legal standards, this policy applies to all employees throughout the world. Harassment includes, but is not limited to, racist, sexist, ethnic, or other inappropriate comments, jokes, gestures, or any action or statement that demeans individuals or creates a hostile, intimidating, or offensive work environment. The Company will not allow any form of retaliation against persons who raise good faith complaints about conduct they believe violates this standard.

All DI employees deserve a workplace that is free from violence or the threat of violence. We are entitled to be treated with respect. We will not tolerate threatening, hostile, demeaning, or abusive language or behavior.

DI complies fully with the Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act ("USERRA"). In compliance with this law, DI protects the job rights of employees who leave their positions to perform military service or qualified service in the National Disaster Medical System. DI also prohibits all forms of discrimination against past and present members of the uniformed services and applicants to the uniformed services.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: An employee, a Navy Reservist, tells you he is being ordered to active duty and will soon be mobilized. He wants to protect his employment with the Company. What should you tell him?

Answer: You should remind him that DI complies fully with the provisions of USERRA. Employees who leave employment to perform service in the military have the right to re-employment as long as (1) they provide the Company with advance notice of their service; (2) the duration of their military leave is five years or less; (3) they return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after the conclusion of service; and (4) they were not separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions. You should remind the employee to comply with these requirements to protect his employment. You should also notify the Human Resources representative responsible for USERRA compliance, so he/she can track this employee and ensure that his rights to reemployment are protected.

Question: I understand that sexual harassment is an issue in the United States and other countries, but what about countries with other standards or differing cultures. Do these provisions of the Code apply throughout the world?

Answer: Yes. Our responsibility to treat all employees, contractors, vendors, and members of the public with respect is not limited by location. All employees throughout the world are entitled to a workplace where their colleagues treat them with dignity. Contact your Human Resources representative if you have questions about whether certain conduct is consistent with this workplace responsibility.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 4.7 – Equal Employment Opportunity
- DI Policy No. 4.8 – Sexual Harassment
- DI Procedure No. 4.1.4 – Prohibition Against Harassment Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 4.2.2 – Mandatory Leave Program Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 4.7.1 – Equal Employment Opportunity Procedure





MAINTAIN A SAFE WORK ENVIRONMENT

DI provides its employees with a safe, healthy workplace that is drug-free and tobacco free. We adopt environmentally sound practices in all our worksites worldwide.

We are committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment. Employees, officers, directors, and consultants are responsible for complying with all health and safety laws and regulations. Managers and supervisors are responsible for providing employees with the personal protective equipment (“PPE”) necessary to perform their jobs safely and with training regarding the correct use of such PPE. Employees are expected to use such PPE as appropriate and will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination, for failing to use PPE correctly. Employees are also expected to report immediately any work-related accident or injury to their management. Employees should direct their questions regarding workplace health and safety matters to their supervisors, their Human Resources representative, or the Director of Environmental Health & Safety (703-462-7294).

The Company is also committed to providing a drug-free and tobacco-free work environment. As part of this commitment, all employees are required to pass a drug screen before commencing work and may be subject to additional drug testing in appropriate circumstances during their employment.

We will not tolerate the use, sale, or purchase of illegal drugs or the abuse of prescription or over the counter medications, alcohol or other substances. Employees should notify their Human Resources representatives if they take any medication that affects their ability to perform their jobs safely. You may not possess, serve, be under the influence of, or drink alcohol while on Company property or while conducting Company business. The only exceptions to this rule permit alcohol to be served at Company functions with prior approval from the DI Chairman and CEO, CFO, one of the segment Presidents or any of their respective designees, or at external events at which you are representing DI. Although alcohol may be served at such events, consumption is completely voluntary, should be in moderation, and never in a manner that would embarrass or harm the Company. In certain parts of the world, employees are wholly prohibited from possessing or drinking alcohol and no exceptions are allowed. Employees are expected to adhere to these requirements and to report any violations immediately to their Human Resources representative or the Legal Department.

DI also is committed to environmentally sound business practices throughout the world. All employees are expected to perform their jobs in an environmentally responsible way and to report any potential environmental hazards immediately to management.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 4.1 – Employment and Employee Relations
- DI Procedure No. 4.1.2 – Smoke Free Workplace Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 4.1.12 – Drug Testing Procedure

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: I supervise an employee who behaves erratically and in a manner that leads me to believe he may be using illegal drugs. What should I do?

Answer: Our Drug Testing Procedure allows for testing based on reasonable suspicion. You should document the reasons you believe this employee is using illegal drugs and discuss your concerns with your Human Resources Representative and the Legal Department. If the behaviors you have identified satisfy the reasonable suspicion standard, the employee will be tested. If the drug screen produces a positive result, the employee will be disciplined, up to and including termination of employment.

Question: I overheard a co-worker threaten another employee, who was afraid to report the situation. What should I do?

Answer: You should tell your supervisor or Human Resources representative about the incident immediately. DI will not tolerate acts or threats of violence and will investigate all reports. You have a responsibility to act when you know of an impropriety or a threat or risk to any of our people.

Question: I am planning to attend a work-related conference. During the evening welcoming reception, alcohol will be served. Can I drink alcoholic beverages at this reception?

Answer: Yes, unless you are located in a part of the world in which DI employees are prohibited from consuming or possessing alcohol at any time, you may have an alcoholic beverage at the reception. You must consume in moderation to avoid intoxication. You are representing DI and must behave professionally. You may never drink and drive.

Question: While at a restaurant for lunch, you are offered an alcoholic beverage. Can you drink during the business day?

Answer: No. Company policy prohibits employees from "being under the influence" of alcohol while conducting Company business. Even one drink could affect your judgment and workplace behavior. For this reason, you may not have an alcoholic beverage during the working day. Employees who report to work at any point during the day after consuming alcohol, regardless of the quantity, will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.





ACCURATELY CHARGE LABOR AND OTHER COSTS

Employees must understand and abide by the Company's Time Charging policy and the applicable procedures. Employees must take all steps necessary to ensure that DI's time charging and cost accounting records are accurate and complete.

Employees and their supervisors are responsible for understanding and complying with the labor recording policies and procedures covering their contracts and programs. Strict compliance is essential. Employees must accurately complete daily time records. Employees are also responsible for properly accounting for labor, travel, material, and other costs, and for ensuring that these costs are accurately recorded and charged to the Company's records.

Knowingly mischarging the time that you work or falsifying your time records violates Company policy and possibly the law, and will result in disciplinary action up to and including termination. No employee shall knowingly charge an incorrect amount or cost objective, or knowingly approve such mischarging. Shifting costs to an improper account is also prohibited. Employees should contact the Legal Department or the Company Hotline with any time charging concerns or on any occasion when they have a question regarding the time charging instructions provided by a supervisor. Questions can be raised anonymously if you prefer.

Transactions between the Company and outside individuals and organizations must be promptly and accurately entered in our books. Under no circumstances should you misrepresent facts or falsify records.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: Your supervisor tells you that a project is over budget and you should only report 3 hours a day regardless of the number of hours you work. Since these instructions come directly from your supervisor, are you justified in following these time charging procedures?

Answer: No. You must charge your time accurately. Charging time inaccurately is absolutely prohibited. Employees who mischarge their time, even if they are acting in compliance with a supervisor's instructions, will be subject to discipline up to and including termination. A supervisor who instructs employees to charge their time inaccurately will also be subject to discipline up to and including termination. An employee receiving such instruction must report the supervisor to the Legal Department or the Hotline. Such concerns can be raised anonymously if you wish.

Question: You are concerned with the number of hours you have expended to date on a project and the impact it will have on the budget. Are you permitted to charge any additional time you work on the project to an overhead account?

Answer: No. Employees are prohibited from knowingly charging an inaccurate amount of time or from charging any time to an incorrect account or project. An employee who knowingly mischarges time will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.9 – Time Charging
- DI Procedure No. 4.1.11 – Business Travel and Reimbursement of Expenses Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 5.9.1 – Timekeeping Procedure

PREPARE AND MAINTAIN ACCURATE BUSINESS RECORDS AND STATEMENTS

Accurate business records are essential.

DI must ensure that its books and records accurately reflect all transactions and fully satisfy applicable legal requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Therefore employees must observe the following standards with respect to record keeping and communications:

- **Record all disbursements, receipt of funds, and other financial records accurately and promptly.**
- **Accurately maintain time reports in accordance with the Company's time reporting policies and procedures.**
- **Accurately record entries in the Company's books and records and in any internal or external correspondence or communication of any type.**
- **Submit accurate documentation in connection with any contract or proposal.**
- **Charge all labor and material costs accurately to the appropriate account, regardless of the status of the budget for that account.**
- **Conduct all required quality assurance procedures honestly. Be truthful when certifying compliance with any aspect of your work.**

Because it is a crime knowingly to make false statements or false claims to the US Government, employees who violate these standards could subject the Company and themselves to liability, damaging publicity, expensive and time-consuming audits and investigations, reduction in contract prices, and loss of government contracts. Moreover, the Company and the individual employees may be subject to criminal or civil penalties (e.g., imprisonment, fines, and/or suspension or debarment from government contracting). Employees will also be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

No business goal of any kind is ever an excuse for misrepresenting facts or falsifying records.





HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: While working on a project that is just barely within schedule, you realize that equipment provided by your supplier does not meet contractual standards. You believe that you can make the equipment work, and, wishing to avoid further delay, you install it. The contract requires you to certify to Government officials that all equipment meets the standards called for in the contract. Do you so certify?

Answer: No. Incurring a delay or installing different equipment would likely result in adverse consequences under the contract, but providing a false certification to Government officials is a criminal offense in violation of federal law. You cannot certify compliance with the contract requirements in this case. It is better to suffer the consequences of delayed performance than to go to prison.

Question: You provide administrative support for a group of employees. You are responsible for ordering supplies and equipment for use on the job. In reviewing invoices, you realize that one supplier overbilled the Company. The amount is small and you believe the customer does not review invoices very carefully. Can you just pass the overstated invoice on for payment? After all, it will take considerable time to correct the problem and receive an accurate invoice.

Answer: No. Regardless of the amount of the error, you must make certain that all invoices and other financial records are accurate. You may never submit a document you know is inaccurate either internally or to a customer or outside vendor.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Procedure No. 5.1.1 – Records Retention Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 5.1.3 – Mandatory Disclosure Procedure

RESPOND PROPERLY TO GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS

The rules regarding Government investigations are complex. Consequently, such investigations must be handled properly and with great care. The Legal Department will direct all efforts in response to Government investigations.

The Company's policy is to cooperate fully with all Government investigations. Such investigations may be initiated by a number of agencies including Offices of Inspectors General ("OIG"), the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ("SIGAR"), the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction ("SIGIR"), state Attorney Generals' offices, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Labor. The legal exposure and potential liability associated with the conduct of Government investigations is significant and requires the immediate involvement of the Legal Department. Any employee who becomes aware of an investigation relating to the

Company, its employees, contracts, or subcontracts must immediately contact the Legal Department. The Legal Department will coordinate with the Government investigator on all matters pertaining to the Government's inquiry, including requests for interviews and documents.

Employees approached either at home or on the job by a Government investigator regarding matters that involve work for the Company should follow these guidelines:

- **Ask to see identification (e.g., a badge), and make a note of the individual investigator's name, agency, and phone number.**
- **Politely explain the Company's policy – i.e., it is Company policy to cooperate, but that it will be necessary to consult with the Legal Department before answering questions or turning over any requested documents. Provide the investigator with the name and telephone number of the Legal Department (703-462-7144).**
- **Immediately contact the Legal Department for guidance.**
- **If the investigator serves a subpoena or other document requesting documents, immediately call the Legal Department for advice while the investigator waits.**



HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You receive a telephone call. The caller identifies herself as a Government agent and asks for files regarding several DI employees. You have access to the relevant files. Should you immediately provide the information requested?

Answer: No. You should request the investigator's name and contact information and politely explain the Company's policy to cooperate with Government investigations through our Legal Department. You should provide the agent with the telephone number for the Legal Department (703-462-7144). You should then contact the Legal Department directly and await further instructions.



FULLY COMPLY WITH LAWS GOVERNING ANTITRUST, BID RIGGING, AND COMPETITION

We value open competition. DI does not act to discourage competition or to create improper competitive advantages. We are confident that we can succeed in an open market and our success will always be based on integrity.

If you are involved in any dealings with competitors, you are expected to know that antitrust laws may apply to your activities and to consult with the Legal Department before negotiating with or entering into any arrangements with potential competitors. In addition, you should know that any of the following conduct could violate antitrust laws and is highly problematic:

- **Fixing prices or agreeing with a competitor on prices or setting prices in concert with a competitor;**
- **Bid rigging or agreeing with a competitor to set the terms or direct the outcome of a bidding process;**
- **Boycotting suppliers or customers to coerce the suppliers or customers to stop dealing with a competitor;**
- **Pricing intended to drive competitors out of business;**
- **Disparaging, misrepresenting or harassing a competitor;**
- **Bribery, kickbacks or stealing trade secrets;**
- **Entering into agreements or understandings with competitors to divide the market in which they compete by allocating territories or markets, and/or limiting the production or sale of products or product lines;**
- **Conditioning the sale of one product/service on the sale of another unwanted product/service; and/or**
- **Conditioning the sale or purchase of products/services on the requirement that the seller or purchaser not do business with competitors of the Company.**

Employees must avoid engaging in or discussing any of the above activities with competitors, suppliers, or customers, and must report any instance in which such activities are proposed or discussed to the Legal Department.

To comply with antitrust and competition laws, you must:

- **Not discuss pricing or terms of DI bids with a competitor.**
- **Not agree with competitors to target certain customers, products, services, or geographic territories.**
- **Not agree to boycott a customer, supplier, licensor or licensee.**
- **Not agree with a vendor or a customer on the prices at which a product will be sold to a third party.**

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You have the opportunity to view financial, pricing, and proprietary data of a company that is wholly owned by the same group of investors that owns DI. This information would be useful in preparing separate proposals for new work that each company plans to pursue independently. Is there a problem with viewing this information?

Answer: Yes. Even though the companies have the same owner, they are separate and independent competitors pursuing the same RFP as competitors. Federal rules against collusion, bid-rigging, and antitrust violations prohibit sharing this information, and could subject you and/or DI to criminal and civil sanctions. You must consult with the Legal Department before engaging in any discussions with a competitor or potential competitor. You must also follow all applicable policies and procedures if planning a joint venture or any partnership with another company, even one with whom DI shares corporate owners.

Question: You meet an acquaintance who works for a competitor at a neighborhood social gathering. He suggests that you work together to “help” your companies. He will provide confidential pricing data and other information about his company’s bids if you will give him the same information. He suggests that sharing this information will improve both companies’ ability to obtain new contracts. Can you share this information?

Answer: No. Your neighbor is suggesting illegal anticompetitive behavior. Both you and the Company could face serious civil and criminal penalties if you agreed to his proposal. You should contact the Legal Department if you are asked to provide confidential information to a competitor or if you have questions about antitrust rules.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.5 – Antitrust, Bid Rigging & Competition





TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IS ILLEGAL AND PROHIBITED

The United States Government has adopted a zero tolerance policy regarding contractors or their employees who engage in or support trafficking in persons, procurement of commercial sex acts, or use of forced labor. The Company is committed to full compliance with this policy and has also adopted a zero tolerance approach.

All Company employees, contractors, consultants, and other agents and representatives are prohibited from engaging in or supporting any trafficking in persons, use or procurement of commercial sexual acts, or use of forced labor. Employees must immediately report any actual or perceived violations of this policy to the Legal Department. Any person who violates this standard or fails to report violations of this standard shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Any questions regarding this zero tolerance policy should be directed to the Legal Department.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Procedure No. 5.1.5 – Combating Human Trafficking Procedure

CONDUCT BUSINESS ETHICALLY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DI operates around the world and our commitment to ethical conduct governs all of our work locations. We have no tolerance for violations of any of the laws of the countries in which we do business. We hold our employees worldwide to the highest standards of ethical behavior.

Unless prohibited by U.S. law, you are responsible for complying with the national and local laws of the countries in which we operate. In the case of a conflict with U.S. law, you must obtain direction from the Legal Department.

In particular, you must pay special attention to the following laws:

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Employees must strictly comply with the anti-corruption laws that govern our operations in the countries in which we do business. Such laws include the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) and similar laws enacted by other countries. Generally, these laws prohibit bribery, directly or indirectly, of foreign government officials, political parties, or candidates to obtain some improper business advantage. More specifically, they prohibit you, directly or indirectly, from corruptly giving, offering, or promising anything of value to foreign officials or foreign political parties, officials, or candidates, for the purpose of influencing them to misuse their official capacity to obtain, keep, or direct business or to gain any improper advantage. In addition, to prevent concealment of bribery, the FCPA prohibits knowingly falsifying a company’s books and records or knowingly circumventing or failing to implement adequate internal accounting controls. Violations of the FCPA may subject you and/or DI to criminal and/or civil sanctions. Host nation laws may also pose similar liability.

In accordance with applicable Company policy and procedures, FCPA due diligence by the Contracts Department and Legal Department is required for all agreements concerning work performed outside of the United States prior to execution. Any person who violates this standard or fails to report violations of this standard shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

You should raise any questions concerning compliance with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws to the Legal Department.



HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You are working on a proposal in a newly independent country to provide training to the country's police force. The Minister of Interior suggests that he will recommend DI strongly if the Company makes a contribution to his party's candidate in the upcoming presidential election. Would it be okay to recommend this contribution?

Answer: No. It would violate the FCPA to make a payment to a Government official of any country for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Political parties and candidates are expressly included in this prohibition. You and/or DI could be subjected to criminal and/or civil penalties by the U.S. Government. You must contact the Legal Department before entering into any agreement regarding work performed outside the United States or making any payment that could possibly be covered by the FCPA.

Question: You are responsible for overseeing the work of a freight forwarder subcontracted to DI in a foreign country. The freight forwarder informs you that certain shipments are delayed at a foreign border because a foreign official insists on certain fees being paid. Can the freight forwarder make these payments? After all, it's the freight forwarder making the payments—not DI—so won't DI be shielded from any potential FCPA violations?

Answer: No. DI will not be shielded from an FCPA violation even if a subcontractor actually makes an illicit payment. You could face criminal and/or civil sanctions as well. You should not assume that such payments to border officials will not violate the FCPA. Contact the Legal Department prior to making or authorizing any such payment.

Question: In connection with a deal you are developing, a foreign government official has asked DI to pay a "processing fee" to expedite clearing customs. What should you do?

Answer: You must obtain review and approval from the Legal Department before making any "expediting" payments.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.2 – Foreign Corrupt Practices Act



TRADE RESTRICTIONS

The United States Government imposes restrictions on the export of certain technical data, technology, software, and/or services (particularly those related to U.S. national defense, security, or intelligence) to foreign countries and to certain foreign persons, without first obtaining a license from a duly authorized U.S. Government agency.

Employees contemplating transactions involving such material or information must contact the Trade Compliance Group (817-224-7401) or the Legal Department for guidance and information. Failure to comply fully with export laws and regulations could result in heavy fines or the loss or restriction of DI's export or import privileges, which, in turn, could seriously and adversely affect a significant portion of the Company's business.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.3 – International Trade Compliance

OFAC COMPLIANCE

The regulations promulgated by the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury prohibit any U.S. person, including employees of U.S. companies located outside the U.S., from transferring, paying, receiving, or otherwise dealing in property or an interest in property belonging to or controlled by designated individuals or entities ("the OFAC list"). Violations of these regulations can result in substantial fines and imprisonment.

To comply with the OFAC regulations, we must review the OFAC list and make certain that none of the entities with which we transact business are designated. You should contact the Trade Compliance Group (817-224-7401) or the Legal Department for assistance in complying with OFAC screening requirements.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.3 – International Trade Compliance

INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTTS

DI and its employees are prohibited from taking any action to further or support a boycott against a country friendly to the United States and/or a boycott not sanctioned by the U.S. Government. The Anti-Boycott regulations include prohibitions on:

- **Refusing to do business with boycotted countries or companies organized under the laws of boycotted countries.**
- **Performing discriminatory actions or providing information concerning race, religion, gender, national origin, or contributions to charitable organizations that support a boycotted country.**
- **Furnishing information regarding any past, present, or future business relationship with a boycotted country or its nationals or residents or other boycotted persons, even if the information is publicly available.**
- **Conducting business pursuant to a letter of credit that contains provisions related to a prohibited boycott.**

Employees must immediately report any request to engage in an unlawful boycott to the Trade Compliance Group. Employees should also contact the Trade Compliance Group (817-224-7401) or the Legal Department if they have any questions regarding international boycotts.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You have an opportunity to enter into a contract with a private commercial company in the Middle East. One of the terms of the commercial contract directs that DI will adhere to and obey all laws of the commercial company's host nation. Host nation law mandates a boycott of Israeli goods and services. May DI agree to this restriction?

Answer: No. Even a deceptively simple agreement to obey all local law presents a problem when local law requires support of a boycott not sanctioned by the United States Government. This is true even in a strictly commercial setting. You must contact the Legal Department and the Trade Compliance Group before entering into such an agreement. Even if the offending language can be deleted or suitably modified, DI must report any request to engage in an unlawful boycott.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.3 – International Trade Compliance



POLITICAL ACTIVITY INCLUDING LOBBYING

DI respects the political process, including the limits imposed on corporate involvement in lobbying and contributions. We are committed to full compliance with all laws controlling our ability to participate in this arena.

DI will not make contributions, directly or indirectly, to any candidate or party or to any organization that might use the contributions for a political candidate or party. This prohibition includes employee work time. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition only if permitted by law and approved by DI's Chairman and CEO.

DI does not prohibit employees from participating individually in the political process. Such activities must take place on the employee's own time and at the employee's own expense. Each employee is responsible for complying fully with all laws and regulations relating to political contributions and interactions with government officials. Employees may not engage in political activities that are potentially in conflict with their work duties and responsibilities to the Company, including but not limited to, acting as an advisor to or spokesperson for candidates for public office. No manager, supervisor, employee, agent, or third person who represents the Company in political or governmental matters shall apply any pressure, direct or indirect, to any employee in a way that infringes on an employee's right to decide whether, to whom, and in what amount a personal political contribution is to be made.

DI sponsors a Political Action Committee ("PAC"), the DIPAC, as a means through which employees may make voluntary contributions to federal and state candidates and political parties. Employees are not required to participate in the DIPAC. Company



sponsorship of the DIPAC is not intended to influence any employee's decision to make political contributions or to engage in political activity. No employee will suffer consequences, positive or negative, as a result of his or her decision to participate or not to participate in the DIPAC.

Lobbying activity is highly regulated. Lobbying includes attempts to influence Congress, congressional staff, and certain officers and employees of the Executive Branch with respect to legislation, rules, regulations, programs, policies, and other similar actions. Lobbying activity can include phone calls, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. DI is required to register as federal lobbyists all employees who engage in certain levels of lobbying activities and must file periodic reports related to their efforts. All employees must confer with both the Legal Department and the Government Relations Office prior to undertaking any effort to lobby the federal government, any of the States, the District of Columbia, any local jurisdiction, or a foreign country, either directly or through a hired third-party.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: A neighbor is running for city council. She asks for your help with her campaign. Can you volunteer?

Answer: Yes, as long as you do so exclusively on a personal basis, on your own time, and as long as the campaign work does not create a potential or actual conflict of interest with your work for DI. You cannot use your connection to DI in any way whatsoever in connection with the campaign and cannot use Company assets such as office supplies, computers, network access, or telephones.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Procedure No. 2.4.3 – Government Relations Procedure
- DI Procedure No. 2.4.4 – Political Action Committee Procedure

PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY AND ACCURACY

DI competes fairly for all business. We are committed to the integrity of the procurement process.

You are responsible for dealing fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors, and employees. If you are involved in proposals, bid preparations, or contract negotiations, you must be certain that all statements, communications, and representations to prospective customers and suppliers are accurate and truthful. Once awarded, all contracts must be performed in compliance with specifications, requirements and clauses.

You must refuse any offers to provide DI with any unauthorized contractor bid and proposal information or source selection information and immediately report the offer to the Legal Department. You may not use, obtain, accept, or receive any information to which DI is not clearly and legitimately entitled. If you ever have reason to believe

that the release or receipt of any information is unauthorized, or you are uncertain as to DI's legal right to use the information, do not copy, distribute, or use it until you have obtained guidance from the Legal Department.

DI employees who participate in proposal or bid preparation or a negotiation process are also responsible for compliance with all Truth in Negotiations Act ("TINA") requirements. In accordance with TINA, DI employees must gather all relevant cost or pricing data, certify that all cost or pricing data is current, accurate, and complete, and make proper disclosure of cost or pricing data to the customer.



HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: In the course of your work on a proposal, you receive an email from the contracting officer. When you open it, you realize the message was sent to you erroneously, and that the email appears to contain proprietary competitor information. What should you do?

Answer: From the moment you realize the email contains or may contain proprietary competitor information, you must immediately refrain from reading the message and its contents. Contact the Legal Department immediately before communicating with any other employee concerning the message. Close the message, do not send it to any other person, and do not print it without guidance from the Legal Department. Steps will be taken to immediately notify the Government of the error, to eradicate the message completely, to comply with any procedures the Government directs, and to disclose what information, if any, was learned from the message and by whom.

Question: You have hired a new employee in your group. She previously worked for a competitor and has current information about both our industry and our competitors. Can you ask her about this competitive data?

Answer: No. You should not ask for any confidential or proprietary information about the employee's former employer. In addition, you should not allow the employee to volunteer such information. Contact the Legal Department for guidance.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.6 – Procurement Integrity
- DI Policy No. 5.10 – Truth in Negotiations Act



AVOID IMPROPER GIFTS AND GRATUITIES

DI avoids the appearance of impropriety that may arise when improper gifts change hands. We compete and succeed on the merits of the services we provide.

GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND GRATUITIES FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Never give or offer any money, gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other item of value to a U.S. Government employee. This prohibition applies to all U.S. Government employees, as well as to employees of U.S. state and local governments. Pay particular attention to this prohibition when dealing with any Government employee with whom the Company is seeking to obtain, or is actively doing, business. In addition, do not accept gifts or gratuities from Government employees.

U.S. Government regulations generally prohibit U.S. Government employees from receiving gifts and benefits, including entertainment, transportation, meals, and tickets to sporting or other events. When meals are available at a meeting with Government employees, either a "fair share" box must be made available or the responsible manager must confirm that it is appropriate to charge the meal to a contract. Even in those limited circumstances in which U.S. Government regulations permit acceptance of such gifts and benefits, DI's policy is that neither its employees nor members of their immediate families may offer or give anything of value to U.S. Government employees.

GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT, GRATUITIES, AND DISCOUNTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENT/BUSINESS CONTACTS

Never accept gifts from anyone with a company that does or might do business with DI. Employees may accept advertising gifts, token gifts of appreciation, or meals and tickets from non-U.S. Government business contacts, if they are of reasonable value and if declining to accept them would embarrass the offeror. Accept business meals only if they are of reasonable cost. Do not claim or accept reimbursement for meals provided by others. On accepting a gift, an employee should immediately discuss the matter with his/her supervisor to avoid any impropriety or appearance of impropriety.

NO KICKBACKS

Do not offer, pay, solicit, or accept, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, compensation, gift, or gratuity to or from any U.S. Government agency (federal, state, or local) prime contractor, or subcontractor.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: A vendor calls repeatedly to sell her company's copying services. You are responsible for the contract, and have rejected her offers because the price is too high. She calls one day and offers you a ticket to a Washington Redskins game. Can you accept this ticket?

Answer: No. This vendor is seeking to do business with DI. Due to the cost of this ticket and the likelihood of a conflict of interest, you must decline this offer. You should also report the offer to your supervisor.

Question: You are holding a business meeting and have invited several Government officials. Can you provide a meal?

Answer: No. You cannot provide any gifts to Government officials. You should provide a “fair share” box so that each participant can pay the fair market value of his/her own meal.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.7 – Business Courtesies



AVOID CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All DI employees occupy positions of trust. We must be very sensitive to any circumstance, on or off the job that could damage that trust or cause others to question the good faith of our behavior.

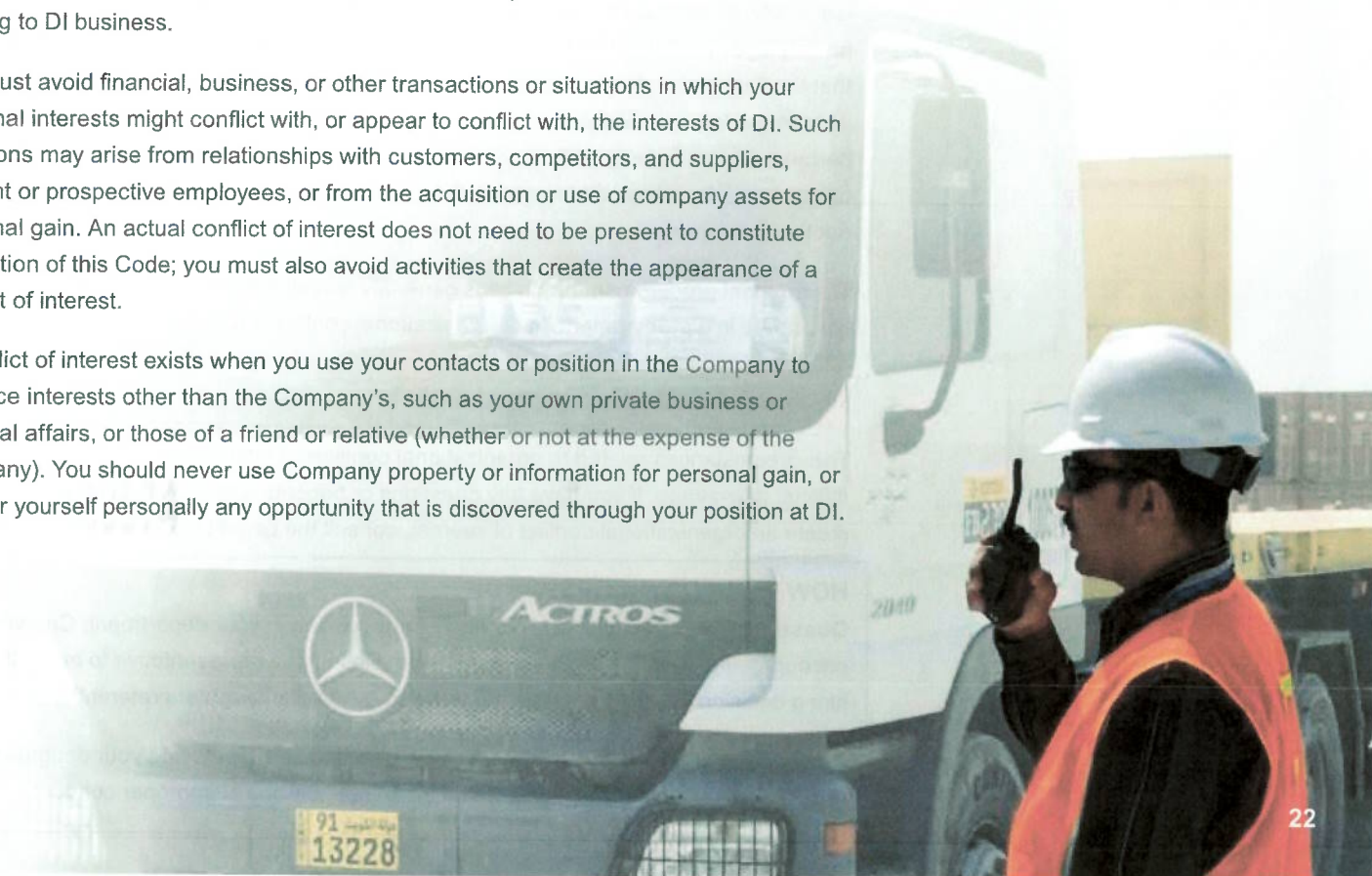
A conflict of interest exists when you have divided loyalties – when you have a direct or indirect personal interest in a transaction or matter such that it might reasonably appear to affect the judgment that you exercise on behalf of DI, influence your actions, or lead you to neglect DI business interests.

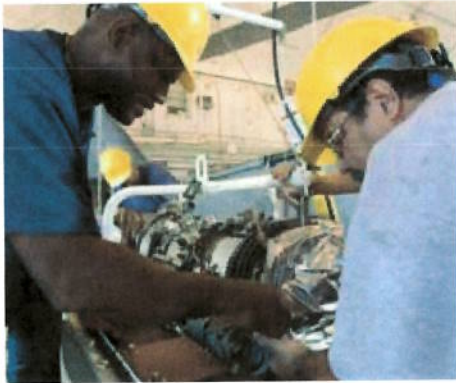
PERSONAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST GUIDELINES

You are responsible as a DI employee to act in a fair and impartial manner in all business dealings, and to place the interests of DI over personal interests in matters relating to DI business.

You must avoid financial, business, or other transactions or situations in which your personal interests might conflict with, or appear to conflict with, the interests of DI. Such situations may arise from relationships with customers, competitors, and suppliers, present or prospective employees, or from the acquisition or use of company assets for personal gain. An actual conflict of interest does not need to be present to constitute a violation of this Code; you must also avoid activities that create the appearance of a conflict of interest.

A conflict of interest exists when you use your contacts or position in the Company to advance interests other than the Company's, such as your own private business or financial affairs, or those of a friend or relative (whether or not at the expense of the Company). You should never use Company property or information for personal gain, or take for yourself personally any opportunity that is discovered through your position at DI.





EXAMPLES OF HOW A PERSONAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST COULD OCCUR:

- Employment by a competitor or potential competitor, regardless of the nature of the employment, while employed by DI.
- Acceptance of gifts, payment, or services from those seeking to do business with DI.
- Placement of business with a firm owned or controlled by a DI employee or his/her family.
- Ownership of, or substantial interest in, a company that is a customer, competitor or supplier.
- Acting independently as a consultant to a DI customer or supplier, while employed by DI.
- Having a personal interest or potential for gain in any Company transaction.
- Using Company assets, intellectual property, or proprietary information for personal gain.
- Employing or discussing employment with former Government employees, or using them as consultants or subcontractors in violation of applicable laws or regulations.
- Having a close, personal relationship with a subordinate employee.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Generally, an organizational conflict of interest may arise if (1) the Company and/or an employee participate in the development of a statement of work for a procurement that the Company intends to pursue, (2) a statement of work requires the Company or its team partners to evaluate or assess work performed by the Company or its team partners for the Government, or (3) the Company is provided access to third-party proprietary information that may give the Company an unfair competitive advantage in another procurement.

Government procurement regulations generally restrict the ability of a company to participate in a procurement if an organizational conflict of interest exists and cannot be effectively mitigated. To prevent a loss of business, it is important, therefore, to comply strictly with the rules governing such conflicts.

The circumstances related to organizational conflicts of interest can be complicated and difficult to evaluate. If you have any questions or become aware of a situation that could create an organizational conflict of interest, consult the Legal Department immediately.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: Your daughter wants to apply for a position in your department. Can you encourage her to apply and ask your Human Resources representative to make the hiring decision so it does not appear that you gave your daughter preferential treatment?

Answer: No. Even if the Human Resources representative selected your daughter without any input from you, there would be an appearance of improper conduct.

Disappointed applicants would not know how the hiring process worked and would justifiably believe that the decision was based on inappropriate factors. Asking the Human Resources representative to consider your daughter's application would be inappropriate and would subject you to disciplinary action, up to termination. Moreover, Company policy prohibits your daughter or any other family member from working in your organization or any part of the Company under your control or influence. Thus, even if your daughter were hired through a wholly impartial process, she could not work in any department you supervise.

HIRE OR RETAIN FORMER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PROPERLY

DI competes fairly for business opportunities. As a result, we do not work with former Government employees in any capacity that could violate their duty to their former agencies or create a conflict of interest.

You are responsible for ensuring that DI avoids conflicts of interest in connection with employing or acquiring the services of current or former Government employees.

Employees must comply fully with all laws and regulations pertaining to employing or acquiring the services of Government employees. These rules apply to contact or negotiations with current or former Government employees to discuss their potential employment by the Company or their use as consultants or subcontractors. For this reason, all employees must consult with the Corporate Human Resources Department or the Legal Department before starting discussions with current or former Government employees or military personnel regarding service with DI as an employee or consultant. Applicable laws and regulations also restrict the roles and responsibilities that former Government employees may perform on our behalf after joining the Company.

The laws and regulations governing the hiring and employment of former Government employees are complex and the penalties for violations can include civil and criminal sanctions. The restrictions are particularly significant for current and former Government "procurement officials." As a result, personnel hiring on behalf of DI must require the following current or former Government candidates for hire to obtain an ethics advisory opinion from the relevant Government agency's Designated Agency Ethics Official ("DAEO"): (1) those who are or have been procurement officials; (2) those who have had or currently have personal and substantial involvement in any procurement or program involving DI; or (3) those who have had or currently have any direct or indirect administrative operating responsibility for DI programs or contracts. These DAEO determinations are made routinely and should clearly outline any prohibitions or restrictions associated with a candidate for hire. No employment discussions or offer of employment may be made to former or current Government employees in these categories, verbally or in writing, prior to receipt, review, and clearance of the DAEO letter by the Legal Department.





HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: A contracting officer tells you at the end of a meeting that she is interested in a position in the private sector and asks if DI is hiring. What should you tell her?

Answer: You should tell her that you understand there are numerous federal laws limiting DI's ability to hire or even to discuss employment with Government officials. You should refer her request to your senior Human Resources representative for discussion with the Legal Department. No discussions whatsoever regarding possible employment can take place until you receive clearance from the Legal Department.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.4 – Post Government Employment

RETAIN CONSULTANTS AND OTHER PARTIES PROPERLY

DI has established specific procedures to ensure that we engage consultants and other third parties who meet our high ethical standards. These procedures affirm that the engagement complies with all governing laws. We only engage consultants and other third parties after fully satisfying all applicable Company policies and procedures.

You may not retain a consultant, representative, or other third-party to conduct business in a manner that is contrary to DI's policies or procedures, or that would circumvent our values and principles. For example, you must not retain consultants, representatives, or other third parties for the purpose of paying bribes or kickbacks, engaging in industrial espionage, obtaining the proprietary data of third parties without authority, or improperly gaining inside information or influence.

Employees are responsible for seeking advice from the Legal Department prior to engaging an international or domestic consultant. Consultants and representatives must certify their willingness to comply with this Code, DI's policies and procedures, and all applicable laws and regulations.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You plan to enter into a contract to retain an agent to act for DI in a country in which we plan to pursue several new contracts. We are not currently operating in the country. You have carefully screened candidates and selected a potential agent based on strong recommendations you received from several trusted people operating in the country. Is your due diligence complete?

Answer: No. There is a formal and robust due diligence process that must be followed. In addition, Company policy requires that the potential agent review and agree to comply with the provisions of this Code, the relevant Company policies, and specific contractual provisions. You must follow the Contracts Department's due diligence process and the Legal Department's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") due diligence process to ensure that the retention of this agent will not harm DI's reputation or business standing, violate the FCPA, or trigger the anti-bribery provisions of the country in which the agent

will operate. You must consult DI Policy No. 5.2 for the steps necessary to initiate the appropriate due diligence with the Legal Department under the FCPA. Please raise any questions regarding this policy or any other steps necessary to retain a foreign agent with the Legal Department prior to engaging any agent.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 1.4 – Management Authority
- DI Policy No. 5.2 – Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- DI Procedure No. 3.2.6 – Independent Contractor Agreements Procedure



OBLIGATIONS OF DEPARTING AND FORMER EMPLOYEES

In the course of your employment, you may obtain equipment and information intended to help you perform your job. You cannot use that equipment or information after your employment is concluded. Moreover, your obligation to protect DI's proprietary information remains in effect. For these reasons, at the conclusion of your employment, you must promptly return all Company provided tools, equipment, and data in your possession and continue to preserve the confidentiality of all Company proprietary information you learned during your employment.

Your obligations to comply with this Code and Company policies and procedures remains in effect even after your employment with DI ends. The following requirements apply to all current, departing, and former DI employees:

- **When leaving or retiring, you must ensure that you return all Company property in your possession, including all records and equipment.**
- **You may not breach any employment condition or agreement you have entered with DI.**
- **You may not use or disclose DI non-public information in any subsequent employment.**
- **Current employees may not provide any DI non-public information to former employees unless authorized. If a former employee solicits non-public information from you, you must immediately notify Security or the Legal Department.**

If you are concerned that a former DI employee is benefiting unfairly from information obtained while employed at DI or may be inappropriately receiving non-public information, you should immediately contact your supervisor, the Legal Department, or the Company Hotline.



PROTECT PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

DI employees are regularly entrusted with proprietary information and we must treat such information with the appropriate level of care. We do not disclose confidential or proprietary information belonging either to the Company or to others without appropriate authorization. Further, your obligation to protect confidential information survives the conclusion of your employment.

You may not disclose or receive sensitive information, including Company proprietary information, without proper authorization. You must keep sensitive information, including any proprietary documents, protected and secure. You may disclose sensitive information only if you have proper authorization to do so.

In the course of normal business activities, suppliers, customers, and competitors may sometimes divulge to you information that is proprietary to their business. You may accept or use the proprietary information only if such use or acceptance complies with Company policy. If you receive proprietary information from a supplier, customer, or competitor without proper authorization, such as a non-disclosure agreement, you must immediately bring this disclosure to the attention of the Legal Department.

If you have any questions regarding the procedures to safeguard information properly, please consult the Legal Department, and in the case of classified information, contact the Security Department.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You take public transportation each morning to the office and use the time to catch up on business telephone calls and emails. Is that a problem?

Answer: You must make sure that you do not review or discuss confidential business matters in a place or manner where Company proprietary information can be seen or overheard. You should be mindful of your surroundings at all times. You must also charge your time correctly to account for this work.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.6 – Procurement Integrity

PROTECT CLASSIFIED AND NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

In our jobs, we are often entrusted with classified and national security information. Such information must be protected and may never be disclosed to unauthorized personnel unless approved by the U.S. Government.

You must take all steps necessary to protect classified and national security information and you must coordinate all activities related to this information with Security and Legal Department personnel who have appropriate clearances. It is never appropriate to disclose this information to another person without explicit approval from the U.S. Government.

PROTECT PERSONAL INFORMATION

As part of our jobs, we are often allowed access to colleagues' personal information. We understand that this information can be used only for legitimate business purposes. We will safeguard personal information and protect it from unauthorized disclosure or inappropriate use.

You must not access personal information unless you have a "need to know" such information for legitimate business purposes and have prior authorization.

If you have access to personal information (including personnel or medical records), you may not disclose such information without proper authorization. You must keep personal information protected and secure in accordance with Company policies, laws, and applicable third-party agreements. No employee may use personal information for any unauthorized purpose.

If you collect or access personal information on behalf of DI, you are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable laws and policies that govern such activities.

If you believe that personal information has been accessed by an unauthorized person, disclosed inappropriately, used for purposes other than DI business, or gathered in violation of Company policy or the law, you must immediately bring the relevant facts to the attention of the Legal Department.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Procedure No. 4.1.10 – Personnel History PHF Procedure

PROTECT COMPANY AND CUSTOMER PROPERTY

Company and customer resources are made available to help employees perform their jobs. These resources can only be used for authorized business purposes. These resources belong to our shareholders and our customers and we have an absolute duty to protect these assets from damage or improper use.

Each of us owes a special duty to the Company and its customers to use property only for its intended purposes. Use of Company or customer facilities, property, or funds for other than Company business is strictly forbidden unless permitted in published Company policies and procedures or cleared in advance in writing by a corporate officer.

Employees are expected to use Government provided and Company owned property properly. This responsibility requires all employees to use, maintain, account for, and dispose of such property in compliance with Company procedures and supervisory instructions. Failure to satisfy this responsibility may be considered theft.





Property provided by a customer or a supplier must be used by employees only in accordance with and for the purposes set forth in the relevant contract.

In all cases, Company or Government provided equipment, including technology, computers, software, fax machines, telephones, and email accounts, should only be used for authorized business purposes. You may occasionally use business resources for personal use if the purpose is consistent with Company policy. You may not use Company resources to support a personal business, an illegal act, or a purpose that would embarrass the Company under any circumstances. Abuse or unauthorized use of the internet is prohibited. In all cases, technology cannot be used for purposes that are disruptive, offensive, embarrassing, or in violation of Company policy or procedure. Example of inappropriate uses of the Internet and email include:

- **Pornographic, obscene, offensive, harassing, or discriminatory content;**
- **Chain letters, pyramid schemes, or unauthorized mass distributions;**
- **Communications on behalf of commercial ventures;**
- **Gambling, auction-related materials, or games;**
- **Large personal files containing graphic or audio materials;**
- **Violations of others' intellectual property rights; and**
- **Malicious software or instructions for compromising the Company's security.**

Employees must take necessary steps to protect the security of Company and/or Government provided technology. Employees must keep access information and passwords confidential. Similarly, employees should use only licensed and approved software on Company systems.

Employees do not have any right of privacy concerning any information that is sent, accessed, copied, deleted from, stored on, received by, or transmitted using Company hardware, software, or network systems, including but not limited to, email, computer disks, voicemail, and all other media. DI reserves the right to inspect, copy, access, intercept, remove, view, listen to, alter, or disclose at any time any information on its hardware, software, or network systems. Employees should understand that DI hardware, software, and network systems are intended for business use. All information sent, accessed, copied, deleted from, stored on, received by, or transmitted using any Company equipment, software, or systems is considered Company property, and is not private. Employees have no expectation of privacy related to any information on their computers, including any message or data that has been "deleted" from their computer.

Company credit cards and direct purchase ("DPC") cards may only be used for approved business purposes. Employees who use these cards for personal use or unauthorized purchases will be subject to discipline, up to termination of employment.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: An employee in the work group you supervise complains that her co-worker is looking at inappropriate suggestive materials on his computer during working hours. She is able to see his monitor and finds the material offensive and inappropriate for the workplace. What can you do?

Answer: You should work with your Human Resources Representative and the IT Department to investigate these claims. Employees have no right to privacy regarding their use of Company provided technology, including computers and the Company network. If necessary, therefore, you may want to examine the computer and identify the websites that were viewed. If the employee's complaint is substantiated, the Company will impose appropriate discipline, up to and including termination of employment.

Question: You receive a chain letter email from a friend on your Company email address. The email requests that you forward the message to ten people to support a charity. Can you forward the message?

Answer: No. Circulating chain letters through company systems or email is prohibited.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.6 – Procurement Integrity
- DI Procedure No. 3.4.16 – Acceptable Use Procedure





PROTECT THE COMPANY'S PUBLIC IMAGE

As employees, we must safeguard DI's reputation and public image. We must ensure that all public statements, including filings with Government agencies, are accurate, complete and clear, and communicated only by authorized Company spokespersons.

DI's reputation is one of its most valuable assets. Each of us represents the Company to the public. We must all take steps to protect the Company's public image.

All disclosures made in reports filed with any public agency must be current, accurate, complete, timely, and readily understandable. This responsibility rests with all employees, officers, and directors who have responsibility for preparing, drafting, reviewing, editing, or certifying any public reports.

If you receive a request from the news media, you must immediately report this request to the Corporate Communications Department. Employees are not authorized to communicate with the media, any community relations group, or publish articles or books relating to the work performed by DI without the prior written approval of the Senior Vice President of Strategy & Corporate Development. Unless you receive prior approval, you may never suggest that you are speaking on behalf of DI when presenting your personal views at community, professional or cultural functions or on the Internet. You may not use the Company brand, logo, or service mark without prior permission from the Legal Department.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Procedure No. 2.4.1 – Media Communications Procedure

COMPLY FULLY WITH SECURITIES LAWS AND PREVENT INSIDER TRADING

As a Company with debt and equity securities, we are required to pay careful attention to and to comply fully with applicable securities laws and regulations. Our commitment to compliance with these requirements precludes any efforts to trade based on nonpublic information that we may obtain due to our role at DI.

We are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission to publicly disclose "material information" regarding the Company and its subsidiaries in a timely manner. "Material information" is information that may affect investor decisions and the market price of Company securities. Additionally, at times, the Company will provide the investment community with accurate and timely information. Only the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Director of Investor Relations are permitted to speak to the investment community.

In the course of your employment at DI, you may become aware of "material insider information," which is material information that is not publicly available and could lead a reasonable person to buy, sell, or otherwise trade DI securities. In such cases, you

must hold the information in the strictest confidence. Examples of material information include contract awards, contract cancellations, acquisitions or divestitures of corporate subsidiaries, and the hiring or termination of key employees.

It is against the law to trade Company securities based on "material inside information" until such information is fully disclosed to the public. You must never use material inside information to advise or assist another person, including your family, in trading DI's or any other company's securities. Insider trading is a serious violation of the law and can result in significant civil or criminal penalties, including imprisonment.



HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You attend a meeting in which you learn about a significant contract that senior officials believe will be awarded to DI within the next week or two. Can you advise your family to buy DI securities because of this contract award?

Answer: No. You have learned material inside information. It would be a criminal violation to trade securities based on such information. You cannot act on this information directly and you cannot advise others, including your family or friends, to take action based on this information.

For further information, please refer to:

- DI Policy No. 5.8 – Insider Trading
- DI Procedure No.5.1.10 – Regulation Fair Disclosure



COMPLETE MANDATORY TRAINING

DI has established mandatory training to ensure that all employees, directors, and others have a complete understanding of the requirements that affect their positions. Employees are required to look for training announcements and to complete all training in a timely manner.

DI expects all employees and members of the Board of Directors to complete all compliance training applicable to their positions. Completion of assigned training requirements is a condition of continued employment with the Company. Employees who fail to complete assigned training in a timely manner will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Question: You receive instructions about a new mandatory compliance training initiative. The employees you supervise are already fully occupied with their contractual obligations. What should you do?

Answer: You must take all steps necessary to ensure that employees complete all mandatory training in a timely manner. You should advise employees that compliance training is an essential part of their job and should adjust schedules to make sure employees have sufficient time to satisfy this requirement. You should also monitor employee completion of this training requirement and remind your workforce that employees who fail to complete training within the time period allotted will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. Finally, you should ensure that all employees correctly charge the time spent completing this training requirement.

Mandatory Certification

MANDATORY CERTIFICATION

It is DI's objective to operate according to the highest standards of ethical behavior and professional integrity. By signing this form, I affirm my commitment to this objective.

I acknowledge that I have read the DynCorp International Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (2010 Edition) and understand it represents the Company's standards with which I am expected to comply. I further understand and acknowledge that:

- I am responsible for complying with the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, which sets out the Company's guidelines for workplace behavior and ethics;
- I am expected to adhere to the highest moral and ethical standards for business and personal conduct;
- I am personally responsible and accountable for my actions and must avoid any activity or behavior that may conflict with my duties under DI's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct;
- I am required to report any violations or suspected violations of this Code or any Company policy to a supervisor within my chain of command, the Human Resources Department, the DI Hotline, or the Legal Department, and can do so anonymously if I so choose;
- I should direct any questions concerning this Code to my supervisor, the Human Resources Department, or the Legal Department; and
- Violations of this Code may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Signature

Please Print Your Name

Date

Employee Number

Job Title or Classification

Location

This Certification must be completed and returned to your supervisor or human resources representative. It will be retained by the Company with your personnel records. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.



**DI CODE OF ETHICS AND
BUSINESS CONDUCT**





We serve today for a safe tomorrow.™



We serve today for a safe tomorrow.™

DynCorp International is a global government services provider in support of U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives, delivering support solutions for defense, diplomacy, and international development.

WE SERVE TODAY FOR A SAFE TOMORROW

DynCorp International operates major programs in logistics, platform support, contingency operations, and training and mentoring to reinforce security, community stability, and the rule of law.

We provide expertly conceived and professionally executed services to meet the complex demands of today's world. We have broad international expertise and over 60 years of experience working in remote, dangerous, and austere environments. We integrate our many competencies to provide solutions that fit each customer and situation, and bring a culture of compliance, accountability, and relentless performance to each program and task.

- **Aviation**
- **Contingency Operations**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Intelligence**
- **International Development**
- **Land Systems**
- **Logistics**
- **Training & Mentoring**

WE ARE GUIDED AT ALL TIMES BY OUR CORE VALUES

As a service company, our people are our greatest asset. We pride ourselves on the quality and commitment of our personnel, the agility and depth of our program management, and the standards of excellence and of professional and ethical conduct we uphold in all that we do.

We Serve – willingly in all locations and conditions.

We Care – for the safety, security, development, and well-being of our employees.

We Empower – our employees to succeed in a culture based on trust, respect, loyalty, and commitment.

We Perform – with a relentless commitment to exceeding expectations.

We Do the Right Thing – always, for our customers, employees, and those we serve.

DynCorp International

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For recruitment, please visit DI Careers on www.dyn-intl.com to apply and submit a resume.