Table of Contents

Acknowledgement Form

Table of Contents

To All Azimuth Corporation Employees

1.0 Business Ethics

2.0 Accounting Records and Reporting of Business Information

3.0 Confidential Business Information

4.0 Procurement Integrity

5.0 Employment of U.S. Government and Former U.S. Government Employees

6.0 Transactions with Employees of the U.S. Government - Gratuities

7.0 Transactions with Employees of the U.S. Government – Confidential Procurement Information

8.0 Retention of U.S. Government Employees as Consultants

9.0 Transactions Involving Suppliers and Non-Government Customers

10.0 Policy on Maintaining A Drug-Free Workplace/Workforce

11.0 Equal Opportunity Employment

12.0 Company Involvement in the Political Process

13.0 Applicability
To All Azimuth Corporation Employees:

The Statements contained herein comprise Azimuth Corporation’s Code of Conduct.

All personnel are expected to familiarize themselves with these Statements and to conduct their business dealings in accordance with them as well as with all applicable laws and regulations.

Azimuth Corporation employees are expected to comport themselves in accordance with the highest standards of business ethics and integrity and in a manner that strengthens the Corporation’s reputation for fair and honest business practices.
1.0 Business Ethics

Azimuth Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) intends to conduct its business in a manner that is at once lawful, ethical, and fair to each of its constituencies: its shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the public. It asks for and expects no less from its employees. By acting with this fundamental commitment in mind, each employee strengthens the Corporation’s reputation for fair, honest and irreproachable business dealings, which is a priceless corporate asset.

In practical terms, the Corporation cares how it gets results. Improvements in sales, earnings, and the caliber of the Corporation’s products and services are not acceptable if the price paid is unlawful or unscrupulous behavior. Fair dealings with our customers and suppliers, both governmental and private, are essential. Honesty in accounting, recordkeeping and the dissemination of corporate information is indispensable. Avoidance of situations that could raise conflicting interests is paramount.

This Code of Conduct handbook addresses many corporate policies and procedures as well as government laws, prohibitions and regulations that affect the conduct of business. It is not possible to provide, in this handbook, all of the details pertaining to these policies, laws and regulations. Rather, this handbook is intended to apprise you of their fundamental and critical aspects and to alert you to employee’s responsibilities in conducting their business affairs for the Corporation. Accordingly, this handbook contains references to certain laws and regulations which bear significantly on employee conduct. It is the responsibility of all employees of the Corporation, to become familiar with these laws and regulations to ensure that their business conduct is fully compliant with both their letter and spirit.

The Corporation may publish Statements of Corporate Policy from time to time, and may make changes and adjustments to existing Statements as needed, which address various aspects of business conduct and apply the Corporation’s commitment to ethical business dealings in particular situations. These Statements contain standards of conduct to guide the decision and actions of our employees, and specific prohibitions to eliminate uncertainty as to what the Corporation expects.

Integrity flourishes best where it is supported and encouraged. No employee will be penalized for adhering to the terms of any Statement of Corporate Policy and implementing directives; or for alerting management when deviations from basic ethical policies are known or suspected. By the same token, failure to adhere to the standards and prohibitions contained in the Code of Conduct damages the Corporation, demoralizes its employees, and cannot be tolerated. Discipline, up to and including dismissal and legal action, is the necessary result of a proven failure to abide by the Handbook.

Employees will adhere to the highest standard of business conduct as enunciated in all Statements of Corporate Policy.
2.0 Accounting Records and Reporting of Business Information

The integrity of the Corporation’s accounting and financial records is based on the validity, accuracy and completeness of the basic information supporting the entries to the Corporation’s books of account. Neither the Corporation’s shareholders, directors, officers, lawyers, accountants, nor the public can make informed decisions about the Corporation if this basic information contains material omissions, falsifications or misleading or inaccurate statements. Therefore, all employees involved in creating, processing or recording such information are responsible for its integrity. Moreover, any employee who becomes aware of any departure from this standard has a personal duty to report their knowledge promptly to appropriate officers of the Corporation.

In order to preserve confidence in the statements made to Corporate management, its consultants and the government, and in the information and advertising disseminated by the Corporation to the potential customer bases, care must be taken to ensure that no report of business information is misleading.

All employees responsible for creating, processing, or recording accounting and financial information shall ensure, to the best of their ability, that the books, records and accounts of the Corporation accurately and fairly reflect the Corporation’s operations, transactions, and acquisition and disposition of assets. Direct or indirect falsification of such documents, whether by alteration, destruction, intentional omission, misstatement or otherwise, is strictly prohibited.

Any employee who becomes aware of any actual or possible falsification (as described in the preceding paragraph) or mistake in the Corporation’s books, records or accounts, shall report their knowledge promptly and fully to their immediate supervisor, or the Corporation’s Financial Manager, Vice President or President, as may be appropriate in the circumstances.

No employee shall make any statement to any stockholder, director, officer or employee of the Corporation; to any lawyer or accountant retained by the Corporation; or to any government agency or employee, if the statement relates to the Corporation’s business and the employee knows or has reason to believe that such statement is false or misleading in any material respect.

Any employee who has reason to believe that a statement has been made which does not comply with the requirements of the preceding paragraph, shall communicate their knowledge to the Corporation’s Financial Manager or Human Resource Manager.

All employees shall ensure, to the best of their abilities, that all information, advertising and other statements released by or on behalf of the Corporation comply with all applicable laws, regulations, rules and established Corporation policies, and are not false or misleading in any material respect.
3.0 Confidential Business Information

All confidential and proprietary information relating to the Corporation, its shareholders and its existing and prospective customers and suppliers, when acquired in the ordinary course of business by any employee, is to be used solely for Corporate purposes and should not be provided to unauthorized persons outside of the Corporation or used for the purpose of furthering a private interest or making a personal profit. In addition to strict compliance with the restrictions governing disclosure of all security-classified information, employees must ensure that all material, non-public information concerning the financial condition, earnings, business prospects, securities and other performance of the Corporation remains confidential unless and until it is fully and properly disseminated to the public. Product information in the nature of trade secrets, techniques, processes, designs, plans or research must not be disclosed without the express prior approval of an executive officer.

Just as the Corporation expects and requires the safeguarding of its confidential business information, so does it respect the right of other persons and firms, including competitors and potential competitors, to preserve their business confidences. While sound business planning involves the acquisition and assessment of information concerning the Corporation’s competitive position, any form of industrial espionage, piracy of trade secrets, piracy of software, or similar attempts to acquire by unlawful or unfair practices non-public information relating to the business of an existing or potential customer, competitor or supplier is counter to Corporate policy and will not be tolerated.

Confidential and proprietary information, whether or not specifically designed as such, relating to the Corporation, its shareholders, or its existing or prospective customers, competitors or suppliers shall not be disclosed to any other person or firm or used in any way:

1) For personal or private investment, business or other purpose, regardless of whether the information is directly or indirectly provided to or used for the benefit of an employee, their spouse, dependents, relatives, friends or any related business ventures;
2) As a basis for buying or selling or recommending the purchase or sale of any securities of any firm or business venture; or
3) As a basis for buying, selling or recommending the purchase or sale of any securities of the Corporation, until a reasonable time after the information has been publicly disseminated by the Corporation in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Under the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988, penalties for insider trading violations were significantly increased. Both the employee who commits an insider trading violation and his/her employer are subject to enforcement action under this act.

No employee shall, without prior written authorization from the Corporation’s President, engage in any dealings on behalf of the Corporation with any former employee of the Corporation for a period of one year following their termination of employment when it can reasonably be assumed or inferred that the former employee:

1) May acquire, by reason of such dealings, special knowledge of the products, techniques, operations or plans of the Corporation that could provide a competitive advantage to the former employee or their employer; or
2) Is in a position to make unfair use of their past employment relationship with the Corporation or personal relationship with employees.

No employee, whether or not motivated by a genuine desire to advance the Corporation’s competitive position, shall directly or indirectly engage or participate in any effort to acquire by covert means any trade secrets, proprietary information concerning designs, processes or techniques, financial or commercial data, plans, or other confidential business information from any person or firm. For the purposes of this paragraph, covert means include, but are not limited to:

1) Undisclosed payment, promise of gain, or other inducement to another in exchange for the furnishing of confidential business information;
2) Acquisition of information by means of clandestine or unlawful entry into any premises;
3) Use of electronic or photographic devices in a clandestine effort to acquire confidential business information;
4) Infringement of copyrighted software or any other illegal use of software in an effort to copy another person’s information or work product; or
5) Other practice which is unlawful or which, if disclosed, would reflect adversely on the integrity of the Corporation or its employees.
4.0 Procurement Integrity

The Corporation and its employees are required to comply with Procurement Integrity provisions of Public Law 100-679, Section 27, as may be amended (referred to as the Act). The Act contains certain restrictions and prohibitions pertaining to:

1) Discussions or offers of employment with certain government officials;
2) The treatment and use of certain source selection information; and
3) The offering or providing of gratuities to government employees.

The Corporation follows all customer procedures for awarding contracts and the Corporation and its employees will not:

4) Request disclosure of proprietary information of competitors;
5) Request source selection material or other material used for evaluating competitive bids;
6) Share proprietary information with non-authorized government officials; or
7) Discuss employment, make employment offers, or offer gratuities to government officials participating in the procurement process.

While subsequent sections describe corporate and government policy and guidance, it is the responsibility of all employees to ensure their full understanding of the Act, including its related certification requirements and penalties for violation.
5.0 Employment of U.S. Government and Former U.S. Government Employees

Just as all employees must be constantly alert to prevent actual or potential conflicts of interest from arising in their dealings on the Corporation's behalf, so also must they ensure that their own actions do not inadvertently place others in similar situations. Negotiations with, and the recruitment, hiring and employment of, employees or former employees of the United States Government can present special problems of actual or perceived conflicts of interest. No employee, by reason of any employment-related activity, shall require, encourage or permit any government or former-government employee to make unfair use of their past government employment or affiliations.

All areas of the Corporation shall adopt and enforce the procedure that only executive and human resource management deals with matters relating to pre-employment negotiations, recruitment, hiring and post-utilization of employees or former employees of the federal government.

Comprehensive measures shall be taken to assure that all such employees:

1) Who could be deemed to have had access to information related directly or indirectly to contracts or proposals in which the Corporation has or may have any business interest; and
2) With whose employing agency the Corporation has had any business relationship, including informal contacts concerning negotiations, proposals, solicitations, bids or potential contract awards, shall be employed only in accordance with procedures that will effectively eliminate real or perceived conflicts of interest.
6.0 Transactions with Employees of the U.S. Government
- Gratuities

The offering or rendition of gratuities, no matter how innocently tendered or received, to any employee of the United States Government with whom the Corporation is engaged, or seeks to become engaged, in business dealings:

1) May be a source of embarrassment to the recipient, their governmental agency and the Corporation,
2) May present the appearance that the Corporation is attempting to influence the independent judgment of the recipient, and
3) May impair public confidence in the integrity of the government or the Corporation in the conduct of their business.

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest can arise in this regard even from relationships or transactions that the person concerned, perceive as inconsequential.

For the purpose of this Statement, a gratuity includes any gift, favor, entertainment, hospitality, loan, or reimbursement for expenses incurred by a government employee for travel, accommodations, subsistence or services, of greater than nominal value, or any other tangible item, and any intangible benefits, such as discounts or passes, for which fair market value is not paid by the recipient or the government.

Accordingly, it is the policy of the Corporation to prohibit all employees acting within their official capacity, whether or not using Corporate funds or resources, from offering or providing any gratuity to an employee of an agency of the United States Government:

1) With which the Corporation is doing business,
2) With which the Corporation is negotiating or might reasonably be expected to do business in the future; or
3) Who, by virtue of their government employment, is in a position to influence an actual or potential business decision involving the Corporation.

This prohibition extends to government employees of all branches, departments and agencies of the United States Government, civilian and military, and to their spouses, dependents and members of their households.

Limited exceptions to the Corporation’s general prohibition against gratuities to government employees may be recognized in the circumstances described below. It is, however, the responsibility of each employee who is in a position to extend gratuities to exercise their best judgment and care that these exceptions are not routinely relied upon, but are applied with due regard for the facts of each situation. Any doubts as to the propriety of extending gratuities in particular circumstances shall be resolved by refraining from such contact.

The following practices are not prohibited:

1) Customary exchanges of gifts, favors, entertainment or other gratuities of monetary value a) where there is a family or established social relationship between the government employee, or between their spouse, children or parents, and the
employee, b) where the circumstances make it clear that it is that relationship, rather than the business interests of the Corporation or the persons concerned, which is the motivating factor for the gratuity, and c) where it is clear that the gratuity is not paid, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation.

2) Providing trophies, entertainment, prizes of awards for public service or achievement or given in games or contests which are clearly open to the public generally and are officially approved for participation by employees of the government.

3) Providing food and soft drinks of nominal value within a Corporate facility when the conduct of official government business will be facilitated thereby and when no provisions can be made for individual payment.

4) Providing transportation, meals or overnight accommodations in connection with official government business when alternative arrangements utilizing government or commercial sources are clearly impracticable. Whenever possible, employees who intend to extend such services shall advise the government employee sufficiently in advance of their official travel that appropriate agency clearance procedures, if any, may be affected.

5) Providing for the participation of government employees in widely attended luncheons, dinners, seminars, conferences and similar gatherings of common interest to the government, industry and the Corporation, where such gatherings a) are sponsored or hosted by an industrial, technical or professional association, rather than the Corporation, and b) have been approved in advance by the government agency for whom the employee works. Employees are prohibited from offering or giving any gratuity, such as food or beverages, to a government employee at such gatherings.

6) Providing for the participation of government employees in civic, community and public ceremonial functions of common interest to the government and industry a) in which the Corporation plays only a peripheral or supporting role, such as through contributions or subsidies, and b) when invitations are addressed to and approved by the head of the agency component and are made by or on behalf of the sponsoring organization. Employees are prohibited from offering or giving any gratuity to a government employee at such functions.

7) Providing advertising or promotional a) literature, b) items of nominal retail value, or c) models or photographs of Corporation products having little or no intrinsic value.
7.0 Transactions with Employees of the U.S Government
   - Confidential Procurement Information

Preserving the integrity of the federal procurement process is the paramount objective of this section. The acquisition of any information concerning a competitive procurement that is generated by the government and not generally disseminated to or known by all contract bidders on an equal basis, even if seemingly inconsequential to a particular procurement matter, can create the presumption that one bidder has obtained an unfair competitive advantage over other bidders. All employees must guard against the receipt of information that, by reason of its confidentiality or limited disclosure, could taint the competitive procurement process:

No employee shall solicit or receive from any government employee, directly or indirectly, information pertaining to a competitive procurement in which the Corporation has or may have any business interest and which involves specifications, evaluations, negotiations, bids, proposals, awards or any other related matter that was:

1) Provided in confidence to them; or
2) Not distributed or available at the same time to all other persons or firms having an interest in the matter.
8.0 Retention of U.S. Government Employees as Consultants

The diverse nature of the Corporation's business and customers may occasionally create demands for specialized knowledge and expertise that are best satisfied by the retention of part-time paid consultants. While the employment of such consultants is often necessary and desirable, special care must be given to the hiring of persons who are employees of the United States Government, by reason of the potential for actual or perceived conflicts of interest. The Corporation's general policy governs the full-time employment of ex-government employees equally applicable to consultant relationships.

No employee shall negotiate with, or seek to recruit, hire or employ on a part-time basis, a person currently employed by any branch, department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government if such actions could reasonably be expected to permit or require such person to make unfair use of their position with the government.

All business groups within the Corporation shall adopt and enforce the following concerning retention of U.S. Government employees as consultants to the Corporation to assure that such employment:

1) Has been disclosed in advance to the government employee's superiors and approved in writing;
2) Does not permit or require the application of specialized knowledge uniquely acquired as a direct result of the employee's position with the government in a matter relating to the Corporation's contracting activities with the government; and
3) Conforms to all applicable personnel regulations of the employee’s agency concerning outside employment.
9.0 Transactions Involving Suppliers and Non-Government Customers

The Corporation is committed to the principles of fair competition in the purchase and sale of products and services. We expect that all procurement decisions made by employees will be based exclusively on normal commercial considerations, such as quality, cost, availability, service, reputation, and other factors bearing directly on the product, service or supplier. The Corporation's customers and potential customers have an equal right to make purchasing decisions based on the same competitive factors. The Corporation will neither seek, nor tolerate, special favors or arrangements with suppliers or customers that impair, or give the appearance of impairing, fair and unfettered commercial relationships.

The integrity and effectiveness of employees is impaired when they have such a substantial personal interest in a transaction, or in a party to a transaction, that either the general duty of undivided loyalty to the Corporation or the independent judgments, decisions or actions taken on the Corporation's behalf might reasonably be expected to be adversely affected. A substantial personal interest may arise from the expectation of present or future personal gain or from the existence of a personal obligation previously created. Undisclosed interests or obligations in firms or property with which the Corporation transacts business, or with which the Corporation contemplates such transactions in the future, create at least the presumption of a conflict of interest and are to be avoided.

No employee, either directly or indirectly, shall offer or give to or solicit or accept for themselves, their spouse, or their dependents, from a person or firm doing business, or seeking to do business with the Corporation, any gratuity (as defined by the section “Transactions with Employees of the U.S. Government – Gratuities”) when receipt of such gratuity might be construed to:

1) Obligate the recipient to any reciprocal dealing;
2) Influence or seek to influence a business transaction in which the donor or their employer has any material interest; or
3) Provide to the recipient anything of more than nominal value over and above their regular compensation.

No employee shall act as the representative, broker or intermediary for any person or firm engaged or seeking to become engaged in any transaction with the Corporation.

Each employee shall report to their immediate supervisor the receipt of any gratuity with a retail value in excess of $25, and all gratuities received during any calendar year with an aggregate retail value in excess of $100, which were provided to the employee, their spouse or dependents, by any person or firm engaged or seeking to become engaged in any transaction with the Corporation. For purposes of this paragraph:

1) Gratuities received during any calendar year from any one supplier, customer or other person or firm, or from any affiliated group or firms or individuals, shall be aggregated to determine whether the $100 limit has been reached; and
2) Meals and entertainment that have a direct and reasonable business purpose in the best interests of the Corporation and that are consistent with this section should not be reported.
An employee who has been offered a gratuity that arguably violates the letter or spirit of this section, shall promptly report the same to their immediate supervisor, who shall preserve the confidence of such report and determine whether the offer may, in the circumstances, be accepted.
10.0 Policy on Maintaining a Drug-Free Workplace/Workforce

In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the Corporation's policy is intended to protect its employees, customers and the public from the dangers posed by the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of illegal drugs and controlled substances (drug abuse) in the workplace. Any employee who abuses drugs poses a grave risk of serious danger to the safety, security and health of not only themselves, but of co-workers, customers and members of the public. The Corporation will take all reasonable steps to ensure that drug abuse does not occur at corporate facilities during the performance of any work under its government contracts.

This policy and its implementation are designed to protect the Corporation's business and the interests of and rights of its employees. It is the responsibility of all employees to fully understand and comply with corporate policy, as may be amended, including applicable testing and certification requirements.
11.0 Equal Employment Opportunity

The Corporation is committed to providing equal and non-discriminatory opportunities for all whom it employs and to all whom it serves. The Corporation provides equal employment opportunity and takes action to ensure that all employees and applicants for employment receive fair and equal consideration and treatment, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual preference, age, national origin, marital status, ancestry, handicap or veterans' status.

The Corporation’s success depends in great part on our work environment. The Corporation supports a positive environment in which all individuals may grow, contribute, and participate free from discrimination. The Corporation is committed to legally compliant human resource policies and practices in all aspects of employment, including: recruiting, hiring, evaluation, training, discipline, work and service assignments, career development, compensation, promotion, and termination. Unlawful discrimination of any kind is not tolerated.

To ensure respectful and fair treatment for all employees, the employee has the following responsibilities:

1) Treat your fellow employees equally, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual preference, age, national origin, marital status, ancestry, handicap, or veterans’ status, or any other protected status either temporary or permanent; and
2) Understand and abide by all corporate and business policies, procedures, and work rules relating to employment and workplace fairness.

Additionally, the Corporation does not tolerate violent behavior at any worksite, whether committed by or against an employee. The following behaviors are prohibited:

1) Making threatening remarks;
2) Causing physical injury to someone else;
3) Intentionally damaging someone else’s property; or
4) Acting aggressively in a way that causes someone else to fear injury.

All employees must use good judgment and promptly inform their supervisor, manager, Human Resources, or Security if you observe behavior that could be dangerous or violent, whether directed at yourself or someone else.

The Corporation will not retaliate against any person, nor tolerate employee retaliation against any person, who brings to the Corporation’s attention in good faith an ethics or compliance issue. Individuals who raise concerns or who assist in the resolution of reported matters are protected against retaliation. Anyone who uses the conduct program to spread falsehoods, threaten others, or damage another person’s reputation will be subject to disciplinary action. Discouraging other employees from making a report or getting the help needed is prohibited and could result in disciplinary action.
12.0 Company Involvement in the Political Process

Continuation of the free-enterprise system requires that the public have confidence in the system and, particularly, in the ethical conduct of the private corporate community. Such confidence is not fostered when the public perceives that corporations are conducting their affairs barely within the letter of the law. Genuine integrity stems from adherence to high ethical principles of conduct which transcend a narrow focus upon the minimal requirements of the law. Thus, the Corporation and each of its employees must be constantly alert to detect and prevent the occurrence of any questionable business practices, even when the limits of the law are unclear or where local laws or customs do not specifically prohibit such practices.

In dealings with public officials, as with private business associates, the Corporation will employ only ethical commercial practices. While encouraging its employees to participate freely and actively in the political process, the Corporation will make no contributions of money, property or services to political candidates or parties. In the promotion of its sales, the Corporation will pay no fee, commission or questionable payment to any political official in the United States or abroad for the purpose of influencing any act or decision by the official, whether related to the business of the Corporation or otherwise.

All employees are encouraged to take an active role in the political process and to support the candidates, parties and issues of their choice, financially or by person activities, provided that:

1) Such activities are consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, rules and the Corporation’s policy and implementing directives; and
2) Such activities do not unreasonably interfere with the performance of Corporate duties or any other duties of the Corporation in an objective, timely and satisfactory manner.

No employee shall make, or reimburse any person or firm for making, any contribution, expenditure, or loan of money, property or services, directly or indirectly from the Corporation’s resources, or from or on behalf of the Corporation directly or indirectly to, or for the use or benefit of, or in support or opposition to:

1) Any political party or candidate; or
2) Any political, legislative or civic issue, including lobbying activities unless (a) the disbursement is permissible under all applicable laws, regulations, rules, and established company policies; (b) the disbursement is duly and accurately described and recorded in the appropriate books and records of the Corporation; (c) the details of the disbursement are disclosed to, and prior written approval is obtained from, the Chief Executive Officer, and (d) the disbursement, if made to a political action committee or similar entity, has been specifically authorized by the Board of Directors.

Except for the expenditures authorized by this Statement or other established Corporate policies, no money or property shall be given or offered, directly or indirectly (as through an intermediary), to any public official, political party or official, or candidate for political office for the purpose of:

1) Influencing any act or decision of such public official, party, party official, or candidate in his/her or its official capacity, including a decision to fail to perform his/her or its official functions; or
2) Inducing such public official, party, party official, or candidate to use his/her or its influence with a government of any country, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof to affect or influence any act or decision of such government, instrumentality or political subdivision in order to assist the Corporation in obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person or firm.

3) Or for any other purpose unless:
   a. The disbursement is permissible under all applicable laws, regulations, rules and established Corporate policies;
   b. The disbursement is duly and accurately recorded in the appropriate books and records of the Corporation; and
   c. The details of the disbursement are disclosed to, and prior written approval has been obtained from, the President.

As used herein, “the public official” does not include any employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, whose duties are essentially non-discretionary or clerical.

Nothing in this Statement or any other Statement of Corporate Policy is intended to restrict the normal and legitimate expression of the Corporation’s interest in legislative or administrative matters, whether proposed or adopted, or in public issues. Directors and officers of the Corporation, or their designees, are free to testify before legislative committees and administrative agencies, to make speeches in regard to government policies or actions, and to endeavor to persuade public officials on policy matters affecting the Corporation’s business.
13.0 Applicability

This Code of Conduct and all its related Statements is applicable to Azimuth Corporation and all of its employees, regardless of location, and all operating or future operating divisions and/or subsidiaries.