

CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR
OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES
OF
AROTECH CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

I. Purpose

This Code of Conduct of Arotech Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) has been prepared to help all officers, directors and employees understand and comply with our policies and procedures. Overall, the purpose of our Code of Conduct is to deter wrongdoing and promote:

- honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the SEC and in other public communications made by us;
- compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- prompt internal reporting of code violations to an appropriate person or persons identified in this Code of Conduct; and
- accountability for adherence to the Code of Conduct.

II. Policy

The Company is committed to the highest ethical standards and to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. It is the obligation of our officers, directors and employees to:

- Conduct themselves honestly and ethically;
- Avoid conflicts of interest, and disclose to their immediate supervisors (or, if they are officers or directors, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company) any relationship that appears to constitute a conflict of interest; and
- Comply with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations.

III. Duty to Report Violations

You are responsible for reporting in good faith to the Company any circumstances that you believe may constitute a violation of this Code of Conduct. You should report suspected violations to your immediate supervisor or, if you are an officer or director of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Supervisors receiving such reports are required to disclose such reports to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Company will investigate these matters. There will be no action taken against you for good

faith reporting of suspected policy violations; however, you will not be protected from possible disciplinary action if you report in bad faith or have otherwise engaged in misconduct.

The Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's designee will investigate all asserted violations of this Code of Conduct relating to conduct by any employee who is not an officer or director of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company will investigate all asserted violations of this Code of Conduct relating to conduct by any officer or director of the Company. Waivers of this Code of Conduct with respect to conduct by any employee also must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's designee. Any waiver to be granted to an officer or director must be approved by the Company's Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors.

IV. Ethical Business Practices

The Company requires that you maintain lawful and ethical business practices at all times. Examples of certain prohibited activities are set forth below. These examples are intended to highlight some prohibited practices, but they do not address every kind of prohibited practice.

1. Bribery. Use of Company funds or property for illegal, unethical or otherwise improper purposes, including bribes, kickbacks and payoffs, is prohibited.

2. Political Contributions and Activities. In the United States, federal and many state laws prohibit corporations from making direct political contributions to candidates. No employee may make any political contribution of any kind, on the federal, state, or local level, in the name of the Company, or use Company funds or materials for this purpose. You should not make political contributions based on a promise to be reimbursed by the Company.

3. Gifts and Entertainment. You and members of your family must not solicit or accept loans, fees, services, or monetary gifts of any kind from suppliers, customers or others dealing with the Company. To the extent permitted by law, you may accept unsolicited non-monetary gifts or entertainment which conform to customary business practices and are not of significant value. Should you accept such gifts or entertainment, you must not give the person or entity offering such gifts or entertainment any preferential treatment.

V. Conflicts of Interest and Outside Associations and Activities

You have a duty to avoid business, financial, or other relationships that might conflict with the Company's interests or impair or influence your ability to discharge your duties. There are potential conflicts of interest inherent in certain situations such as when:

1. You or a member of your family has a direct or indirect financial interest in, or obligation to, an actual or potential competitor, supplier, or customer. (This does not include small stock ownership in publicly traded companies).

2. You conduct business on behalf of the Company with a supplier or customer in which a relative of yours is a representative, officer or director.

3. You acquire real property, leaseholds, patents, or other property or rights in which the Company has, or you have reason to believe that the Company is likely to have, an interest.

VI. Confidential Information and Trading Stock in a Public Company

It is illegal and against Company policy for you to buy or sell Company stock when in possession of “inside information.”

As a general matter, inside information is any material, nonpublic information concerning a company or its business. Information may be considered “material” if (1) it would likely be considered important to an investor in deciding whether to purchase or sell the Company’s securities, or (2) would reasonably be expected to have an impact on the price of the Company’s stock if the information were publicly released. For example, inside information might include information relating to proposed acquisitions, important financial data, major new contracts, research projects, the status of a product in the governmental approval process, or significant management changes.

Even after information is publicly released, it should still be considered nonpublic until a sufficient amount of time has passed for the information to become generally available to, and absorbed by, the investing public. While the amount of time that must pass for information to be considered public may vary depending on the circumstances, generally, information may be considered to be public 24 hours following its release to the investing public.

In addition, the Company maintains a “blackout” policy with respect to trading in the Company’s stock, prohibiting trading or exercise of options from two weeks before the end of the fiscal quarter until 24 hours after the release of that quarter’s financial results (except pursuant to a previously-issued limit order), and you are required to comply with such policy.

VII. Cooperating with Governmental Authorities.

It is the policy of the Company to cooperate with governmental investigations or inquiries. Accordingly, if you reasonably believe that a governmental investigation or inquiry is in progress, you should communicate that information immediately to your immediate supervisor, or, if you are an officer or director of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

You should never:

- a. Destroy or alter any Company documents in anticipation of a request for those documents from any governmental agency or judicial authority.
- b. Make any false or misleading statements to any governmental investigator during an investigation.
- c. Attempt to cause any other Company employee or any other person to fail to provide information to a governmental investigator, or to provide false or misleading information.

VIII. Company Disclosure Obligations.

As a public company, the Company is required to make disclosures about its activities and operations in quarterly reports filed shortly after the end of its first three fiscal quarters and in an annual report filed shortly after the end of its fiscal year. It is the policy of the Company to make full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that it files with, or submits to, the SEC and in other public communications made by the Company. While the disclosure rules are complex, *essentially the Company is obligated to disclose anything that a reasonable investor would want to consider in deciding whether to purchase or sell the Company's stock.* If you are aware of an act or omission which you believe satisfies this standard and you do not believe that such act or omission has been disclosed by the Company, you should describe that information to your immediate supervisor, or if you are an officer or director of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

All information provided to immediate supervisors pursuant to this Code of Conduct is to be communicated by such immediate supervisor to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company or the Chief Executive Officer's designee.

Violation of the Code of Conduct will be seen as a matter of serious consequence and will result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

Effect of this Code of Conduct. NOTHING PROVIDED FOR IN THIS CODE IS INTENDED TO CREATE A CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL. Except as otherwise provided in a specific agreement of employment, employees may terminate their employment whenever they wish and for whatever reason, just as the Company may terminate an individual's employment at any time and for any reason.