

Compliance with Trade Laws & Regulations

Atarjamat is undertaking lots of online projects with foreign companies, so we must comply with hundreds of regulations around the world. The scope of these regulations embargoes may vary widely from country to country. They may range from specific prohibitions on trade in a specific commodity to a total prohibition of all commercial transactions. Due to the complexities of these international trade laws, we must seek guidance from our legal counsel before exporting or importing services or engaging in transactions that might be affected by trade sanctions.

Atarjamat has a system for annual audit by senior management on compliance with its anticorruption policies and procedures.

Many laws govern the conduct of trade across borders, including:

- Embargo and trade control laws that prohibit, restrict, or regulate transactions with certain persons, companies, and countries.
- Laws that prohibit companies from cooperating with unsanctioned boycotts.
- Laws that regulate imports and exports.
- Laws that are designed to ensure that transactions are not being used for money laundering.

We are committed to complying with all such laws. Each of us is responsible for knowing the policies that apply to our jobs and seeking advice if in doubt about the legality of any proposed business activity. We comply with all requirements designed to control trade in other countries in which we operate. To help prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing, we watch for any suspicious payments, which may include cash – or the equivalent – when checks are the norm or involvement of financial institutions without a logical relationship to the customer or business partner.

In general, the following activities are warning signs and should be avoided and reported:

- Entering into formal or informal understandings or agreements with competitors that set prices or allocate production, sales territories, products, customers or suppliers.
- Exchanging information with competitors regarding pricing, marketing, production or customers.
- Entering into formal or informal understandings or agreements with competitors to terminate business relationships or to deviate from pricing and promotion policies.