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www.altramotion.com

DATE: May 21, 2009
TO: All Employees of Altra Holdings, Inc. and Its Subsidiaries ("Altra")
FROM: Carl R. Christenson 
SUBJECT: Export Compliance Policy Statement

Altra is fully committed to complying with United States export laws, policies and regulations including re-export requirements as well as the laws of the countries in which it operates.

No sale or other export of goods, services, technical information, or data will be made contrary to United States export control requirements. Corporate commitment to this policy statement is vital for United States foreign policy and national security interests. In addition, violations of United States export control laws, regulations or requirements can expose the company to severe civil, criminal and administrative penalties. Violations can also jeopardize the company's ability to export goods, services, technical information, or data, and could compromise the company's relationships with customers, vendors and suppliers. Employees that have been determined to purposely violate the company's export control policies or to have acted in reckless disregard of these policies will face disciplinary actions, including the possibility of termination. The company and/or its employees may also be subject to fines as high as \$1,000,000 dollars *per violation* and responsible officials of the company can be subject to imprisonment for up to 10 years depending on the extent of the violation.

As recently as 2007, ITT paid \$128 million dollars in fines after providing product data covered under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to a potential vendor who had not been authorized by the Department of State. These fines amounted to one of the largest penalties ever paid by a United States Corporation in a criminal investigation.

For additional guidelines regarding Altra's export compliance policy please see the following memorandums, both of which are attached hereto: memorandum regarding *US Economic Sanctions*, dated February 16, 2006; and Altra's *Export Administration and International Economic Sanctions* corporate policy dated January 6, 2007.

All employees have an affirmative duty to notify responsible officials within Altra in the event of possible non-compliance. Possible non-compliance can be reported to:

Glenn E. Deegan
Vice President and General Counsel
(781) 917-0517
glenn.deegan@altramotion.com

Mark Rosa
Director of Internal Audit
(781) 917-0537
mark.rosa@altramotion.com

Also employees may report well founded suspicions of export control violations as well as waste, fraud, and abuse on an anonymous basis to the company's hotline at (800) 826-6762.

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ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Altra Holdings, Inc.
14 Hayward Street
Quincy, MA 02171
Tel 617.328.3300
Fax 617.689.6202

TO: All Associates

FROM Carl Christenson

DATE: February 16, 2006

Subject: US ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

This memorandum is to remind employees, officers and directors of Altra Holdings, Inc., regardless of nationality that they must comply with U.S. economic sanction laws, as summarized below.

The United States currently prohibits all U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens regardless of where they are located, all persons and entities (individuals and companies) within the United States, all U.S. incorporated entities and their foreign subsidiaries from virtually all dealings with Cuba, Iran and Sudan as well as with a lengthy list of entities and individuals on the Specifically Designated Nationalists and Blocked Persons list. This list identifies persons and organizations the United States considers to be closely associated with the sanctioned countries (even if not physically located there) or that are considered terrorists or traffickers of either narcotics or weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, the United States imposes more select prohibitions against certain business transactions involving the Balkans, Burma (Myanmar), Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, North Korea, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zimbabwe.

Non-U.S. persons, including employees of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies, are not subject to U.S. sanctions in most respects. However, Altra and its employees, officers and directors may not participate in or facilitate activities by non-U.S. persons if the activities would be prohibited for U.S. persons. For example, Ameridrives and its employees cannot refer a business opportunity with Iran to Bibby or any other foreign company, because that would be a prohibited "facilitation," even if that were Ameridrives only involvement. Further, if Bibby does have business with Iran, Ameridrives personnel cannot assist in carrying out that business, unless Ameridrives has obtained a U.S. Government license to do so.

Generally, no company, regardless of nationality, may ship U.S.-origin goods or technology contrary to U.S. export controls without prior approval of the U.S. government.

Either the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS") or OFAC enforces these restrictions for non-defense items, depending on which countries are US involved, while the State Department (DDTC) is responsible for defense items. Please note, however, that these restrictions cover not just those goods and technology that are produced in the United

States but goods and technology produced elsewhere which contain as little as 10 percent U.S. content in them (or even less in the case of especially sensitive technology). The degree of export restriction varies greatly from country to country. For Iran, the export or re-export of any good or technology of U.S. origin is subject to such controls (except information materials).

Accordingly, all Altra officers and employees must refrain from involvement of any kind with activities of its foreign subsidiaries that are prohibited for U.S. persons. There are, however, exceptions to these prohibitions. Please contact John Pollock, Altra Holdings, Inc. 617.689.6448 or john.pollock@altramotion.com, if there is a need for U.S. persons to be involved in particular transactions, to determine whether this is possible within the applicable requirements of U.S. law. Likewise, if anyone has questions regarding the scope of U.S. law in this area, please contact John Pollock immediately.

All employees of foreign subsidiaries of Altra must also be sure that they comply with the regulations and laws of their home country and everyone needs to be aware that both U.S. and Foreign regulations change periodically and they must stay current with these regulations.

For more information on US export laws, please contact the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). More information on BIS can be found at: <http://www.bxa.doc.gov>

For more information on US Specifically Designated Nationalists and Blocked Persons (SDN) or Denied Parties List and the enforcement of economic and trade sanctions laws, please contact the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") at: <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/>

For more information on US foreign and economic policy laws, please contact the US Department of State, Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs at: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/>

For additional information with regard to Altra Holdings, Inc., please contact David Wall at: David.Wall@altramotion.com



Export Administration & International Economic Sanctions

Altra Holdings, Inc.
Corporate Policy

Date: January 6, 2007

PURPOSE

Altra Holdings, Inc. is fully committed to complying with the United States (U.S.) export laws, policies and regulations as well as the laws of the countries in which we operate. The Export Administration and International Economic Sanctions Policy establishes guidelines which will assist Altra Holdings, Inc. and its worldwide subsidiaries to comply with the requirements of United States Export laws and regulations. These guidelines will also assist in the compliance of the requirements of export licenses issued by the United States Department of Commerce, the United States Department of State, the United States Department of the Treasury and other agencies that require the Altra to have an effective and comprehensive internal control program to monitor compliance with the applicable regulations.

POLICY

Altra Holdings, Inc. and all its subsidiaries' products, including those on the Altra web site are subject to export controls administered by the United States and other countries. Diversion contrary to U.S. law is prohibited. Export, re-export or import of certain products may require action prior to purchase and it is every employee's responsibility to comply with all applicable international, national, state, regional and local laws, and regulations, including any applicable import and use restrictions. Altra products are currently prohibited for export or re-export to Cuba, North Korea, Iran, Syria and Sudan or to any country subject to relevant trade sanctions. In addition, Altra products are prohibited for export or re-export to any person or entity on the U.S. Department of Commerce Denied Persons, Entities and Unverified Lists, or on the U.S. Department of Treasury's lists of Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers or Specially Designated Terrorists, as the same may be revised from time to time, or for use with chemical or biological weapons, sensitive nuclear end-users or missiles.

All employees of foreign subsidiaries of Altra must also be sure that they comply with the regulations and laws of their home country. All Altra employees need to be aware that both U.S. and Foreign regulations change periodically and they must stay current with these regulations.

By reading this document, all Altra employees agree to the terms within and all applicable export control laws. Employees also affirm that they are not under the control of, located in, or a resident or national of any such country or on any such list.



Export Administration & International Economic Sanctions

Altra Holdings, Inc. and all its subsidiaries will comply with the United States Export Administration Act ("EAA") and the Export Administration Regulations promulgated there under ("EAR"); the Arms Export Control Act ("AECA") and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations promulgated there under (the "ITARS"); regulations to implement international economic sanctions programs involving particular countries, including regulations promulgated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury; any subsequent Laws and regulations of similar effect to the foregoing; any other export Laws and regulations as from time to time may be in force; and the terms and conditions of any license issued pursuant thereto. No business will be transacted nor item exported in contravention of the foregoing.

Each Director, Employee and Agent of Altra Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries shall comply with the EAA and the EAR, the AECA and ITARS, international economic sanctions and all other export administration Laws and regulations, and all applicable rules, systems and procedures issued and established to comply with this Policy. There shall be no exception to this Policy, nor shall it be compromised or qualified by anyone acting for or on behalf of Altra.

PROCEDURES

Altra Holdings, Inc. has established and will maintain a comprehensive internal control program ("Program") to ensure compliance with the Laws and regulations described above and licenses issued there under. Operational control matters are under the responsibility of the Corporate Director of Procurement, who reports to the President/Chief Operating Officer (COO).

The Director of Procurement will operate the Program to meet the applicable compliance requirements of applicable Law. The Director of Procurement will monitor compliance with the Program and will report any failures to the President/COO or his designee. The Program includes rules, systems, and procedures that will ensure compliance with the applicable Laws and regulations and the terms and conditions of all licenses issued to Altra there under.

Altra will maintain a continuing program to keep its Employees and Agents advised of the applicable provisions of the export control and international economic sanctions Laws and regulations and the requirements of the Program. Any Employee or Agent having a question on matters having possible implications under such Laws and regulations can refer the question to the Director of Procurement or the President/COO.

For more information on Altra's Export Administration and International Economic Sanctions Policy, please contact: John Pollock, Director of Procurement, at: john.pollock@altramotion.com

For more information on U.S. export laws, please contact the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). More information on BIS can be found at:



<http://www.commerce.gov/>

For more information on U.S. Specifically Designated Nationalists and Blocked Persons (SDN) or Denied Parties List and the enforcement of economic and trade sanctions laws, please contact the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") at:

<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/>

For more information on U.S. foreign and economic policy laws, please contact the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs at:

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/>

For additional information with regard to Altra Holdings, Inc., please contact David Wall, Chief Financial Officer, at:

David.Wall@altramotion.com

Commerce Department Export Controls Guidelines



Overview

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which regulate the export and re-export of most commercial items. Items that BIS regulates are seen as “dual-use” - items that have both commercial and military or proliferation applications - but purely commercial items without an obvious military use are also subject to the EAR.

EAR does not control all goods, services, and technologies. Other U.S. government agencies regulate more specialized exports. For example, the U.S. Department of State has authority over defense articles and defense services. A list of other agencies involved in export controls can be found at www.bis.doc.gov or in Supplement No. 3 to Part 730 of the EAR which is available on the Government Printing Office Web site.

This overview is designed to give people who are new to exporting, and, in particular, new to export controls, a general understanding of our regulations and how to use them. However, nothing provided here can substitute for consulting the EAR. The EAR include answers to frequently asked questions, detailed step-by-step instructions for determining if a transaction is subject to the regulations, how to request a commodity classification or advisory opinion, and how to apply for a license. In using the EAR, a good place to start is with Part 732 which outlines steps to follow to determine all obligations.

To review a specific part of the EAR referenced in this document, hyperlink to the on-line EAR database on the Government Printing Office Web site www.gpo.gov/bis.

What is an Export?

Any item that is sent from the United States to a foreign destination is an export. “Items” include commodities, software or technology, such as clothing, building materials, circuit boards, automotive parts, blueprints, design plans, retail software packages and technical information.

How an item is transported outside of the United States does not matter in determining export license requirements. For example, an item can be sent by regular mail or hand-carried on an airplane. A set of schematics can be sent via facsimile to a foreign destination, software can be uploaded to or downloaded from an Internet site, or technology can be transmitted via e-mail or during a telephone conversation. Regardless of the method used for the transfer, the transaction is considered an export for export control purposes. An item is also considered an export even if it is leaving the United States temporarily, if it is leaving the United States but is not for sale (e.g., a gift), or if it is going to a wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary in a foreign country. Even a foreign-origin item exported from the United States, transmitted or transshipped through the United States, or being returned from the United States to its foreign country of origin is considered an export. Finally, release of technology or source code subject



to the EAR to a foreign national in the United States is “deemed” to be an export to the home country of the foreign national under the EAR.

How to Determine if a Commerce Export License is Needed

A small percentage of total U.S. exports and re-exports require a license from BIS. License requirements are dependent upon an item’s technical characteristics, the destination, the end-user, and the end-use. The company exporting “the exporter” must determine whether the export requires a license. When making that determination consider:

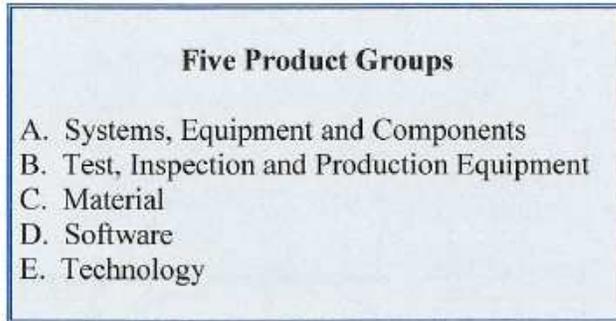
- **What** is being exported?
- **Where** is the item being exported?
- **Who** will receive the item?
- **What** will the item be used for?

What is being exported?

The Export Control Classification Number and the Commerce Control List

A key in determining whether an export license is needed from the Department of Commerce is knowing whether the item intended for export has a specific *Export Control Classification Number (ECCN)*. The ECCN is an alpha-numeric code, e.g., 3A001, that describes a particular item or type of item, and shows the controls placed on that item. All ECCNs are listed in the *Commerce Control List (CCL)* (Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 of the EAR) which is available on the Government Printing Office Web site. The CCL is divided into ten broad categories, and each category is further subdivided into five product groups.

Commerce Control List Categories	
0	= Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment (and miscellaneous items)
1	= Materials, Chemicals, Microorganisms and Toxins
2	= Materials Processing
3	= Electronics
4	= Computers
5	= Telecommunications and Information Security
6	= Sensors and Lasers
7	= Navigation and Avionics
8	= Marine
9	= Propulsion Systems, Space Vehicles, and Related Equipment



Classifying an Item

The proper classification of the item is essential to determining any licensing requirements under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). An exporter may classify the item its own, check with the manufacturer, or submit a classification request to have BIS determine the ECCN.

When reviewing the CCL to determine if the item is specified by an ECCN, first determine in which of the ten broad categories of the Commerce Control List includes the item and then consider the applicable product group.

If the Item is Not on the Commerce Control List – EAR99

If the item falls under U.S. Department of Commerce jurisdiction and is not listed on the CCL, it is designated as EAR99. EAR99 items generally consist of low-technology consumer goods and do not require a license in many situations. However, if the proposed export of an EAR99 item is to an embargoed country, to an end-user of concern or in support of a prohibited end-use, the exporter may be required to obtain a license.

Where is the item being exported?

Restrictions vary from country to country. The most restricted destinations are the embargoed countries and those countries designated as supporting terrorist activities, including Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. There are restrictions on some products, however, that are worldwide.



How to cross-reference the ECCN with the Commerce Country Chart

Once the item has been classified, the next step is to determine whether an export license is needed based on the “reasons for control” of the item and the country of ultimate destination. Begin this process by comparing the ECCN with the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to Part 738). The ECCNs and the Commerce Country Chart, taken together, define the items subject to export controls based solely on the technical parameters of the item and the country of ultimate destination.

Below the main heading for each ECCN entry, the header “Reason for Control” will be found (e.g., NS for National Security, AT for Anti-Terrorism, CC for Crime Control, etc.). Below this is the “Country Chart” designator, which shows the specific export control code(s) applied to the item (e.g., NS Column 2, AT Column 1, CC Column 1, etc.). These specific control codes for the ECCN need to be cross-referenced against the Commerce Country Chart.

Commerce Country Chart (example):

Countries	Reason for Control														Anti-Terrorism
	Chemical & Biological Weapons			Nuclear Nonproliferation		National Security		Missile Tech	Regional Stability		Firearms Convention	Crime Control			
	CB 1	CB 2	CB 3	NP 1	NP 2	NS 1	NS 2	MT	RS 1	RS 2	FC	CC 1	CC 2	CC 3	
Guyana	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Haiti	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Honduras	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Hong Kong	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X		X	
Hungary	X					X		X	X						
Iceland	X			X		X		X	X						
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Indonesia	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	

If there is an “X” in the box based on the reason(s) for control of the item and the country of destination, a license is required, unless a License Exception is available. Part 742 of the EAR sets forth the license requirements and licensing policy for most reasons for control

If there is no “X” in the control code column(s) specified under the ECCN and country of destination, the exporter will not need an export license unless they are exporting to an end-user or end-use of concern.

Although a relatively small percentage of all U.S. exports and re-exports require a BIS license, virtually all exports and many re-exports to embargoed destinations and countries designated as



supporting terrorist activities require a license. These countries are Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. Part 746 of the EAR describes embargoed destinations and refers to certain additional controls imposed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Treasury Department.

Who will receive the item?

Certain individuals and organizations are prohibited from receiving U.S. exports and others may only receive goods if they have been licensed, even items that do not normally require a license based on the ECCN and Commerce Country Chart or based on an EAR99 designation. The exporter must be aware of the following lists, which can be accessed from the BIS Web site at www.bis.doc.gov:

Entity List

A list of organizations identified by BIS as engaging in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Depending on the item, the exporter may be required to obtain a license to export to an organization on the Entity List even if one is not otherwise required.

Treasury Department Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List

A list maintained by the Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control comprising individuals and organizations deemed to represent restricted countries or known to be involved in terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

The Unverified List

This list is composed of companies/firms for which BIS was unable to complete an end-use check. Firms on the Unverified list present a "red flag" that exporters have a duty to inquire about before making an export to them.

Denied Persons

Exporters must participate in an export or re-export transaction subject to the EAR with a person whose export privileges have been denied by the BIS. A list of those firms and individuals whose export privileges have been denied is available on the BIS Web site. Note that some denied persons are located within the United States. If the exporter believes a person whose export privileges have been denied wants to buy their products in order to export it, the exporter must not make the sale and should report the situation to BIS's Office of Export Enforcement.

What will the item be used for?

Some end-uses are prohibited while others may require a license. For example, the exporter may not export to certain entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (e.g., nuclear, biological, chemical) and the missiles to deliver them, without specific authorization, no matter what the item is. For more information on prohibited end-uses, please refer to Part 744 of the EAR.



Ways to Export

Authorization to export is determined by the transaction: what the item is, where it is going, who will receive it, and what it will be used for. The majority of U.S. commercial exports do not require a license.

NLR – (“No License Required”)

Most exports from the United States do not require a license, and are therefore exported under the designation “NLR.” Except in those relatively few transactions when a license requirement applies because the destination is subject to embargo or because of a proliferation end-uses or end-user, no license is required when:

- a. The item to be shipped is not on the CCL (i.e., it is EAR99); or
- b. The item is on the CCL but there is no “X” in the box(es) on the Country Chart under the appropriate reason(s) for control column on the row for the country of destination. (See the country chart example above).

In each of these situations, enter “NLR” on the export documents.

License Exception

If a license is required for a transaction, a License Exception may be available. License Exceptions, and the conditions on their use, are set forth in Part 740 of the EAR. If the export is eligible for a License Exception, use the designation of that License Exception (e.g., LVS, GBS, TMP) on the export documents.

License

If the item requires a license to be exported, the exporter must apply to BIS for an export license. If the exporter’s application is approved, a license number and expiration date will be sent to use on the exporter’s export documents. A BIS-issued license is usually valid for two years. (See “Applying for an Export License” for additional information on the BIS website.

Summary of Steps to take to Process the Export

- Ensure that the export is under U.S. Department of Commerce jurisdiction.
- Classify the item by reviewing the Commerce Control List.
- If the item is classified by an Export Control Classification Number (ECCN), identify the Reasons for Control on the Commerce Control List.



- Cross-reference the ECCN Controls against the Commerce Country Chart to see if a license is required. If yes, determine if a License Exception is available before applying for a license.
- Ensure that no proscribed end-users or end-uses are involved with the export transaction. If proscribed end-users or end-uses are involved, determine if whether to proceed with the transaction or if a license must be applied for in advance.
- Export the item using the correct ECCN and the appropriate symbol (e.g., NLR, License Exception, or license number and expiration date) on the export documentation (e.g., Shipper's Export Declaration).

Export Compliance and Enforcement

BIS is responsible for the regulation of exports for national security, foreign policy, and nonproliferation reasons and the enforcement of those regulations. BIS is also charged with administering and enforcing, among others, [U.S. Antiboycott laws](#), the [Fastener Quality Act](#), and the reporting provisions of the [Chemical Weapons Convention](#).

International Programs

Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation

BIS conducts an active program of international collaboration with countries needing assistance in the development of effective export control regimes. Through bilateral and regional cooperative activities with more than twenty countries, BIS helps cooperating nations create the infrastructure for an effective export control system that meets international standards, including: (1) building a legal framework, procedures, and requirements necessary to regulate the transfers of sensitive items; (2) enhancing enforcement capabilities to match this framework; and (3) developing an appropriate partnership between government and industry on export controls.

Chemical Weapons Convention

BIS administers the industry compliance program for the [Chemical Weapons Convention \(CWC\)](#), an international treaty that bans the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons among its signatories and provides for an extensive verification regime to ensure adherence to its terms. BIS also actively engages other CWC State Parties and the Technical Secretariat of the [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons \(OPCW\)](#) to ensure that the provisions of the CWC are being implemented in a rigorous, analytically sound, and equitable manner among all State Parties.

Defense Industrial Base Programs

BIS is the focal point within the Department of Commerce for developing, promoting, and implementing policies that ensure a strong, technologically superior U.S. defense industrial base.



Congressional mandates and executive orders provide BIS with unique authorities to manage these program responsibilities.

[Defense Priorities and Allocations System Program \(DPAS\)](#)

BIS is responsible for ensuring the timely availability of industrial resources to meet current national defense and emergency preparedness requirements with minimal disruption to commercial activities. DPAS also provides an operating system to support rapid industrial response in a national emergency.

[Defense Trade Advocacy Program](#)

BIS supports both defense prime contractors and sub-contractors by identifying legitimate defense trade opportunities and assuring that U.S. suppliers receive equal opportunities for overseas defense procurements. BIS recommends the appropriate level of Commerce Department support and generates high-level government-to-government advocacy on behalf of U.S. firms.

[Selling to NATO - U.S. Company Certification](#)

U.S. companies interested in selling to NATO must receive U.S. government certification in order to qualify to bid on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program funded procurement opportunities here or abroad. The associated forms, procedures, related NATO documents and contact information are provided here.

Export Compliance

Compliance with U.S. export controls and regulations is important to U.S. National Security, in order to protect U.S. interests at home and abroad. All companies must ensure their exports are conducted legally. Compliance not only involves controlled goods and technologies, it also involves restrictions on shipping to certain countries, companies, organizations, and/or individuals. It is critical that exporters adhere to the any and all export regulations, while contributing to U.S. National Security.

- **[Know Your Customer Guidance](#)**
- **[Lists To Check](#)**
- **[Antiboycott Compliance](#)**
- **[Boycott Request Reporting Forms](#)**
- **[Export Management Systems](#)**
- **[Fastener Quality Act Compliance](#)**
- **[Freight Forwarder Guidance](#)**
- **[Automated Export System Option 4](#)**
- **[E-Commerce](#)**



Export Enforcement

The primary roles of BIS's Export Enforcement program are to prevent the illegal export of dual-use items before they occur; investigate and assist in the prosecution of violators of the [Export Administration Regulations \(EAR\)](#) and the [Fastener Quality Act \(FQA\)](#); and inform and educate exporters, freight forwarders, and manufacturers of their enforcement responsibilities under the EAR and FQA. BIS maintains a force of Export Enforcement Special Agents who investigate possible violations and assist the U.S. Department of Justice and Commerce Department's Office of General Counsel in prosecution of violators.

- **[Export Enforcement Program](#)**
- **[Reporting Possible Violations \(Enforcement Hotline 1-800-424-2980\)](#)**
- **[Voluntary Self-Disclosures](#)**
- **[How Do I Avoid Dealing with Unauthorized Parties](#)**
- **[Selected Major Export Enforcement Case Summaries](#)**
- **[How to Recognize and Report Possible Violations](#)**
- **[Administrative Case Review Board](#)**
- **[Red Flag Indicators](#)**

Source: United States Department of Commerce