
Trade Compliance Policy

A Print of this Document is UNCONTROLLED. Printed on 2/21/2025.

For Public Dissemination

This document is approved in accordance with the Maxar Policy Governance program.
Records of the: review, approval and version history of this document are retained on file.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	A Message From Our General Counsel	3
2.	Policy Statement	3
3.	Purpose	4
4.	Applicability & Scope	4
5.	Consequences of Violations	4
6.	Export Compliance Requirements	5
7.	Import Compliance Requirements.....	10
8.	Compliance Procedures, Responsibilities & Awareness	10
9.	Reporting Obligations	11
10.	Administration & Enforcement.....	12
11.	Records & Records Retention	12

1. A Message From Our General Counsel

At Maxar Intelligence, we are committed to operating with Unwavering Integrity. We are dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of compliance with all applicable trade regulations, export sanctions, anti-boycott laws and national security requirements. This Trade Compliance Policy ("Policy") supplements our Code of Conduct and underscores the importance of adhering to international trade laws and export control regulations to protect our company, our employees, our customers and national interests of the United States.

It is crucial that we safeguard sensitive information and materials to uphold our reputation for excellence and integrity. We trust that every employee will diligently uphold these standards and contribute to our collective responsibility in securing export-controlled materials. Compliance is not only a legal obligation but also a fundamental aspect of our commitment to responsible global trade practices. Our globally-leading technologies and products require us to recognize the risk of illegal diversion of controlled items or technology to military, terrorist, or weapons proliferation activities which pose a serious risk to the foreign policy interests and economic objectives of the United States, as well as other nations in which we do business. No sale under any circumstances will be made that violates or potentially violates export regulations and laws.

The Policy describes Maxar's policies and procedures for complying with export controls, trade sanctions and anti-boycott laws and regulations. Every Maxar director, officer, employee and representative – no matter where in the world they are located – is required to comply with this Policy and with all applicable laws and regulations relating to trade. All employees are expected to take the time to individually understand how this Policy may impact their responsibilities and the steps required to ensure compliance.

The risk of unauthorized transfers of controlled technology or sensitive materials, or conducting business with denied parties can potentially jeopardize national security or harm our troops. The penalties that a company and individuals could face for non-compliance are serious - loss of export privileges, disciplinary action by the company, damage to our reputation, criminal penalties, and administrative/Civil penalties. If you have any questions concerning this Policy, or suspect non-compliance with trade laws or export sanctions, please contact the Compliance Office.

- General Counsel

2. Policy Statement

Maxar (the "Company") and its management are committed to conducting all of the Company's operations around the world in a manner consistent with the Maxar Code of Conduct and in compliance with all applicable laws. This Policy sets forth the requirements for proper trade compliance activities, including the export and import of goods, software, and technology, as established by various laws, including:

- The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. § 2778), the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (the "ITAR," 22 C.F.R. Parts 120-130), the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 4611-13), the Export

Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. Chapter 58), the Export Administration Regulations (the “EAR,” 15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774), and any other laws and regulations regarding the export, reexport, transfer, or import of goods, services, and technologies applicable to Maxar’s operations (collectively, the “U.S. Export Control Laws”).

- The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. Chapter 53), various other statutes, Executive Orders, the Foreign Assets Control Regulations (31 C.F.R. Parts 500-598), any sanctions administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) against targeted countries, regimes, individuals and entities (including banks and financial institutions), and any sanctions administered by the U.S. Department of State pursuant to various statutes and Executive Orders (collectively, the “U.S. Sanctions Laws”).
- Regulations of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), a division of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the federal agency with primary responsibility for enforcing U.S. import laws and regulations; and the admissibility requirements of numerous other federal agencies, referred to as CBP’s partner government agencies (“PGAs”), at U.S. ports of entry.

3. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to set forth the requirement and expectation that the Company’s operations and activities be in compliance with all applicable import and export trade compliance regulations and laws, and that Company personnel understand their responsibility to ensure such compliance.

4. Applicability & Scope

This Policy applies to all Company subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors, employees, contractors, consultants, agents, distributors, intermediaries, other third parties representing the Company, and joint venture partners and partners in similar business arrangements with the Company (“Company personnel”). In their business with or for the Company, all Company personnel are required to comply fully with any and all applicable U.S. Export Control Laws, U.S. Sanctions Laws, this Policy, and all other Company policies, procedures and instructions issued in furtherance of this Policy.

5. Consequences of Violations

Violations of U.S. Export Control Laws and U.S. Sanctions Laws may result in criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for both individuals and entities, including fines, imprisonment, seizure or forfeiture of items at issue, loss of export privileges, loss of ability to do business with the U.S. Government, and other penalties. Moreover, the reputational impact of violating these rules can be significant.

For Company personnel, violations of applicable laws or this Policy may result in employment sanctions including suspension or termination of employment, contract termination, or the pursuit of other legal remedies, including a letter of censure or suspension, or referral to criminal, civil, or administrative authorities.

Notably, **OFAC may impose fines for violations based on “strict liability,”** meaning that a company may be held liable for violating U.S. sanctions law even if it did not know or have reason to know its actions were prohibited. As such, and as repeated elsewhere in this Policy, Company personnel are expected to consult with the Compliance Office before engaging in any transaction where there is any question or doubt whether U.S. Export Control Laws and/or U.S. Sanctions Laws may restrict or prohibit the transaction.

6. Export Compliance Requirements

a) United States Export Control Laws

The United States’ principal export control laws are the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”). Since exported items and technologies may be re-exported or diverted from commercial buyers to hostile actors, most U.S. export controls are based on an item or service’s inherent technical capabilities, not on its intended end use. For example, all launch vehicles are subject to restrictive export controls even if designed to serve purely commercial markets. In addition, the vast majority of commercial spacecraft and components fall under the jurisdiction of the EAR.

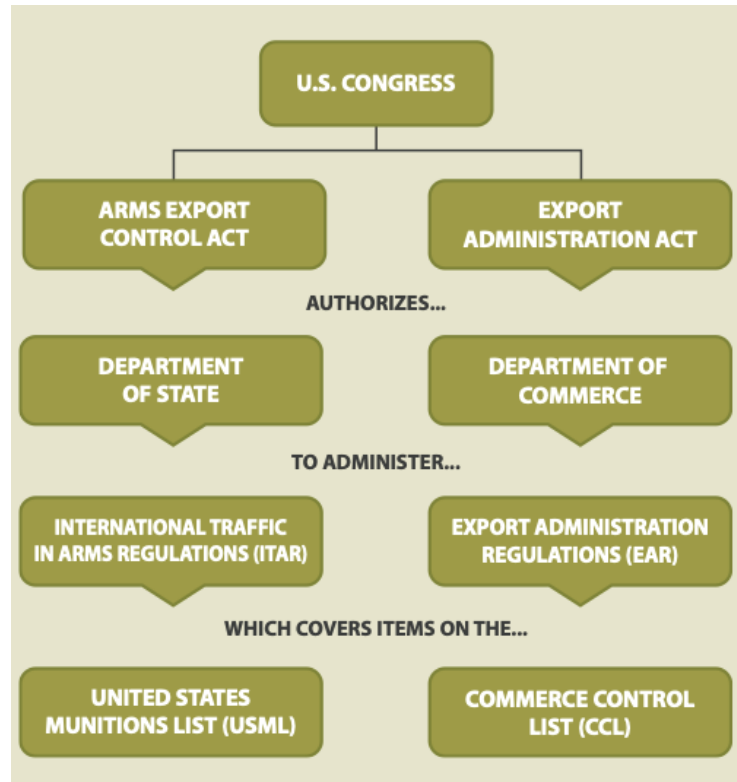
EAR: Items with both civilian/commercial and military applications are known as “dual-use items,” and are regulated by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), pursuant to the EAR. Items controlled for export under the EAR are listed on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”). Items with a specific Export Control Classification Number (“ECCN”) on the CCL generally require a license to export.

Items not specifically listed on the CCL are considered “EAR99.” Most commercial goods are not on the CCL and do not have an ECCN. These “EAR 99” goods commonly consist of low-level technology or consumer goods and generally do not require a license to export, unless the export will be to an embargoed country, to an end-user of concern, or in support of a prohibited end-use.

ITAR: Exports of defense articles and services are regulated by the U.S. Department of State’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (“DDTC”), pursuant to the ITAR. Items controlled for export under the ITAR are listed on the U.S. Munitions List (“USML”) and generally require a license to export.

Additionally, regardless of whether an item is listed on the CCL or USML, U.S.-origin goods and technology may not be exported to certain parties identified on various lists maintained by U.S. agencies. This is discussed further below under Section 6.B: U.S. Trade Sanctions Laws.

The following illustrates the principal U.S. Export Controls administration:



How these U.S. Export Control Laws apply to Maxar: Depending on the item, country of destination, identity of the recipient or end user, and the intended end use, the export of Maxar's products or technology may require prior U.S. Government authorization in the form of a license, agreement, license exception or other authorization. Other events that may require U.S. Government authorization include reexports (from the original country of destination to a third country), in-country transfers and retransfers (from one end user or end use to another), releases (disclosure of technology or software source code through visual or other inspection or oral exchanges), and "deemed exports" (release or disclosure of technology or source code within the U.S. to a foreign national). U.S. Export Control Laws and other applicable laws and regulations, such as those administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, may also regulate the import or temporary import of certain items.

Maxar develops, manufactures, sells, and handles items subject to the ITAR and the EAR.

Accordingly, before engaging in activities that involve an export or other controlled event, the Company must understand and identify any potential export requirements and limitations.

Classification Issues Unique to Maxar:

- Maxar sells commercial products and related technology and services (not generally controlled) to a wide variety of end users, for various end uses. But in cases where the commercially available product is customized, or when customers ask for special imagery analysis, or when there is an end-user or end-use of concern, the export

classification may differ, and the product and related technology and services may then be controlled and require a license prior to export.

- When a military, armed forces or intelligence organization asks for new products, services or deliverables from Maxar, an export license may be required in order to facilitate the sale and delivery of the item.
- Maxar has developed products, platforms and other services to support customer requests to extract or understand data and ground features from remotely-sensed Earth observation satellites. Such products and services have many commercial and civil applications, such as counting cars in a parking lot, identifying and extrapolating locations of roads, and monitoring natural features like forests or coastlines. The same underlying image processing capabilities, however, may have military applications, such as identifying naval vessels, tanks and military vehicles. This “use” may change the classification from a commercial product to an export-controlled, “defense article” and/or a “defense service.” If so, Maxar would need to obtain an export license or other authorization from the U.S. Department of State before it could provide a deliverable to the foreign military customer.

KEY TAKE-AWAY

To comply with U.S. Export Control Laws we must determine:

- What are we exporting?
- Where are we exporting (the ultimate destination)?
- Who will ultimately receive the item (the intended end-user)?
- How will the item be used?

b) United States Trade Sanctions Laws

The United States Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) administers and oversees a series of laws, regulations, and executive orders that impose trade sanctions against certain countries, entities, and individuals to further U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. These trade sanctions prohibit individuals and entities from engaging in or facilitating commercial activities with sanctioned parties.

All “U.S. Persons,” must comply with OFAC trade sanctions. **Maxar is a “U.S. Person” for purposes of these regulations.** In fact, “U.S. Persons” include (i) all U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, regardless of where they are located, (ii) all persons and entities located within the United States, and (iii) all U.S.-incorporated entities and their foreign branches. Even non-U.S. citizens employed outside of the United States by Maxar-controlled entities are bound by OFAC trade sanctions.

Trade sanctions are complex and subject to frequent updates. The scope of prohibitions and restrictions also varies by program. The list of U.S. sanctions programs administered by OFAC is available at <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/programs/pages/programs.aspx>.

Trade sanctions may target particular countries, geographic regions, individuals, entities, industries, or transaction types. Trade sanctions also include restrictions aimed at certain categories or lists of individuals and entities. These lists may include parties engaged in illicit activities or otherwise designated as terrorists, narcotics traffickers, money launderers, or international criminals. Current U.S. Sanctions Laws administered by OFAC include:

1. Comprehensive embargoes prohibiting U.S. persons from engaging in or facilitating trade, business activities, and other transactions involving or benefitting specified embargoed countries (e.g., Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, and the Crimea region of Ukraine as of the date of this policy).
2. Laws and regulations prohibiting or restricting U.S. persons from engaging in or facilitating specified business activities and transactions involving certain countries subject to targeted or sectoral sanctions measures (including Russia, Venezuela, and others).
3. Targeted blocking orders prohibiting U.S. persons from engaging in or facilitating trade, business activities, and other transactions involving or benefitting:
 - any entity, individual, or vessel specifically identified on the Specially Designated Nationals (“SDN”) and Blocked Persons List (see <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/SDN-List/Pages/default.aspx>) (OFAC regularly updates this list); and
 - any entity in which one or more SDNs owns, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, a 50% or greater interest (regardless of whether that entity itself is identified as an SDN)¹.

A U.S. person, such as Maxar, cannot deal in any property interests of an SDN or SDN-controlled entity.

4. In addition to the SDN List, transactions by U.S. persons with parties named on other lists maintained by OFAC or the U.S. Department of State may be prohibited or restricted. The U.S. Government’s Consolidated Screening List, consisting of the lists of

¹ Under the current Russian Sanctions program, Directive 4, U.S. persons may not support any project *worldwide* for exploration or production of oil from Deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale in which designated Russian entities own a **33% or greater ownership interest**, or a majority of the voting interests.

denied or restricted parties maintained by the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury, is available at <https://legacy.export.gov/csl-search>.

The following countries and geographic regions are currently subject to some form of U.S. trade sanctions:

The Balkans, Belarus, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nicaragua, North Korea, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

As noted above, U.S. Sanctions Laws also prohibit “facilitation,” meaning that a **U.S. Person cannot take action to assist or enable a transaction to go forward that would be prohibited if entered into by that U.S. person directly**. This prohibition includes assisting or supporting any trade or business activity with an embargoed country or SDN or referring an otherwise prohibited business opportunity to another company.

What A Sanctions Violation Might Look Like: A Recent Example

In September 2020, Comtech Telecommunications Corp., based New York, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Comtech EF Data Corp., headquartered in Arizona, agreed to pay nearly \$900,000.00 USD to settle their potential civil liability for product sales and services to the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority. The companies *indirectly* – through a Canadian satellite communications equipment manufacturer – exported satellite equipment and facilitated services and training to the end-user in Sudan, despite OFAC’s Sudan sanctions program that prohibited such transactions at the time.

c) Anti-Boycott Provisions

The U.S. Export Control Laws also include anti-boycott regulations administered by BIS under the EAR, which encourage or require U.S. persons and foreign affiliates of U.S. companies to refuse to participate in or cooperate with foreign boycotts that the United States does not sanction. The most common example is the Arab League boycott of Israel. Boycott-related requests may appear in a variety of contexts, such as contracts, shipping documents, and letters of credit.

When Maxar does business in the Middle East, it must be especially mindful of boycott requests.

Maxar will fully comply with all anti-boycott provisions imposed both by the United States and by those foreign nations exercising proper jurisdiction. Maxar will not comply with any boycott request or with any non-U.S. boycott law that would cause the Company to violate applicable U.S. laws or regulations.

In addition, **certain boycott requests may require reporting to the U.S. government even if compliance is permissible.** If you receive any communication containing possible boycott language, you must refrain from responding to or complying with such request and immediately report the incident to the Compliance Office. While it is not a violation of law to receive these requests, violations can stem from failing to report certain requests. As such:

All Company personnel must immediately report any boycott requests, written or oral, to the Compliance Office.

7. Import Compliance Requirements

Under U.S. Import Laws, the CBC and other agencies regulate the import of goods brought into the U.S. from other countries. Customs and import controls laws govern most aspects of importing goods including the ability to enter goods and the process for doing so, the classification of goods, the marking of goods with the correct country of origin, the timely submission and retention of required documents and the payment of applicable duties, taxes, and fees.

8. Compliance Procedures, Responsibilities & Awareness

Procedures: Maxar is committed, at a minimum, to the following three procedures:

1. Maxar will classify its goods, materials, equipment, software, services, training and technology to determine if any such items are listed in the CCL or USML or controlled for export. Prior to any export of any of the foregoing items, Maxar's Compliance Office must perform a thorough review to classify the item under the appropriate export control regime with assistance from product/technology experts as needed. If the Compliance Office determines that an item is controlled and a license or authorization is needed prior to export, it will endeavor to obtain the license or authorization from the appropriate government agency. In addition, if the Compliance Office determines that technology or software source code is controlled, the Compliance Office will work with appropriate business units, including Human Resources to ensure that the controlled technology is not improperly released outside of or within the United States to a foreign national.
2. Maxar will carefully screen all customers or purchasers and intended recipients of all exports or re-exports to determine if the individual or entity is located in an embargoed

country or appears on a sanctions or prohibited parties list. Maxar's standard Reseller Agreement contractually obligates resellers to provide the name and address of all end-users so that Maxar can screen end-users as well. In addition, Maxar will screen all foreign (non-U.S.) vendors and suppliers for sanctions risks. As of the effective date of this Policy, Maxar uses a robust and automated denied party screening process. Maxar uses a sophisticated software screening tool that is fully integrated within our corporate-wide enterprise resource planning environments (ERPs). On a daily basis, the ERPs are automatically updated and refreshed to ensure Maxar is accessing the most current information available. Entities and individuals involved in a business transaction are screened in the ERPs on at least three occasions as follows: (1) at quote; (2) at order entry; and (3) immediately prior to delivery or export. If a match or "hit" is identified, the ERPs automatically place the order on "export hold." Designated Maxar employees, often Customer Service Representatives ("CSRs"), are trained to review and resolve any "hits" prior to export. If a CSR cannot resolve a "hit," as a false positive, the CSR will escalate the issue to the Compliance Office for guidance and ultimate approval or rejection.

3. Maxar will refuse to participate in or cooperate with foreign boycotts that the United States does not sanction, and Maxar will comply with all reporting requirements. As noted above, all Company personnel are expected to promptly inform the Compliance Office of any boycott requests so that it can evaluate and fulfill any reporting requirements.

Responsibility: It is the responsibility of all Company personnel to understand and comply with this Policy and any related procedures. This Policy is particularly important for personnel who are directly involved with international transactions, such as those who participate in the sale, marketing, business development, customer service, foreign procurement, or shipment of products, services or technology to non-U.S. destinations, the reexport abroad of U.S.-origin products and technology, or the release of technology or technical services to non-U.S. persons wherever located. Company management at all levels is responsible for ensuring that those reporting to them are made aware of, understand, and comply with this Policy.

Awareness: To foster awareness of and compliance with this Policy and U.S. Export Control Laws and U.S. Sanctions Laws, the Company implements and maintains periodic education and communication to relevant personnel. The Company will also monitor developments in U.S. Export Control Laws and U.S. Sanctions Laws, assess their impact on the Company's operations, and update this Policy and any related procedures as appropriate.

9. Reporting Obligations

Ask Questions and Speak Up: If you are ever in doubt about any transaction or situation, do not hesitate to ask questions. It is always best to exercise caution. Company personnel who have a question whether any action or transaction may violate applicable export control, trade sanctions or anti-boycott

provisions, or who have questions or concerns regarding this Policy, should consult with their manager or the Compliance Office.

All Company personnel are expected to report any knowledge, awareness, or reasonable suspicion of a potential violation of this Policy, U.S. Export Control Laws or U.S. Sanctions Laws to the Company's Compliance Office or to the Company's Ethics Hotline by calling 866-594-7164 or visiting <http://www.Maxar.ethicspoint.com>. After investigation of any potential violation, the Company may decide to make a voluntary self-disclosure to DDTC, BIS, OFAC, CBP, the Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE"), or another U.S. Government agency.

If any Company personnel is contacted by the DDTC, BIS, OFAC, CBP, OEE, or any other government official in connection with an export, import or trade sanctions matter, or if you have reason to believe that OEE or any other agency is inquiring into or investigating any aspect of the Company's export or import operations, you must immediately notify the Compliance Office

Maxar will not tolerate retaliation against any Company personnel who make a good faith report under this Policy or who participate in an investigation regarding possible violations of this Policy.

10. Administration & Enforcement

The General Counsel, any designee of the General Counsel, and the Compliance Office established under the General Counsel shall have primary responsibility for administering and enforcing this Policy and issuing and updating any policies and procedures in furtherance of it. Questions about this Policy may be submitted to the Maxar Compliance office.

11. Records & Records Retention

All records related to exports, imports and trade sanctions must be retained for:

- 5 years from the date of export or the expiration date of any export license or agreement, whichever is greater. Such records include but are not limited to:
 - Export license applications and submissions
 - Export licenses, agreements and Returned Without Actions (RWAs)
 - Classification determinations
 - Valuation methodologies
 - Determination and use of license exceptions or exemptions
 - Contracts
 - Commercial Invoices
 - Airway bills/bills of lading
 - Powers of Attorneys
 - Shippers Letter of Instruction
 - Electronic Export Information (EEI)
 - Financial records related to payment duties, taxes and value added tax
 - Denied Party screenings

- Restrictive trade practices or boycott documents and reports
- Correspondence pertaining to export issues
- 5 years from the date of entry. Such records include but are not limited to:
 - Entry Summaries (CF-7501)
 - Airway bills/bills of lading
 - Denied Parties screenings
 - Powers of Attorney
 - Commercial invoices
 - Customs bonds
 - Purchase Orders, Requests for Quote or Requests for Information
 - Product information to support declarations to Customs, including valuation methodologies
 - Correspondence pertaining to import issues
 - Any other records considered necessary to verify declarations made on Customs entries