

Business ethics and anti-corruption measures

Kaspersky complies with laws and regulatory requirements worldwide, consistently developing a culture of business ethics, transparency, and zero tolerance for corruption.

How we comply with anti-corruption policies

GRI 2-24

A fundamental principle of the Company’s activities is that we do not accept any form of bribery or corruption, either directed towards us or on the part of the Company and its employees, and we do not participate in any form of unethical incentives or payments.

Kaspersky complies with applicable anti-corruption laws of the Russian Federation and the countries where it operates, as well as international anti-corruption laws, including the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and

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court decisions on violations of anti-corruption legislation in relation to the Company, employees, and partners

the UK Bribery Act 2010. Priority is given to the legislation of the Russian Federation at the Company’s headquarters, whereas at foreign offices the local anti-corruption legislation is prioritized.

The basic principles of combating corruption are enshrined in our [anti-corruption policy](#), which was adopted in 2012. It has been translated into 30 languages and is published on the Company’s official website.

GRI 205-1, GRI 2-25, GRI 2-26

Kaspersky regularly assesses corruption-related risks.

The Company’s management is responsible for compliance with the anti-corruption policy, but a compliance specialist coordinates and provides methodological support to bring internal regulations and procedures into compliance with the policy requirements.

Every employee and representative of the Company who becomes aware of actual or suspected violations of the anti-corruption policy and applicable anti-corruption legislation is obliged to report this. If desired, this can be done anonymously.



The Company provides several channels for reporting concerns:

- contacting your immediate supervisor or, if the concern relates to their actions, a higher-level manager;
- calling the Company’s hotline at **+7 (800) 700-88-11**;
- sending information via email to nocorrupt@kaspersky.com;
- contacting a compliance officer or their representatives directly;
- reaching the Company’s compliance officer at extension 3000 for employees in the Moscow office, or **+7 (495) 797-87-00** (ext. 3000) when calling from a landline.

Anti-corruption training and awareness raising

GRI 203-2, GRI 205-3

Every year, Kaspersky informs its employees about its anti-corruption policy and relevant procedures. When concluding contracts with counterparties, we integrate the anti-corruption policy into the contracts.

To train employees, the Company has developed a special online course dedicated to combating bribery and corruption. This course includes an introduction to the basic principles and key areas of the Company's anti-corruption policy, including:

- objectives of anti-corruption legislation;
- the importance of compliance with Russian and foreign laws on bribery and anti-corruption;
- patterns of behavior that lead to violations of anti-corruption laws;
- the need to exercise caution in business relations with third parties;
- internal control mechanisms that define employees' activities in accordance with the anti-corruption policy.

The anti-corruption training course is designed to take 30–40 minutes. The results of testing at the end of the course are recorded in an internal Kaspersky system. All Company employees, from senior management to junior specialists, completed the training during the reporting period.

In 2026, we plan to update our anti-corruption training materials and continue to implement anti-corruption best practices into the Company's activities.

100%

of employees and partners are aware of the anti-corruption policy

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confirmed cases of corruption in the Company



How we prevent conflicts of interest

GRI 2-15

Kaspersky has a policy of disclosing the participation of employees and members of governing bodies in other companies as founders, participants, shareholders, or members of governing bodies. Such participation is permitted only if it is transparently disclosed and with the prior consent of the Board of Directors or Management Board.

Joint participation in the governing bodies or capital of other organizations without appropriate approval is considered an unacceptable conflict of interest and is prohibited by the corporate documents of the Company.

During the reporting period, there were no cases where members of the Company's highest governing bodies participated in other organizations without the consent of the Board of Directors or the Management Board.