



Informatica®

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMPLIANCE POLICY AND GUIDELINES

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	Approver:	Board Audit Committee		
	<i>Approval designates management commitment.</i>			

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1. Purpose

Informatica Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Informatica” or the “Company”) are committed to maintaining the highest level of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of their business in all countries in which they operate or otherwise have business connections, including the United States. The Company’s reputation for honesty, integrity, and fair dealing is an invaluable component of the Company’s financial success, and of the personal satisfaction of its employees.

One of the U.S. laws directly relevant to that commitment is the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, known as the “FCPA.” The FCPA is a criminal statute that prohibits all U.S. companies and persons from corruptly offering, promising, paying, or authorizing the payment of anything of value to any foreign official to influence that official in the performance of his or her official duties. This prohibition applies whether the offer or payment is made directly, or through a third person. Thus, in some instances, the Company could be held liable for payments made by its joint venture partners or sales agents. The FCPA also requires certain entities to maintain an accounting system that ensures reasonably detailed and accurate records of all of its financial transactions and a system of internal accounting controls that protects against off-book accounts and disbursements and other unauthorized payments. The penalties for violating the FCPA are very severe and potentially devastating to both the Company and the individuals involved.

A similar law is the United Kingdom’s Bribery Act 2010 (the “UK Bribery Act”). Like the FCPA, the UK Bribery Act prohibits promising, offering, or providing either directly or indirectly anything of value to foreign (i.e. non-UK) government officials for the purpose of retaining business or obtaining business or a business advantage. The UK Bribery Act, however, also prohibits such conduct in the private commercial context – i.e. promising, offering, or providing anything of value, either directly or through a third party, with the intent to induce an individual to, or reward them for, improperly performing a function, where such individual is in a position of trust or is carrying out a function that requires the individual to act in good faith or impartially. Furthermore, the UK Bribery Act prohibits the receipt of an improper payment and, most importantly, imposes strict liability on UK corporations and those doing business in the UK for bribery by those who perform services for or on behalf of the corporation.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all Informatica information assets, regardless of form or format, used in support of the business and information systems, including systems managed or hosted by third parties on behalf of Informatica. The material contained herein applies to employees, partners, consultants, agents, vendors, distributors and contractors who use or are granted access to Informatica facilities or information systems. Collectively these human resources shall be referred to as “Informatica Personnel”.

3. Definitions

Active Bribery – the offense committed by a person giving, paying, promising, offering, or authorizing the payment, directly or indirectly through a third party, with the intent to induce another to not act with good faith or impartiality, or to abuse a position of trust, or to reward such improper action.

Anti-Corruption Laws – applicable statutes, laws, rules, or regulations, of any jurisdiction prohibiting bribery or corruption (whether governmental or commercial), or that otherwise prohibit the corrupt payment, offer, transfer, promise, or authorization of a payment or anything of value (including gifts, entertainment, donations, and favors), directly or indirectly, to any person, including any Foreign Official. The FCPA and the UK Bribery Act are two examples of Anti-Corruption Laws, but other examples exist in virtually every location where Informatica does business.

Facilitating Payments - payments, usually of a nominal amount, made to ensure non-discretionary governmental actions, such as processing visas or business permits.

Foreign Officials - include all paid, full-time employees of a non-U.S. government department or agency (whether in the executive, legislative or judicial branches of government and whether at the national, provincial, state or local level). Government officials can also include part-time workers, unpaid workers, individuals who do not have an office in a non-U.S. government facility, and anyone acting under a delegation of authority from a non-U.S. government to carry out government responsibilities. They also include officers and employees of companies or entities which have non-U.S. government ownership or control, such as state-owned enterprises and government-controlled universities and hospitals. A “Foreign Official” under the UK Bribery Act (and for purposes of this policy) carries the same definition as above, only such person must be a non-UK— rather than non-U.S. – official.

Passive Bribery – the offense committed by a person requesting, agreeing to receive, or acceptance of an improper payment of anything of value.

Red Flag - a red flag is used as a warning of danger.

4. Policy

To facilitate day-to-day compliance with Informatica’s obligations under the FCPA, the UK Bribery Act, and other Anti-Corruption Laws in places where the Company conducts business, as well as our ethical standards, Informatica has adopted this Anti-Corruption Compliance Policy and Guidelines (the “Policy”), which will be managed by the Company’s Legal Department. To implement this Policy effectively, every person in our company must make a personal commitment to it. While we do not expect every person in the Company to become an expert in the applicable anti-bribery laws, we do expect all personnel to adhere to the Company’s ethical standards, to be cognizant of the FCPA, the UK Bribery Act, and other Anti-Corruption Laws, and to seek guidance from the Company’s Legal Department whenever any uncertainty regarding those laws or standards arises.

Introduction

This Policy and associated guidelines are intended for use by all Informatica personnel, including members of its board of directors, affiliates, agents, and employees, to ensure compliance with the FCPA, the UK Bribery Act and other anti-bribery laws and regulations in places where Informatica conducts business (the “Anti-Corruption Laws”). They provide details concerning the requirements of the FCPA and UK Bribery Act and the compliance procedures that must be followed by all Company personnel, no matter where they are located.

Compliance Guidelines

Summary of the FCPA

The FCPA has two major components: (1) the anti-bribery prohibitions; and (2) the accounting and recordkeeping requirements. Both components apply to the Company’s business activities conducted in the United States and abroad. The FCPA anti-bribery prohibitions forbid a U.S. company or its employee or representative from corruptly giving, paying, promising, offering, or authorizing the payment, directly or indirectly through a third party, anything of value to any “foreign official” (a broad term whose scope is discussed below) to persuade that official to help the company, or any other person, obtain or keep business. The FCPA bars corrupt payments even if: (1) the benefit is for someone other than the party making the payment; (2) the business sought is not with the government; (3) the payment does not work, and no business is awarded; or (4) the foreign official initially suggested the payment.

The FCPA also requires the Company and its majority-owned affiliates to keep accurate and complete records of the financial transactions in which it engages. The Company must make good faith efforts to ensure that the ventures in which it owns a minority interest and the third parties it engages to perform work on the Company’s behalf also keep such records.



NOTE: Compliance with the FCPA must be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and can be complex. Employees should not try to solve FCPA problems on their own. If a question arises regarding any improper payment related issue, please consult immediately with the Legal Department.

Summary of the UK Bribery Act

The UK Bribery Act contains four key provisions. First, Section 1 of the UK Bribery Act, known as a prohibition on “active bribery,” prohibits the offering, promising, or providing of things of value to any person, directly or indirectly, with the intent to induce another to not act with good faith or impartiality, or to abuse a position of trust, or to reward such improper action.

Second, Section 2, known as a prohibition on “passive bribery,” prohibits the requesting, agreeing to receive, or acceptance of an improper payment of anything of value. It is, thus, a violation of this Policy for any Company employee to receive, or agree to receive, anything of value with intent to not act in good faith, impartiality, or otherwise abuse a position of trust.

Third, Section 6 of the UK Bribery Act, like the FCPA, creates an offense for providing improper payments to foreign officials. An offense is committed even if the foreign official takes no action or does not accept the bribe.

Fourth, Section 7 of the UK Bribery Act holds UK corporations or entities doing business in the UK strictly liable if an “Associated Person” commits one of the three violations noted above. For purposes of the UK Bribery Act, an “Associated Person” includes a person who performs services for or on behalf of the Company. It is important to note that this definition is intentionally broad and covers not only Company employees, but also Company vendors, sales representatives, business partners, and the like. It is therefore extremely important for any person covered by this Policy to conduct the required due diligence on any person providing a service for or on behalf of the Company.



NOTE: Compliance with the UK Bribery Act must be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and can be complex. Employees should not try to solve UK Bribery Act problems on their own. If a question arises regarding any improper payment related issue, please consult immediately with the Legal Department.

Who is a Foreign Official?

The term “foreign official” is defined broadly under the FCPA. Foreign officials include all paid, full-time employees of a non-U.S. government department or agency (whether in the executive, legislative or judicial branches of government and whether at the national, provincial, state or local level). Government officials can also include part-time workers, unpaid workers, individuals who do not have an office in a non-U.S. government facility, and anyone acting under a delegation of authority from a non-U.S. government to carry out government responsibilities. They also include officers and employees of companies or entities which have non-U.S. government ownership or control, such as state-owned enterprises and government-controlled universities and hospitals. A “Foreign Official” under the UK Bribery Act (and for purposes of this Policy) carries the same definition as above, only such person must be a non-UK— rather than non-U.S. — official. However, payments to UK government officials may still violate UK law. Any questions about an individual’s potential government status should be raised with the Legal Department.



NOTE: It is important to note that the FCPA and UK Bribery Act prohibit payments to individual “foreign officials.” Bona fide payments to a government entity are not prohibited unless the Company has some reason to know that the payment will actually end up in the hands of an individual official.

Prohibited Payments

The FCPA and the UK Bribery Act prohibit offering, promising, or giving “anything of value” to a foreign official to get or keep business. The UK Bribery Act also prohibits giving or offering anything of value to

purely private parties (*i.e.* non-government officials) if intended to induce them to not act in good faith or impartially, or to abuse a position of trust or reward the party for such improper conduct. A payment to encourage anyone not to do business with another company, to the extent it would result in a business advantage to Informatica, could also form the basis of a violation. Violations under the FCPA and UK Bribery Act are not limited to the giving of cash payments. Gifts, entertainment, excessive business promotional activities, covering or reimbursing hospitality or travel expenses, in-kind or political contributions, charitable contributions, investment opportunities, subcontracts, stock options, and similar items are all things of value that can violate the FCPA or UK Bribery Act.

The FCPA contains a narrow exception that allows for “facilitating payments,” which are bribes, usually of a nominal amount, made to ensure non-discretionary governmental actions, such as processing visas or business permits. The exception does not cover payments made to induce a government official or employee to ignore his or her lawful duty or to exercise discretion in the award of business.

Despite this exception, and because the UK Bribery Act and some other Anti-Corruption Laws do not permit facilitating payments, it is against Company policy to make facilitating payments (unless the health or safety of an employee is at risk). If you have any question whether a payment qualifies as a facilitating payment or whether an exception may be granted from this Policy to make a facilitating payment, contact the Legal Department. If a facilitating payment must be made to ensure the health or safety of an employee or other person, the event should be fully and properly reported to the Legal Department within seventy-two hours.

Permissible Payments

The two sections below provide limited exceptions to the general prohibition against providing anything of value to a foreign official. If you have any doubt whether a payment falls within these exceptions, consult with the Legal Department prior to engaging in the transaction.

Gifts

It is customary in many parts of the world to occasionally give nominal gifts to customers and other parties that have a business relationship with the Company. Under this Policy, a nominal gift can be made by a Company employee to a foreign official or private party if: (a) the giving of the gift does not meet the elements of violation of either law (*i.e.*, the gift is not given to obtain or retain business, gain an improper advantage, or to induce an individual to not act in good faith or impartially or abuse a position of trust); (b) the gift is lawful under the written laws of the country where the gift is being given; (c) the gift constitutes a bona fide promotion or goodwill expenditure; (d) the gift is not in the form of cash; (e) the gift is of nominal value (on an individual and aggregate basis); and (f) the gift is accurately recorded in the Company’s books and records.

While no dollar amount is specified under the FCPA or the UK Bribery Act, in general, no gift with a value of more than US\$100 should be given by an Informatica employee or third party working on behalf of the Company to a foreign official without prior review and written approval by the General Counsel. For a gift to a foreign official with a value of US\$100 or less, prior written approval needs to be obtained only from the employee’s supervisor. For Informatica promotional or advertising items with a value of less than US\$100, such as pens or coffee mugs, no approval is necessary. The number of items given, however, must be reasonable and the gift must otherwise abide by the above-described requirements. In no case may the total value of all promotional items given to an individual exceed US\$500 in any 12-month period.

Informatica employees should not give gifts to, or accept gifts from, a private party for an improper purpose, i.e. where the gift creates a conflict of interest or is intended to cause the recipient to not act in good faith or otherwise abuse a position of trust. Informatica employees may, however, provide inexpensive gifts, having a maximum value of US\$100, to private parties. Sometimes local customs may dictate that Informatica employees exchange more valuable gifts with suppliers or customers. In those instances, Informatica employees must first obtain written approval from the employee's supervisor. Such gifts should always be appropriate to the circumstances and should never be of a kind that could create an appearance of impropriety. The nature and cost of any gift given by an Informatica employee must be accurately recorded in Informatica's books and records.



NOTE: If you have any doubt whether a payment falls within this exception, contact the Legal Department.

Business, Travel and Entertainment Expenses for Foreign Officials and Private Parties

Informatica employees may provide certain types of entertainment and travel to foreign officials provided that such entertainment and travel expenses are: (a) bona fide and related to a legitimate business purpose (i.e., promoting or demonstrating products or executing performance of a contract with a foreign government); (b) reasonable in amount; and (c) legal under the written laws of the foreign official's home country. The UK Bribery Act does not specifically permit companies to provide entertainment and travel expenses to foreign officials. However, like the FCPA, if such expenses are reasonable and are not intended to improperly influence the official in the performance of his or her official functions, they will not be a violation of the UK Bribery Act.

While the FCPA contains no prohibition on providing things of value to purely private persons, the UK Bribery Act and other U.S. laws that apply to Informatica prohibit providing anything of value to any person, including private, commercial parties, if it is intended to induce that person to not act in good faith or impartially, or to abuse a position of trust, or to reward such improper conduct. Accordingly, any payments for the entertainment or travel of private persons must be reasonable and customary and must not raise an inference that such expenditures were provided in order to improperly influence the private person to not act with good faith.

For information on all entertainment, travel and travel-related expenses, including but not limited to airfare, accommodations, and entertainment and meals during a trip, please refer to Informatica's Global Travel and Expense Policy. Entertainment and travel expenses related to government officials, whether provided by Informatica directly or on the Company's behalf by a third party (such as a partner) must be approved, in advance and in writing, by the Chief Legal Officer.

For business-related meals provided to government officials or private parties that are not associated with travel, reasonable and customary expenses for lunch should not exceed US\$25 per person and for dinner they should not exceed US\$150 per person without prior approval from your manager. All other requirements documented in the Global Travel and Expense Policy also apply.

It is important to note that expenditures involving foreign officials are generally more heavily scrutinized by government authorities than expenditures involving private parties. Moreover, because both the FCPA and UK Bribery Act prohibit improper provisions to foreign officials, one violation of this sort could expose the Company to liability in both the U.S. and the U.K. As a result, the following requirements pertaining to foreign officials must be scrupulously followed by Informatica employees.

- The travel is for a legitimate business purpose that is related to the official's performance of his lawful duties, such as to attend a demonstration of a Company product or service;
- The expenditure is legal under local law, the laws of the country where the foreign official resides, where the expenditure for the travel is incurred, and/or where the travel and related expenses are provided;
- Informatica is not paying for the travel expenses of any family members or friends accompanying the foreign official;
- No stopovers are planned that are not directly connected to the business purpose of the travel, unless the stopover is at the expense of the foreign official and results in no additional cost to Informatica;
- The foreign official's supervisor has prior notice of the trip, preferably documented by a letter requesting that Informatica pay for the expenses in question;
- No cash per-diem payments to a foreign official are provided; and
- Payments for travel or related expenses are made directly to the appropriate airline, hotel, or other vendor. Only in the event that it is not possible to make such direct payment, may reimbursement be made directly to a foreign official if a receipt for the expense is provided.

Charitable Contributions

Requests from customers for individuals and/or Informatica to make charitable contributions to specific charities those customers support are becoming more common. After discussing with your manager, these special cases should be brought to the attention of the Corporate Compliance team for review and approval in advance of the contribution being made or committed to. Factors such as the business purpose for which the contribution is being made, alignment with our Informatica Involved goals, the amount and timing of the contribution and other situation-specific factors will be reviewed to determine if the contribution can be made.

Political Contributions

The Company may communicate its position on important issues to elected representatives and other government officials. It is, however, the Company's policy to comply with all applicable laws regarding political contributions. Donations to political campaigns or causes could violate campaign finance laws and Anti-Corruption Laws, especially if contributions are made to a campaign at the request or suggestion of a government official.

To mitigate the risk of violating the law, no Company funds, facilities, or services of any kind may be provided to any candidate or prospective candidate for public office, to any political party, or to any political initiative, referendum, or other form of political campaign unless pre-approved in writing by the Chief Legal Officer.

Third Party Liability

The FCPA and UK Bribery Act establish liability for payments made indirectly to an official or private person as well as payments made directly. The Company and individual directors, officers, or employees may be liable for a payment made by a third party, such as a distributor, reseller, joint venture partner, agent, or consultant, if the Company makes a payment or transfers other value to that third party “knowing” that it will be given to a government official. Under the FCPA, a firm belief that the third party will pass through all or part of the value received from the Company to a foreign official, or an awareness of facts that create a “high probability” of such a pass-through, also constitute knowledge under this law. Under the UK Bribery Act, Informatica could be held strictly liable if a third party makes or receives a bribe even if the Company has no actual knowledge of the bribe. As such, third parties must be investigated prior to their engagement with the Company to ensure their commitment to FCPA and UK Bribery Act compliance. When seeking to engage a third party, please refer to the Informatica New Partner Policy and the Informatica Channel Partner Certification Policy (for Partners) and the Global Procurement Policy (for vendors and suppliers, including those providing contingent workers) for guidance on initiating an investigation of the third party’s background and reputation, also referred to as conducting due diligence.

Company personnel should be particularly alert to any “red flags” that may be encountered during due diligence or throughout the relationship with third parties. “Red flags,” as discussed in more detail below, can arise with any third parties involved with the Company’s business operations, but arise more frequently in dealings with joint venture partners and foreign agents (such as promoters, sales agents or consultants). The basic rule is simple: a red flag cannot be ignored; it must be addressed.

“Red flags” can arise at any stage of a transaction – during due diligence, during contract negotiations, in the course of operations, or at termination. “Red flags” that do not present serious issues at one stage of a transaction or relationship may pose significant liability risks when they appear at a different stage or in combination with a different overall set of facts. Thus, the significance of “red flags” must be considered in context rather than in isolation. All “red flags” must immediately be investigated and appropriately addressed.



NOTE: If you become aware of facts that may be “red flags” but are not sure how to respond to them, you should immediately contact the Legal Department.

The following are some “red flags” that may arise with third parties and must be properly addressed:

- A reference check reveals the third party’s flawed background or reputation;

- The transaction involves a country known for corrupt payments;
- The third party is suggested by a government official, particularly one with discretionary authority over the business at issue;
- The third party objects to audit rights or FCPA or UK Bribery Act representations in Company agreements;
- The third party refuses to sign Informatica's anti-corruption / anti-bribery certification in any given year, as required by the Informatica Channel Partner Certification Policy;
- The third party pays for or covers the costs associated with the travel and/or entertainment of a government official;
- The third party has a close personal or family relationship, or a business relationship, with a government official or relative of an official;
- The third party requests unusual contract terms or payment arrangements that raise local law issues, such as payment in cash, payment in another country's currency, or payment in a third country;
- The third party requires that his or her identity or, if the third party is a company, the identity of the company's owners, principals or employees, not be disclosed;
- The third party's commission exceeds the "going rate" or must be paid in cash;
- The third party indicates that a particular amount of money is needed in order to "get the business" or "make the necessary arrangements;"
- The third party requests that the Company prepare or accept false invoices or any other type of false documentation; or
- The third party requests payment in a third country (*i.e.*, not where services are rendered, or where the third party resides), or to an account in another party's name.



NOTE: All contracts with foreign agents must contain appropriate provisions requiring the agent to comply with the FCPA and/or UK Bribery Act. Moreover, all third parties will be required to sign an anti-bribery compliance certificate indicating their understanding of the law and the Company's Policy.

Joint Ventures

Informatica is potentially liable for the activities of its joint venture partners, and of its joint venture entities themselves, whether it is a majority or minority owner or partner. In either case, the Company must take reasonable steps to ensure the venture's activities comply with the FCPA and UK Bribery Act anti-bribery prohibitions and the FCPA's recordkeeping requirements. Such steps do not impose an affirmative duty to investigate each and every action performed by a joint venturer. Rather, in the event that the Company learns of a joint venturer's potential or real violation, or if the Company becomes aware of red flags related to the joint venturer's activities, Informatica should take reasonable steps to determine and/or prevent a violation from occurring.

While all Company personnel must be a part of the compliance effort, directors and officers in foreign ventures may face issues appropriately presented to those in a management role and must be prepared to address them. For example, as a minority partner, Informatica may not always have the power to stop an improper payment from happening. Nonetheless, the Company must take every step available to it to prevent such occurrences.

Accounting and Recordkeeping Requirements

As mentioned above, the FCPA imposes strict accounting, recordkeeping, and internal controls requirements on "issuers," including Informatica, in its foreign operations. For these reasons and as a matter of Company policy, Informatica personnel must accurately and completely describe all expenditures, including facilitating payments, and should never inaccurately describe or seek to mischaracterize the nature or amount of a transaction, including those associated with travel and entertainment. All records relating to FCPA compliance matters shall be maintained for a minimum of five years, and diligent efforts should be used to maintain original documents. Company personnel should never accede to requests for false invoices or for payment of expenses that are unusual, excessive, inadequately described, or otherwise raise questions under this Policy. Moreover, Company personnel should ensure that all transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and that there are no off-book accounts or unauthorized payments. Consult the Legal Department if you have any questions or concerns regarding these requirements.

Penalties

The SEC and the DOJ share enforcement responsibility for the FCPA. The UK Bribery Act is enforced by the Serious Fraud Office of the government of the United Kingdom. In addition, Informatica will take appropriate action against those persons whose actions violate these guidelines, which may include immediate termination of employment or business relationship.

Violations of the FCPA's Anti-Bribery Provisions

Criminal penalties for violations of the FCPA's anti-bribery provisions can be quite severe. Corporations and other business entities are subject to a fine of up to \$2,000,000 per violation. Officers, directors, stockholders, employees, and agents are subject to a fine of up to \$100,000 per violation and imprisonment for up to five years. Under federal criminal laws other than the FCPA, individuals may be

fined up to \$250,000 or up to twice the amount of the gross gain or loss if the defendant derives economic gain from the offense or causes economic loss to another person.

The Attorney General or the SEC may bring a civil action for a fine of up to \$10,000 per violation against any “issuer” as well as any officer, director, employee, or agent of a firm, or stockholder acting on behalf of the issuer, who violates the anti-bribery provisions.

Violations of the FCPA’s Accounting Provisions

The accounting provisions provide for penalties similar to those levied for most securities law violations, such as civil injunctive action or monetary penalties. Penalties for issuers typically range between \$50,000 and \$500,000.

Penalties for willful violations are more severe. Individuals who willfully violate the accounting provisions face fines of up to \$5,000,000 per violation, imprisonment of up to 20 years, or both. Issuers that willfully violate the accounting provisions face fines up to \$25,000,000 per violation.

Violations of the UK Bribery Act

Individuals found guilty of providing or receiving improper provisions in violation of Sections 1, 2 or 6 of the UK Bribery Act face up to 10 years in prison. Fines for individuals and companies may also be substantial, as there is no statutory limit to monetary penalties under the UK Bribery Act.

Reporting Violations

Any employee or third party acting on behalf of the Company who learns of or suspects a violation of this Policy should promptly report the matter to the General Counsel or call the Ethics Hotline at 1-877-295-7941 or submit a report at <http://informatica.ethicspoint.com>. For those employees located outside of the U.S., specific dialing instructions by location are available at <http://informatica.ethicspoint.com>.

Audit of Anti-Corruption Compliance

Compliance with this Policy and the required controls may be reviewed and tested by designated members of the Finance and/or Legal Departments. This review may include the following:

- Review of the documentation and the communication of the Policy and relevant standards and controls to Informatica officers, directors, and employees;
- Review of and assurance that communications and training are targeted to key employees;
- Review of procedures to ensure delivery and receipt of training to key employees;
- Review of procedures to ensure certification (and documentation) by employees of compliance with the Policy;
- Assurance that agreements and relationships with third parties are supported by proper documentation, including:
 - Due diligence reports;
 - Pre-engagement review and approval;

- Incorporation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery assurances in agreements and contracts;
- Review of payments to applicable third parties for reasonableness in terms and for authorization; and
- Review and reconciliation of selected foreign bank accounts and any petty cash accounts and disbursements.

The designated members of the Finance and/or Legal Departments shall report their findings to senior management (CEO, CFO, etc.). Based upon those findings, the Legal Department, in coordination with senior management, shall amend or modify this Policy as necessary to improve and optimize Informatica's mechanisms and controls in order to ensure that Informatica meets all applicable legal and ethical standards.

5. Compliance

Compliance with this Policy is required. Departures from our business standards and the requirements documented in this Policy will not be tolerated. Informatica will take appropriate action against those persons whose actions violate the Policy, which may include immediate termination of employment or business relationship.

6. Primary Sources

- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- United Kingdom's Bribery Act of 2010

7. Secondary Sources

- Code of Business Conduct
- Global Travel and Expense Policy
- INFA New Partner Policy
- INFA Partner Certification Policy

8. Document Control and Revision History

Date	Participants	Scope
December, 2011	Legal General Counsel	Policy formalized, approved and adopted
January, 2018	Legal General Counsel	Policy amended.

March, 2019	Corporate Compliance Programs Committee	Policy reviewed and approved.
April, 2020	Corporate Compliance Programs Committee	Policy amended, reviewed and approved.
June, 2020	Jim Trovato	Policy reformatted to apply standard Policy template.
March, 2020	Jim Trovato	Minor typos and formatting
June, 2021	Jim Trovato	Added new Charitable Donations section
July, 2021	Jim Trovato	Added new Political Contributions section and other revisions
August, 2021	Informatica Inc. Board of Directors	Updates for public company status.
March, 2022	Jim Trovato	Annual Review. Changed Owner and Approver to align with corporate governance requirements. Added DCN for this policy.
April 30, 2023	Kim Useforge	Annual Review. Minor typos formatting changes.

9. Policy Approval

Approver Name	Date
Kathryn Harr, General Counsel	December, 2011
Kathryn Harr, General Counsel	January, 2018
Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal	March, 2019
Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal	April, 2020
Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal	April, 2021
Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal	June, 2021
Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal following Informatica Inc. Board of Directors approval	August, 2021

Maura Sharp, VP & Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal	April, 2022
Maura Sharp, GVP, Deputy General Counsel, Employment and Compliance, Legal following Informatica Inc. Board of Directors Audit Committee approval.	April, 2023