

Oracle (Australia) Modern Slavery Statement 2025

Introduction

This statement (the “Modern Slavery Statement”) is made pursuant to the Commonwealth of Australia Modern Slavery Act 2018 (the “Act”) by Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Limited (ACN 003 074 468) and Oracle Global Services Australia Pty Ltd (ACN 632 743 689) (collectively known as “Oracle Australia”), as reporting entities within the meaning of the Act.

Oracle Australia uses the same policies and processes, operate in the same sector and have many shared suppliers. As such, this Modern Slavery Statement will provide a single, consolidated description of their actions to address modern slavery risks. During the reporting period, Oracle Australia engaged and consulted with each other and also the entities within Oracle globally. Oracle Australia’s current program of modern slavery, commitment to the cause, as well as its expectations were communicated and explained, and comments and feedback were also obtained from each reporting entity.

The Board of Directors and Management of Oracle Australia are fully committed to a work environment and supply chain that is free from modern slavery and human trafficking. Oracle Australia will not tolerate or condone human trafficking or modern slavery in any part of our global organization. This Modern Slavery Statement covering Oracle Australia’s financial year 1 June 2024 to 31 May 2025 describes the actions taken by Oracle globally including consultation with Oracle Australia entities, to prevent modern slavery and human trafficking in its business and supply chain and in any part of its own business. This is approved by the Board of Directors of the Oracle Australia entities noted above on 28 November 2025 for the purposes of reporting under the Act.

Mandatory criteria one and two – The structure, operations and supply chains of reporting entities

Oracle Australia’s parent company is Oracle Corporation (“Oracle”). Hardware manufacturing in support of cloud and other services and hardware sales, are operated by various Oracle affiliates. The supply chains are described below.

Oracle is headquartered in Austin, Texas with operations in 175+ countries, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

As of 31 May 2025, Oracle employed approximately 162,000 full-time employees, including approximately 31,000 in sales and marketing, approximately 29,000 in cloud services and license support operations, approximately 37,000 in services, approximately 50,000 in research and development, approximately 12,000 in general and administrative positions, and approximately 3,000 in hardware. Of these employees, approximately 58,000 were employed in the U.S. and approximately 104,000 were employed internationally. Oracle Australia employs approximately 2,000 employees in Australia.

Oracle provides products and services that address enterprise information technology (IT) needs. Oracle’s products and services include enterprise applications and infrastructure offerings that are delivered worldwide through a variety of flexible and interoperable IT deployment models. These models include on-premise, cloud-based and hybrid deployments (an approach that combines both on-premise and cloud-based deployments), and multicloud deployment models. Oracle offers choice and flexibility to Oracle’s customers and facilitates the product, service and deployment combinations that best suit Oracle’s

customers' needs. Oracle customers include businesses of many sizes, government agencies, educational institutions and resellers that Oracle markets and sells to directly through Oracle's worldwide sales force or indirectly through the Oracle Partner Network.

Oracle has three businesses: cloud and license; hardware; and services. Each business is comprised of a single operating segment. These businesses are supported by a significant amount of technical infrastructure, including data centers located in the U.S. and other countries.

To produce most of the hardware products that Oracle markets and sells to customers and that Oracle utilizes internally to deliver as a part of the Oracle Cloud operations, Oracle relies on manufacturing partners located in North America, Europe, and Asia-Pacific countries, including China, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

Oracle's internal manufacturing operations consist primarily of strategic sourcing, materials procurement, assembly, testing, and quality control of Oracle Engineered Systems, certain enterprise and data center servers, and storage products. For all other manufacturing, Oracle generally relies on manufacturing partners to produce hardware-related components and hardware products. Oracle may involve internal manufacturing operations in the final assembly, testing, and quality control processes for these components and products. Production of hardware products requires that Oracle purchase materials, supplies, product subassemblies, and fully assembled products from a number of suppliers. Oracle works closely with direct hardware manufacturing suppliers to understand and evaluate their supply chain practices.

Oracle's procurement team manages Oracle's suppliers of goods and services for internal use. This team contracts with suppliers that provide everything from advertising services to office supplies and office related services. The procurement team works closely with the local 'real estate and facilities' team as applicable to ensure supplier due diligence and adherence to Oracle policies is maintained.

Mandatory criteria three – Risks of modern slavery practices in the operations and supply chains

Oracle as a large multinational has a range of modern slavery risks identified. For example – Oracle assesses suppliers on environmental and social performance. Oracle identifies strategic Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers within the supply chain and identifies and rates evidence of risk factors related to those suppliers and their supply chains. These factors include but are not limited to country and sector risk profiles, external reports and standards, publicly available risk assessment ratings, membership in organizations where codes of conduct form part of the membership criteria, supplier self-assessment findings and third party or Oracle audit results.

The risk analysis is carried out annually, and on an ad hoc basis as necessary if there is a significantly changed or expanded risk situation in the supply chain. For example, when Oracle acquired Cerner Corporation it expanded Oracle's involvement in the healthcare delivery market, and Oracle is currently assessing risk factors related to the Cerner line of business. The results of the risk analysis are communicated internally to relevant decision-makers.

Oracle's priority human rights risks identified on the basis of the risk analysis are excessive overtime with some suppliers, and inadequate policies and procedures regarding pregnant women with some suppliers. Oracle has not identified any environment-related risks or violations of obligations. Based upon these assessments, Oracle implements changes in its processes for management of modern slavery risks.

Oracle's responsible sourcing and human rights initiatives across the company and its supply chains are managed by an internal core group whose members include the Environmental, Social, and Governance

("ESG") team, the global sustainability team, the Supply Chain Operations ("SCO") and indirect procurement teams, the compliance and ethics team, the conflict minerals compliance team, the human resources team, and the government affairs team. This group develops company strategies, shares best practices, and builds awareness to facilitate continuous improvement of Oracle's human rights initiatives across the company and its supply chains.

Oracle continues to regularly assess modern-slavery risks in its own operations and supply chains, and of those entities it owns or controls. Oracle also assesses external risks. SCO assessment processes involve review and analysis to (a) identify strategic suppliers within the supply chain and (b) identify, rank, and rate the actual and potential risk factors related to that supplier, commodity, manufacturing type, region, and their supply chain. These factors include, but are not limited to, country and sector risk profiles, external reports and standards, publicly available risk assessment ratings such as US CBP, membership in organizations such as the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA"), where codes of conduct form part of the membership criteria, supplier self-assessment findings, and third party or Oracle audit results.

Such risks that Oracle evaluates include the use of third-party supplier factories, third-party mining of conflict minerals, and third-party production of raw materials. Oracle Australia also procures services such as cleaning services, courier services, and catering services for its offices and recognizes the associated risks with such services.

As part of its screening processes, indirect procurement reviews prospective suppliers to identify any issues related to bribery and corruption, criminal activities, government ownership, control, political connections, supplier reputation and history, integrity-related litigation, and human rights issues.

While modern slavery can be found among any population, Oracle recognizes certain groups are particularly vulnerable, including:

- Domestic and foreign migrant workers
- Contract, agency, and temporary workers
- Vulnerable populations (e.g., refugees)
- Young or student workers

While modern slavery can be found in all countries, some countries may be associated with a higher risk for modern slavery, for example, countries with large populations of migrant workers, with weaker labour law or weaker business management system enforcement processes, where charging workers recruitment fees is common practice, or where modern slavery prevalence has been well documented. Based on the Global Slavery Index and review of Oracle's business and supply chain footprint, Oracle understands that some of those countries in which Oracle does business may present higher risks for modern slavery, requiring additional due diligence, partnership, and collaboration.

Mandatory criteria four – Actions taken by Oracle to assess and address the risks including due diligence and remediation processes

Oracle's Employee Code of Ethics and Business Conduct ("CEBC") defines Oracle's values and continued commitment to ethical business practices and legal compliance. The CEBC sets forth key rules and provides links to policies and resources to help employees understand Oracle's business values and responsibilities. All Oracle employees are required to comply with the CEBC. Employees' understanding of the CEBC is reinforced through online training upon hire and annually thereafter. The CEBC establishes Oracle's commitment to support and respect the protection of human rights and requires that Oracle's business partners and suppliers do the same.

This commitment is further described in Oracle's Human Rights Statement that references respect for specific international human rights instruments that prohibit all forms of modern slavery and human trafficking. The statement aligns with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and other relevant laws, regulations, statements, and declarations, which call for the prohibition and elimination of slavery, forced servitude and compulsory labour, including child labour.

Oracle requires all suppliers and partners to embrace Oracle's commitment to integrity and ethical behaviour through the Oracle Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct ("SCEBC") and Oracle Partner Code of Ethics and Business Conduct ("PCEBC"). Oracle's Employee, Supplier, and Partner Codes of Conduct are available in various languages, including English, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Thai, and Spanish.

Furthermore, as a member of the RBA, Oracle is committed to adhere to the RBA Code of Conduct ("RBA Code"). SCO and Supply Chain Legal manages and monitors the ESG inquiries for Oracle's direct hardware supply chain in accordance with the RBA Code, which is incorporated into Oracle's standard supplier agreements.

The CEBC, SCEBC, PCEBC and RBA Code ("Codes"), combined with Oracle's supply chain due diligence efforts and supplier capacity building programs, provide the key mechanisms used to prevent and mitigate risks of modern slavery and human trafficking in the supply chain. The Codes set standards designed to protect the health, safety, and treatment of workers, including the prohibition of any form of modern slavery, including forced, bonded, or indentured labour, involuntary prison labour, sex trafficking, and human slavery or trafficking. Any violation of these standards by an Oracle employee can result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment. Any violation by a supplier may result in serious penalties including contract termination.

- Due Diligence and Remediation Processes in Relation to Anti-Slavery and Anti-Human Trafficking

Oracle enforces its Codes and the Policy against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery through supplier contracts, supplier assessments and audits, and capability building programs. Together, these components comprise a due diligence process that identifies, monitors, and mitigates the risk of human trafficking or forced labour in Oracle's supply chains.

Oracle's ESG team partners with Oracle's factory and sourcing managers to ensure that suppliers conform to the Codes' requirements, including labour rights, ethics, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety. Specifically, Oracle prohibits any form of human trafficking or involuntary labour through threat, force, fraudulent claims, or other coercion.

Oracle's hardware direct suppliers certify through the onboarding process, contract warranties and regular assessments that the products, including the materials within the products, and supplier's manufacturing processes comply with all applicable laws and regulations, which include laws against human trafficking and slavery. Oracle includes terms in its supplier contracts obligating suppliers to comply with Oracle's policies, including anti-slavery and human trafficking standards, as well as the RBA Code of Conduct, with a breach of such obligations potentially resulting in termination of the contract and/or business relationship with Oracle.

All new and directly contracted hardware suppliers for Oracle servers, devices, and their packaging material and components undergo initial risk and capability assessments and audits to assess their conformance, including risks of human trafficking and slavery. Third-party auditors conduct these audits and assessments

using a checklist composed of RBA requirements. During the review process, auditors examine documentation, visit production lines, dorms, canteens, chemical and waste storage facilities, and conduct face-to-face interviews with workers and factory management. After the initial baseline assessment, Oracle's ESG team monitors the performance of all directly contracted suppliers. Subject to government and health safety restrictions, Oracle's ESG team supplements these third-party audits with third party onsite assessments of high- and medium-risk component suppliers' factories.

If non-conformances are detected, ESG, Sourcing, and Manufacturing teams work closely with the supplier to develop corrective action plans to resolve detected issues, including providing links to education and training. The supplier is required to identify the root cause of the non-conformance, establish a corrective course of action, and implement preventive actions for all issues found. The supplier must correct issues within specific deadlines based on the severity of the non-conformance or risk termination of its business relationship with Oracle.

Oracle or RBA's third-party independent auditors regularly audit the results of the risk assessment on hardware suppliers' facilities, and Oracle actively monitors the results of such audits and responds to any audits of concern involving Oracle suppliers. Audits are scheduled in advance. The scope of these audits may include in-depth factory tours, meetings with management, human resources, environment, health and safety, on-site interviews, document reviews, and assessments of related areas such as dormitories, factory work areas, restrooms, cafeterias, chemical storage, wastewater treatment facilities, and warehouses. The audit protocol is designed to assess high-risk suppliers' performance and their management systems in the areas covered by the Codes, including modern slavery risk. Identified issues are investigated during the initial audit to determine root causes and develop corrective action plans. The auditors are trained to report any concerns they observe on an ongoing basis. In conjunction with RBA's initial audit activities and associated timelines, any identified area of non-compliance is escalated to suppliers for remediation and monitored by Oracle via Strategic Sourcing's quarterly Supplier Scorecards and quarterly Executive Supplier Business Reviews.

Based on these assessments, Oracle implements changes in its processes for management of modern slavery risks, as described in the next section.

Oracle complies with the reporting and other obligations under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 in relation to Conflict Minerals. As part of this reporting obligation, Oracle has determined that components in its hardware products contain Conflict Minerals, and that the Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality of the hardware products. For additional details, please see Oracle's Conflict Minerals Report. Oracle drives responsible sourcing of raw materials through its extended supply chain by surveying in-scope suppliers' sourcing in their own supply chains. Oracle also use tools that include supplier and smelter capability development and support broader industry efforts to promote responsible mining and sourcing. Finally, Oracle conducts audits of Oracle's directly contracted suppliers to verify conformance to Oracle requirements.

- Training on Anti-Modern Slavery and Anti-Human Trafficking

As part of the Oracle ESG program, employees and management are trained on the risks and issues associated with human trafficking and slavery, including methods of mitigating risks within hardware supply chains. To increase awareness of human trafficking and modern slavery risks, Oracle provides annual training to its SCO sourcing teams, who work with Oracle's sourcing and product management teams. Training on Codes reinforces the expectation that employees, temporary workers, and contractors (collectively, "workers") follow applicable laws and report concerns of illegal or unethical activity. Oracle trains workers to conduct due diligence to identify and avoid working with parties that engage in modern slavery or other illegal practices.

Oracle will continue to communicate and provide resources to its employees over the course of this year and in the future to increase awareness of risks of modern slavery, and identify steps to be taken to mitigate risks and make resources available for these purposes.

- Reporting Mechanisms to Help Identify Issues

Oracle ensures accountability in these policies by providing multiple routes for employees, suppliers, rights holders and other stakeholders to report their concerns to Oracle. The Codes identify how concerns can be submitted, including anonymously through use of Oracle's Integrity Helpline at 800-679-7417 or online. The Integrity Helpline allows employees and others to ask compliance questions and anonymously report concerns regarding Oracle's and its suppliers' business operations. Oracle investigates and, where appropriate, implements or requires its suppliers to take remedial action to address reported incidents, such as providing additional training, testing, and monitoring.

- Actions taken this year

In Fiscal Year 2025, Oracle completed 82 audits based on the RBA Code of Conduct at hardware supplier factory locations. The process is to check initial audit findings and results and then escalate to the supplier manufacturing site or other applicable location in order to remedy all findings before the closure audit. During Fiscal Year 2025, Oracle identified 10 supplier audit priority issues. These issues are being addressed and corrected by the suppliers. During these supplier assessments and audits, improvement opportunities were identified in the areas of labour, health and safety, and environment and validated by the ESG and SCO teams. The ESG and SCO teams are continuously monitoring supplier improvement actions for effectiveness.

Oracle has multiple layers of processes that it uses to identify, assess, and address risks related to potential human rights violations, including child labour. These processes and systems include on-site checks, information gathered from public authorities, international organizations, consulting of experts, review of specialist literature, using recognized standards, and obtaining assurances from economic operators in the supply chain and other business partners.

Additionally, Oracle has established a supply chain mapping system that includes and documents the description of the product or service, the names and address of the supplier, and the products sites, where there are reasonable grounds to suspect child labour.

Oracle established due diligence strategies and procedures as a basis for direct hardware supply chain management and disclosure compliance based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

Oracle is a member of the RBA's Responsible Labour Initiative (RLI), a multi-industry, multi-stakeholder initiative focused on ensuring that the rights of workers vulnerable to forced labour in global supply chains are consistently respected and promoted. Oracle plans to use RBA's "Specialty Validated Assessment Program (SVAP) on Forced Labor" as a potential supplement to the current state VAP audits for suppliers with factories where high labour content and low-skilled workers are employed. This is an audit program based exclusively on identifying the risk of forced labour at a manufacturing site or via a labour provider (such as a labour agent or recruitment agency). The elements of the SVAP audit were carefully constructed to create a specialized assessment program limited in scope to only focus on provisions related to forced labour. In addition, Oracle is researching third-party sources to scan for supplier risks searches, as well as evaluating automation opportunities for such alerts using existing Oracle tools.

In addition, actions taken by Oracle Australia (this year and on an ongoing basis) include the requirement upon suppliers to be bound by a contract which obligates suppliers to comply with applicable Australian laws. This is to ensure key risks in relation to migrant workers, child labour, forced labour, wages theft, forced marriages, hazardous and dangerous work, and the like will be prohibited through the applicability of Australian laws. Furthermore, during the precontract stage Oracle obtains representations from potential suppliers through Oracle's request for information/proposals (RFx) process as to the supplier's code of conduct and only qualify applicants that meet the requisite criteria. This also enables Oracle to assess through a series of questions as to the suitability of the suppliers in relation to complying with applicable Australian laws.

Mandatory criteria five – Assessing the effectiveness of actions taken to address modern slavery risks

Oracle recognizes that its review and assessment of its actions to identify and address modern slavery risks in its operations and across its supply chain will be an ongoing and evolving process. Oracle will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the process and procedures and will continually assess the effectiveness of its actions by tracking outcomes, reviewing and addressing information reported by employees, customers, suppliers, or other stakeholders and third parties, engaging with suppliers, and regularly undertaking internal governance and external assurance processes. Such efforts will include continued review of Oracle's actions on at least an annual basis, and on an ad hoc basis as needed, regularly engaging with suppliers regarding compliance issues, tracking relevant metrics, and maintaining active memberships with industry groups working to prevent or mitigate human trafficking and related issues. Oracle is committed to drive continuous improvement of its existing policies.

Oracle Australia is committed to the continuous improvement of assessing the suppliers and targeting suppliers through specific questionnaires and information requests including obtaining periodic commitment to stop any modern slavery risks within its supply chains.

Mandatory criteria six – Process of consultation by Oracle and Oracle Australia entities

To prepare this Modern Slavery Statement, Oracle engaged with the reporting entities covered by this Modern Slavery Statement, consulted the entities it owned or controlled, and other stakeholders. A collaborative approach is undertaken in combating any modern slavery risks with engagement from senior management downwards through owned and controlled entities, with risks remediated through policies, education, and compliance activities.

The Oracle Australia entities participate in this process of discussion, consultation, education, training and assessment. Regular meetings between management teams occur. This includes consulting with local teams such as real estate and facility teams to ensure continuous improvement in selecting suppliers occur and to discuss the requirements of the Modern Slavery Act 2018.

Conclusion

Oracle remains committed to its responsibility to respect human rights across all operations. In line with Oracle's ongoing efforts, it is committed to driving continuous improvement by building supplier engagement on topics related to slavery and human trafficking, furthering engagement with relevant industry groups and external stakeholders, and promoting collaboration and benchmarking to assess human rights risks.

For more information on Oracle's efforts to empower people, strengthen communities, and protect our planet, please visit www.oracle.com/citizenship.

This Modern Slavery Statement of Oracle Australia will be reviewed each financial year and the policies, documentation and arrangements detailed will be reviewed and amended as necessary, and in the event of any significant changes to the legislation.

In signing this Modern Slavery Statement on behalf of the Board of Directors and Management of Oracle Australia, we also give our commitment to Oracle Australia supporting the measures described.

Finally, as noted above, and as required under the Act, this Modern Slavery Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Limited, and Oracle Global Services Australia Pty Ltd in their capacity as the principal governing body of each respective entity on 28 November 2025 and the Board of Directors authorised Shane Congdon, Director, to sign this Modern Slavery Statement for and on behalf of Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Limited and Oracle Global Services Australia Pty Ltd.

This Modern Slavery Statement is signed by Shane Congdon, in his role/capacity as a Director of Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Limited, and Oracle Global Services Australia Pty Ltd on 28 November 2025.

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Shane Congdon
Director
Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Limited

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Shane Congdon
Director
Oracle Global Services Australia Pty Ltd