

Oracle's Statement on Conflict Minerals

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Tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold have been designated as “conflict minerals” by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These minerals are used in a variety of products, including electronic and computer parts, vehicles, airplanes, jewelry, X-ray film and metal finishes. They have been designated as conflict minerals because the mining proceeds may be used to fund armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo or certain adjoining countries.

On August 22, 2012, the SEC adopted rules implementing conflict minerals-related disclosure provisions under Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Publicly traded companies subject to these rules, including Oracle, must report annually to the SEC on their efforts to determine the use or potential use of conflict minerals in their supply chains. Oracle’s most recent Conflict Minerals Report is available at oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/corporate/citizenship/conflict-minerals-report.pdf. On January 1, 2021, the European Union (EU) Conflict Minerals Regulation also became effective. The EU Conflict Minerals Regulation is applicable to EU-based importers of conflict minerals, and Oracle will comply with the regulation if required to do so.

While the global supply chain for these minerals is complex and multi-tiered, and tracing these minerals raises potential challenges, Oracle is committed to ethical business conduct and the responsible sourcing of materials through our global hardware supply chain. On an annual fiscal year basis, Oracle conducts a reasonable country of origin inquiry of our direct hardware supply chain using a prioritized, risk-based approach, and collects and evaluates supplier responses using the then-current Responsible Minerals Initiative’s Conflict Minerals Reporting Template.

Additionally, Oracle is engaged with the Responsible Business Alliance as part of a wider industry collaboration to address the issue of conflict minerals.

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