Oracle Corporation

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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11/19/2025, 12:33 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Oracle Corporation, headquartered in Austin, Texas, provides products and services that address enterprise information technology (IT) needs. Our 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-premises, cloud-based and hybrid deployments. Oracle Cloud Applications (OCA) and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI, collectively with OCA, Oracle Cloud Services) offerings provide comprehensive and integrated applications and infrastructure services, enabling our customers to choose the best option that meets their specific business needs. We have three businesses: cloud and license; hardware; and services. Each business is comprised of a single operating segment. Oracle cloud license and on-premise license deployment offerings include Oracle Applications, Oracle Database, and Oracle Middleware software offerings. Oracle hardware products include Oracle Engineered Systems, servers, storage, and industry-specific products. Oracle also offers professional services to assist our customers and partners to maximize the performance of their investments in Oracle products and services. Oracle's emissions sources primarily stem from the operation of data centers supporting its Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and Oracle Cloud Applications (OCA), hardware manufacturing and distribution, and corporate offices. Oracle's offerings include cloud-based and on-premises enterprise applications, database software, engineered systems, and IT infrastructure, delivered globally to customers across a range of sectors. Energy use associated with data center operations and hardware manufacturing are key contributors to Oracle's greenhouse gas emissions.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

05/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

57399000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ORCL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Kenya
☑ Libya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Turkey
☑ Albania
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain

- ☑ Algeria
- ☑ Armenia
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Senegal
- ☑ Tunisia
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Uruguay
- ☑ Pakistan
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Slovenia
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Mauritius
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Sri Lanka
- ☑ Azerbaijan
- ☑ Bangladesh
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Saudi Arabia
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Bermuda
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Lebanon
- ☑ Morocco
- ☑ Nigeria
- ☑ Barbados
- ☑ Bulgaria
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Maldives
- ☑ Viet Nam
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ Costa Rica
- ☑ Kazakhstan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Isle of Man
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Côte d'Ivoire
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Cayman Islands
- ☑ North Macedonia
- ☑ British Virgin Islands
- ☑ United States of America

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Oracle maps its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers through its enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. This process allows Oracle to identify and trace suppliers and the components they provide across multiple tiers of the supply chain. Mapping includes supplier identity, location, and material or service type, enabling visibility into upstream relationships for risk and operational planning. This represents a full mapping of Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. In parallel, Oracle conducts annual environmental performance surveys targeting key hardware suppliers covering approximately 96% of total direct supplier spend. These surveys collect data on supplier environmental programs, including whether the supplier has an environmental management program in place and whether the supplier has emissions reduction targets or active reduction projects. This information is collected in alignment with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) framework. In addition, climate-

related data is collected through CDP disclosures from key suppliers to complement Oracle's supplier engagement strategy and supply chain risk assessments. -Key direct suppliers are high-spend Oracle-managed suppliers under contract for branded hardware used internally or sold externally.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Oracle defines a time frame of up to 5 years as a short-term horizon. This is due to our assessment criteria which suggest that any changes (internal or external) that might appear during a period of 0-5 years will provide relatively enough time for routinization of the new processes and adaptation to rapid changes.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Oracle defines as medium term the time horizon of 6 to 15 years. Impacts, risks, and opportunities are expected to be quite predictable within this time frame, allowing also relatively enough time for routinization and adaptation to incremental changes. This time horizon was also set in line with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

To envision long-term impacts, risks and opportunities, Oracle uses a timeframe of 16 to 30 years. These elements, if we try to predict them in future points in time, are becoming less predictable since the probabilities of any of their likelihood are, by mathematical norms, fading away as we move to future points in time greater than 30 years. This is due to uncertainty and unpredictable events. Thus, to minimize the risk of uncertainty, Oracle uses as long-term a period of 16-30 years which is still considered long-term but with the minimum risk of fault and uncertainty in predictions.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Other, please specify :Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm (PAIA); Internal Risk Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Oracle defines climate-related risks and opportunities to have substantive impact if they meet either quantitative or qualitative thresholds, depending on the nature of the risk or opportunity. We use a materiality matrix to assess potential risks and opportunities based on scale of potential financial impact, with thresholds ranging from Low (immaterial), High (significant deficiency) and Critical (material weakness) against likelihood of occurrence ranging from Highly unlikely (20%) Unlikely (40%), Possible (60%) Likely (80%) and Actual (100%). Qualitatively, a risk is considered substantive if it could materially disrupt Oracle's ability to deliver core services, fulfill customer obligations, maintain regulatory compliance, attract, or retain key talent, or uphold its brand and stakeholder trust. These impacts may not always be quantifiable in financial terms but are deemed strategic risks due to their potential to undermine long-term value creation. To identify climate related risks and opportunities, Oracle applies a top-down, group-level double materiality assessment (DMA) approach as part of CSRD readiness. This process includes consultation with various lines of business to reflect differences in knowledge, governance, and sustainability maturity across business lines. Oracle's business

activities are broadly similar in nature, with minor differences between hardware and software product lines. The DMA captures both environmental risk and opportunities as well as dependencies and impacts—such as energy, water, and land use—evaluated in relation to business continuity, operational value, and long-term service delivery. The global DMA covers 100% of Oracle's own operations and downstream value chain stages, with upstream assessments focused on Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. Tier 3+ suppliers are excluded due to industry norms related to confidentiality and limited data access in the extended supply chain. The DMA conducted in FY25 remains preliminary and subject to further validations and assessments. Environmental risks and opportunities are further assessed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This includes scenario analysis, product carbon footprints (e.g., PAIA), subject matter expertise from cross-functional sustainability and risk teams, and external data sources including site-specific, local, and national data. Publicly available risk ratings, country and sector specific profiles, supplier self-assessments, and third-party audits are also used to identify and monitor supply chain-related environmental risks. As an example, Oracle's direct supplier management process supports environmental due diligence by requiring key tier 1 & tier 2 suppliers to disclose performance metrics (carbon, water, waste) via the annual supplier sustainability reports and the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)'s emissions management tool (EMT). Results from these different processes are integrated into Oracle's broader ERM processes to inform long-term planning, investment decisions, and climate transition strategy.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Oracle assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with CSRD guidance. The DMA process supports our evaluation of dependencies (e.g., water and energy use), direct value chain impacts, and associated risks and opportunities in a connected and systemic manner. It covers Oracle's own operations and downstream value chain and focuses on Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. The process considers how environmental factors interact with Oracle's ability to deliver services, maintain regulatory compliance, manage costs, and meet stakeholder expectations. Interconnections are assessed by mapping how dependencies on natural resources (e.g., electricity, land, water) relate to specific risks and opportunities in our operations. For example, in our global cloud infrastructure, dependencies on electricity and water are directly linked to climate-related transition risks (e.g., rising energy prices, policy shifts), physical risks (e.g., regional water scarcity), and opportunities (e.g., decarbonization, cost savings, and innovation in cooling design). The assessment of these linkages is further supported by scenario analysis, sensitivity testing, and use of internal tools that apply machine learning and AI to identify and evaluate trends. Interdependencies are also evaluated during business unit consultations and value chain reviews, where Oracle considers how one factor may amplify or mitigate another. For example, reducing water dependency in data centers through advanced cooling design (impact mitigation) also supports emissions reductions (opportunity), helping meet customer and regulatory expectations (reputational and compliance risk mitigation). This integrated view is embedded in our ERM framework and forms long-term strategy, investment planning, and supplier engagement priorities.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Oracle defines climate-related risks and opportunities to have substantive impact if they meet either quantitative or qualitative thresholds, depending on the nature of the risk or opportunity. We use a materiality matrix to assess potential risks and opportunities based on scale of potential financial impact, with thresholds ranging from Low (immaterial), High (significant deficiency) and Critical (material weakness) against likelihood of occurrence ranging from Highly unlikely (20%) Unlikely

(40%), Possible (60%) Likely (80%) and Actual (100%). Qualitatively, a risk is considered substantive if it could materially disrupt Oracle's ability to deliver core services, fulfill customer obligations, maintain regulatory compliance, attract, or retain key talent, or uphold its brand and stakeholder trust. These impacts may not always be quantifiable in financial terms but are deemed strategic risks due to their potential to undermine long-term value creation.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Oracle defines climate-related risks and opportunities to have substantive impact if they meet either quantitative or qualitative thresholds, depending on the nature of the risk or opportunity. We use a materiality matrix to assess potential risks and opportunities based on scale of potential financial impact, with thresholds ranging from Low (immaterial), High (significant deficiency) and Critical (material weakness) against likelihood of occurrence ranging from Highly unlikely (20%) Unlikely (40%), Possible (60%) Likely (80%) and Actual (100%). Qualitatively, an opportunity is considered substantive if it could materially impact Oracle's ability to deliver core services, fulfill customer obligations, maintain regulatory compliance, attract, or retain key talent, or uphold its brand and stakeholder trust. These impacts may not always be quantifiable in financial terms but are deemed strategic risks due to their potential to undermine long-term value creation.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Kenya
☑ Libya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Turkey
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Croatia
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria

☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ Barbados
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Oracle is subject to increasing physical risk to its data center operations from water scarcity and extreme weather, particularly in high water-stress regions such as the western U.S., India, and parts of Europe. These risks affect both Oracle-owned data centers and third-party co-location sites, many of which are under long-term leases and operate in areas with rising exposure to chronic drought, high temperatures, and constrained water or energy infrastructure. Rising temperatures create

environments that are challenging for data centers that require water use for cooling purposes. Artificial intelligence (AI) and high-performance workloads increase demand for water-intensive cooling systems and consistent power supply. If Oracle does not sufficiently meet this demand, there may be risk to service performance and delivery and, thus, customer experience. Disruptions related to cooling capacity, power reliability, or emergency response could directly impact cloud service uptime and performance. We are evaluating the degree of potential exposure our current global data center footprint has against high risk regions or indicators to better understand the risk profile and mitigation options. The assessment of this risk draws on the IPCC AR6 (2021), which forecasts increased frequency and severity of heatwaves, droughts, and flooding over the next 10-30 years under high-emissions scenarios. Oracle incorporates this science into its infrastructure planning and risk management.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased operating expenses for energy and water procurement, backup systems, resilience upgrades, potential service disruptions leading to revenue loss or customer churn, increased insurance costs, and potential compliance-related fines or penalties in regulated regions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Investments in advanced cooling, water efficiency, VEPO emergency response systems, and automated infrastructure monitoring for data centers.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Facility upgrades that address water and energy efficiency in offices and data centers are considered on a project specific basis and included in the capital and operational budgets but are not tracked as a separate sustainability budget. Oracle is investing in water and energy efficiency in offices and data centers. Costs for adaptation and risk management activities are dispersed within broader real estate, data center operations, and procurement budgets. Specific response costs, such as water risk mapping tools and facility upgrades, are currently absorbed into routine capital and operational budgets and cannot be reported as a separate figure or percentage of total budget. The kinds of risk response activities absorbed through different routine budgets noted above are varied in scope and size across varying functions and geographies; due to this complexity we have not provided an estimation of cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Oracle is exploring and implementing efficient and redundant cooling, advanced water management, and backup power supply systems to minimize operational disruptions. We are updating supplier and colocation agreements to strengthen water resilience and enhance reporting and transparency. Many new data centers being built are using a closed evaporative air system, which means we would only "use" / pay for the actual evaporated water (with the rest of the water remaining within the closed system). This is generally only a few hundred gallons of water per day for the entire data center, which is minimal. VEPO - We developed the ability to reduce load in a data center using a tool we call VEPO (Virtual Emergency Power Off). This enables us to reduce the power load in a data hall or data center in scenarios where cooling is compromised (either by extreme outside temperatures) or by other mechanical failures. Automated monitoring is managed through Infrawatch system, which raises automatic service tickets when Power or Cooling thresholds are exceeded.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Serbia
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Morocco
☑ Mauritius
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Qatar
☑ Greece
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Mexico
☑ Senegal
☑ Ukraine
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Viet Nam
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ Cayman Islands

☑ British Virgin Islands

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Oracle is subject to transition risk due to evolving, and sometimes conflicting, laws, regulations, policies, and stakeholder expectations relating to ESG matters, including climate-related regulations across its global operating footprint. In regions such as the EU, CSRD, CSDDD, and CBAM impose comprehensive environmental reporting, due diligence, and decarbonization requirements. These mandates apply to Oracle's operations in the EU, and may affect our ability to serve enterprise customers and governments operating in jurisdictions with similar climate and ESG disclosure regulations—including the UK, Canada, Japan, and U.S. states such as California. Additionally, we expect over the medium term most, if not all, countries we operate in will introduce some form of sustainability reporting requirement. As a global provider of cloud infrastructure, enterprise applications, and hardware, Oracle strives to provide accurate Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data, alignment with science-based climate targets, and supply chain transparency. This requires coordinated ESG governance across business units and value chain partners. Failure to identify and address these risks and respond to stakeholder expectations could impact Oracle's ability to serve customers operating in regulated sectors or geographies, affect its eligibility for certain contracts, and strain supplier engagement in priority markets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased compliance and reporting costs, possible fines or penalties, restricted market access, higher legal and audit fees. Constraint to growth, loss of revenue if excluded from public or regulated contracts or removed from preferred supplier lists. Upstream supply chain cost increases from similar regulatory burdens.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Maintain compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

430000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Oracle has increased investments in compliance systems, reporting technology, supply chain engagement, legal counsel, and staff training. These ongoing investments are distributed across sustainability, legal, and operational departments, and have not been quantified separately to date. Response costs are currently absorbed in normal course-of-business budgets and are not isolated, so they cannot be reported individually, however we have provided estimates from different functions supporting the response to this risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To manage regulatory transition risk, Oracle aligns its sustainability targets with the Exponential Roadmap Initiative and other science-based frameworks, helping to ensure its climate goals remain credible and up to date. The company uses data systems to track and report on carbon emissions, energy use, supply chain sustainability, and climate-related risks. Oracle engages with auditors and regulators to demonstrate transparency and maintain compliance. Oracle Corporation belongs to a limited number of industry and trade organizations that advocate on behalf of and monitor policy issues important to our business. Participation in these groups allows Oracle's legal, security, government affairs, and community engagement teams to support regulatory compliance, preserve market access, and protect stakeholder interests across Oracle's global operations.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Other carbon tax, please specify :EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

06/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

05/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Currently, there have been no taxes collected during the CBAM trial period. If the EU Omnibus bill passes, we do not anticipate any CBAM taxes as Oracle shipments will be below the de minimus amount of 50 metric tons. Oracle will continue to monitor any changes in the EU regulations.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

As part of our regulatory compliance strategy, Oracle engages and establishes the program and deliverable requirements with the applicable suppliers. Even though the impacted EU shipments are very small, Oracle has filed quarterly EU CBAM carbon data for the affected goods shipped into the EU. Currently, there have been no taxes collected during the CBAM trial period. If the EU Omnibus bill passes, we do not anticipate any CBAM taxes as Oracle shipments will be below the de minimus amount of 50 metric tons. Oracle will continue to monitor any changes in the EU regulations.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Libya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda

☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Barbados
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ British Virgin Islands

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Oracle recognizes a growing opportunity across its value chain to reduce emissions and operational costs through the adoption of low carbon energy sources, including renewables. This shift is supported by global policy trends incentivizing renewable adoption and is also aligned with customer expectations for climate leadership and decarbonization. Oracle operates a large global network of cloud data centers, offices, and supply chain partners—many of which are increasingly accessing clean energy solutions across facilities and embedding sustainability criteria in supplier and product evaluations. This opportunity arises primarily in Oracle's direct operations (data centers and offices) but also extends throughout our upstream supply chain by encouraging partner emissions reductions. In addition to Oracle materially decreasing its emissions, this will help manage future energy cost volatility and meet evolving customer expectations and regulatory requirements.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The expected effects include cost savings over time, improved access to capital, and enhanced ability to win contracts, especially among sustainability-focused enterprise customers.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6443000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the estimated spend in FY25 for renewable energy and renewable energy certificates. Oracle is still estimating future costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

OCI continues to purchase renewable energy through RECs, Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and green tariffs where applicable along with identifying a number of virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) deals that could create additional and local renewable energy to Oracle data centers. As we expand our portfolio, we are evaluating micro-grid solutions that include on and off-site renewable generation, battery energy storage system (BESS) and Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) opportunities, allowing OCI to be more flexible in generation mix and less reliant on grid power.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Libya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Barbados
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ United States of America
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Delivering new and enhanced sustainability solutions positions Oracle as a preferred partner for customers facing evolving ESG disclosure and decarbonization requirements. The impact is anticipated to be short- to long- term (0–15 years), as regulation and customer demand for ESG solutions are increasing now but will evolve further with climate policy. This opportunity benefits Oracle's entire customer base, particularly high-emitting and regulated sectors, thus scaling across critical business units globally. Financial impacts include the potential for new revenue streams from sustainability products, increased customer retention, and higher market share in green IT markets. Oracle's response is ongoing R&D investment, regular product updates to meet evolving sustainability standards, and partnerships to expand service reach. The Oracle Utilities business unit extends this impact to utilities and municipalities, driving grid modernization, renewable integration, and water resource optimization. Oracle's implementation services accelerate adoption and create additional service-driven value. The potential financial effect is increased sales of existing and new products, and a stronger competitive position in regulated and sustainability-conscious markets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The primary expected financial effect is increased sales of existing and new products, and a stronger competitive position in regulated and sustainability-conscious markets.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Sustainability capabilities are developed and maintained as part of Oracle's core product roadmaps and service delivery investments across business units, with costs embedded in ongoing R&D and operational budgets.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Oracle has prioritized investment in climate-aligned product development across its cloud service portfolio. Through ongoing R&D and customer engagement, Oracle integrates climate resilience and emissions tracking capabilities into products such as Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications, and Oracle EPM. Notably, Oracle's Sustainability Planning capabilities allow customers to track sustainability KPIS and model decarbonization scenarios within core financial systems. Oracle also engages in pilot programs with leading customers to refine new solutions and ensure practical implementation in real-world ESG reporting contexts. This opportunity is prioritized due to rising demand across Oracle's global customer base, especially in regions adopting mandatory climate disclosure requirements. Oracle's response is ongoing R&D investment, regular product updates to meet evolving sustainability standards, and partnerships to expand service reach. The primary expected financial effect is increased sales of existing and new products, and a stronger competitive position in regulated and sustainability-conscious markets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Libya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Barbados
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ United States of America
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Oracle engages in collaborative sustainability frameworks and industry initiatives that drive environmental progress across the IT and cloud services sectors. Through participation in programs like RE100, the UN Climate Change High-level Champions Race to Zero campaign, and trade associations like the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) and Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Oracle aligns targets with global renewable energy targets and carbon frameworks, engages our supply chain, and fosters shared knowledge on low-carbon innovation. Oracle is engaged with the RBA responsible environmental initiatives which establish a greenhouse gas reporting framework for the electronics supply chain members and their suppliers. In addition, many direct suppliers have established their own initiatives which Oracle tracks for progress and alignment with Oracle's sustainability initiatives. By joining these frameworks and initiatives, Oracle strengthens compliance, customer trust, and supply chain transparency while encouraging supplier alignment with its low-carbon goals. Participation delivers medium- to long-term benefits as market intelligence from these efforts supports innovation in sustainable supply chain management and cloud infrastructure design. These activities help reduce operational emissions, advance customer transition goals, and create competitive advantages in Oracle's downstream markets, reinforcing Oracle's leadership in cloud services.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have not quantitatively evaluated the anticipated effect on Oracle's financial position, performance or cashflow but expect that continued participation in environmental collaborative frameworks will foster innovative thinking for sustainability solutions that benefit both Oracle operations and result in increased demand for Oracle products and services for customers that prioritize or value sustainability when considering cloud services.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

125000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Annual participation costs in industry groups, collaboratives and commitments have a broad range depending on the nature and scope of our engagement. We have estimated an average annual membership fee representative of our industry position and company size, and the kinds of engagement activities typically included.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Continued participation in collaborative framework, evaluation and incorporation of industry specific resources, insights, and tools that are supportive of Oracle's decarbonization efforts and supporting customer decarbonization.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The revenue figure reflects estimated income from future virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) based on prevailing grid rates. This revenue is considered 100% aligned with our climate-related opportunity to expand clean energy procurement and meet growing customer expectations for renewable-powered services—particularly within our expanding cloud and AI offerings. This opportunity is also aligned with our corporate clean energy goals and public commitments. We estimate that clean energy contracts currently represent ~2.5% of our total energy cost base. The revenue figure is calculated using internal financial projections for VPPA performance over the reporting year and reflects contracted clean energy volumes. The percent range selected is based on the ratio of clean energy revenue to total organizational revenue for the reporting year.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Nomination and Governance Committee of the Board is responsible for reviewing with the Board the requisite skills and characteristics of potential Board members as well as the composition of the Board as a whole. This assessment will include consideration of individual skills, experience and perspectives that will help create an outstanding, dynamic and effective Board to represent the interests of the stockholders. The Committee is committed to actively seeking directors who are diverse with respect to gender, race and ethnicity for the pool from which director candidates are chosen.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Oracle Corporate Governance Guidelines.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oracle's CEO is responsible for climate issues relevant to Oracle. The CEO has been a member of Oracle's Board of Directors since 2001, and is a signatory to Oracle's Environmental Policy, empowering Oracle's executive Environmental Steering Committee. The CEO is responsible for Oracle's global operations, encompassing key aspects of the business that are relevant to climate change, including Real Estate and Facilities, Procurement, Supply Chain, Cloud Infrastructure, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Risk Management. Two committees of the Board of Directors of Oracle Corporation are responsible for overseeing environmental issues. The Nomination and Governance Committee oversees environmental sustainability, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and natural disasters. The Finance and Audit Committee has oversight of supply chain risks due to environmental matters and compliance with potential future SEC rules requiring mandated disclosure controls for environmental related financial reporting.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oracle's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the company's sustainability strategy and sets the strategic direction for Oracle to enable thousands of customers to become more sustainable using Oracle solutions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Global Sustainability Strategy

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oracle's Head of Global Sustainability Strategy is responsible for monitoring progress against Oracle's climate-related targets and all related aspects of executing Oracle's Global Sustainability Program across the organization. These responsibilities include assessing environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities, managing strategic decision-making, executing Oracle's climate transition plan, managing R&D for customer sustainability solutions, managing compliance with regulatory policies and disclosure requirements, and leading a team of sustainability experts in measuring, monitoring, and driving progress towards Oracle's corporate targets. Oracle Head of Sustainability works across different functional owners and teams responsible for managing engagement, strategy, and execution of sustainability within their functional scope.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, Oracle executive compensation structure is determined exclusively by financial results and related business metrics. This is a deliberate decision to maintain a clear focus on financial performance. We regularly review our compensation philosophy to ensure alignment with our company's goals, market standards, and stakeholder interests.
[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Oracle's Environmental Policy addresses environmental impacts that relate to the company's own energy consumption as well as the energy consumption of its hardware products; the disposition of its hardware products at the end of their useful life; vendor and supply chain management; business travel; and the consumption of natural resources through its own activities and its procurement processes.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Promote staff adoption of alternative and sustainable commuter transport options. Work with our customers to develop sustainable software and hardware offerings, 25% reduction in employee air travel emissions, and 33% reduction in waste to landfill

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Educating our employees about the steps Oracle is taking to help protect the environment and providing channels for employees to contribute to our efforts

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Those policy commitments align with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11).

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Oracle-Policy-Positions.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Exponential Roadmap Initiative

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Clean Air; Advanced Energy United; Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA), Corporate Eco Forum (CEF), RBA, Responsible Business Minerals Initiative. American Chamber of Commerce, DigitalEurope, Responsible Labor Initiative, TechUK

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

We are members of the Exponential Road Map Initiatives and all others specified in column 'Collaborative framework or initiative'
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

United States Senate Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA) Reports: Home Lobbying Disclosure (senate.gov) Senate ID# 30267-12, House ID# 324530000 • European Union Transparency Register: Home - European Union (europa.eu) ID# 25955391451-88

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Oracle engages indirectly with several trade organizations that aligned with the company's position in renewable energy and responsible supply chains.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Oracle's multifaceted renewable energy strategy defines a range of contract mechanisms and technologies we are exploring or implementing, including renewable power purchase agreements, both direct and virtual, onsite renewable and carbon-free generation, use of renewable energy credits, and diversification of energy sources. CEBA's work in advocating for cost effective access for clean energy supports our 2025 goal to achieve 100% renewable energy use across all operations, including Oracle Cloud.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 13 (Climate Action)

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The RBA is the world's largest industry coalition advocating for responsible supply chains. As a member, Oracle manages and monitors our direct hardware supply chain in accordance with the RBA Code of Conduct.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Advanced Energy United

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

AEU is a US focused organization. While they do no actively engage in global treaties or global policy goals, its strong advocacy for policies that directly tackle climate change in a global economy is in alignment with the goals of such agreements.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1470

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Oracle pays a membership fee to support the general administrative function of the organization.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Alliance to Save Energy

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Alliance to Save Energy is a bipartisan coalition advocating for maintenance of the Energy Star Standards Program. The Alliance's work in driving technological innovation and energy efficiency supports our 2025 goal to achieve 100% renewable energy use across all operations, including Oracle Cloud.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

23000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding provides support for policy advocacy, education, and research to achieve a more sustainable, energy-efficient future.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 17-37

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Oracle Corporation UK Limited FS 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

UK Strategic Report, Directors Report, Sustainability Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2024. Report is aligned with TCFD.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 22-31

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Oracle 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

10k

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Other, please specify **:Corp sustainability goals and targets Water/Waste ESG Data Hub Philanthropy Envt' volunteering**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Full report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Oracle Environmental and Social Impact Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Full report Oracle Sustainability home page: https://www.oracle.com/social-impact/ Data and Policies: Data Hub: https://www.oracle.com/social-impact/data-hub/ Social Impact Data Sheet: Oracle Social Impact Datasheet: https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/social-impact- datasheet.pdf GRI Index: GRI Index https://www.oracle.com/social-impact/gri/
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Not defined
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The timeframes selected in Oracle's scenario analysis, 2020 (baseline) and 2040 (future horizon), were chosen to help understand, plan for, and manage both current and emerging climate-related risks and opportunities in Oracle's assets, operations, and services. The analysis was conducted by external climate experts using Climanomics©— a proprietary analytical software tool and focused on the financial magnitude of potential risks at the asset level. Oracle used asset value as a proxy to assess the scale of potential financial impact based on projected exposure within the selected timeframes and geographies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Oracle selected RCP 4.5 as a physical climate scenario to assess potential risks under a moderate global warming pathway. This scenario reflects a future in which climate mitigation efforts are implemented but fall short of limiting warming to 1.5C. The scenario was used to assess Oracle's global exposure to physical climate hazards. The analysis focused on Oracle's most mission-critical facilities, enabling the company to evaluate asset-level risk and prioritize resilience planning for high-impact locations. The scenario supports Oracle's business continuity and site-specific risk management processes by focusing investments in mission critical areas of the business. While RCP 4.5 is not aligned with the 1.5C goal of the Paris Agreement, it provides a realistic mid-range outlook that aligns with current global policy trends and supports stress-testing of Oracle's physical risk exposure in the medium- to long-term. This scenario was applied using Climanomics©, and forms part of Oracle's broader environmental risk assessment program.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The timeframes selected in Oracle's scenario analysis, 2020 (baseline) and 2040 (future horizon), were chosen to help understand, plan for, and manage both current and emerging climate-related risks and opportunities in Oracle's assets, operations, and services. The analysis was conducted by external climate experts using Climanomics©— a proprietary analytical software tool and focused on the financial magnitude of potential risks at the asset level. Oracle used asset value as a proxy to assess the scale of potential financial impact based on projected exposure within the selected timeframes and geographies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Oracle selected RCP 8.5 as a high-emissions, business-as-usual physical climate scenario to stress-test its exposure to more severe climate outcomes. This scenario reflects a future with minimal climate policy. The scenario was used to assess exposure to acute and chronic physical risks across Oracle's global exposure across its most mission-critical facilities. By modeling potential impacts under this worst-case pathway, Oracle aims to understand the upper bounds of climate-related risk to its operations and infrastructure, and to inform longer-term resilience planning. This includes evaluating high-risk facilities. While RCP 8.5 is not aligned with the Paris Agreement and is considered less likely under current global policy trends, it serves as a useful stress-testing tool for understanding physical risk under extreme climate conditions. The scenario analysis was performed using the Climanomics platform, and forms part of Oracle's broader climate risk and business continuity strategy.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Oracle conducted climate-related scenario analysis using RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to assess risks and opportunities across two time horizons: 2020 (baseline) and 2040 (future outlook). These scenarios were selected to explore a range of plausible physical climate outcomes under both moderate and high-emissions pathways. The analysis focused on Oracle's most mission-critical facilities and was conducted using the Climanomics platform by external climate partners. The scenario analysis identified energy-related opportunities as most significant in both scenarios and timeframes, including energy efficiency, renewable energy price stability, and energy resilience. Energy use remains Oracle's largest global impact. To address this, Oracle set a goal in 2020 to match 100% of energy use at its co-location data centers

and real estate facilities with renewable sources and/or renewable energy credits by 2025. In FY 2025, the scenario analysis continued to inform this decision by reinforcing the importance of renewable energy procurement as a risk mitigation strategy. As a result, Oracle increased the share of its renewable energy consumption year over year, directly supporting progress toward its 2025 target. The analysis also identified that extreme weather events such as temperature extremes, coastal flooding, and severe storms are key physical climate hazards under both scenarios. Oracle's Real Estate and Facilities team incorporates these risks into the site selection process. In parallel, Oracle's cloud infrastructure is designed for resilience, featuring geographic redundancy and autonomous failover systems to help ensure continued service even during climate-related disruptions. In addition to informing operational decisions, the scenario analysis was also used as an input into Oracle's Double Materiality Assessment in 2024, facilitating systematic evaluation of identified risks and opportunities for both financial materiality and environmental and social impacts. The analysis did not produce quantified financial impact ranges, but it informed Oracle's climate-related risk management, resilience strategy, and long-term infrastructure planning. No specific implications were identified for other environmental issues such as biodiversity or water stress. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Oracle's Climate Transition Plan does not include a formal commitment to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion because our business model does not materially support such activities. As a cloud and software services company, Oracle does not produce, transport, or sell fossil fuels. While our services may be used by companies in the energy sector, we do not generate revenue directly from fossil fuel expansion. Moreover, Oracle has committed to powering all Oracle Cloud regions worldwide with 100% renewable energy and continues to reduce the carbon footprint of our operations and supply chain. Our focus remains on helping our customers transition to low-carbon solutions through efficient, secure, and sustainable technologies

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Oracle's Climate Transition Plan assumes continued access to renewable electricity markets across all regions where we operate. A key assumption is that technological advancements in data center efficiency (e.g., improved cooling systems and power usage effectiveness) will continue to improve at current or better-than-expected rates. We also assume that regulatory frameworks will remain supportive of renewable energy procurement and disclosure practices. The plan depends on access to adequate renewable energy to meet our demand, through third-party renewable energy providers\matching global colocation and cloud facilities load through unbundled RECs and renewable PPAs. It also depends on global suppliers adopting emissions reductions and transparency commitments. Oracle has resourced the transition through a cross-functional ESG governance structure, including our Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) and Sustainability teams. In addition, capital is allocated annually to energy efficiency upgrades, green building certifications, and renewable energy.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Confidential

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Oracle's Climate Transition Plan addresses water through explicit commitments to water reduction and efficiency as part of its Just and Equitable Transition strategy. It also supports biodiversity by reducing resource extraction and waste through circular supply chains, and by incorporating climate into site selection and operational resilience planning.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks, increasing regulatory requirements, and customer demand for ESG-integrated solutions have shaped Oracle's approach to product innovation. Oracle has launched and continues to invest in sustainability-focused cloud offerings, such as Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) and Oracle Fusion Cloud Sustainability. These solutions allow customers to integrate ESG data, perform carbon accounting, conduct scenario analysis, and meet disclosure obligations under evolving global regulations. Oracle's internal product strategy has also evolved through its Design for the Environment (DfE) program, which guides engineers to prioritize recyclability, reuse, and energy efficiency in product design. Through take-back programs, remanufactured parts, and extended product lifecycles in our own data centers, Oracle seeks to reduce waste and improve energy performance. These efforts support both business growth in ESG-aligned product lines and operational risk mitigation in a resource-constrained future.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We understand that our purchasing decisions have a social and environmental impact, and we choose to do business in a responsible and sustainable way. Oracle partners closely with key suppliers to understand and evaluate our supply chain as well as our environmental and social practices. We are committed to ethical business conduct and the responsible sourcing of materials throughout our global supply chain. To complement our robust supplier engagement and governance strategy, we use EcoVadis to further engage suppliers based on environmental criteria to address risks and help ensure sustainable resource consumption. By leveraging EcoVadis, Oracle has access to customized questionnaires for our own suppliers to gain a better understanding of potential risk within our supply chain and improve procurement practices. In addition, the EcoVadis solution provides a point of entry for discussion with our suppliers as we hold our supply chain accountable and facilitates better insight into key metrics to determine which suppliers are candidates for improvement solutions and which suppliers are meeting and exceeding our expectations.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental opportunities—particularly rising customer demand for ESG-integrated software and expanding disclosure mandates—have shaped Oracle's R&D strategy over the medium term. Oracle increased investment in solutions like Oracle Cloud EPM Sustainability Planning in response to new market demand for tools that support decarbonization planning, emissions tracking, and ESG reporting. This shift is driven by regulatory trends (e.g., CSRD, CA Climate Regulations) and evolving client needs in sectors. R&D prioritization reflects a strategic focus on enabling customers to meet climate-related compliance requirements, with capital allocated to product enhancements and pilot programs with select customers. These decisions support Oracle's broader climate strategy and business model evolution, including plans to expand sustainability capabilities across its cloud portfolio and respond to new regulatory or customer expectations in the global market.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities related to energy use, climate resilience, and resource efficiency have shaped Oracle's operational strategy. Recognizing that energy consumption is our largest environmental impact, Oracle has implemented efficiency measures—such as achieving ENERGY STAR ratings, LEED certifications, and BOMA 360 recognitions—and continues to improve power usage effectiveness in data centers in support of our Scope 2 emissions targets and 100% renewable electricity goal by 2025. Additionally, physical climate risks—like extreme weather and sea level rise—are factored into site selection and risk management processes. These operational decisions are guided by Oracle's broader sustainability and risk frameworks, supporting long-term resilience and climate-aligned growth.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

For Oracle's operations – across offices and OCI cloud data centers – electricity consumption is the largest contributor to our operational carbon footprint. To meet our goals, we aim to cover every MWh of electricity consumed in our data centers with a MWh of renewable energy backed by an environmental attribute certificate (EAC) – whether procured by our colocation suppliers or whether procured by Oracle – and we track this coverage by site and MWh volume for the reporting year. As we pursue matching our energy usage with 100% renewable and zero carbon sources, various direct costs will be affected. Our commitment to sustainability shapes

capital expenditure decisions as well. Site selection incorporates environmental and climate factors, and we undertake remediation efforts where needed. Oracle's sustainability solutions provide insights into impacts on operating expenses, utility costs, energy contracts, and facility management logistics.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Oracle is researching potential comparable functions to internal carbon pricing to guide resource allocation, and we are monitoring carbon markets.*

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We monitor demand signals from our value chain to determine where engagement will be most impactful. Currently we are prioritizing engagement resources to supplier and customer engagement.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We monitor demand signals from our value chain to determine where engagement will be most impactful. Currently we are prioritizing engagement resources to supplier and customer engagement.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We engage with our key suppliers based on a spend methodology (accounting for 80 percent of spend) to report data on their carbon, water, and waste footprints.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Focus on ones with highest impacts (volume, spend, long term engagement)
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Oracle requires that all suppliers and partners follow the Oracle Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (SCEBC) and Partner Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (PCEBC) respectively. As a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Oracle manages and monitors the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) program for our key hardware supply chain in accordance with the RBA Code of Conduct (RBA Code), which is incorporated into the standard supplier agreements, requiring Oracle's key suppliers to comply with the same. The RBA Code is designed to promote worker safety and fairness, environmental responsibility, and ethical business. The RBA Code aligns with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labor Standards, ISO and SA Standards, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Oracle engages with high spend tier 1 "key" suppliers to report data on their carbon, water, and waste footprints. We have set a goal for all key suppliers to have environmental programs in place and for at least 80% of key suppliers to have emissions reduction targets in place by 2025. Oracle does not measure the percentage of low spend tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to suppliers in compliance.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Logistics engagements with transportation providers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

17

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The engagement includes collection of information regarding emissions and collaborating with suppliers to reduce their impact.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Having emissions reduction targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Oracle engages with customers to support their transition to a low carbon economy by sharing information on products and initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of customer engagements based on the outcomes of those meetings. A successful outcome could mean the customer’s adoption of new technology to streamline sustainability reporting and planning.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Oracle reports Scope 1 and 2 emissions following consolidation on Operational Control - emissions resulting from the operations of Oracle or its subsidiaries. Emissions that are the consequence of Oracle's activities, but that occur from sources outside our operational control, are reported as Scope 3 emissions. The methodologies are based on GHG Protocol guidance, applying the emission factor calculation approach. Emissions are calculated by multiplying activity data (where available) by the appropriate emission factor: Activity Data x Emission Factor GHG Emissions. When we use emission factors for individual GHG gases (CO2, CH4, and N2O), we calculate the CO2e of the CH4 and N2O emissions by applying the appropriate GWP, then add the two CO2e emissions to the CO2 emissions to arrive at a total CO2e emission quantity. We use GWPs from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 -100 year). When activity data are unavailable, estimates of the GHG emissions are made. Improving the availability and accuracy of activity data is an ongoing effort at Oracle.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Cerner Corporation

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In June 2022, Oracle completed the acquisition of Cerner. This structural change is being accounted for in the disclosure of emissions data in this year's CDP response, specifically in the recalculation of base year emissions. Cerner is a leading provider of digital information systems used within hospitals and health systems to enable medical professionals to deliver better healthcare to individual patients and communities.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

☑ Yes, a change in reporting year definition

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We are shifting from a CY reporting period to an FY reporting period to better align with our financial disclosures. We have included emissions for Scope 3 Categories 7, 8 and 11. Emissions for these categories were previously excluded due to immateriality or lack of data, or miscategorized. We have updated emissions factors for Categories 1 and 2 to be more temporally and geographically relevant.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We have recalculated our CY 2020 base year emissions to account for the acquisition of Cerner Corporation which occurred in June 2022.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act
☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
☑ Other, please specify **:IPPC Sith Assessment Report UK Dept for Energy Security and Net Zero**

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Oracle adheres to the GHG Protocol Guidance on dual reporting for Scope 2 emissions. The market-based method reflects GHG emissions from electricity suppliers that Oracle has purposefully chosen (or markets where there is a lack of choice), while the location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of electricity grids (or steam, hot water, or chilled water district energy systems) on which energy consumption occurs. For the location-based methodology, Oracle uses grid- average emission factors defined by regional and international standards, including U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; the Australian Government Department of the Environment National Greenhouse Accounts Factors; and the India Central Electric Authority. The hierarchy used for determining the location-based Scope 2 emission factors applied are: 1. Regional – e.g., US EPA e-GRID subregions 2.National – e.g., 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy 2024 Australian Government Department of the Environment National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and Emission Factors 2024 - Data product – IEA. For the market-based methodology the hierarchy starts after the application of environmental attributes and is as follows: 1. Energy attribute certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), Green-e renewable energy certificates, International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), Guarantees of Origin 2. Supplier-specific emission rates 3. Residual mix factors, where available (e.g. Green-e Residual Mix in the US): and 4 Location-based grid average emission factors.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15272

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

703954

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Oracle adheres to the GHG Protocol Guidance on dual reporting for Scope 2 emissions. The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of electricity grids (or steam, hot water, or chilled water district energy systems) on which energy consumption occurs.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

437679

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Oracle adheres to the GHG Protocol Guidance on dual reporting for Scope 2 emissions. The market-based method reflects GHG emissions from electricity suppliers that Oracle has purposefully chosen (or markets where there is a lack of choice).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1425471

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85764

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27769

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47168

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

576

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52010

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9376

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG protocol methodology used for emissions calculations
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27532

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For natural gas consumption, activity data from supplier invoices is multiplied by natural gas emission factors from the US EPA: 2025 EPA Emission Factor Hub. For diesel fuel usage (for emergency and backup electricity generation), activity data is obtained from fuel supplier invoices for each owned or fully leased asset. Activity data are multiplied by emission factors for 100% mineral diesel (Net CV) from the UK: 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. For mobile emissions, a mileage rate is obtained for each leased vehicle and multiplied by the emission factor for the relevant fuel type (e.g., diesel, PHEV, petrol). For owned mechanical assets (e.g., forklifts, golf carts), the relevant asset type is obtained via the internal Fixed Asset Register. Mileage or hours utilized are estimated based on asset type and multiplied by the relevant emission factor for the asset fuel type. Fugitive emissions are estimated by calculating an estimated emission factor per sq. ft. using actuals for UK assets, assuming an average leak rate. That factor is multiplied by total sq ft. of leased and owned buildings.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29930

(7.6.2) End date

05/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For natural gas consumption, activity data from supplier invoices is multiplied by natural gas emission factors from the US EPA: 2025 EPA Emission Factor Hub. For diesel fuel usage (for emergency and backup electricity generation), activity data is obtained from fuel supplier invoices for each owned or fully leased asset. Activity data are multiplied by emission factors for 100% mineral diesel (Net CV) from the UK: 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. For mobile emissions, a mileage rate is obtained for each leased vehicle and multiplied by the emission factor for the relevant fuel type (e.g., diesel, PHEV, petrol). For owned mechanical assets (e.g., forklifts, golf carts), the relevant asset type is obtained via the internal Fixed Asset Register. Mileage or hours utilized are estimated based on asset type and multiplied by the relevant emission factor for the asset fuel type. Fugitive emissions are estimated by calculating an estimated emission factor per sq. ft. using actuals for UK assets, assuming an average leak rate. That factor is multiplied by total sq ft. of leased and owned buildings.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1600371

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237251

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology: Oracle uses grid-average emission factors defined by regional and international standards. The hierarchy used for determining the location-based Scope 2 emission factors applied are: 1. Regional – US EPA e-GRID sub-grid factors; 2. State - Australian Government Department of the Environmental National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. 3. National - 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; India Central Electricity Authority; and IEA. Market-based methodology: The hierarchy used for market-based Scope 2 data is as follows: 1. Energy attribute certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), Green-e renewable energy certificates, International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), Guarantees of Origin; 2. Supplier-specific emission rates; 3. Residual mix factors, where available (e.g.,, Green-e Residual Mix in the US), and 4. Locational-based emission factors, as described above.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1234873

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271188

(7.7.3) End date

05/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology: Oracle uses grid-average emission factors defined by regional and international standards. The hierarchy used for determining the location-based Scope 2 emission factors applied are: 1. Regional – US EPA e-GRID sub-grid factors; 2. State - Australian Government Department of the Environment National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 3. National - 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; India Central Electricity Authority; and IEA Market-based methodology: The hierarchy used for market-based Scope 2 data is as follows: 1. Energy attribute certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), Green-e renewable energy certificates, International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), Guarantees of Origin; 2. Supplier-specific emission rates; 3. Residual mix factors, where available (e.g., Green-e Residual Mix in the US), and 4. Location-based emission factors, as described above.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

585673

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend on purchased goods and services is obtained from Oracle's general ledger and converted to MT CO2e using the US EPA EEIOv2.5 database, based on relevant scope 3 disclosure category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6961412

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

94

(7.8.5) Please explain

To derive supplier specific emission factors, scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3 emissions of Oracle's key suppliers are taken as a fraction of the supplier's total revenue. To derive these emission figures, data was retrieved from the Refinitiv database, which incorporates information from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and the London Stock Exchange Group. This factor is subsequently multiplied by Oracle's expenditure with that supplier.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

164318

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

99

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data from Scope 1 are multiplied by the Well-to-Tank (WtT) emission rate from the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Activity data from Scope 2 are multiple by the 2025 IEA upstream and T&D loss emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

83818

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Oracle Supply Chain Operations obtains logistics reports from our logistics providers identifying the mode of transport, distance, and CO2e emissions for specified periods. CO2e emissions are summed across all logistics providers for the reporting period.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1490

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

98

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions from waste generated in Real Estate & Facilities sites, Oracle uses waste data reported sourced from supplier invoices. Waste is categorized based on disposal type (i.e., compost, landfill, recycling) and multiplied by relevant 2025 EPA emission factors. Waste in multi-tenanted buildings is generally collected in a central location and not separated out by occupier. This waste is reported by the landlord and is not currently estimated and reported on by Oracle, given the high degree of uncertainty involved. For OCI, we collect the weight of IT hardware collected and reused, recycled, and landfilled via our take-back program. These weights are multiplied by 2025 EPA emission factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

58338

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Scope 3 emissions from business travel, Oracle collects ticket, mileage, and segment data from our air travel reporting tool. We characterize trips as short-haul, medium-haul, or long-haul, with no distinction between class type (average passenger is used). We then apply the appropriate emission factors from 2025 conversion factors from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Emission factors do not include radiative forcing.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

62069

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation conducted by multiplying the number of employees x average distance traveled x average emission factor for mode of transport x average days of commute per week x average work weeks per year.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

512280

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimate of emissions from electricity for non-IT power at OCI locations. Total power utilized is calculated by multiplying IT power for each site by the average PUE for each site, as reporting on invoices. The incremental power for non-IT is multiplied by the emission factor for that location.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transportation and distribution of sold products are services purchased from logistics providers and therefore are included in Category 4.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

After manufacturing, Oracle products are not processed further.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

96771

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(7.8.5) Please explain

1. Power use of type of hardware sold 2. Determined uptime (utilization rate): assumed based on average utilizations rates in public cloud, running 24/7 3. Assumed annual run hours 4. Calculated total electricity consumption in kWh per year 5. Lifespan of IT hardware in years 6. Sales regions and corresponding electricity grid emission factors 7. Unit price in $: used to derive KPI for kWh/$ Calculation conducted by deriving an average kWh/$ and multiplying it by the corresponding emission factor

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We determined that this source is not relevant, and the emissions are not material to our Scope 3 emissions footprint. We offer product take-back to all of our customers to help ensure that majority of our products are recycled. Products that cannot be remanufactured by Oracle for reuse are sent to our contracted recyclers, who responsibly recycle, or resell the remaining material. In cases where we are unable to recycle the product, we ensure that it is disposed of responsibly and in compliance with the law. A small proportion of our products go to landfill, and hence are considered too small to the total scope 3 footprint.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream leased assets are deemed immaterial as they do not represent a material form of business revenue.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Oracle does not have any franchises or major investments in this area.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Oracle is not a financial institution. Our "investments" are primarily debt investments without known use of proceeds.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

05/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

575348

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

1292716

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

150380

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

43076

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1733

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

82056

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

60827

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

387910

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

93340

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories with 0 values were deemed not relevant in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1 to 3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1 to 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1 to 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1 to 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123474

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

41

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

An increase in renewable energy purchases YoY from 83% to 91% across Oracle decreased CO2e emissions by 123,474, which is 41% of 2024 Scope 1+2 market-based emissions of 301,118

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2519

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decrease in usage of leased vehicles and stationary combustion fuel decreased CO2e emissions by 2,519 MT, 1% of our 2024 Scope 1+2 emissions of 301,118.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90023

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

30

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase in IT capacity in OCI increased CO2e by 94,734 MT, which was offset by a reduction in emissions from RE&F of 4,710 MT CO2e. This represents 30% of our 2024 Scope 1+2 market-based emissions of 301,118.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

20650

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

59

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6805

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ASHRAE Standard 34

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.112

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.065

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.791

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.791

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.935

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

208.359

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

208.359

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.738

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.486

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.486

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69.371

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56579.879

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41225.141

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99.164

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.305

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.305

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.143

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.428

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.428

Bahamas

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.599

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.925

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.925

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.724

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.716

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.716

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548.939

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.352

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.352

Bermuda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.822

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.284

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.284

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.446

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6766.314

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

228.802

British Virgin Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.056

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.958

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.958

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.339

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19120.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cayman Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.488

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5522.146

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.605

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114.095

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4072.312

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4072.312

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.437

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1425.884

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

786.472

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.063

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.005

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.005

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.406

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.238

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.238

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.312

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.162

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.162

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.474

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.142

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.142

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.793

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

487.176

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

487.176

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.433

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.314

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.716

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

102.768

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

102.768

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.983

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.284

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.284

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.763

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.534

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.534

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1100.175

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1280.984

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.082

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1289.099

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80645.481

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13266.582

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.406

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.923

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.923

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173.34

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.388

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.388

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.899

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

689.321

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

406.548

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.921

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.921

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1383.574

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95927.074

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83763.332

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.203

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

117.023

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

117.023

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246.935

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1510.839

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Isle of Man

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.518

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3849.366

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2406.276

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1549.27

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3872.305

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.782

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54505.562

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39048.616

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.735

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.508

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.508

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.643

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.206

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.206

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.94

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.666

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.666

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.688

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.88

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.286

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.49

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Libya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.485

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.157

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.157

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.877

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.423

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.423

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.224

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

432.717

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

432.717

Maldives

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.131

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.044

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.044

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66.81

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7207.137

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1351.034

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.262

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

687.352

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

687.352

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1422.656

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16219.016

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

161.397

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.128

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.725

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.725

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.815

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.724

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.724

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.549

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.549

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.565

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.923

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.923

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.312

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.664

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.664

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.966

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.637

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.637

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.409

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.707

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.707

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.025

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1452.955

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1452.955

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388.674

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174.863

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

174.863

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203.945

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.832

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.832

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.774

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.406

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.406

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.297

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13246.211

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9817.518

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199.499

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1285.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1285.46

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.241

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10135.987

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10135.987

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.659

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.659

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.298

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2688.402

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1613.482

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.373

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6654.534

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6545.635

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.109

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.293

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.293

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.921

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.425

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.425

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.186

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10352.201

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5677.821

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

624.077

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2391.631

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

672.973

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.672

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.906

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.906

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.352

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

104.079

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.715

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.353

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

296.792

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.9

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.992

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

185.591

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

185.591

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.442

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

112.323

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

112.323

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99.392

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.335

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.335

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.793

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.793

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.168

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21006.599

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9891.542

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1888.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35536.488

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.326

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14697.427

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1132756.461

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.901

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.501

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.501

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.246

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.674

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.674
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary emissions from natural gas consumption*	*12569*
Row 2	*Stationary emissions from diesel fuel consumption*	*54*
Row 3	*Emissions from mobile combustion*	*8103*
Row 4	*Fugitive emissions*	*6805*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable fuel (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable electricity RE&F (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

244745

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57543

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable electricity OCI (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1355103

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

179184

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable heat (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable steam (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable cooling (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

523

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

523

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable hot and cold water (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable self-generated energy (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Consumption of non-renewable nuclear energy (lb)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27532

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1600371

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237251

(7.22.4) Please explain

Oracle does not have any unconsolidated subsidiaries.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Oracle does not have any unconsolidated subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Oracle's product portfolio spans more than 900 products, and our hardware supply chain consists of over 200 direct hardware suppliers around the world. Many of these suppliers specialize in the manufacture of specific parts and components, which makes it very difficult to measure the carbon footprint of finished products. For this reason, we are unable to accurately allocate emissions to individual products/product lines. Oracle engages with industry, trade, and government organizations to define consistent standards and practices around hardware supply chain environmental management. As a member of the RBA, Oracle actively participates with other industry group members to address issues in our respective hardware supply chains. Oracle's direct hardware suppliers are also invited to RBA webinars and

training sessions on energy efficiency and GHG reporting. To further assess environmental impact in our hardware supply chain, we leverage a supplier scorecard, which helps us better measure and manage the environmental footprint of suppliers in our direct hardware supply chain.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Oracle's Global Information Security and Data Privacy policies restrict access to customer information by Oracle employees as it relates to billing, contracts, and locations. Oracle is working to develop customer facing tools that will allow for allocation without violating the above policies.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Oracle continues to develop products and services that help protect the environment, and energy efficiency is an important consideration in how we design and manufacture our products. That said, the emissions generated by our hardware products are contingent upon several factors that are beyond our control – such as our customers' usage patterns and business needs, and the energy efficiency of facilities where our equipment is manufactured and housed. For these reasons, we

are unable to formulate a meaningful and standardized measure to calculate the emissions generated by our hardware products. As we evolve our portfolio of products and services, we expect our supplier and customer networks to become increasingly diverse. Consequently, allocating emissions to individual products and customers will also become increasingly difficult. Given these factors, we believe that calculating emissions data at the enterprise level is the most strategic and accurate approach for Oracle. This coupled with our commitments around emissions make large scale investments in tools and data management a lower priority when the eventual calculated value will be zero. Through CDP and other frameworks and as published on our webpage Oracle provides a revenue/emissions intensity factor for its customers to account for the Scope 3 emissions associated with their services.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

69560

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

69560.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4645576

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

434608

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5080184.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2461

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2461.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3178

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3178.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4648754

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

506630

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5155384.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

69357

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

69357

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

203

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

203

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

69560

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

69560

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3381

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3381

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3178

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3178

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

250000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of solar and wind

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Indian REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.66

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.55

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

668.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

668.25

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.20

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67515

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

237

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67752.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.03

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.39

Bahamas

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.21

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.56

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.65

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.48

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3071.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3071.17

British Virgin Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25.03

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97.67

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6881.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6881.23

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5289

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5289.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.84

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90.23

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54.81

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.48

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1105.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1105.96

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

254

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

254.00

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.30

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

150.71

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94.89

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36168.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36168.43

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.63

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

130.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

130.44

Guam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

629.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

629.72

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

300.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

300.65

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114580.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

469

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1911.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

116961.03

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147.78

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

148

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

148.00

Isle of Man

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5502.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5502.57

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83840.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

78.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83919.92

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.11

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.25

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117.10

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63.72

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.78

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Libya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.51

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.07

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

685.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

685.66

Maldives

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.81

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3668.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

45

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3713.30

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

906.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

906.92

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

432.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

399.38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

831.96

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70.78

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90.44

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.98

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131.90

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.18

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64.79

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.73

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2080.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2080.70

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

276.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

276.11

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

164.01

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

89.44

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22715.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22715.22

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4640.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4640.65

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16293.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16293.18

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.20

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2101.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2101.43

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17211.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17211.77

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97.40

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.24

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5725.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

97

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5822.34

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3930.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3930.92

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.06

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

328.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

328.72

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.17

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

334.76

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

230.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

230.83

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

93.06

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

286.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

286.33

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23566.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

72.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23638.66

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

643.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

127

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

770.93

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2257

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2257.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

155.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

155.98

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83.58
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000046395

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

264782

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

57400000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.18

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Change in renewable energy consumption, change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change is due to a change in renewable energy consumption and a change in revenue
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

437679

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

437679.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

237251

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

237251.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.79

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our comprehensive sustainability strategy, this company-wide target aligns with our commitment to achieve 100% renewable energy across all our operations. It specifically addresses Scope 2 emissions, which encompass purchased electricity, the most material emissions relevant to our business activities. By focusing on Scope 2 emissions, we aim to cover 97% of our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the target year, demonstrating our proactive approach to reducing our carbon footprint. By pursuing this company-wide target, we embrace our responsibility to lead by example in the transition to a low-carbon economy. It reinforces our pledge to sustainability and aligns with global efforts to combat climate change. With a resolute focus on renewable energy procurement and emissions reduction, we are helping to pave the way for a greener and more sustainable future.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

100% renewable energy by 2025

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This ambitious target reflects our commitment to actively source renewable electricity in alignment with the 1.5C climate scenarios, and our target exceeds the renewable electricity procurement thresholds set by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), of 80% renewable electricity procurement by 2025 and 100% by 2030. In FY25, OCI represented 88% of all electricity consumption, and 90% of that consumption was renewable. In FY25 91% of all electricity consumption at Oracle, including our Real Estate and Facilities business, was renewable. Oracle's sustainability commitment involves a comprehensive and integrated approach, targeting essential aspects such as energy consumption, emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, water management, and waste reduction. This multifaceted strategy is central to our mission of creating a sustainable future and achieving our climate targets. In energy consumption reduction, Oracle's products comply with global regulatory standards for power efficiency, which are designed to ensure high performance hardware operates efficiently. Examples of solutions implemented and maintained across our facilities to minimize energy usage include: •Deploying a next generation architecture into our data centers based on Open Compute Project standards which include designing, deploying, and optimizing scalable, energy-efficient data center infrastructures •Employing available power efficiency techniques •Our board-level voltage regulator designs such as phase-shedding. •Deploying power supplies which operate at efficiency levels required by

global regulatory standards. •Stocking and reusing metal ramps onsite for rack shipments to OCI locations •Continuing to obtain Energy Star certification for our server products used on our Engineered Systems which are sold commercially for On premise use, and in Oracle's Cloud Data Centers. Renewable energy adoption is a fundamental pillar of our sustainability commitment and supports SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. Investing in solar and wind power projects will increase the share of renewable energy in our mix. We continue to work with our colocation data center partners to access renewable energy such as solar and wind through their power contracts. Sourcing renewable electricity at a rate consistent with 1.5C climate scenarios demonstrates our dedication to sustainable energy practices. Power purchase agreements (PPAs) and collaborations with providers will drive renewable projects.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15272

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

437679

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1425471

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85764

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27769

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47168

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

576

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52010

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9376

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1648204.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2101155.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1050577.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27531

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

237251

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

585673

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6961412

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

164317

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83818

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1490

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58337

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62069

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

512280

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96771

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8526167.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8790949.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-636.77

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Oracle has set targets to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and to halve our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and supply chain by 2030, relative to a 2020 baseline. These targets have been approved by the Exponential Roadmap Initiative, partner of the UN Climate Change High-level Champions Race to Zero campaign. The targets reflect our dedication to taking proactive steps in emission reduction, helping to ensure alignment with 1.5C climate scenarios, and advancing towards our net zero future. Moreover, the targets exceed the thresholds set by SBTi which further exemplifies our resolute determination to combat climate change and help pave the way towards a greener and more sustainable future.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

halving emissions by 2030

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve our sustainability targets, Oracle focuses on conscious energy consumption, renewable energy adoption, and supply chain engagement. In energy consumption reduction, Oracle's products comply with global regulatory standards for power efficiency which are designed to ensure high performance hardware operates efficiently. Regular energy audits and assessments will identify areas for further optimization. Examples of energy-efficient solutions we have implemented and will maintain across our facilities to minimize energy usage include: •Deploying a next generation architecture into our data centers based on Open Compute Project standards which include designing, deploying, and optimizing scalable, energy-efficient data center infrastructures. •Employing available power efficiency techniques such as phase-shedding in our board-level voltage regulator designs. •Deploying power supplies which operate at efficiency levels required by global regulatory standards. •Stocking and reusing metal ramps onsite for rack shipments to OCI •Continuing to obtain Energy Star certification for our server products used on our Engineered Systems which are sold commercially for On premise use, and in Oracle's Cloud Data Centers. Renewable energy adoption is a fundamental pillar of our sustainability commitment. Investing in solar and wind power projects will increase the share of renewable energy in our mix. Sourcing renewable electricity at a rate consistent with 1.5C climate scenarios demonstrate our dedication to sustainable energy practices. We are working with our colocation data center partners to access renewable energy such as solar and wind through their power contracts. Power purchase agreements (PPAs) and collaborations with providers will drive renewable projects. Supply chain engagement is crucial for identifying and reducing emissions hotspots. We promote sustainability and carbon reduction initiatives among suppliers, encouraging energy-efficient practices and renewable sources. Innovation and collaboration will jointly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Percentage of Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers (by procurement spend) setting emissions reduction targets by calendar year

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

21

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

80

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

133.8983050847

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is related to our Abs2 or 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and NZ1, Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Exponential Roadmap Initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target focuses on our key high spend tier 1 and strategic tier 2 suppliers, which are managed suppliers under contract with substantial spending that Oracle actively engages with for goods and services. Excluded from this definition are non-managed, low-spend, or one-time suppliers. Key high spend tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers are those we partner with for manufacturing our branded hardware, both for internal use and external distribution. Collectively, these key suppliers represent approximately 96% of the total tier 1 and 2 supplier spend.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

80% of key high spend suppliers (including tier 1 and strategic tier 2) have an emissions reduction target. Presence of an emissions target is a signal of supply chain maturity on managing climate impact topics, which will be critical for Oracle to manage Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Supply chain engagement plays a crucial role in our efforts to identify and reduce emissions hotspots. We actively promote sustainability and carbon reduction initiatives among our key suppliers, encouraging the adoption of energy-efficient practices and renewable sources. Collaborative innovation and regular business review meetings provide platforms for joint efforts to reduce our carbon footprint. To foster a culture of sustainability, we conduct have open dialogues that facilitate knowledge sharing. Through these channels, we empower our suppliers with the necessary tools and information to embrace sustainable practices, thereby contributing to our collective emission reduction goals. As of December 2024, 84% of key high spend suppliers (including tier 1 and strategic tier 2) reported having emissions reduction targets or initiatives underway.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Energy Productivity, please specify: Percentage Key Tier 1 and Tier 2 Suppliers (by procurement spend) with environmental program by calendar year.

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/21/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

88

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is related to our Abs2 or 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and NZ1, Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Exponential Roadmap Initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target focuses on our key high spend tier 1 and strategic tier 2 suppliers, which are managed suppliers under contract with substantial spending that Oracle actively engages with for goods and services. Excluded from this definition are non-managed, low-spend, or one-time suppliers. Key high spend tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers are those we partner with for manufacturing our branded hardware, both for internal use and external distribution. Collectively, these key suppliers represent approximately 96% of the total tier 1 and 2 supplier spend.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

100% of key suppliers have an environmental program in place. Presence of an environmental program is a signal of supply chain maturity on managing climate and environmental impact topics, which will be critical for Oracle to manage Scope 3 emissions.

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Percentage of indirect key suppliers (by procurement spend) with environmental program in place

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

70

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is related to our Abs2 or 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and NZ1, Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Exponential Roadmap Initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target focuses on our key indirect suppliers, which are suppliers with substantial spending that Oracle actively engages with for goods and services used internally. Excluded from this definition are landlords, utilities, one-time suppliers, related parties, and direct suppliers. Key indirect suppliers are those that collectively represent 80% of indirect supplier spend.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

100% of key indirect suppliers have an environmental program in place. Presence of an environmental program is a signal of supply chain maturity on managing climate and environmental impact topics, which will be critical for Oracle to manage Scope 3 emissions. At the end of FY25, 100% of key indirect suppliers had an environmental program in place.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Supplier engagement plays a crucial role in our efforts to identify and reduce emissions hotspots. We actively promote sustainability and carbon reduction initiatives among our key suppliers, encouraging the adoption of energy-efficient practices and renewable sources. Collaborative innovation and regular business review meetings provide platforms for joint efforts to reduce our carbon footprint. To foster a culture of sustainability, we have open dialogues that facilitate knowledge

sharing and the implementation of eco-friendly technologies. Through these channels, we help empower our suppliers with the necessary tools and information to embrace sustainable practices, thereby contributing to our collective emission reduction goals.

Row 5

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 4

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Percentage of indirect key suppliers (by procurement spend) setting emissions reduction targets

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

59

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

80

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

81

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

104.7619047619

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is related to our Abs2 or 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and NZ1, Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Exponential Roadmap Initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target focuses on our key indirect suppliers, which are suppliers with substantial spending that Oracle actively engages with for goods and services used internally. Excluded from this definition are landlords, utilities, one-time suppliers, related parties, and direct suppliers. Key indirect suppliers are those that collectively represent 80% of spend.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

80% of key indirect suppliers have an emissions reduction target. Presence of an emissions target is a signal of supply chain maturity on managing climate impact topics, which will be critical for Oracle to manage Scope 3 emissions. At the end of FY25, 81% of key indirect suppliers had an emission reduction target in place.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Supplier engagement plays a crucial role in our efforts to identify and reduce emissions hotspots. We actively promote sustainability and carbon reduction initiatives among our key suppliers, encouraging the adoption of energy-efficient practices and renewable sources. Collaborative innovation and regular business review meetings provide platforms for joint efforts to reduce our carbon footprint. To foster a culture of sustainability, we have open dialogues that facilitate knowledge sharing and the implementation of eco-friendly technologies. Through these channels, we help empower our suppliers with the necessary tools and information to embrace sustainable practices, thereby contributing to our collective emission reduction goals.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The targets cover 100% of our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions across our organization and value chain as measured in our baseline year. All relevant categories of scope 3 emissions are included. As part of our commitment to the UN Race to Zero and as required by the Exponential Roadmap Initiative we have a mid-term target to reduce absolute emissions by 50% across our organization and value chain by 2030.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In 2020, Oracle's executive leadership publicly committed the company to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, encompassing emissions from all scopes—Scope 1, 2, and all material Scope 3 categories—across all jurisdictions and lines of business. The boundaries of Oracle's net zero pledge extend to the entire value chain, including emissions associated with operations, supply chain, and customers, and will be regularly revisited as the company grows, acquires, or divests business units, or expands into new countries. Oracle maintains a policy of reviewing and updating its targets and implementation approach in line with material changes to organizational structure or as required by updated scientific guidance from recognized authorities. These updates are reviewed by the Inventory Management Committee and presented to executive leadership via the Environmental Steering Committee.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Confidential

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Oracle maintains a policy of reviewing and updating its targets and implementation approach in line with material changes to organizational structure or as required by updated scientific guidance from recognized authorities. These updates are reviewed by the Inventory Management Committee and presented to executive leadership via the Environmental Steering Committee.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*122*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*5*	*51*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*2*
Implemented	*5*	*2088*
Not to be implemented	*8*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Optimize HVAC setpoints, operating hours, and lighting controls

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1997.11

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

354275

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Oracle initiated the Oracle Mechanical Electrical and Plumbing (MEP) Standard Setpoints and Controls Adjustment Initiative in early Quarter One of fiscal year 2025. The initiative aimed to optimize HVAC setpoints, operating hours, and lighting controls to improve energy efficiency while maintaining occupant comfort. The savings reported reflect the first phase of the initiative, which was a pilot to learn from before developing a scaled program. This was an internally delivered initiative – zero investment required.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63.15

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

196718

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

UPS optimization is a program to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and performance of uninterruptible power supply systems via building controls while minimizing costs and environmental impact. 6 projects were completed as part of this programmatic initiative in Dec 2024.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Chiller replacement projects leading to greater efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.36

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24621

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

435000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chiller replacement projects leading to greater efficiency.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify :Boiler efficiency project

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.6

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2935

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

23400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Boiler efficiency project.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Installation of LED lighting in the part of the building where these are not installed and upgrade of existing LED throughout

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20.04

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

114901

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1118000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of LED lighting in the parts of the building where these are not installed and upgrade of existing LED throughout.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Oracle Volunteering program holds an annual Focus on Environment initiative, in conjunction with Earth Week. Employees worldwide support environmental nonprofit organizations and NGOs to take action for a healthy planet: they plant greenery and gardens, clean up beaches and waterways, and teach young people about the natural world. Oracle offers employees up to 40 hours a year to volunteer during the workday and matches employee donations to eligible organizations up to US $1,000 per employee, per year.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Oracle has a dedicated budget for several emissions reduction activities, including purchase of renewable energy, and employee ride-sharing programs. In addition, we have installed electric vehicle charging stations at several of our facilities and offer alternative transportation and commuter benefits to our employees across North America.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Oracle continues to invest in developing cutting-edge ESG solutions, empowering real-time data-driven decisions that align financial planning with ESG goals. The growing awareness of climate change impacts has led to a shift in consumer behavior, emphasizing sustainable and resilient practices. To meet customer expectations, Oracle actively integrates sustainability and climate considerations into financial planning. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is a high-performance green cloud solution powered by renewable resources. A suite of advanced technology tools within OCI also enables customers to develop innovative solutions and reduce their environmental impact. Technology plays a key role in advancing humanity's efforts to address climate change. Oracle continues to invest in cloud-based technology solutions for customers to help address the most pressing sustainability challenges, including lowering their carbon footprints.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our facility siting teams, which include data center design and operations, have dedicated headcount and resources for energy efficiency. Our teams work to design more energy-efficient data centers and facilities and monitor equipment to track and optimize its energy performance. Oracle's approach is to make energy efficiency and sustainability an integral part of our operations. We continually explore new technologies and solutions and carry out many energy efficiency projects, including leveraging external incentives where available, as long as they meet our internal ROI criteria.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Green Teams is an employee engagement program that organizes environmentally focused events, with budget supported through the Oracle Volunteer Program. The Green Teams identify local events to energize employees, also publish information regarding emissions reduction, energy efficiency, water and waste reduction, on our internal sustainability employee engagement channels and in other employee communications including newsletters, and social media.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Cloud Solution

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Oracle's Fusion Cloud Applications is a suite of integrated cloud applications designed to help organizations manage core business functions, such as analytics and reporting, integration of business processes, and compliance/security. Areas of coverage include finance/procurement, human resources, supply chain, budgeting/forecasting, customer experience, and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) data. Fusion Cloud Applications can support decision making on sustainability-related topics, such as sourcing strategies, optimized logistics, resource utilization, and governance and compliance over sustainability reporting standards. Included with Fusion offerings are a comprehensive set of sustainability products (EPM for Sustainability, Fusion Cloud Sustainability) to enable customer journeys towards a low carbon future through improved reporting accuracy and transparency, and the ability to make data-driven decisions that account for sustainability impacts and opportunities. Additionally, because Fusion Cloud Applications are hosted by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), they can be considered a lower-carbon alternative to traditional, on-premises software.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

24.9

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Cloud Solution

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides a robust cloud platform that empowers users to build and deploy applications with ease. Leveraging the cloud's scalability, users can tap into computing resources on-demand, whether for new applications or existing ones. Oracle's commitment to sustainability is evident in its low-carbon cloud services hosted in eco-efficient data centers, which utilize renewable energy sources. Compared to on-premises computing, emissions from our data centers are significantly lower, positioning Oracle Cloud Infrastructure as an environmentally responsible choice for businesses. By outsourcing IT services to Oracle Cloud instead of maintaining in-house data centers, customers can potentially reduce their Scope 2 emissions. This potential reduction occurs when businesses either opt to use Oracle Cloud services instead of purchasing new on-premises equipment or decide to downsize existing equipment and transition to cloud-based services. Oracle's data centers operate with exceptional efficiency due to their massive scale and multitenancy, resulting in reduced energy use and emissions. Our cloud services not only offer cutting-edge solutions but also help contribute to a more sustainable future by minimizing environmental impact.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

17.9
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Exponential Roadmap Initiative Target Validation

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Exponential Roadmap Initiative (ERI) brings together companies that are leaders in climate action. ERI assesses companies' climate ambition and progress against climate actions listed in the Exponential Business Playbook. The assessment is also the basis for decisions about whether a company can join or remain in ERI and/or the Race to Zero campaign. ERI has assessed Oracle's public near-term target of 50% emission reduction and long-term goal of reaching net zero by 2050 as science-aligned. See attached for more details.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Oracle ERI statement on targets 16 Sept 2025.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]