

Modern Slavery Statement

# 2025



**OCEANAGOLD**

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The Waihi township and our Waihi operation, New Zealand

Cover image: Our Didipio Mine processing plant, Philippines



## Acknowledgement

OceanaGold acknowledges the Indigenous Peoples in all jurisdictions who host our operations and offices. We demonstrate our respect for Indigenous Peoples through our actions and commitments to responsible business practices.

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

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# Message from our Chief Executive Officer

We acknowledge that modern slavery is a complex and evolving challenge that requires effective due diligence, collaboration and continuous assessment.



**Gerard Bond**  
President and Chief Executive Officer



↑ Our Chief Executive Officer during a site visit to our Haile Gold Mine, U.S.A

At OceanaGold, we recognize our responsibility to ensure our operations and supply chains uphold our commitment to respect the human rights of all people impacted by our business. The OceanaGold Human Rights Policy outlines our approach to managing modern slavery risks and is guided by international standards including the *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights* and the *International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. These frameworks inform how we identify, assess and address modern slavery risks across our business and supply chain.

We acknowledge that modern slavery is a complex and evolving challenge that requires effective due diligence, collaboration and continuous assessment.

In 2025, we progressed the commitments outlined in our previous Modern Slavery Statement. Progress included reviewing our high-risk supplier screening processes, trialing a system for screening social investment partners, and reviewing modern slavery reporting within our formal escalation pathways for human rights grievances.

Looking ahead, and building on this progress, our modern slavery priorities in 2026 include updating our Human Rights training materials, reviewing requirements within the Company’s Human Rights Standard, and realigning our supplier due diligence system to streamline processes for low-risk suppliers while enabling greater focus on medium- and high-risk suppliers.

Addressing modern slavery risks requires collective action. We remain committed to working closely with our partners, communities and stakeholders to drive meaningful progress. We value transparency and will continue to share both our successes and challenges as we advance this important work.

**Gerard Bond**  
President and Chief Executive Officer

# Our Organization Structure, Operations and Supply Chain

OceanaGold operates across multiple jurisdictions, each presenting distinct regulatory, economic and social environments that influence the scope and nature of potential human rights risks across our business. This section outlines how our business is structured, where we operate, and the characteristics of the supply chains that support our activities.

## Our structure

OceanaGold Corporation is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: OGC) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: OGC).

OceanaGold's corporate and main administrative offices in Vancouver, Canada (head office); Brisbane and Melbourne, Australia; Dunedin, New Zealand; Makati, Philippines; and Singapore, provide strategic systems, governance and execution support for our operations.

OceanaGold has four operating mining assets:

- Haile Gold Mine, our wholly owned operation located in South Carolina, United States ("Haile" or "Haile Gold Mine"). Haile is held by Haile Gold Mine Inc., incorporated in Delaware, United States;
- Macraes Operation, our wholly owned operation located in the South Island, New Zealand ("Macraes" or the "Macraes Operation"). Macraes is held by Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited, incorporated in New Zealand;
- Waihi Operation, our wholly owned operation, which includes the Waihi North Project, located in the North Island, New Zealand ("Waihi" or the "Waihi Operation"). Waihi is held by Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited; and
- Didipio Mine, our 80% owned gold and copper mine located in Luzon, Philippines ("Didipio" or "Didipio Mine"). OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc. ("OGP"), incorporated in the Philippines, owns the right to operate Didipio. OceanaGold owns 80% of OGP.



↑ A rehabilitated waste rock stack and the processing plant at our Macraes Operation, New Zealand

**OceanaGold operates across multiple jurisdictions, each presenting distinct regulatory, economic and social environments that influence the scope and nature of potential human rights risks across our business.**

Our activities include exploration, development and the mining and processing of gold, copper and silver. We own and operate open-pit and underground mines, with ore processed at our on-site processing plants to produce gold doré bars. The Didipio Mine also produces a copper concentrate.

The Company contains a number of other entities, including OceanaGold Minerals Inc. ("OGMI") and Oceana Gold Pty Ltd and certain other management companies, holding companies and subsidiaries. OceanaGold's latest Annual Information Form provides a full breakdown of our material subsidiaries and details on each of our mining projects, a copy of which is available under our SEDAR+ profile at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

This Statement covers OceanaGold's organizational boundary (as defined in the "Our structure" section of this Statement). This includes the mining operations we own and control, our main corporate and administrative offices, and our wholly owned exploration properties during the reporting period. Unless otherwise stated, exploration properties held through earn-in and partnership agreements with third parties have been excluded from the organizational boundary.

### Our Organization Structure, Operations and Supply Chain continued

## Our supply chain

Our value chain involves all areas of our business from exploration and discovery of new ore bodies, through development, mining, processing, transporting outputs to refineries and customers, and rehabilitation and closure.



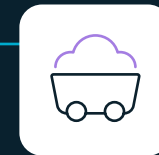
**Inputs**  
Materials, Goods and Services



**Exploration**  
Drilling Services



**Development**  
Construction and Engineering Services and Construction Materials



**Mining**  
Mining Equipment Consumables



**Processing**  
Laboratory Services



**Outputs**  
Gold, Silver and Copper



**Transport to Customers**  
Air, Ocean and Road



**Rehabilitation**



**End Use**  
Gold Bars, Coins, Industrial Uses, Renewable Energy Technologies, Medical Applications, Electronics and Jewelry

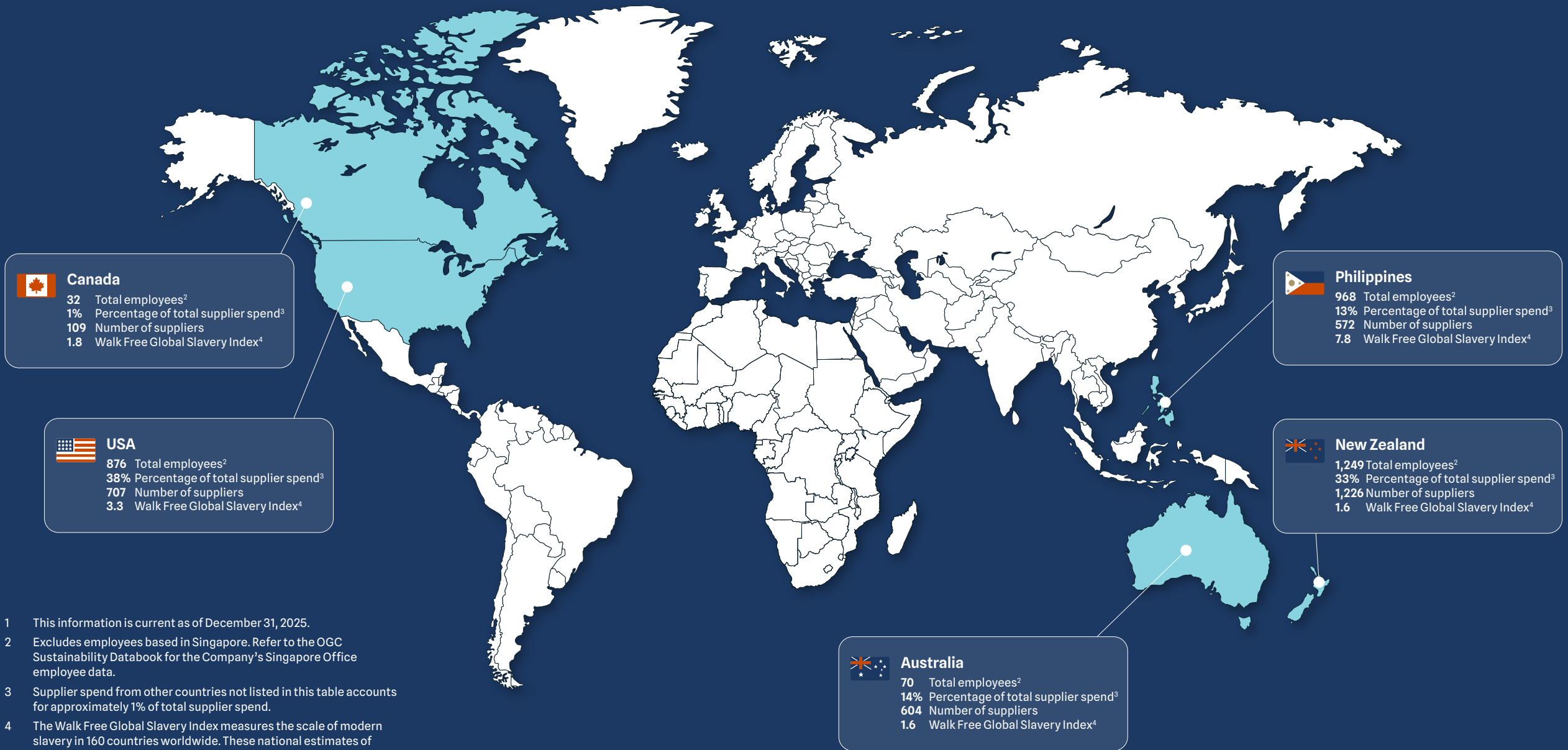


**Refinery/Smelter**



**Relinquishment**

Our Organization Structure, Operations and Supply Chain continued<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> This information is current as of December 31, 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes employees based in Singapore. Refer to the OGC Sustainability Databook for the Company's Singapore Office employee data.

<sup>3</sup> Supplier spend from other countries not listed in this table accounts for approximately 1% of total supplier spend.

<sup>4</sup> The Walk Free Global Slavery Index measures the scale of modern slavery in 160 countries worldwide. These national estimates of the prevalence per thousand people and number of people were calculated by Walk Free using individual and country-level risk factors of modern slavery. The Index was last updated in 2023.

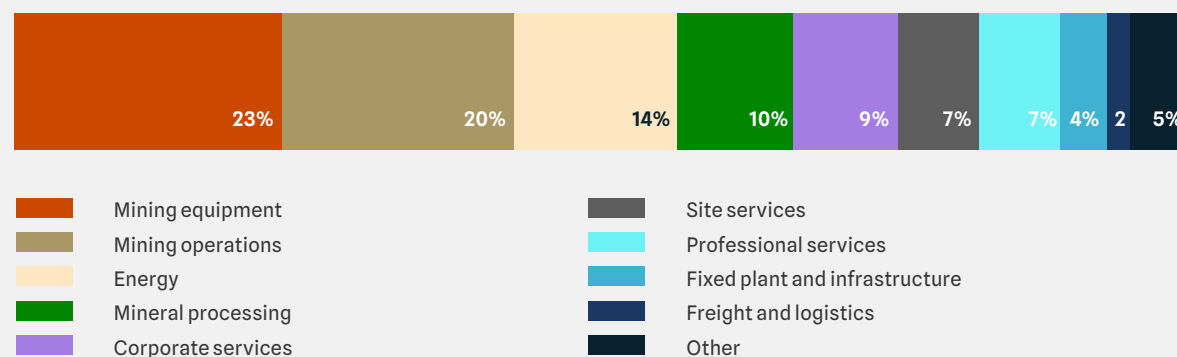
**Our Organization Structure, Operations and Supply Chain continued**

The Walk Free Global Slavery Index estimates the prevalence of modern slavery per 1,000 people across 160 countries. OceanaGold’s top five countries for supplier spend (which account for 97% of the Company’s total spend). The Philippines represents the highest level of risk.<sup>1</sup> See table below.

**Walk Free Global Slavery Index**

COUNTRY	SCORE
Canada	1.8
USA	3.3
Australia	1.6
New Zealand	1.6
Philippines	7.8

**Contestable spend by category<sup>2</sup>**



1 Prevalence should be read in conjunction with national-level government response and vulnerability to obtain a more comprehensive picture of modern slavery risk.  
 2 Contestable spend includes capital and operating expenditure and excludes: donations and gifts; fees to government or legal authorities; intercompany payments; membership and association fees; taxes; employee payments and expenses.



↑ Haile Gold Mine processing plant team members completing a site walk, U.S.A



Team members at our Didipio Mine preparing to start work underground, Philippines

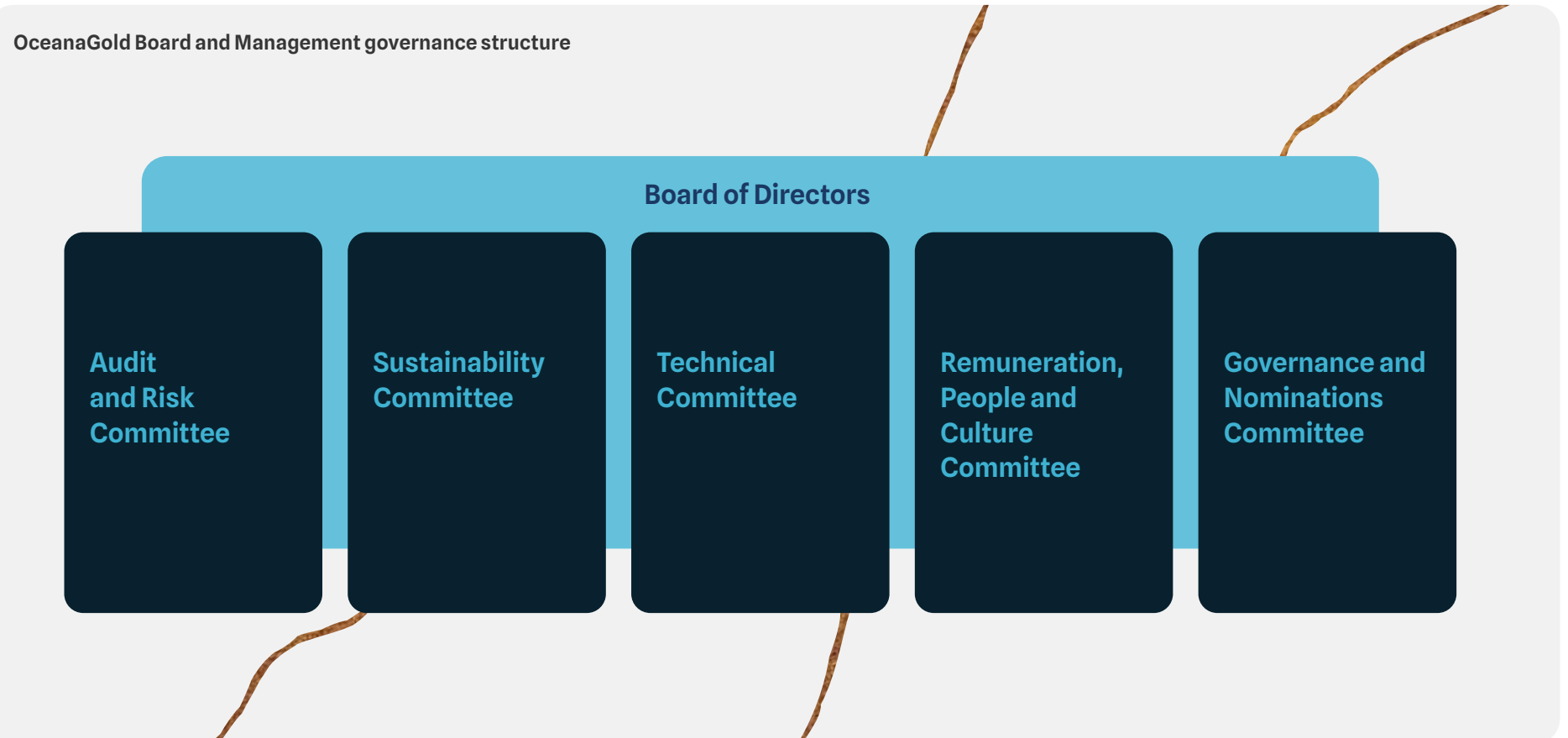


# Policies and Governance

## Human Rights Policy

Our Human Rights Policy outlines how we identify, and mitigate human rights risks across our operations and supply chain, and integrates human rights considerations into our decision-making processes. The Policy is guided by internationally recognized frameworks, including the UNGPs, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights to Work.

It describes our recognition of the unique rights of Indigenous Peoples and the need for culturally appropriate engagement consistent with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The Policy requires us to undertake human rights due diligence, provide human rights training to relevant personnel, establish effective grievance mechanisms, and report on our human rights performance.



## Policies and Governance continued

### Governance

Guided by international standards, we use robust policy and governance frameworks to manage human rights and modern slavery risks across our supply chain.

Our Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee (the "Sustainability Committee") oversees the Company's sustainability policies, strategy and performance relating to sustainability matters including human rights and modern slavery.

Day-to-day accountability for implementing sustainability, including our approach to modern slavery risk management, rests with our Executive Leadership Team (ELT). Our ELT are responsible for leading our sustainability engagement functions across the Company. This includes ensuring alignment between our corporate policies, site practices, and the expectations set by the Sustainability Committee.



↑ Underground drilling team members from our Waihi Operation, New Zealand

**Guided by international standards, we use robust policy and governance frameworks to manage human rights and modern slavery risks across our supply chain.**

Our Responsible Mining Framework (Framework) is anchored by our Purpose, Vision and Values, and supports our conformance to the Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMPs) and the Conflict Free Gold Standard, with local governance policies covering code of conduct, anti-bribery and corruption, environmental and climate performance, human rights, external affairs and social performance, health and safety, fair employment and respect at work.

The Framework is built around an Integrated Management System (IMS) that sets expectations for how we operate. The IMS includes OceanaGold's Responsible Mining Policies, performance standards with requirements to achieve policy outcomes, and guidelines with tools and operational processes to deliver responsible mining practices.

### UN Global Compact Guiding Principles

As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), we aim to operate in ways that meet the fundamental responsibilities of the UNGC's 10 guiding principles across human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. In 2025, we reaffirmed our support of the principles and submitted our annual Communication on Progress.

OceanaGold were represented in and completed the UN Global Compact – Business & Human Rights Accelerator program, collaborating with UN Global Compact Country Networks around the world.

### Responsible Gold Mining Principles

As a member of the World Gold Council (WGC), we are committed to our continued conformance with the Responsible Gold Mining Principles and the Conflict-Free Gold Standard (CFGS) at the mining and processing operations we directly control. Conformance requires that our systems and processes have been implemented and applied at our operations to achieve ethical conduct, understanding of our impacts, and appropriate supply chain and human rights performance; and is independently assured by our external auditor.

Each year, we publish an RGMP Conformance Report and Conflict-Free Gold Statement under the WGC framework. These disclosures summarize how we meet the requirements of RGMP Principle 5: Human Rights and Conflict. Our annual RGMP and CFGS disclosures are available on our website at [www.oceanagold.com](http://www.oceanagold.com).

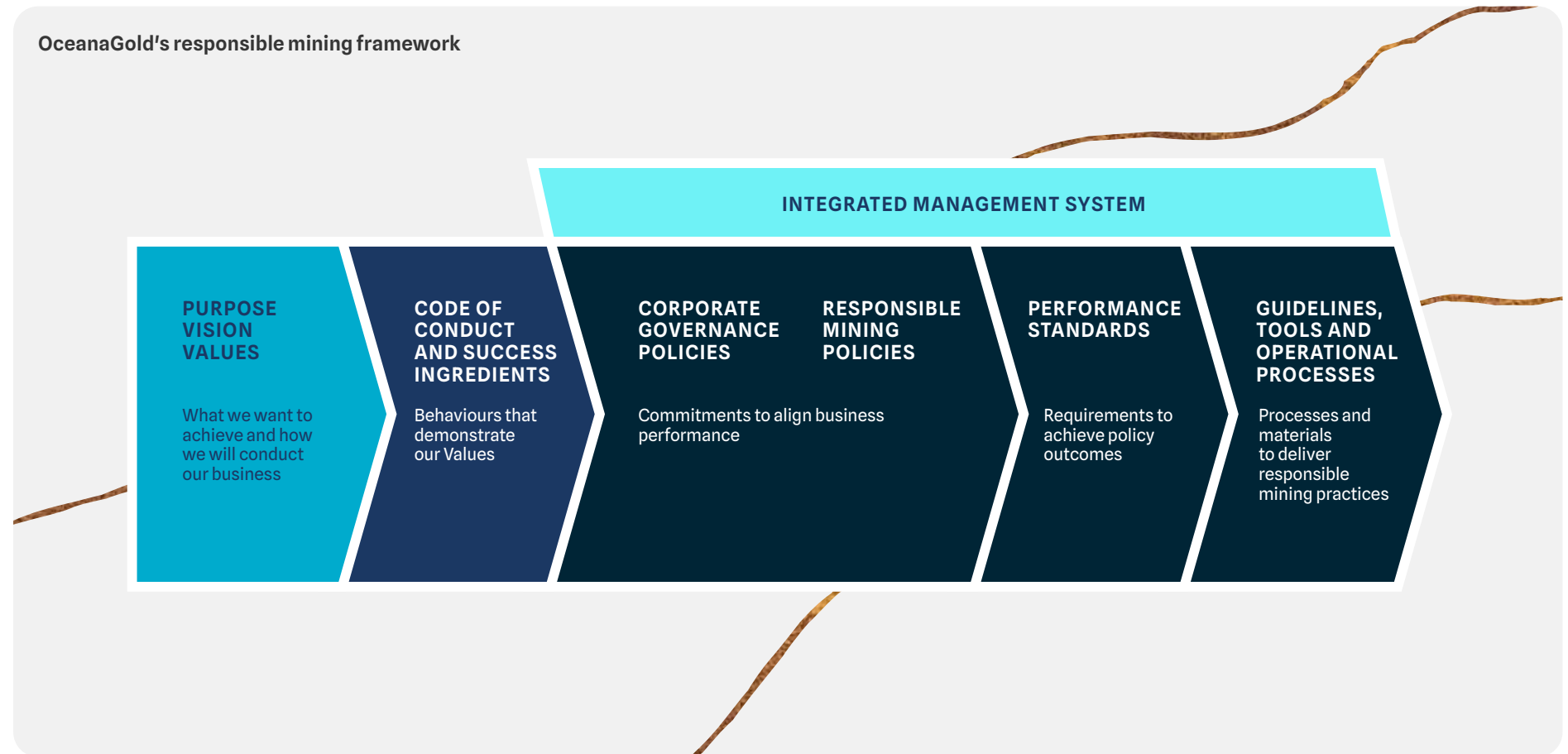
## Policies and Governance continued

### Responsible mining framework

Our approach to managing modern slavery risks across the business is shaped by the Company's Responsible Mining Framework and internal policies and Standards, including:

- **Supplier Code of Conduct** – outlines our expectations for suppliers in areas of human rights, communities, Indigenous Peoples, labour practices, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, health and safety, and compliance with OceanaGold values and standards. The Supplier Code of Conduct is published in English and Tagalog.
- **External Affairs and Social Performance Policy** – outlines our commitments to responsible engagement, local community wellbeing, social performance and transparent and trusted stakeholder relationships.
- **Code of Conduct** – provides behavioural expectations for all Directors, employees, contractors and representatives, guiding ethical decision making across the business.
- **Fair Employment Policy** – sets out our commitment to fair workplace conditions and explicitly prohibits forced, compulsory and child labour.
- **Respect at Work Policy** – outlines expectations for a respectful, safe and inclusive workplace free from harassment, discrimination and bullying.
- **Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy** – prohibits bribery, corruption and fraud in all forms and guides employees and suppliers on appropriate conduct.
- **Speak Up/Whistleblower Policy** – encourages reporting concerns about potential misconduct without fear of retaliation and outlines how disclosures are managed.

#### OceanaGold's responsible mining framework



## Policies and Governance continued

Collectively, the policies form part of OceanaGold's Corporate Governance Framework, which is overseen by the Board of Directors and supported by various Board committees. These policies are available on the OceanaGold website at [www.oceanagold.com](http://www.oceanagold.com).

### Risk management processes

We assess modern slavery risks using a consistent company-wide risk matrix outlined in our Risk Management Policy. This policy establishes business risk processes, including maintaining a regular review of risks and assessing the effectiveness of controls in managing material risks across the business. Risk management is overseen by the Board's Audit and Risk Committee (the "Audit and Risk Committee").

#### Risks in our operations

Effective risk management supports long-term stakeholder value by identifying risks to our operations and adopting control strategies to protect our people, our communities and the environments where we operate.

The Audit and Risk Committee oversee the adequacy of OceanaGold's Risk Management Framework, and Directors are provided with information on the company's nature and management of material risks. The Board's committees, including Sustainability Committee, Technical Committee, Remuneration, People and Culture Committee and Governance and Nominations Committee, are also assigned responsibilities in relation to risk management within their mandates.

We recognize that all our operations have the potential to be directly or indirectly linked to the risks of modern slavery, particularly risks that are inherent due to the nature and location of our operations.

The inherent modern slavery risks of our operations include:

- **Employees/Labour** – a risk of "causing" or "contributing to" modern slavery if any of our employees or temporary workforce are in exploitative situations. We understand this risk is heightened when our workforce or contractors are in countries with higher modern slavery risks, particularly the Philippines.
- **Community** – a risk of "contributing" or being "directly linked" to modern slavery if our activities, or those of our suppliers contributes to modern slavery in the community.
- **Investments** – a risk of being "directly linked" to modern slavery through our investments if our investees are themselves involved in modern slavery.

These potential modern slavery risks are a focus of the Company's Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIAs) we conduct at each of our operations on a periodic basis with an independent Human Rights consultancy.

The HRIAs are guided by OceanaGold Human Rights Policy and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We use HRIAs to identify how our activities could potentially cause harm or contribute to a breach of human rights, including modern slavery, and take actions to reduce the likelihood.

The HRIAs consider the fundamental human rights of our employees and contractors, individuals in host communities, workers in our local supply chain and other rights holders.



Gold dore processed at our Haile Gold Mine, U.S.A

We have an established supplier due-diligence process which incorporates a risk-assessment methodology and supporting technology.

#### Risks in our supply chain

We recognize that there is a risk we unknowingly contribute or are linked to modern slavery impacts in our supply chain and through our supplier relationships. We recognize that the risk of modern slavery also increases in countries with a higher prevalence of or vulnerability to modern slavery. Our organization structure, operations and supply chain section details the Walk Free Global Slavery Index ratings for our top five countries for supplier spend, outlining the risk profile for each of our key supply chain jurisdictions.

Our higher-risk procurement categories are focused on labour intensive site services and freight and logistics activities. Our higher-risk supplier industries include accommodation and catering, construction and maintenance contractors, specialist trades, security, waste and recycling services, warehousing, labour hire, and transport and logistics providers.

We have an established supplier due-diligence process which incorporates a risk-assessment methodology and supporting technology. This process evaluates the company's suppliers and determines which suppliers are at a higher risk of having adverse human rights and modern slavery impacts, including broader ethical risks such as bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest, and economic sanctions. Suppliers deemed to be higher risk are subject to additional due diligence.

# Due Diligence and Remediation



Our Chief Sustainability Officer and Didipio Mine team members, Philippines

## Supplier due diligence

OceanaGold uses a third-party system to conduct structured and risk-based due diligence across all Tier 1 suppliers<sup>1</sup>.

We take a risk-based approach, ensuring the level of assessment and escalation reflects each supplier's risk profile. Several factors help determine the risk profile, including the category of goods or services supplied, the country of origin and responses to the due diligence screening questionnaire during the supplier onboarding process.

In 2025, 1,453 requests for new suppliers were submitted from OceanaGold's global operations via the system; of which initial assessments classified prospective suppliers as follows:

- 1,212 as low risk
- 214 as medium risk
- 27 as high risk

Medium- and high-risk assessments trigger a higher level of analysis, involving more rigorous engagement with the prospective supplier and internal subject matter expert reviews to better understand the risk and identify the need for potential mitigations before suppliers are onboarded.

## Grievance mechanisms, remedies and remediation

We provide several mechanisms for employees, contractors and third parties to raise grievances, including potential modern slavery and human rights issues. Each site has accessible and responsive grievance mechanisms to ensure we maintain positive relationships with our stakeholders. We also have a Code of Conduct hotline and internal channels via direct line management, People and Culture, and the Executive Leadership Team, where people can raise concerns.

These grievance mechanisms allow us to:

- Identify issues early and prevent their escalation
- Remediate any concerns or harm that we caused or to which we inadvertently contributed
- Gather critical information to support broader human rights due diligence processes and insights to inform operational process improvements.

Each year, we disclose the number and nature of notifications received through our Code of Conduct hotline and our other grievance processes in our Sustainability Report. In 2025, none of the concerns that were raised through the hotline related to human rights or modern slavery.

## Operational grievance mechanisms

We have complaints and grievance mechanisms at each of our operations to record, monitor and respond to community inquiries, concerns and grievances and take corrective action. These mechanisms align with the criteria of effectiveness for non-judicial grievance mechanisms in the UNGPs.

No grievances received in 2025 related to human rights or modern slavery.

## Remediation

In alignment with our Human Rights Policy and associated Standard, we are committed to ensuring the effectiveness of our grievance mechanisms. This includes resourcing, or cooperating in, remediation where it has been identified that we have caused, contributed to or directly linked to adverse human rights impacts, including modern slavery.

In 2025, we did not identify any instances of human rights impacts, modern slavery or loss of income to vulnerable persons or families through our grievance mechanisms or Code of Conduct hotline. We continue to monitor and assess these risks and, should we identify any instances, we will remediate in accordance with our standards.

<sup>1</sup> Tier 1 suppliers refer to vendors that supply goods or services directly to the company under a contractual arrangement, forming the first tier of the company's supply chain

# Training and Capacity Building

The training we provide on human rights aims to equip our employees with the knowledge, tools and skills to identify and report indicators of modern slavery and other human rights breaches.

Human rights training via our Learning Management System is in place for employees in positions with potential exposure to human rights risks or modern slavery. This training creates awareness of human rights, modern slavery and the company's commitment to ensure our operations and supply chains reflect our commitment to dignity, respect and responsible mining. We monitor completion and mandatory two-year renewal using a reporting dashboard.

The Board received human rights training facilitated by an external human rights consultant in February 2025, with topics including human rights due diligence, evolving human rights and business context, and the importance of Board oversight and engagement on human rights.

In December 2025, with an external human rights consultant, we reviewed and revised the eligibility criteria for our human rights training targeted at the most relevant roles and revised our site-based human rights related induction materials.

The training we provide on human rights aims to equip our employees with the knowledge, tools and skills to identify and report indicators of modern slavery and other human rights breaches.



An artificially constructed drainage chute at the Reefton Restoration Project, New Zealand

# Assessing Effectiveness

## 2025 actions to assess and address modern slavery risks

2025 FOCUS AREA	2025 ACTIONS	2025 OUTCOME
<b>Supplier Due Diligence Processes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commence the refresh of existing high-risk suppliers through use of due diligence questionnaires.</li> <li>Implement changes to our supplier due diligence process to commence screening of suppliers in our community development programs.</li> <li>Build a reporting dashboard for the Steering Committee to oversee the supplier due diligence process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaged our Responsible Supply Chain Working Group and Steering Committee to endorse a review of existing high-risk suppliers and the screening process.</li> <li>Reviewed the process for high-risk supplier screening – establishing an appropriate level of risk-mitigation and escalation.</li> <li>Enhanced the supplier due diligence process – allowing for improved reporting and data interpretation.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Rights Grievance Mechanisms, Remedies and Remediation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review our Grievance Management Standard and define formal escalation pathways for human rights grievances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed the site Grievance Management mechanisms applicable to our sites and defined formal escalation pathways for human rights grievances.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional actions</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivered human rights training to OceanaGold Corporation’s Board of Directors in February 2025.</li> <li>Trialled a system for screening social investment partners – with the intent for a wider roll-out in 2026.</li> <li>Reviewed and revised the eligibility criteria for our human rights training targeted at the most relevant roles and revised our site-based human rights related induction materials.</li> <li>OceanaGold were represented in and completed the UN Global Compact – Business &amp; Human Rights Accelerator program, collaborating with UN Global Compact Country Networks around the world.</li> </ul>

The Company assesses the effectiveness of its modern slavery approach through periodic review of our Human Rights policy, Standard and HRIA actions. This includes internal coordination and information sharing between relevant functions, monitoring the implementation of actions and tracking high level indicators such as supplier engagement, training and awareness initiatives. These activities support continuous improvement and inform the future focus of our modern slavery response.

## 2026 commitments

In 2026, we intend to further strengthen our ability to identify and address modern slavery related risks by:

- Implementing our updated Human Rights training materials and employee eligibility criteria.
- Updating our Human Rights Standard as part of a wider External Affairs and Social Performance standard update.
- Evaluating the supplier due diligence system to identify potential opportunities for streamlining processes for low-risk suppliers, enabling a greater focus on effective identification and mitigation strategies for medium- and high-risk categories.
- Supporting our site teams to embed our updated formal escalation pathways for potential human rights grievances.
- Continued participation in industry initiatives, including the UN Global Compact to ensure our modern slavery approach is aligned with industry and we can benefit from shared learnings.
- Participating in relevant host-government policy initiatives through industry associations and direct engagement to ensure the company is aware of policy developments.

# Appendix A

## About this Statement

This Modern Slavery Statement (the “Statement”) has been prepared by OceanaGold Corporation (“OceanaGold” or the “Company”) to meet the requirements of Canada’s *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act* (the “Canadian Act”) and *Australia’s Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)* (the “Australian Act”). Unless otherwise stated, references to “OceanaGold”, “OGC”, “the Company”, “the Group”, “we” and “our” in this report refer to OceanaGold Corporation and its subsidiaries.

OceanaGold defines “modern slavery” as any form of exploitation where a person cannot refuse or leave work because of threats, violence, coercion, deception and/or abuse of power. This includes practices such as forced labour, child labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, slavery and human trafficking. Other defined terms used and not otherwise defined in this Statement are set out in Appendix C.



Our Macraes Operation,  
New Zealand



### Reporting entity and scope

This Statement has been prepared for the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”). Unless otherwise stated, references to “OceanaGold”, “OGC”, “the Company”, “the Group”, “we” and “our” in this report refer to OceanaGold Corporation and its subsidiaries.

The following entities are the reporting entities covered by this Statement pursuant to the Canadian Act and the Australian Act, respectively:

- Canada: OceanaGold Corporation (BC0786321 and ARBN 50 124 980 187) and OceanaGold Minerals Inc. (C0760602)
- Australia: OceanaGold Corporation and Oceana Gold Pty Ltd (ABN 56 107 488 200)

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the information in OceanaGold’s 2025 Sustainability Report and 2025 Sustainability Data Book, together with OceanaGold’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025, each of which is available on our website at [www.oceanagold.com](http://www.oceanagold.com). Additional information about OceanaGold, including OceanaGold’s most recent Annual Information Form, is available under our profile on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

### Organizational boundary

For the purposes of this Statement, OceanaGold’s organizational boundary includes the mining operations we own and control and our main corporate and administrative offices, and wholly owned exploration properties during the Reporting Period (as set out under the section titled “Our Organization

Structure, Operations and Supply Chain”). Unless otherwise stated, exploration properties held through earn-in and partnership agreements with third parties have been excluded from the organizational boundary.

### Preparation of this Statement and consultation

This Statement was developed by the Sustainability team with input from representatives across our operations and corporate offices, Procurement, Legal and Business Integrity. Members of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and the OGC Board also reviewed and approved this Statement for disclosure.

Select ELT members are also Directors of our Reporting Entities and their operating subsidiaries, which allows for continued engagement in the preparation of this Statement. Accordingly, we have facilitated consultation in respect of this Statement between the Reporting Entities and across our controlled entities.

### Information prepared by third parties

Certain information in this statement is based on modelling or reports prepared by third parties. We do not make any representation or warranty that this third-party material is accurate, complete or up to date.

### Cautionary statement to readers about forward-looking information

This Statement contains certain “forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities laws. Often, these forward-looking statements and information may include statements

that contain words such as “could”, “should”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “intend”, “will”, “may”, and similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events. Specific forward-looking information in this Statement includes, without limitation, statements relating to OceanaGold’s strategy, policies and practices with respect to modern slavery risk management and our future plans or objectives, including statements of current intention and expectation and statements of opinion. Any forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to us and is based on assumptions we believe are appropriate in the circumstances, including those but not limited to the effectiveness of any of our policies and practices with respect to modern slavery risk management.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause actual results, activities, performance or achievements to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. These risks are more fully discussed in our most recent Annual Information Form and our other filings with Canadian securities regulators and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which are available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at [sedarplus.ca](http://sedarplus.ca) and [sec.gov](http://sec.gov), respectively, and on our website at [oceanagold.com](http://oceanagold.com). The list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Such information is current only as of the date on which it was made. Unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend, nor do we undertake any obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking information contained in this Statement.

# Appendix B

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## Statement attestation

This Statement has been approved by the Board of Directors of OceanaGold as a joint report on behalf of the reporting entities identified in Appendix A in accordance with subparagraph 11(4)(b)(ii) of the Canadian Act, and the Australian Act.

In accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Act, and in particular Section 11 thereof, I attest that I have reviewed the information contained in this Statement for the entities listed above. Based on my knowledge, and having exercised reasonable diligence, I attest that the information in this Statement is true, accurate and complete in all material respects for the purposes of the Canadian Act, for the reporting period January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

I make the above attestation in my capacity as a director on the Board of Directors of OceanaGold, and not in my personal capacity, for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of OceanaGold.

I have the authority to bind OceanaGold.

Dated in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of May, 2026.



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**Gerard Bond**  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

# Appendix C

## Mandatory disclosure criteria under the Canadian Act and the Australian Act

REPORT SECTION	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE CANADIAN FIGHTING AGAINST FORCED LABOUR AND CHILD LABOUR IN SUPPLY CHAINS ACT	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MODERN SLAVERY ACT
A message from our Chief Executive Officer		Mandatory Criteria 1: Identify the reporting entity.
Our Organization Structure, Operations and Supply Chain	11(3)(a) Structure, activities and supply chains.	Mandatory Criteria 2: Describe structure, operations and supply chain.
Policies and Governance	11(1) Steps taken to prevent/reduce risks.	Mandatory Criteria 4: Describe actions taken, including due diligence and remediation.
Risk Management Processes	11(3)(c) Risk areas and steps to assess/manage forced or child labour risks in operations and supply chains. 11(3)(d) Remediation of forced/child labour.	Mandatory Criteria 3: Describe modern slavery risks in operations and supply chain.
Due Diligence and Remediation	11(3)(b) Policies and due diligence. 11(3)(e) Remediation of income loss to the most vulnerable families.	Mandatory Criteria 4: Describe actions taken, including due diligence and remediation.
Training and Capacity Building	11(3)(f) Training provided to employees.	Mandatory Criteria 4: Describe actions taken, including due diligence and remediation.
Assessing Effectiveness	11(3)(g) How effectiveness is assessed.	Mandatory Criteria 5: Describe how effectiveness is assessed.
Statement attestation	11(5) Approval evidenced by statements and signatures.	Signing Criteria: joint modern slavery statements.
Appendix A		Mandatory Criteria 6: Describe consultation with controlled entities.

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