



2025

Statement Against Modern Slavery

1. Overview

Google LLC (Google) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities—including Google UK Ltd., Google Australia Pty Ltd., Google Cloud Australia Pty Ltd., Google Canada Corp., Google Cloud Canada Corp., Google Switzerland GmbH, Google Payment Ltd., Global Infrastructure UK Ltd., and DeepMind Technologies Ltd.—are committed to treating all workers with respect and dignity, ensuring safe working conditions, and operating ethically. We stand against all forms of modern slavery and actively work to prevent it from taking place in our supply chains and business operations.

Our [Human Rights Statement](#) details our commitment to respecting human rights, including the right to freedom from slavery. We expect all who work with us—employees, suppliers, and contractors—to comply with our [Policy Against Modern Slavery](#). Our [Company Code of Conduct](#) requires that our employees and members of our extended workforce abide by all applicable laws, including those preventing modern slavery. We expect all suppliers to follow our [Supplier Code of Conduct](#), which prohibits modern slavery, and we evaluate supplier performance against the Supplier Code of Conduct each year.

We are issuing this statement pursuant to the UK Modern Slavery Act¹, Australia Modern Slavery Act², California Transparency in Supply Chains Act, Canada Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act³, and Swiss Ordinance on Due Diligence and Transparency in relation to Minerals and Metals from Conflict-Affected Areas and Child Labour⁴, which require Google and certain of its subsidiaries and controlled entities to disclose efforts to prevent, identify, and address modern slavery risks in our supply chains and business operations. This is our tenth statement, covering our 2025 financial year (January 1 - December 31, 2025).

Google's anti-modern-slavery program covers Google, its subsidiaries, and its controlled entities. As a result, statements regarding Google's efforts to prevent, identify, and address modern slavery risks in our supply chains and business operations—including statements regarding the company's policies and procedures—also apply to Google's subsidiaries and controlled entities unless specified otherwise. For the purposes of this statement, "Google," "the company," "we," "us," "our," and similar terms include Google, its subsidiaries, and its controlled entities, unless the context indicates otherwise. "Modern slavery" refers to slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labor, child labor, and human trafficking. In addition, "supplier managers" refer to employees managing our suppliers, and "our extended workforce," refers to our supplier employees, temporary workers, and contractors.

2025 Highlights

| Supply Chain Traceability Program

- We formalized our traceability program to better identify and address potential forced labor risks within our sub-tier⁵ supply chain. This program includes the use of advanced tooling and research to map our technical infrastructure and consumer hardware supply chains, supporting proactive identification and assessment of modern slavery risks.

| Supplier Training on Ethical Recruitment

- We sponsored an in-person training conducted by the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) for 13 suppliers based in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on ethical recruitment and the identification and mitigation of potential forced labor risks.

| Supplier Responsibility Summits

- For the fourth consecutive year, we hosted Supplier Responsibility summits, which upskill our suppliers with tools to mitigate potential risks—including modern slavery risks—in their operations and supply chains. In 2025, we conducted 8 summits and welcomed 1,112 participants—a 15% increase from 2024.

| Engagement with the Global Business Coalition Against Human Trafficking’s (GBCAT) Tech Against Trafficking (TAT) Workstream

- We contributed to the development of TAT’s report on [Standardizing Data Collection on Forced Labor](#). This report aims to create a shared set of indicators for forced labor, streamlining data requests for suppliers and making it easier for technology companies to share and compare information to better identify forced labor risks across the technology industry.
- We collaborated with industry peers to launch the [“Data Analytics and AI” module](#) of a [training series](#) focused on providing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) around the world with practical knowledge on leveraging data analytics and AI in their anti-human trafficking operations.
- We helped draft [Recommendations for an Industry Traceability Data Standard](#) to enhance transparency and the identification of forced labor and other risks across the supply chain.

| Social Impact Funding

- Google and Googlers (including corporate matching of employee donations) gave funding totalling more than US \$1.9 million in 2025 to organizations fighting modern slavery. In addition, Google.org provided more than \$1.3 million worth of donated search ads.

¹ This statement is being made pursuant to [part 6 of the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act 2015 by XXVI Holdings Inc.](#), the entity which ultimately owns Google LLC and all its subsidiaries, including Google UK Ltd., Google Payment Ltd., Global Infrastructure UK Ltd., and DeepMind Technologies Ltd., the reporting entities under this Act. This statement was prepared in consultation with Google UK Ltd., Google Payment Ltd., Global Infrastructure UK Ltd., and DeepMind Technologies Ltd.

² This statement is being made pursuant to section 14(1) of the Australia Modern Slavery Act 2018 by XXVI Holdings Inc., the entity which ultimately owns Google LLC and all its subsidiaries, including Google Australia Pty Ltd. and Google Cloud Australia Pty Ltd., the reporting entities under this Act. This statement was prepared with input and review from relevant stakeholders at Google Australia Pty Ltd. and Google Cloud Australia Pty Ltd.

³ This statement is being made pursuant to [section 11\(4\)\(b\)\(ii\) of Canada’s Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act by XXVI Holdings Inc.](#), the entity which ultimately owns Google LLC and all its subsidiaries, including Google Canada Corp. and Google Cloud Canada Corp., the reporting entities under this Act. This statement was prepared in consultation with Google Canada Corp. and Google Cloud Canada Corp.

⁴ This statement is being made pursuant to [Article\(9\) of the Swiss Ordinance on Due Diligence and Transparency in relation to Minerals and Metals from Conflict-Affected Areas and Child Labour by XXVI Holdings Inc.](#), the entity which ultimately owns Google LLC and all its subsidiaries, including Google Switzerland GmbH, the reporting entity under this Ordinance. This statement was prepared in consultation with Google Switzerland GmbH. Note that thresholds on the import and processing of minerals and metals stated in Annex 1 of the Ordinance have not been met, and as such, provisions on due diligence and reporting obligations in relation to conflict minerals and metals have not been included within this statement.

⁵ These are entities that provide raw materials or components used by a direct (Tier 1) supplier, rather than Google itself.

2. Structure, business, and supply chain

Google is a subsidiary of Alphabet Inc. (Alphabet). Google's core products and platforms include ads, Android, Chrome, Google Cloud, devices, Gmail, Google Drive, Google Gemini, Google Maps, Google Photos, Google Play, Search, and YouTube. Google generates revenue by delivering relevant, cost-effective online advertising; cloud-based solutions that provide enterprise customers of all sizes with infrastructure, platform services, and applications; and sales of other products and services, such as fees received for subscription-based products, apps and in-app purchases, and devices. We are continually innovating and building new products and features to help our users, partners, customers, and communities.

Our business is supported by a significant amount of technical infrastructure, including data centers located in the U.S. and other countries. We also rely on suppliers and service providers across more than 65 countries to manufacture many of our finished products, to design certain of our components and parts, and to participate in the distribution of our products and services. The hardware in our data centers helps power all of those products and platforms, as well as a broader set of cloud-based products and services, including Google Workspace collaboration tools, and satellite mapping and analysis platforms like Google Earth. Our consumer hardware devices include Pixel, Nest, Fitbit, and more.

Our anti-modern-slavery efforts require strong collaboration and engagement with our global suppliers. As such, our philosophy is to work in partnership with all of our suppliers, empowering them to establish programs, policies, and practices that mitigate the risk of modern slavery in their supply chains. For more information on our supply chain and supplier responsibility efforts, please see our [2025 Supplier Responsibility Report](#).

3. Internal management, accountability, and programs

Our global Supplier Responsibility and Anti-Modern-Slavery programs are overseen by a dedicated global lead and specialized teams within our Risk, Compliance and Integrity (RCI) organization. We use a cross-functional governance model in which RCI Supplier Responsibility collaborates closely with Supplier Responsibility teams embedded within specific product areas. This structure ensures that our standards are applied consistently across the company while remaining tailored to the unique operational context of our product areas. Our Supplier Responsibility program is committed to ensuring Google works with suppliers who treat the people in their workforce with dignity and respect, maintain safe and healthy workplaces, and conduct business ethically in accordance with our Supplier Code of Conduct, as well as relevant laws and regulations. While we work worldwide with suppliers that support our business and operations, we take a risk-based approach and focus our on-site assessments (detailed in Section 8) on our hardware manufacturing, logistics, and extended workforce suppliers. Our Anti-Modern-Slavery program addresses modern slavery risks in the company's supply chains and business operations. Our Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), who leads the RCI organization, maintains oversight of the Anti-Modern-Slavery and Supplier Responsibility programs. In 2025, our CCO provided relevant updates to the Risk and Compliance Committee of Alphabet's Board of Directors on an as-needed basis.

Consistent with prior years, our global lead for Anti-Modern-Slavery and Supplier Responsibility provided an update on the status of the Supplier Responsibility program—which includes addressing modern slavery risks—to the Supplier Responsibility Steering Committee, which is composed of senior leaders from our data center, hardware, and extended workforce business areas.

Our Human Rights Executive Council (HREC) is composed of senior leaders across relevant product areas and functions. The Council is formally integrated into Google's Trust and Compliance governance program, which is led by the Trust & Compliance Council (TCC). The TCC, in turn, is co-chaired by our Chief Legal Officer. The HREC provides oversight and guidance across Google's human rights efforts and ensures issues are being addressed consistently.

4. Policies addressing ethical conduct and prevention of modern slavery

We expect everyone who works with us—employees, suppliers, and business partners—to conduct business ethically. We have embedded our commitment to international human rights standards and principles in numerous policies and procedures.

- Our [Human Rights Statement](#) lays out our commitment to respecting the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its implementing treaties, as well as upholding the standards established in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).
- Our [Company Code of Conduct](#) outlines the standards we expect all employees and members of our extended workforce to uphold. This includes respecting user privacy, security, and freedom of expression. The Code of Conduct also requires that employees and members of our extended workforce comply with all applicable laws, including those protecting human rights, preventing modern slavery, and prohibiting discrimination, harassment, and retaliation.
- Our [Supplier Code of Conduct](#) (SCOC) sets forth supplier expectations designed to protect the health, safety, and treatment of workers in our supply chain, including the prohibition of any form of modern slavery. The SCOC is aligned with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct; international standards such as the UNGPs, ILO International Labour Standards, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and our own values and commitment to continuous improvement.
- Our [Policy Against Modern Slavery](#) defines modern slavery as slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labor, child labor, and human trafficking and provides a concrete list of prohibited actions, as well as guidance on how to address suspected instances of modern slavery.
- Alphabet's [Conflict Minerals Policy](#) directs suppliers to perform due diligence on the source and chain of custody of minerals used to manufacture products for Google. We expect our suppliers to source only from conflict-free smelters, such as those that are compliant with the Responsible Minerals Initiative's Responsible Minerals Assurance Process assessment protocols, and to work with their own suppliers to achieve conflict-free sourcing.

We strive to hold our employees and suppliers to high standards. Any violation of our standards by an employee can result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment. Any violation by a supplier or member of our extended workforce can result in contract or engagement termination.

Our standard contracts and purchase orders with suppliers include language requiring compliance with our SCOC, which prohibits the use of any form of modern slavery. We also include more extensive anti-modern-slavery contractual language in certain supplier contracts.

5. Modern slavery risk factors and risk assessments

We regularly assess modern slavery risk in our business and supply chains. Our assessments identify higher risk areas of our business based on country and sector-specific risks, external reports, and previous assessments. Due to the highly skilled profile of our workforce, technical nature of our business, and robust internal policies and procedures, we have assessed the risk of modern slavery within our own Google-owned and -operated operations to be minimal.

We believe that certain risk factors contribute to modern slavery risk in electronics supply chains. These factors include, but are not limited to, working with suppliers that: operate in countries where modern slavery risks are prevalent, subcontract work, hire foreign migrant workers, or are associated with raw material extraction, hardware manufacturing, and certain indirect services (e.g., food services, janitorial services, and security providers).

We assess supplier and site-specific risks through our Supplier Risk Assessment (SRA). Through the SRA, we evaluate risks associated with industry, product or service type, and geography. Our assessment also incorporates findings from supplier background checks, which include identifying labor-related red flags that appear in publicly available databases and media sources, and screening suppliers' names against human trafficking watch lists and sanctions lists. In addition, we consider the strategic significance of the supplier and their historical audit performance. Finally, we evaluate a supplier's responses to a self-assessment questionnaire, which covers topics in our SCOC, including human rights and labor practices and management systems. In certain cases, we use an independent evaluation of a supplier's working conditions and management systems in lieu of a questionnaire. Findings from the initial SRA and self-assessment questionnaire (or equivalent independent evaluation) determine whether we conduct additional assessments at suppliers' facilities.

For more information on our SRA, please see page 17 of our [2025 Supplier Responsibility Report](#).

6. Due diligence

In our own operations, we offer training on modern slavery and our Supplier Responsibility program to educate certain members of our workforce on how to identify and report modern slavery risks (detailed in Section 7). The Anti-Modern-Slavery team periodically reviews our policies and procedures to verify their effectiveness in identifying and addressing modern slavery risks.

In our supply chain, we conduct due diligence on a continuous basis to assess suppliers for social, environmental, and ethical risks, including modern slavery risks. Our due diligence process involves close collaboration with suppliers to resolve issues identified through the supplier self-assessment questionnaire (or equivalent independent evaluation) and on-site audits (detailed in Section 8). In addition, if we discover red flags through our supplier background checks, we conduct extensive and documented follow-ups with the supplier to address these issues. In certain cases, we may decide to no longer pursue a relationship or to terminate our current relationship with a supplier.

In 2025, we formalized a traceability program and piloted several tools that incorporate public trade data, industry knowledge, and leading-edge research into forced labor networks. These tools enable us to better identify and address potential forced labor risks in our sub-tier technical infrastructure and consumer hardware supply chains.

7. Training

We train our employees and members of our extended workforce on Google's Code of Conduct. The employee training, for example, includes instruction on performing due diligence to identify and avoid working with third parties involved in modern slavery or other illegal practices. Employees who manage hardware suppliers are further required to complete an online training course on our SCOC and Supplier Responsibility program. Employees who manage our extended workforce have the option to complete an online training course on our SCOC. Both courses include guidance on indicators of modern slavery as well as how to report concerns. We also promote awareness of our Supplier Responsibility program through a dedicated internal website accessible to all employees. This portal hosts resources—including a program overview, training modules, reports, and relevant policies and standards, such as our SCOC and Policy Against Modern Slavery.

In addition, we continue to deploy an online modern slavery training course for supplier managers. This training covers modern slavery indicators prevalent in industries pertinent to our supplier base, worker populations that are most vulnerable, sample risk scenarios, and how to report concerns. The training also addresses the evolving regulatory landscape around modern slavery and provides sample questions for supplier managers to ask suppliers at various stages of engagement.

For the fourth consecutive year, we hosted Supplier Responsibility summits. These convenings focused on training and equipping our higher risk suppliers with tools to mitigate potential risks in their own operations and supply chains, including risks of modern slavery. In 2025, we welcomed 1,112 participants—a 15% increase from last year.

Finally, in 2025, we sponsored in-person training by the RBA on ethical recruitment for 13 of our strategic hardware manufacturing suppliers based in Asia-Pacific. We prioritized the participation of these suppliers as they employ foreign migrant workers, and this training addressed specific risks associated with this worker population. Participants highly valued the training, noting in follow-up surveys that the content provided actionable insights they intend to implement within their own operations.

8. Assessing and reporting on effectiveness

We assess the risk of modern slavery in our supply chains and the effectiveness of our compliance program through periodic independent on-site audits and engagement with our suppliers.

We work with independent audit firms to conduct periodic audits of our higher-risk suppliers' facilities. Our audits include in-depth facility reviews, meetings with management, on-site worker interviews, document reviews, and assessments of ancillary workplace facilities, such as dormitories, cafeterias, wastewater treatment facilities, and warehouses. Our audit protocol is designed to assess suppliers' performance in the areas covered by our SCOC, including modern slavery risk. We investigate any issues identified during the audit, and when we find that a supplier is not conforming to our expectations, we expect the supplier to provide a corrective action plan (CAP) that outlines the root cause of the finding, how and when the supplier will resolve the issue, and what steps will be taken to prevent recurrence. A CAP is considered acceptable only if it resolves the issue and addresses the root cause of the non-conformance. Lastly, we monitor and verify all corrective actions are completed in the agreed-upon time frame, with a process for escalation to the Supplier Responsibility Steering Committee if necessary.

In addition, we conduct periodic independent audits during office construction projects in certain regions. Through these audits, we strive to ensure that construction workers have a safe working and living environment (in those cases where housing is provided for workers) and are paid their wages in a timely fashion commensurate with the work performed. This is achieved by visits to relevant facilities, interviews with workers, and inspection of personnel files. Appointed general contractors are contractually bound to allow similar audits of their subcontractors, as appropriate. We also engage independent audit firms to periodically conduct on-site audits of strategic food services and janitorial suppliers, recognizing that workers in these industries are at higher risk for modern slavery.

In addition to Google-commissioned independent audits described above, we recognize RBA's Validated Assessment Program (VAP) audits. Integrating VAP audits into our strategy enables us to promote industry-wide efforts and reduce audit fatigue. To maintain our high standards, we review the VAP findings and apply additional oversight to ensure that CAP management aligns with our expectations.

In 2025, our suppliers underwent 236 on-site audits, including VAP audits. These audits identified multiple non-conformance findings in the SCOC categories including "Freely Chosen Employment," "Working Hours," and "Wages and Benefits," which contain modern slavery risk indicators:

Non-conformance findings

Freely Chosen Employment	Working Hours	Wages and Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of identity documents Worker-paid recruitment fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working hours in excess of 60 hours per week Workers not receiving at least one day off for every seven days worked Ineffective procedure governing overtime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay or withholding of wages or deduction of wages as a disciplinary measure

As part of our audit program, we ask suppliers to identify root causes of any findings and develop and implement appropriate corrective action plans. For the findings above, we are working with our suppliers to:

Corrective action plans

Freely Chosen Employment	Working Hours	Wages and Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit withholding of identity documents Return government-issued identity documents Restrict prohibited fees and penalties Make timely payments or reimbursements of wages and fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an effective overtime procedure Explicitly state that overtime is voluntary Implement and enforce a policy requiring at least one day off for every seven days worked Address root causes for worker shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit illegal wage deductions and withholdings of wages as a disciplinary measure

We work closely with our suppliers to ensure non-conformance with our SCOC is promptly addressed. For example, we identified non-conformances at a supplier location including restricting workers' freedom of movement, requiring excessive overtime, and providing substandard working and living conditions. We engaged with the supplier to address these non-conformances in line with the supplier's obligations under our SCOC and international standards such as the UNGPs. The supplier is working with an independent human rights consultancy to develop corrective action plans and provide effective remedy. We are engaging regularly with the supplier to monitor progress.

For more details on how we manage non-conformance findings and develop corrective action plans, please see page 19 of our [2025 Supplier Responsibility Report](#). We are not aware of any remediation measures in the last financial year that have resulted in a loss of income to families as a result of steps taken to eliminate modern slavery.

In addition to our formal announced audits, our supplier and extended workforce managers are trained to report any concerns they might observe on an ongoing basis, including on modern slavery risks.

Recognizing that the most valuable insights often come from workers themselves, we engage independent audit firms to conduct individual and group interviews during on-site audits. Workers are invited to share their concerns, including on topics such as working conditions, wages and benefits, working hours, and communication with management. In addition, we conduct online worker surveys at certain suppliers' facilities. In 2025, we engaged more than 12,000 members of our supplier workforce via worker surveys, focus group discussions, or our independent audit process.

We also assess the effectiveness of our actions through ongoing monitoring of suppliers whose audit findings reveal potential modern slavery risks, regularly reviewing and updating our supply chain implementation guidance, and developing tools to better identify populations at risk of modern slavery within our supply chain. We monitor the progress of supplier audits and any related corrective action plans through completion and conduct closure audits to verify that corrective action plans have been implemented effectively. For more information on our supplier audit process, please see pages 18-19 of our [2025 Supplier Responsibility Report](#).

RCI exercises oversight over the Supplier Responsibility program. Such oversight includes the collection of quarterly program performance and risk metrics, as well as reviews of supplier risk assessments, due diligence questions, and audit protocols that relate to modern slavery risk indicators. On a quarterly basis, these performance and risk metrics and any potential policy and process improvements are presented to the Supplier Responsibility Steering Committee for review and discussion. For more information on our audit findings, please see pages 19-25 of our [2025 Supplier Responsibility Report](#).

9. Reporting concerns or raising issues related to modern slavery

We offer multiple reporting options to our employees and members of our extended workforce, including a helpline that gives an option to report concerns anonymously, including on modern slavery. We promote this reporting channel through our internal policies, communications, and trainings. We also have a policy prohibiting retaliation for raising concerns. Our SCOC also requires suppliers to maintain reporting channels for their workers to raise concerns, including those related to modern slavery.

If a modern slavery concern is raised through the helpline or other reporting channels (e.g., our People Operations team), Google's investigations team coordinates with other appropriate stakeholders, including our Anti-Modern-Slavery team to investigate and address the issue. If a modern slavery concern is raised through an on-site audit, our Supplier Responsibility and Anti-Modern-Slavery teams will review and address the concern in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. If a reported concern is substantiated in our operations or supply chain, we engage in a structured remediation process focused on long-term resolution. While the approach is tailored to the specific concern identified, examples of remediation include disciplinary measures, training, access to support services, or revisions to policies and processes to prevent recurrence. Any incident of child labor would be addressed in accordance with the ILO-IOE Child Labor Guidance Tool For Business.

10. Our commitment to supporting the eradication of modern slavery

In addition to the measures described above, our product areas lead and support a number of efforts and organizations as part of our commitment to supporting the eradication of modern slavery.

Product-related policies

- **Advertising:** Our [advertising policies](#) do not allow ads that: contain adult-oriented content targeting minors; promote sexually explicit content (including content with underage or non-consensual sexual themes, or that is synthetically created); advertise for compensated sexual acts, mail-order brides, or marriage brokers; or otherwise violate applicable laws or regulations for any location that a campaign targets (collectively, “bad ads”). Additionally, all ads for dating and companionship applications are subject to a [specific certification program](#). We enforce our policies through a robust approval and monitoring process. We use the latest technology as well as manual review by teams that are specially trained to [remove bad ads](#)—and bad advertisers—from Google. This is a constant challenge, and we are always seeking ways to ensure our systems and practices stay ahead of the evolving risk.
- **Google Play:** Our policies do not allow apps that contain or promote [illegal activities](#), such as modern slavery. We also prohibit [sexually explicit content](#), such as pornography, content associated with sexually predatory behavior, and content that promotes sexual acts in exchange for compensation, including escort services.
- **YouTube:** YouTube's Community Guidelines [expressly prohibit](#) content that facilitates human smuggling and sex or escort services. In addition, YouTube has policies that prohibit a variety of exploitative and graphic [sexual content](#). YouTube also enforces [robust child safety policies](#) that prohibit the exploitation of minors. These policies forbid offering incentives such as money, praise, or likes to encourage a minor to engage in physical contact with someone else. Furthermore, they prohibit content that advertises sexual or abusive content featuring minors.

Product features

- **Google Search feature:** We continue to support a Google Search feature that highlights critical support and services from anti-human trafficking organizations. Specifically, when certain keywords are used in Search, this feature will show hotline phone numbers, operating hours, and easy-to-use text short codes. The feature is available in 11 countries and 13 languages.
- **User engagement:** We provide robust tools to help our users report illegal content or abuse in our services, including [expert flagging solution tools](#). We also invite users to [contact us](#) with complaints about illegal content or abuse through our product Help Centers.
- **Removing problematic listings on Google Maps:** In partnership with an independent party, we developed search terms to identify listings on Google Maps that exhibit characteristics associated with human trafficking. We then worked to both remove and prevent those listings from being displayed to users.

Partnerships

- **Protecting Children:** We deploy technology for the detection of child sexual abuse material at scale. Google's Special Victims Investigation Group investigates cases involving online child sexual exploitation, making reports to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). This initiative involves innovation in identifying children being exploited to expedite their potential rescue.
- **Responsible Mining:** We are a member of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), which [supports multiple collaborations with organizations](#) working to eradicate child labor and drive responsible mining practices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The effort involves working in-region with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governmental entities to assess the current state of child mining, identify root causes, develop mitigation plans, and support interventions that ultimately eliminate child mining by providing economic alternatives to families.

- **Industry Collaboration:** To support industry innovation and collaboration to combat modern slavery, we engage with the [RBA](#) and the [Global Business Coalition Against Human Trafficking](#) (GBCAT). As part of GBCAT, we supported [Tech Against Trafficking's](#) (TAT) "[Basics of Leveraging Technology in Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts](#)" training series to build the technical capabilities of anti-human trafficking NGOs. We also contributed to the development of TAT's report on "[Standardizing Data Collection on Forced Labor](#)" and helped draft [Recommendations for an Industry Traceability Data Standard](#). In addition, we encourage Google employees to use and share [tools](#) developed by GBCAT, many of which we supported during their development. In 2025, we shared GBCAT resources, including the [infographic](#) on deceptive and coercive recruitment practices, with suppliers that attended our Supplier Responsibility summits to advance their understanding of modern slavery risk.

Employee engagement and awareness

- **Social Impact Funding:** Google and Googlers (including corporate matching of employee donations) gave funding totalling more than US \$1.9 million in 2025 to organizations fighting modern slavery. In addition, Google.org provided \$1.3 million worth of donated search ads.

11. Moving forward

We remain committed to improving our efforts to address modern slavery risks in our business and supply chains. In the next year, we plan to:

- Continue to expand our efforts to map our sub-tier technical and consumer hardware supply chain to better identify and address modern slavery risks.
- Continue to educate our suppliers on modern slavery risks, including through the dissemination of GBCAT's resources.

This statement was reviewed by relevant internal teams and approved by XXVI Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation and sole managing member of Google LLC.⁶

In accordance with the requirements of Canada's Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act, and in particular section 11 thereof, I attest that I have reviewed the information contained in the report for the entities listed above. Based on my knowledge, and having exercised reasonable diligence, I attest that the information in this report is true, accurate, and complete in all material respects for the purposes of the Act, for the reporting year listed above. I have the authority to bind Google Canada Corp. and Google Cloud Canada Corp.



Kent Walker
Secretary, XXVI Holdings Inc., sole managing member of Google LLC
President, Global Affairs, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary of Google LLC and Alphabet Inc.
May 19, 2026

⁶ This approval is provided pursuant to section 14(2)(d)(ii) of the Australia Modern Slavery Act 2018.