

Oracle Java SE universal subscriptions



Oracle stopped free public updates for commercial use of Java 8 as of April 2019. This also applies to Java 11 through Java 16 and now Java 17.13+. Enterprise customers now need to pay to access patches for security and vulnerabilities for these versions.

OpenJDK and Oracle are now more closely aligned (Java 9 onwards) and released on a 6-month cadence - making alternatives viable. You should not assume that your other applications, which have a pre-requisite of Oracle Java, include free 'embedded' usage rights.

Java 17 is provided at no cost for 3 years regardless of usage. Oracle products (such as E-Business Suite) with a dependency on Java are not charged for.



If you want to remain secure on your estate, you patch your estate regularly or you use any extra cost options (such as MSI Installer), you will need a subscription.



Check the legacy Ts & Cs (BCL) to ensure you are currently covered for old deployments (all older releases).



Be very careful with 'embedded' Java licenses; check your agreements.



Development/Test usage may be provided at zero charge - read the license agreement carefully.



Migrating to OpenJDK is not trivial pre-Java 9.

Subscriptions



Measuring subscriptions is now based on your employee count plus the employee count of your outsourcers. This needs careful consideration.



If you have older licenses or subscriptions, you may be able to renew these, however this is subject to approval.



Standard subscriptions have a 1-year term which includes license and support. You must remove any commercial Java if your subscription expires.

What you should do:

- ✓ Check contracts with 'embedded Java' applications.
- ✓ Remember dev/test may be zero charge.
- ✓ Understand your usage of commercial Java within your estate.
- ✓ Monitor downloads of affected Java.
- ✓ Seek Independent review/QA.

What you should not do:

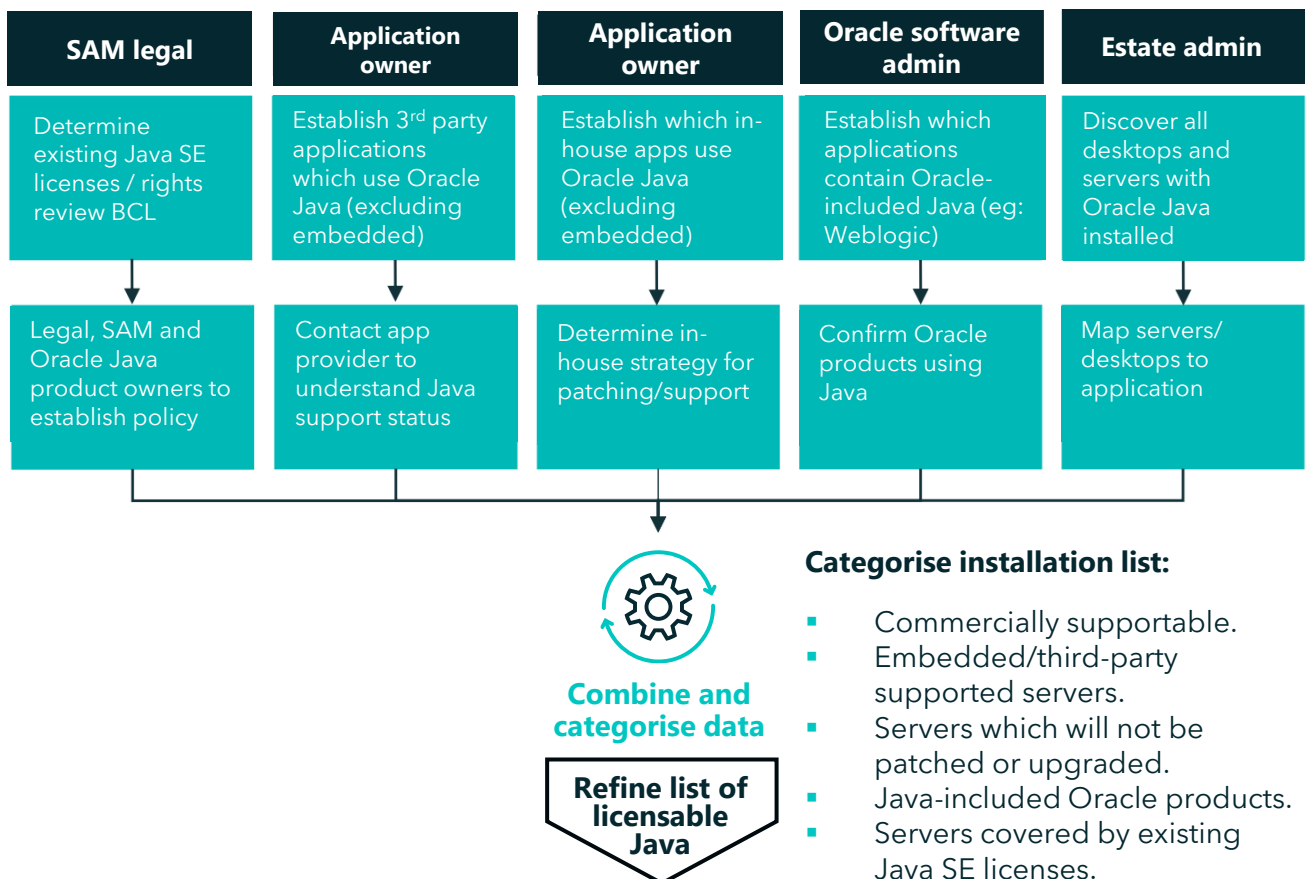
- ✗ Assume you are covered via your applications.
- ✗ Assume the legacy BCL terms cover your legacy estate.
- ✗ Accept standard audit from Oracle without understanding their rights.
- ✗ Use the MSI Installer without a license.
- ✗ Respond to Oracle with inventory

Oracle Java discovery approach

High-level steps for your approach to assessing Oracle Java requirements

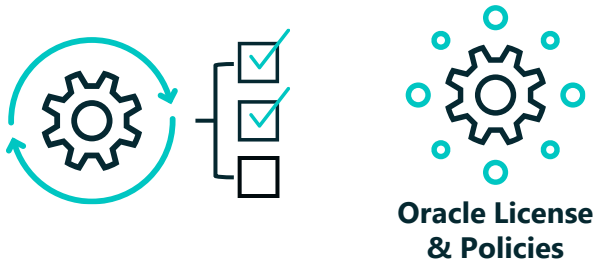
You need to understand and classify all commercial versions of Java in your estate; the below flowchart helps to determine if you need a Universal subscription or which usages to count for renewing your old subscription.

If you find any Java in your estate which is not covered by another agreement (e.g. OTN Java) and which needs a commercial license, you will need to purchase a Java subscription from Oracle.



Oracle Java discovery approach

You should identify 'licensable' Java as per the flowchart on the previous page and then apply Oracle policies to determine the 'legacy' subscription price (before the Universal/Employee subscription) - this helps you renew any existing subscriptions and benchmark against the previous subscription model (in place 2019 to 2023). This will be useful when you negotiate with Oracle to buy a Java SE Universal subscription.



- For negotiation purposes, it is worth 'benchmarking' your estate on the old metrics. Also, this is important if renewing.
- Apply Oracle license calculation and policies. THIS IS NON-TRIVIAL and different approaches can be applied.
- Apply/renew existing license or subscription if possible.



- Renew if possible.
- Calculate Employee count according to metric.
- Calculate based on old metrics in order to understand the cost under the old metrics - this allows some negotiation.
- Negotiate with Oracle.
- Purchase Java SE Universal subscription.

Oracle Java audit approach

Which Oracle Java SE in your estate can Oracle audit?

Every installation of Oracle Java SE in your estate will be governed by a license agreement of some sort- these vary significantly across version, any agreements you have in place already, how you downloaded/accessed the software and therefore, the audit rights Oracle have according to each installation.

You should be aware of the agreements that could and do apply to each installation of Oracle Java SE you have - this then dictates whether Oracle has the right to audit a particular installation - some agreements have no audit rights.