

Reporting Entity

This modern slavery statement is made pursuant to the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) by Lifehouse Australia (ACN 100 492 644) trading as "Chris O'Brien Lifehouse" (Chris O'Brien Lifehouse) and as trustee for the Chris O'Brien Lifehouse Trust. It is submitted in respect of the period ending 30 June, 2023. This Statement has been prepared by the Executive Leadership Team of Chris O'Brien Lifehouse and was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of Chris O'Brien Lifehouse on the 19th December 2023.

The Board of Directors of Chris O'Brien Lifehouse has approved this statement and has authorised it to be signed in my capacity as CEO.



Prof. Michael Boyer

Chief Executive Officer, Chris O'Brien Lifehouse

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Introduction

Chris O'Brien Lifehouse is dedicated to the highest standards of ethical conduct and is committed to contributing to the eradication of modern slavery and human trafficking. This Modern Slavery Statement outlines our approach, policies, and actions to address these issues within our organisation and supply chains, in compliance with the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth).

Our commitment

At Chris O'Brien Lifehouse, we believe in the inherent dignity and rights of all individuals. We are committed to ensuring that our operations, including our supply chains, are free from any form of modern slavery, human trafficking, or unethical labour practices.



Chris O'Brien Lifehouse's Organisational Structure, Operations, and Supply Chains

Overview

Chris O'Brien Lifehouse is an independent, not-for-profit cancer hospital delivering patient-centered cancer care. Our corporate structure is a Company Limited by Guarantee, and we employ approximately 1,100 staff (as at 30 June 2023). All our activities are carried out in NSW, Australia.

Our Vision is to transform the lives of people affected by cancer.

Our Mission is to minimise the burden of cancer by providing integrated expert care, delivered with compassion, and founded on research, innovation, education, and training.

We fulfill our Mission by operating a hospital that provides a full range of services for people with cancer as well as their carers and families. Our operations include:

- The direct employment of staff.
- The delivery of healthcare.
- Conducting research with the aim of improving health outcomes.
- The provision of clinical education.
- The conduct of charitable activities, in particular fundraising in support of the activities of the organisation.



Chris O'Brien Lifehouse's Organisational Structure, Operations, and Supply Chains

The Chris O'Brien Lifehouse model of care is multidisciplinary, patient-centered, and research-based, delivered through integrated and co-located services. Our staff are passionate, caring, and dedicated. Their behaviour is guided by our Values, which are listed below. Abiding by these Values also implies that we should be taking action to ensure that modern slavery is not part of how we run our business by taking steps to identify and eliminate it.

Our Values

Collaboration – working together to drive excellence.

Respect – honouring dignity, embracing diversity.

Empowerment – enabling independence and confidence.

Nurture – cultivating compassionate support.

Discovery – innovative research, inspiring hope.

Corporate and Clinical Governance

Chris O'Brien Lifehouse has a Board of Directors which is responsible for oversight of the activities of the organisation. These activities are guided by an Executive Leadership Team, headed by the Chief Executive Officer. The Board and Executive have established the Chris O'Brien Code of Conduct which applies to all people who come in contact with our business, including employees, contractors, consultants, Visiting Medical Officers, and agency employees. The Code of Conduct guides behaviours and accepted practices and contributes to a respectful, positive workplace, where people behave in a professional and ethical manner. It is complemented by a suite of policies that outline how the organisation operates in terms of its business activities and clinical activities. Subcommittees of the Board, including the Audit and Risk Committee and the Clinical Governance Committee monitor how the organisation functions and the outcomes of its activities.



Supply Chain and Risk of Modern Slavery Practices

In order to carry out its operations, Chris O'Brien Lifehouse relies on a complex supply chain. The supply chain includes:

- labour providers, (for example nursing or locum agencies);
- manufacturers of items of large medical equipment (for example linear accelerator manufacturers or providers of robotic surgical equipment);
- suppliers of clinical consumables that are required for the delivery of healthcare;
- · pharmaceuticals;
- suppliers of communications and information technology equipment and services;
- · food providers;
- and services provided by a range of suppliers that support the maintenance of our facility and the equipment within it, including utilities such as water, gas, and electricity.

Chris O'Brien Lifehouse has a range of relationships with suppliers ranging from short-term, one-off purchases through to long-term contracts for supplies of ongoing requirements. Long-term contracts are managed by the Executives of the organisation. Additionally, many services are provided by employees of Chris O'Brien Lifehouse. The overwhelming majority of suppliers of goods used in the operations of Chris O'Brien Lifehouse are based in Australia. However, many of the goods purchased are manufactured in other parts of the world. Further detail is provided in the following table.



Modern Slavery Statement 2023

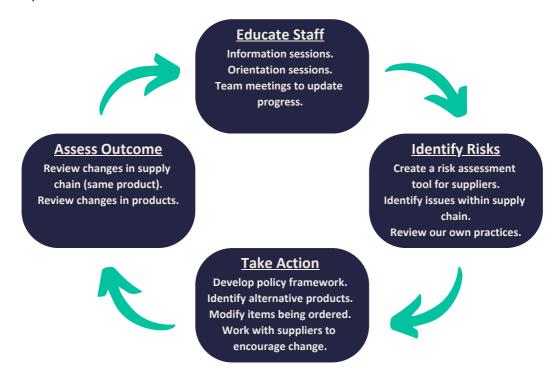
Supply Chain and Risk of Modern Slavery Practices

Segment	Examples	Source Countries	Potential risks
Clinical Staff	Agency nurses; locum medical staff	Sourced from Australian companies.	Low risk, staff are subject to Australian employment law.
Large items of biomedical equipment	Linear accelerator; surgical robot; imaging equipment	Various, but predominantly Australia, North America, Western Europe; Japan.	Some risks relating to the production of components, particularly electronic components, in countries with risk of modern slavery.
Medical consumables	Items used in the delivery of care	Category 1: Items purchased from large multinationals based in countries with modern slavery / human rights / labour laws, such as USA, EU, New Zealand Category 2: Items purchased from Australian suppliers who identify that they manufacture or source products from countries such as China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Vietnam.	Risks predominantly relate to Category 2: Use of low cost labour. Poor WHS standards. Forced labour / sweatshops in the production of metals, electronics, textiles.
Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals	All items are purchased either directly from manufacturers based in countries with modern slavery / human rights / labour laws, such as USA, EU, New Zealand or from Australian distributors.	Risk exists where pharmaceutical manufacturing occurs in higher risk countries, or where it is difficult or not possible to identify the source country of these products.
Communication and information technology	Computers, phones, software, IT consulting services	Items are purchased from Australian distributors or from organisations based in countries with modern slavery / human rights / labour laws, such as USA, EU, New Zealand. However, some items are manufactured in countries such as China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand with higher risks.	Risk relates to the production of electronics: Use of low cost labour. Poor WHS standards. Forced labour / sweatshops in the production of electronics.
Food services	Food	Food contract is with large multinational provider, based in Australia. Food is largely sourced from Australia, with some imported ingredients or items.	Risks of modern slavery relates to: Use of migrant labour. Bullying and harassments of workers. Use of child labour in the supply chain for raw ingredients.
Maintenance and Facilities	Maintenance agreements for capital items; building projects; facilities management	Contracts predominantly in Australia, but raw materials and other inputs sourced from countries with higher risk.	Complex subcontracts may obscure poor employment practices, particularly in production of raw materials in countries other than Australia. Traditionally not an area of particular focus.

Activities: 2022 - 2023

Through the COVID 19 pandemic, Chris O'Brien Lifehouse was required to balance competing priorities of obtaining sufficient supplies to allow the Hospital to continue to operate with assessing and responding to the risks of modern slavery within its supply chain.

This limited the actions that were able to be taken in addressing these risks. In 2022-2023, the first full year following the pandemic, we have begun to focus on modern slavery by taking a continuous quality improvement approach as outlined in the diagram below. This forms the framework by which Chris O'Brien Lifehouse will meet its obligations under the Modern Slavery Act (2018).



In 2022-23 our main actions have been to formalise the framework outlined above, commence work on policies that underpin this framework, and commence developing educational material for our staff to make them aware of the existence and risks of modern slavery. We have also worked to identify pre-existing resources that may be of value in developing our response. We believe that these actions are a prerequisite for taking any other steps. By their nature, these steps do not allow us to form a view of the extent of any problem with modern slavery in our supply chains. However, they put us in a position to begin this work in 2023-24

The Year Ahead: 2023 - 2024

Having adopted a framework, we are in a good position to further develop our response to modern slavery. Key actions have been planned for this year to address some aspects of the framework. These are outlined below.

Educate Staff

Finalise the development of educational materials.

Incorporate Modern Slavery education into orientation programs for staff who are involved in purchasing and procurement.

Education sessions for staff involved in purchasing and procurement, and for all managers. Develop an assessment for staff to assist in understanding the effectiveness of education.

Identify Risks

Review existing supply contracts.

Develop a modern slavery questionnaire for suppliers/vendors.

Incorporate risk assessment into the new vendor creation process.

Engage with existing vendors to complete a questionnaire.

Review our own direct employment practices.

Assess the effectiveness of these processes by measuring the proportion of vendors who respond and complete questionnaires.

Take Action

Finalise policy that guides our approach to the identification and elimination of modern slavery.

In addition to the above planned actions, we will also prepare for the next phase of activity, to occur in the subsequent year. This will include reviewing the results of questionnaires, creating a register of high-risk suppliers and products, and commencing the task of identifying suitable alternatives. These actions will set the scene for evaluating the effectiveness of our approach and will inform further staff training and education.

