

Modern Slavery Statement 2025

About this Statement

STIHL is committed to sustainable and responsible business practices – in the interests of the company, its employees, its supply chain partners and the general public alike. The STIHL Group integrates sustainability as an integral part of its business model and long-term corporate strategy, organised around three strategic focus areas: ecosystems, circularity and due diligence. As a family-owned company, STIHL assumes a special responsibility for people and nature. In its Statement on Respect for Human Rights and Environmental Obligations, the STIHL Group commits to sustainable and responsible economic activity along the entire value chain. This includes express commitments to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the International Bill of Human Rights, and the five fundamental principles of the International Labour Organization. STIHL's adherence to the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact further underscores the seriousness of these commitments.

STIHL remains dedicated to promoting greater sustainability and respecting human rights across its global operations and value chain. We want to be part of the solution. To this end, STIHL Pty Ltd (**STIHL Australia**) reports annually pursuant to the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) in relation to the steps we have taken to assess and address modern slavery risks during the year ended 31 December 2025 (**Reporting Period**) and how we plan to progress our efforts in the next reporting period.

1 Our Structure, Operations and Supply Chains

1.1 Structure

STIHL Australia is a wholly owned subsidiary of STIHL International GmbH which is owned by Andreas STIHL AG & Co, a global company headquartered in Germany (**STIHL** or **Group**). References to “we”, “us”, or “our” in this statement refers to STIHL and its subsidiaries, including STIHL Australia.



STIHL develops, manufactures and distributes outdoor power equipment for forestry, agriculture, landscape maintenance, construction and private consumers. In addition to chainsaws, STIHL's portfolio includes a wide range of power equipment such as brushcutters, hedge trimmers, blowers, mistblowers, cleaning systems, cut-off machines, earth augers, lawn mowers and robotic mowers. STIHL's product portfolio additionally includes fuels and lubricants, accessories, and personal protective equipment, as well as digital solutions and services for our customers. The battery-powered product business is our main driver of growth. With a rising volume of investment in the

digitalisation of our products and services, STIHL is currently transforming itself from an engineering company to a provider of mechatronic and software solutions. STIHL distributes its products through more than 50,000 authorised, independent servicing dealers as well as its own online shops. STIHL consists of 40 sales and marketing subsidiaries, approximately 120 importers, and operates in over 160 countries.

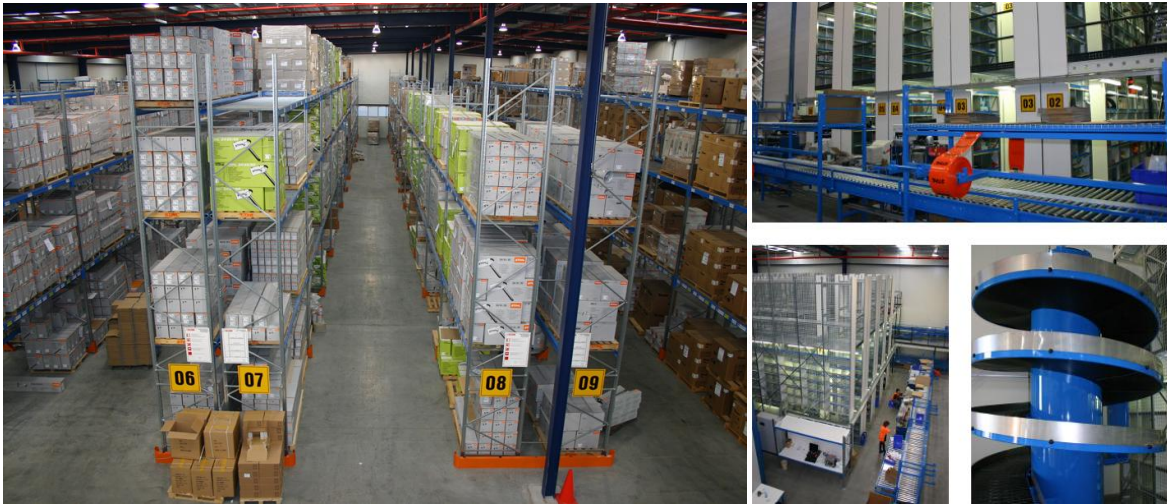
The following figure outlines the corporate structure of STIHL:



1.2 Operations

STIHL has manufacturing operations in eight countries: Germany, Romania, the U.S., Brazil, Switzerland, Austria, China, and the Philippines. STIHL Australia became part of STIHL in 1971, with responsibility for marketing and distribution in Australia and the Pacific Islands. STIHL Australia is a proprietary company limited by shares and the registered office and principal place of business is located at 5 Kingston Park Court, Knoxfield Victoria 3180.

STIHL Australia's Central Distribution Centre in Knoxfield, Melbourne, supplies product to state warehouses in Queensland and Western Australia using computerised storage and retrieval systems. The warehouse features approximately 19,000 unique locations and an average day will see approximately 400 orders picked and despatched.



STIHL Australia import products manufactured by STIHL in Europe, Asia and the USA and distribute the products through a network of over 600 specialist dealers in both rural and metropolitan markets. STIHL Australia's dealers are independent from the business (they are not franchised). STIHL Australia does not own or control any entities and therefore mandatory reporting criteria 6 is not applicable to our business.

STIHL Australia employs approximately 109 employees in Australia who perform roles across the following divisions:

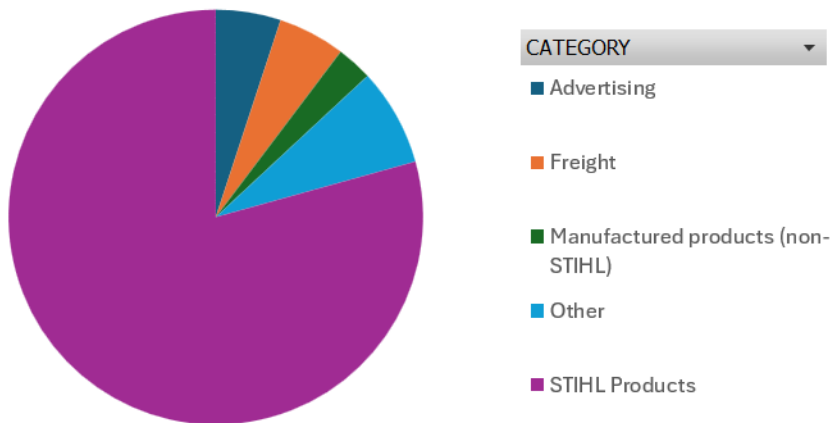
- Executive management
- Finance
- Information Technology
- Sales
- Supply chain
- Marketing
- Human Resources
- Retail Development
- Product, Technical and Training

Over 95% of STIHL Australia's employees are employed on a permanent, full-time basis, with a small number of part time employees and casuals at STIHL Australia's distribution centres. In STIHL Australia's QLD and WA locations, employees perform roles such as field sales, product training support, warehouse storeman / picker and packer. In Victoria, employees perform roles such as customer service, executive management, finance, IT, administration support, marketing, human resources, field sales, product training support, warehouse storeman / picker and packers.

We make every effort to create secure jobs. In doing so, we make a contribution within our means to achieving the target of full employment, as stated in the goal "Decent work and economic growth" (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 8).

1.3 Supply Chains

STIHL Australia's supply chain does not change substantially from year to year given the stable nature of our business model and products. As such, the description of our supply chain as contained in our previous modern slavery statements remains current. By way of overview, in 2025, STIHL Australia's procurement spent was approximately \$284 million of which the bulk comprised spend on STIHL products for resale. The approximate breakdown of STIHL Australia's main procurement categories from the Reporting Period is shown below:



Goods and services not for resale

In 2025, STIHL Australia procured from approximately 350 third party suppliers. Of these, freight/transportation, advertising, chemical manufacturing, visual merchandising systems, printing and printing support services, vehicle leasing, safety equipment, packaging solutions, insurance, legal and accounting services, corporate travel, meetings and events were some of the main categories of spend on goods and services not for resale during the Reporting Period. As noted in previous modern slavery statements, STIHL Australia typically procures goods and services predominately from suppliers domiciliated in Australia across a number of sectors, including:

Freight/Transportation	Security	Financial/Accounting
Professional services	Gardening/landscaping	Cleaning
Graphic design	Commercial and retail shop fitters	Event management
Marketing	Building design	Document management
ICT services, hardware & software	Catering & staff amenities	Hand tools and cutting blades and wheels
Fleet leasing	Forklifts	Hotels
Promotional products	Recruitment	Storage
Commercial leases	Recycling	Steel wedges and steel shelving
Occupational health and safety	Signage	Postage
Utilities	Office consumables and clothing	Industrial machinery, including vacuum cleaners, and machinery rental
Helmets, glasses and safety gear	Contract packing	Augers and drilling parts
Oils and fuel stabiliser additives	Purchase store displays and shop fitting modules	Property/landlord

Of the top 12 suppliers by spend, half of them are subsidiaries of global companies and are reporting entities pursuant to the Modern Slavery Act in Australia. Accordingly, they are required to describe the modern slavery risks in their operations and supply chains and the steps taken to mitigate those risks.

STIHL products

STIHL Australia's largest annual expenditure relates to the importation of products manufactured by STIHL at several worldwide locations. These products include power equipment described in paragraph 1.1 of this Statement as well as fuels and lubricants, accessories and personal protective equipment.

The worldwide manufacturing network consists of STIHL-owned and operated production plants in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, USA, Brazil, the Philippines and China. All production is under the control of STIHL and subject to STIHL policies. Products manufactured overseas include, for example, spare parts in Austria, and chain in Switzerland. At the end of 2025 STIHL Group's direct supply chain comprised just over 10,000 suppliers from more than 55 countries.

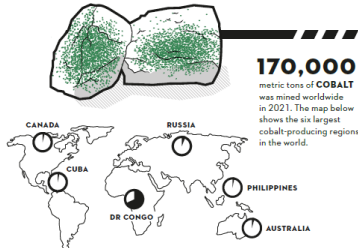
For production of its power tools STIHL Group mainly purchases series materials from five categories. In the year under review, metals and plastics together accounted for 63 percent of the monetary procurement volume for production materials, while batteries and electronic modules accounted for a further 28 percent. The remaining share is attributable to oils, lubricants and cleaning agents. These disclosures encompass the seven pure STIHL production companies in STIHL Group.

STIHL sources a wide range of materials from suppliers, including raw metals and plastics, along with electronic and electromechanical components. STIHL manufactures many key components of its tools in-house. This above-average vertical integration enables STIHL to safeguard our expertise in key areas of technology and our high quality standards. The majority of indirect purchasing is attributable to the operation, maintenance, and repair of equipment, along with IT services and technical services.

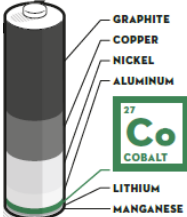
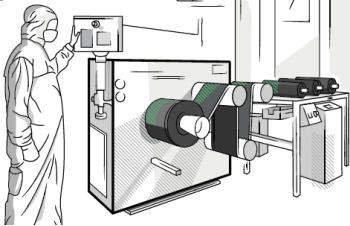
The Sustainability Statement in the 2025 Integrated Corporate Report published by STIHL (**Sustainability Statement**) can be viewed on the company website at this <https://icr.stihl.com/2025/index.html>.

From raw material to battery pack

STIHL's battery powered equipment relies on the production of battery cells and battery pack production. The table below provides an overview of the journey from raw materials to battery packs found in STIHL equipment. More information can be found on STIHL's website.¹

Raw materials		Cobalt is primarily produced from copper and nickel ores. More than half of all cobalt reserves are located in the southeast of the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the political situation is extremely unstable. Only 10 to 20 percent of the mines there are operated legally. The legal ones are comparatively large and mechanised, and they produce around 80 to 90 percent of the country's cobalt. The remaining reserves are mined by small, illegal operations with extremely poor, dangerous, and lawless working conditions. For the locals, however, working in these illegal mines is often the only way to earn a living. Environmental damage through water pollution caused by cleaning the cobalt also has an adverse impact on people's health in the region.
---------------	---	---

¹ <https://icr.stihl.com/2025/>

Smelters, refiners and input materials		Cobalt is separated from nickel, copper, and other byproducts in the smelter, before being sent to the refinery for further processing. Most cobalt producers are located in China. The pure cobalt is delivered in the form of solid blocks, slabs, or powders that form the basis for further processing. This part of the cobalt supply chain lacks transparency. Because smelting and refining are high - energy processes, the production of cobalt is assumed to have a large carbon footprint. In addition, chemical waste, toxic gases, and particulate matter often cause soil, water, and air pollution.
The battery cell		Rather than manufacturing battery cells in-house, STIHL procures components from a handful of carefully selected suppliers.
Manufacturing battery cells		The process of manufacturing a battery cell starts with two electrode sheets. Together with other minerals and additives, the cobalt is turned into a paste and applied to a carrier sheet. This sheet is then compressed using rollers and cut to size. After that, alternating cathode and anode sheets are stacked together to create the battery cell. Lastly, the pole contacts are connected up and an electrolyte is added. Most battery cell production sites are located in China. Typical risks there include long working hours, low pay, a lack of safety in the workplace, and insufficient environmental protection. STIHL seeks to provide greater transparency regarding STIHL's battery cell suppliers and their production sites through a cloud-based sustainability assessment platform. This allows STIHL to work toward realising improvements in collaboration with suppliers along a defined development pathway.
Battery pack production		Battery packs consist of a group of battery cells, which are grouped together in a housing that protects them from their surroundings. Many STIHL battery packs are manufactured in-house in partnership with battery cell suppliers. High-performance packs for professional applications are also produced at STIHL's own battery pack production facility in Germany. All STIHL battery packs exclusively contain lithium-ion batteries.

2 Risks of modern slavery practices in operations and supply chains

In 2025, STIHL submitted its progress Communication on Progress with the UN Global Compact, reaffirming STIHL's support of the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas

of Human Rights, Labour, Environment, and Anti-Corruption.² In the update, the material human rights topics connected with STIHL's operations and/or value chain included: child labour, forced labour, non-discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, safe and healthy working environment, wages, working hours, gender equality and women's rights, freedom of expression and security arrangements. Of these identified topics, the six that are considered most material to the company's operations and/or its value chain were: child labour, forced labour, non-discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, safe and healthy working environment, wages, gender equality and women's rights.³

2.1 Modern slavery risks in STIHL Australia's operations

STIHL Australia's business does not change substantially from year to year given the stable nature of our business model. As such, the description of modern slavery risks in STIHL Australia's operations as contained in previous modern slavery statements remain current. In short, we consider there to be a low risk that STIHL Australia's business has caused or contributed to adverse human rights impacts, including modern slavery. This assessment is based on the fact that the vast majority of STIHL Australia's operations are performed in Australia – a country with a lower prevalence for modern slavery risk according to the Global Slavery Index (GSI). This is not to say that slavery does not exist in Australia. To the contrary, STIHL Australia acknowledges that the recent GSI reported approximately 41,000 people experiencing modern slavery in Australia.

However, the industrial relations laws in Australia are highly regulated and we comply with all applicable legislation and have policies and procedures in place in relation to recruitment and workplace relations. All STIHL Australia's employees are remunerated in excess of minimum award wages and remuneration reviews are conducted annually having regard to the consumer price index changes and comparable pay rates for similar positions held in other companies. STIHL Australia also benchmark wages against modern award rates.

STIHL Australia utilises labour hire services to source a small number of workers at warehouses for packing and picking work. People performing base-skilled labour such as warehouse workers may be considered vulnerable to modern slavery practices. However, these risks are mitigated by our engagement of accredited agencies including those with StaffSure certification and active registration with the relevant state government authorities such as the Victorian Labour Hire Authority and Labour Hire Licensing Queensland. Using registered agencies means that workers they hire must be paid at least the minimum wage, have reasonable working conditions and receive information on the terms and conditions of employment.

2.2 Modern slavery risks in STIHL Australia's supply chains

Modern slavery risks in the supply chain of STIHL-manufactured products

The largest concentration of STIHL Australia's supply chain is reliant on that of STIHL's own supply chain in the production of power equipment, which STIHL Australia procures for resale in Australia. Therefore, the risks of modern slavery, as described in STIHL's Sustainability Reports reflect the types of risks that permeate STIHL Australia's supply chain by virtue of supply arrangements with STIHL.

For example, the risks of forced and child labour in the mining of cobalt and other raw materials and in the processing of those materials in the smelters and refiners in jurisdictions with weak rule of law and state-imposed labour. Manufacturing facilities in countries with an increased prevalence of modern slavery also increases the chances of workers being exploited in situations of debt bondage, forced labour and trafficked labour.

The US Department of Labor released an updated List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor in 2024 (**List**).⁴ Electronics manufactured in China remains on the List as having risks of child

² <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/157015-STIHL-SAS>

³ https://cop-report.unglobalcompact.org/COPViewer/2025?responseId=R_2odUCWlmAZxrugR

⁴ [List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor | U.S. Department of Labor \(dol.gov\)](https://www.dhs.gov/child-labor-forced-labor)

labour or forced labour. STIHL's production sites, including subsidiaries within the ZAMA Group, are located in the Philippines, China and Hong Kong. By virtue of the geographic location of STIHL's manufacturing in China, there are risks of modern slavery in the supply chain of the production materials, namely, electronic modules purchased locally in China. In efforts to mitigate the risks of operating plants in jurisdictions considered to have increased risks, STIHL implements its policies globally to manage modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and other forms of human rights risks.

As noted previously in this Statement, a significant portion of STIHL's purchased materials and components is attributable to steel, plastic and electronic modules. These materials and components have long and complex supply chains before they reach STIHL production sites. Therefore, the most significant modern slavery risks are likely to exist well beyond the first tier of our supply chain.

Adverse human rights impacts in the supply chain and production of batteries have continued to be the subject of media, NGO and academic reports. The NSW Anti-slavery Commissioner's recent report on modern slavery risks in electric vehicles sets out, at a high level, information about modern slavery risks associated with cobalt production and lithium-ion battery production.⁵ Although the report was about electric vehicles, it is relevance to most products containing lithium-ion batteries.

Having regard to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (**UNGPs**), we remain of the view that STIHL Australia's main exposure to modern slavery risk is via the supply chains of third parties, rather than any direct causal impacts or contributory actions of STIHL Australia's business.

Modern slavery risks in STIHL Australia's supply chain of goods not for resale

As noted in the description of our supply chain of goods not for resale, freight comprises a significant portion of STIHL Australia's annual procurement spend. STIHL manufacturing sites organises the shipping of STIHL products to Australia so international shipping is not a procurement category of STIHL Australia. Nevertheless, international shipping indirectly falls within STIHL Australia's supply chain by virtue of the supply chain of STIHL. Modern slavery in the maritime industry has continued to be the subject of investigations by International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) and other organisations. During the Reporting Period, the number of vessels and seafarers being abandoned was assessed by the International Labour Organization as increasing over the past few years. Crew members on abandoned vessels experience non-payment of wages, lack of food and water, no access to health care, and withholding of passports.

In terms of STIHL Australia's domestic freight supply chains, the modern slavery statements of main freight transport service providers and freight forwarding service were reviewed to identify the risks of modern slavery. They each noted that the risks are limited in respect of their direct workforce. However, the risks have been assessed as greater within the workforce of their third-party suppliers providing transport and logistics workers.

After freight transport, manufactured products (not for resale) constitute the second highest category of procurement spend by STIHL Australia. Products include those from the chemical manufacturing sector, steel fabrication and metalworking sector, industry, worker safety and consumer goods sector. STIHL Australia's suppliers providing goods and services in these sectors inevitably rely on global supply chains for the provision of raw materials and production processes. As such, the modern slavery risks in their supply chains are likely to be similar those that we have described in respect of the STIHL manufactured products, namely, beyond the first tier and within supply chains reliant on vulnerable populations and in jurisdictions with a greater prevalence of modern slavery.

3 Actions to assess and address the risks

3.1 In STIHL Australia's operations

⁵ https://dcj.nsw.gov.au/documents/legal-and-justice/our-commissioners/anti-slavery-commissioner/modern_slavery_risks_in_electric_vehicle_procurement.pdf

On 13 February 2023, STIHL joined the United Nations Global Compact, which demonstrates STIHL's commitment to align its corporate strategy with the Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. STIHL's 2025 communication on progress was published on 17 July 2025.⁶

As described in previous modern slavery statements, we have a number of policies in place to prevent or minimise the risk of modern slavery in our operations and supply chain. These policies, as summarised below, remained in place during 2025.

In 2022, STIHL developed a code of conduct for employees based on the principles of the United Nations' International Labour Organization (ILO). Designed as an important tool for preventing compliance violations, the Group uses it to affirm its aim of complying with internationally recognized human rights standards. The code was initially released internally in German and English on various platforms in late 2022 and was rolled out worldwide at the STIHL Group in 2023. The most important channel for spreading the message was the STIHL intranet, along with various training and communication offerings. In order to reach all employees as effectively as possible, versions in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Chinese are now available in addition to German and English.

STIHL Australia's Whistleblowers Policy

STIHL Australia encourages the reporting of any instances of suspected unethical, illegal, fraudulent or undesirable conduct involving the company. Accordingly, STIHL Australia provides protections and measures so that those persons who make a report may do so confidentially and without fear of intimidation, disadvantage or reprisal. The policy applies to protected disclosures made by:

- a Director, officer, employee, former employee or contractor of STIHL Australia;
- an individual who supplies goods or services to STIHL Australia;
- an employee of a person or entity who supplies goods or services to STIHL Australia (whether paid or unpaid);
- a legal representative of a person in the above categories

Recruitment Procedure

During the Reporting Period, STIHL Australia continued to require prospective employees to complete a national police check, provide proof of entitlement to work in Australia, and undergo a pre-employment medical. Employment offers are made subject to successful completion of these checks. Where workers are placed via an agency, STIHL Australia uses providers registered with the relevant authority, where registration is a requirement.

3.2 In STIHL Australia's supply chain

Doing business responsibly goes beyond a company's own four walls. STIHL expects the same high standards from over 10,000 suppliers. Responsible labour and business practices, as well as environmental protection and transparency, are core values throughout STIHL's supply chain.

STIHL's supply chain management approach helps STIHL to contribute to the goal "Decent work and economic growth" (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 8) by promoting minimum social standards and enforcing respect for human rights requirements, including the ban on child labour, as well as fair and safe working conditions.

Code of Conduct for Suppliers

⁶ <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/157015-STIHL-SAS>

During the Reporting Period, STIHL continued to use the Code of Conduct for Suppliers to clearly define the criteria that STIHL uses to assess suppliers and to monitor their commitment to sustainability.⁷ For new suppliers, signing the Code of Conduct for Suppliers is a prerequisite for inclusion in the supplier pool, and all existing suppliers must sign it as part of requalification. The Code of Conduct for Suppliers is based on the International Bill of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. It prohibits child labour and forced labour, and requires fair and safe working conditions, non-discrimination, environmental protection, corruption prevention, and data protection. The human rights requirements for the STIHL value chain are operationalised in the Group Standard on procurement, which obliges all STIHL procurement employees to apply the Code of Conduct for Suppliers requirements in a binding manner.

STIHL maintains an international reporting system to monitor and audit existing suppliers. Suppliers to STIHL may be required to undertake corrective measures if the annual risk analysis indicates that suppliers have failed to implement the Code of Conduct for Suppliers. Termination is typically the last resort.

Due Diligence

Given the bulk of STIHL Australia's supply chain remains linked to that of STIHL, the work undertaken by STIHL to assess modern slavery risks in our supply chain remains significant. The Sustainability Statement details the due diligence efforts from the Reporting Period. Relevant extracts are below:

- STIHL conducts annual and ad hoc investigations into human rights and environmental risks and their potential impacts, including where changes in business activities arise or where there is substantiated knowledge of violations by direct or indirect suppliers. The identified risks inform STIHL's procurement strategy, global site and supplier structure, and decisions regarding supplier selection, localisation strategies, and raw material prioritisation, with the aim of minimising risks for workers and ensuring long-term supply chain stability.
- The methodology and criteria are based on the OECD guidelines and include geographical origin, industry, and the criticality of individual materials for STIHL. The human rights risk situation is assessed using international country ratings and indices.
- STIHL uses the "Integrity Next" platform to collect primary data from suppliers, checking and monitoring their compliance with sustainability and compliance standards via self-assessment questionnaires (SAQs). The platform is deployed at STIHL's head office and all production companies worldwide, with all sites required to complete questionnaires annually and on an ad hoc basis. Within the supply chain, direct existing suppliers must complete an SAQ where medium to extreme risk exposure is identified. The same applies to existing indirect suppliers with increased risk exposure and an ongoing business relationship or significant purchasing volume, as well as new indirect suppliers meeting the same criteria. Direct new suppliers must complete an SAQ and pass an approval audit, which includes a sustainability audit. By the end of 2025, approximately 80 per cent of invited suppliers had submitted information on the platform. Information about "Integrity Next", the Code of Conduct, and sustainability audits forms part of the approval process for new suppliers and the requalification audit for existing suppliers.
- STIHL has identified the following potential human rights and environmental risks: violations of occupational health and safety, harmful soil, water and air pollution, restrictions on freedom of association, and unequal treatment. Countries with increased risk exposure include China and India. The STIHL Group has taken measures to minimise these risks, including the introduction of control mechanisms and participation in initiatives such as Cobalt for Development.

⁷ [Our values: Principles and binding guidelines at STIHL | STIHL](#)

Remediation

If a supplier does not meet STIHL's sustainability standards, STIHL initially aims to improve the situation, with a focus on dialogue and deriving measures for the supplier. The purpose of doing so is to empower suppliers before withdrawal from the partnership. STIHL reserves the right to terminate the working relationship as a last resort, should these efforts prove fruitless.

If a report is brought to our attention regarding modern slavery in our operations or supply chains and it is deemed that that we caused or contributed to modern slavery, we would take guidance from the UNGPs in formulating an appropriate response. As part of this response, we would promptly undertake a full investigation of the situation to ensure that an appropriate corrective action plan is implemented, impacted individuals are safe and assess how similar impacts could be avoided in the future.

STIHL has a remedy process anchored in the form of the Group-wide "Integrity Line" compliance whistleblower system. The core of the procedure is structured case management, wherein reports are recorded using unique case numbers, reviewed by the competent authority and appropriate measures are taken if necessary. This procedure ensures that incidents are adequately processed and similar incidents are prevented in the future. Experience from resolved incidents and lessons learned are incorporated into the continuous improvement of the procedure.

STIHL has been operating the "Integrity Line" digital whistleblower system since the end of 2022. This system is available to all employees of the company, business partners and other third parties at all hours and enables the reporting of justified suspicions of compliance violations, either anonymously or with a named reporter. All Group companies are technically connected to it. The platform is hosted on an external server and centrally controlled and monitored by the Compliance department at head office.

4 Assessing the effectiveness of actions

During the reporting period, STIHL Australia was unable to progress a number of the goals identified in its previous modern slavery statement due to competing operational priorities and resource constraints. STIHL Australia acknowledges that the absence of measurable progress in relation to these goals limits our ability to assess the effectiveness of our actions during this period. STIHL Australia remains committed to progressing a refined set of goals (set out below) in the next reporting period and intends to implement appropriate mechanisms to track and evaluate the effectiveness of its actions as they are carried out. We recognise that assessing effectiveness is an evolving process and will continue to refine our approach as we mature our modern slavery response.

- Consider procurement processes for non-STIHL products and how modern slavery risk assessments can be incorporated as part of supplier selection and onboarding.
- Continue to work with STIHL to roll out a supplier due diligence platform
- Continue to make suppliers aware of the code of conduct for suppliers by including a link to it in remittance slips

5 Other information

During the reporting period, STIHL continued to engage in regular dialogue with relevant stakeholders such as suppliers, industry initiatives and civil society organizations with a view to addressing human rights risks and to further develop prevention measures. For example STIHL is involved in Cobalt for Development (C4D) and the Responsible Minerals Initiative, as well as SustaiNet, a network of industrial companies for the exchange of information and best practices.

6 Process of consultation and approval

This Statement was prepared with the input of representatives from a number of functions including procurement, human resources, finance and compliance. As STIHL Australia does not control or own any subsidiaries, no additional consultation was required. STIHL Australia also worked collaboratively with counterparts at STIHL in Germany in respect of the product supply chain and sustainability reporting.

This Statement was approved by the board of directors of STIHL Australia on 24 July 2026 and signed by a director of the board.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leeson Brook", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Leeson Brook
Managing Director
16 July 2026

Annexure - Reporting criteria

Reporting criterion	Part
1 & 2. Identify the reporting entity and describe its structure, operations and supply chains	1
3. Describe the risks of modern slavery practices in the operations and supply chains of the reporting entity and any entities the reporting entity owns or controls	2
4. Describe the actions taken by the reporting entity and any entities that the reporting entity owns or controls to assess and address these risks, including due diligence and remediation processes	3
5. Describe how the reporting entity assesses the effectiveness of actions being taken to assess and address modern slavery risks	4
6. Describe the process of consultation with any entities the reporting entity owns or controls	6
7. Any other relevant information	5