

Modern Slavery Statement 2023

1 This statement

- 1.1 This Modern Slavery Statement is made by SKF Australia Pty Ltd (ACN 004 236 855) (**SKF Australia**) for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.
- 1.2 SKF Australia's values include high ethics, empowerment, openness and teamwork across defined areas of responsibility, extending to its distributors and suppliers, employees and society. Adhering to these values means that SKF Australia is committed to acting in a socially responsible and ethical manner in its business practices and in the communities and environments in which operates.
- 1.3 Modern slavery is the deprivation of a person's liberty and can take various forms including servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking.
- 1.4 SKF Australia is committed to:
 - 1.4.1 identifying modern slavery risks and ensuring that it does not engage in, or condone, any form of modern slavery in its own operations or in its supply chains;
 - 1.4.2 implementing systems and demonstrating its commitment throughout its business to reduce the risks of modern slavery occurring within SKF Australia's business or its supply chains;
 - 1.4.3 ensuring those it works with (including its staff, contractors, suppliers and third parties) have the tools and confidence to address any suspected incidences of modern slavery, including considering any appropriate remedial action; and
 - 1.4.4 taking any other steps as may be required under the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) (**Act**).
- 1.5 SKF Australia expects the same zero tolerance approach will be taken by all of its contractors, suppliers and third parties with whom it works.

2 Our structure, operations and supply chains

- 2.1 *Structure*
- 2.2 The SKF Group is a leading global supplier of bearings, seals, lubrication systems, and services including technical support, maintenance and reliability services, engineering consulting and training. SKF Australia supplies these products and services in Australia and employs approximately 110 people with its Head Office in Oakleigh, Victoria.
- 2.3 SKF Australia is a wholly owned subsidiary of Swedish-based Aktiebolaget SKF (**AB SKF**). As such, it is part of a group of approximately 150 companies under AB SKF that employ over 40,300 employees worldwide and operates in over 130 countries (**SKF Group**).
- 2.4 SKF Australia is an Australian proprietary limited company that directly employs approximately 110 people. SKF Australia's head office and registered office is 17-21 Stamford Rd in Oakleigh, Victoria 3166. It does not own or control or other entities.
- 2.5 Brand names that are associated with SKF Australia include Kaydon, Cooper, PEER, GBC, CR Seals, RecondOil, Lincoln, Alemite, Mityvac, HYATT, Spandau Pumpen and ITI Ball.

2.6 *Operations*

2.7 The SKF Group is a leading global supplier of bearings, seals, lubrication systems, and services including technical support, maintenance and reliability services, engineering consulting and training. SKF Australia supplies these products and services in Australia.

2.8 The SKF Group and SKF Australia (collectively **SKF**) source both materials and services from suppliers around the world including Europe, India, China, South East Asia and the Americas reflecting its global operations. To support SKF's global manufacturing footprint, SKF has sourcing offices in these regions. Approximately 85–90% of supplies to each of SKF's factories comes from its local or regional suppliers.

2.9 *Supply Chain*

2.10 SKF's global operations involve supply chains that vary significantly in terms of the types what they supply and their locations. To support SKF's global manufacturing footprint, SKF's sourcing offices are located around the world in Europe, China, India and in the Americas. Approximately 85–90% of supplies to each of SKF's factories comes from its local or regional suppliers.

2.11 SKF's factories are located in the following countries:
Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkiye, United Kingdom and the United States of America

3 **Risks of modern slavery practices**

3.1 SKF Australia recognises modern slavery to mean trafficking in persons; slavery; servitude; forced marriage; forced labour; debt bondage; deceptive recruiting for labour or services; and the worst forms of child labour (slavery or similar practices, or engaged in hazardous work).

3.2 SKF's supply chain represents the most significant risk area for human rights related issues due to the lack of direct SKF management control, the large number of suppliers and the variations in legislation and enforcement across different regions.

3.3 Some areas that SKF recognises as presenting a higher risk are its supply chain which includes business operating in countries which have higher modern slavery risks due to their governance structures and track record in relation to human rights. SKF identifies the high risk countries for "modern slavery prevalence" in accordance with the Global Slavery Index (GSI). SKF uses suppliers from some high risk countries, including Saudi Arabia and Turkiye.

3.4 In addition, the manufacturing and manual labour in its supply chain present a greater risk.

4 **Action taken to address the risks - due diligence and remediation processes**

4.1 SKF Australia is committed to ensuring that it does not engage in, or condone, any form of modern slavery in its own operations or in its supply chains and that it takes proactive steps to identify and address any modern slavery in its supply chains.

4.2 As part of the SKF Group, SKF Australia abides by the SKF Code of Conduct, which defines certain standards of ethical behaviour which must be adhered to by all employees within the SKF Group. The SKF Code of Conduct clearly sets out the requirements not to use forced labour or child labour and to avoid other labour and human rights abuses which would include slavery and human trafficking. The SKF Code of Conduct is revised regularly to ensure it meets best practice.

- 4.3 SKF's supplier agreements include provisions that modern slavery practices are not engaged in by any of its suppliers or sub-contractors.
- 4.4 The SKF Group also has a long-established program to assure compliance with the Code of Conduct. The program includes mandatory training for employees (including an annual recommitment to the Code by all employees), regular risk assessments, regular risk-based auditing and the provision of an externally hosted reporting channel which employees and third parties can use for reporting ethical concerns.
- 4.5 In addition to the Code of Conduct, the SKF Group endeavours to adhere to international standards and guidelines such as the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the International Chamber of Commerce Charter.
- 4.6 The SKF Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Sub-contractors (**Supplier Code of Conduct**) mirrors the SKF Code of Conduct and is part of SKF's general terms and conditions of purchase. SKF also communicates its ethical requirements in various other ways, including at supplier conferences, via the supplier web-portal, during supplier Code of Conduct audits and as a normal part of the supplier development process.
- 4.7 SKF conducts due diligence by conducting regular Code of Conduct audits at selected supplier sites. Investigations are carried out according to the Code of Conduct Investigations manual issued by SKF Group Ethics and Compliance which was updated in June 2022. A risk-based approach (using externally and internally developed risk indexes including the Global Slavery Index) is used to identify which suppliers and sites should be audited.
- 4.8 Supplier Code of Conduct audits are conducted by trained SKF auditors or external auditors and include a strong focus on human rights. Clear business consequences are defined in case of deviations from the code, up to and including ceasing the business relationship. There have been no known offences of modern slavery (as defined above) amongst the companies SKF works with, including its suppliers.
- 4.9 SKF Australia has a Modern Slavery Policy (**Policy**) which includes the appointment of a Modern Slavery Compliance Officer, who is responsible for investigating reports of modern slavery or suspected modern slavery within SKF Australia's business and/or its supply chains, where and if required.
- 4.10 Under its Policy, SKF Australia requires its entire staff to be responsible for ensuring that in SKF Australia's business:
- (a) modern slavery is prevented;
 - (b) any risk of modern slavery is reduced or eliminated, where possible; and
 - (c) if an incidence of modern slavery arises, it is reported as soon as possible in accordance with this Policy.
- 4.11 In the FY2023, the Modern Slavery Compliance Officer worked with SKF Australia's legal advisers to finalise the compliance audit (see section 4.13 below) and with the relevant members of the leadership team, identified those suppliers to whom the audit should be administered as described above.
- 4.12 SKF Australia takes its obligations to assess and address modern slavery risks extremely seriously. Accordingly, during FY2022, SKF Australia has taken the following steps to assess and mitigate the risks of modern slavery in its operations and supply chains, including:
- (a) monitoring compliance with the SKF Code of Conduct and the Supplier Code of Conduct;

- (b) reviewing the effectiveness of SKF Australia's existing modern slavery framework.

4.13 *Monitoring compliance*

4.14 In FY2023, SKF Australia performed audits and requested supplier self-assessments and regular submission of information or data related to supplier and sub-contractor performance.

4.15 If a supplier or sub-contractor deviates from the requirements of the Supplier Code of Conduct, appropriate corrective and preventative actions will be taken. Suppliers or subcontractors who persistently refuse to implement appropriate corrective and preventive actions, or who have critically deviated from the Supplier Code of Conduct, run an increased risk of being excluded from current and future business with SKF.

4.16 *Assessment of Effectiveness*

4.17 In accordance with its commitments, SKF Australia has again reviewed its existing codes of conduct related policies to ensure that they are consistent with the expected standards of conduct in relation to the identification and prevention of modern slavery that its employees, suppliers and subcontractors (both domestically and globally) are expected to follow.

4.18 SKF Australia has communicated with its staff and the India and South East Asia Regional Office about these codes during the FY2023. These codes and policies make it unequivocally clear that the principles of human rights and dignity for individuals must be followed. In addition, these codes and policies also ensure that SKF employees, suppliers and sub-contractors understand SKF's expectations and that any use or tolerance of any form of child labor, work performed under coercion, human trafficking or modern slavery in SKF's supply chain is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

4.19 SKF Australia continues to reinforce its expectations on its employees, vendors and suppliers, so they can continue to be aware of the potential involvement in modern slavery, and act to mitigate and address it.

4.20 SKF Australia is committed to regularly reviewing and monitoring these policies to ensure that they remain effective and kept up to date with the current expected standards.

5 Consultation with Owned Entities

5.1 SKF Australia does not have any owned entities.

This statement was prepared by the People Experience and Operations Manager with SKF's legal advisers and approved by the Board of Directors of SKF Australia Pty Ltd.



MEGAN HOSKING

People Experience and Operations Director
SKF Australia Pty Ltd