

KKR

KKR Australia Pty Limited

Australia Modern Slavery Act Statement

18 December 2025

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1. Reporting entity

The Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) (the “Act”) was enacted by the Australian Government to help combat modern slavery in all its forms.

In accordance with its global investment model, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (together with its affiliates, “KKR”) receives local sub-advisory services regarding investments in the Australian market from KKR Australia Pty Limited (ABN 56 126 516 336, Registered Office, Level 39, Gateway Building, 1 Macquarie Place, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia) (“KKR Australia”).

This Statement is prepared for KKR Australia as the reporting entity under the Act and covers its wholly owned and controlled subsidiary, KKR Australia Investment Management Pty Ltd (“KKR AIM”). KKR Australia and KKR AIM each hold Australian Financial Services licences.

Unless stated otherwise, references to “we”, “us” or “our” are to KKR Australia and, where applicable, KKR AIM.

This Statement is submitted in accordance with the Act for the reporting period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (“Reporting Period”).

KKR is committed to conducting its business in a lawful and ethical manner and aims, as far as it can, to prevent modern slavery from taking place in KKR Australia’s operations or supply chains.

2. Structure, operations and supply chain

Structure and operations

KKR is a leading global investment firm that offers alternative asset management as well as capital markets and insurance solutions. KKR aims to generate attractive investment returns by following a patient and disciplined investment approach, employing world-class people, and supporting growth in our portfolio companies and communities. KKR sponsors funds that invest in private equity, credit, and real assets and has strategic partners that manage hedge funds.

During the Reporting Period, neither KKR Australia nor KKR AIM owned investment assets directly or indirectly. Accordingly, and for the purposes of this Statement, our disclosure relates to the operations and supply chains of these entities only and it does not describe modern slavery management relating to portfolio investments or investee companies of KKR.

KKR Australia

KKR Australia began operations in Australia in 2006 and is headquartered in its primary and only Australian office in Sydney. It is one of several KKR sub-advisory entities operating in the Asia-Pacific region.

Consistent with KKR’s global investment model, KKR Australia provides sub-advisory services to KKR in the Australian market, supporting the full deal lifecycle – from diligence and advice on terms and financing to portfolio monitoring and exit planning. The KKR Australia team also coordinates with third-party advisers and potential financing sources, supports portfolio companies post-close, and assists with investor relations.

KKR Australia’s compliance framework generally aligns with KKR’s global policies and standards, adapted to account for relevant Australian regulatory requirements, including being subject to the KKR Code of Ethics, KKR’s Global Vendor Management Policy, KKR’s Global Contingent Worker Policy, KKR Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy, KKR’s Anti-Money Laundering and Sanctions programs, and KKR’s Whistleblower Policy. Together, they set expectations for ethical behaviour and responsible business practices across operations and supplier relationships.

KKR AIM

KKR AIM began operations in Australia in 2010 and does not directly employ any personnel. The entity is one of KKR’s investment management entities operating in the APAC region. KKR AIM is the appointed investment manager for certain Australian-registered KKR Funds. KKR AIM holds the requisite Australian financial services license and is authorised to provide advice on and deal in financial products for wholesale clients as regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). There are two directors of KKR AIM who make board decisions on behalf of the company.

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Since KKR AIM does not employ any personnel, it performs its principal activities as investment manager by drawing support from various parts of the KKR global value chain, principally through an investment sub-advisory arrangement with KKR Credit US, KKR Credit Singapore as well as third-party service providers such as brokers, legal, tax and accounting advisors.

Supply chain

KKR Australia's and KKR AIM's supply chains support their professional services operations and are comprised of a limited number of third-party suppliers, the majority of whom are based in Australia. Some regional and global providers are engaged through group-level framework agreements.

Key procurement categories include:

- **Professional and advisory services** – legal, tax, and consulting support
- **Technology products and services** – software, hardware, and IT infrastructure
- **Office and facilities management** – building services, maintenance and cleaning
- **Corporate travel and events** – hotels, flights and conferences

3. Risks of Modern Slavery in Our Operations and Supply Chains

Defining modern slavery risks

Modern slavery is serious exploitation that undermines a person's freedom. It occurs in a variety of forms: there are eight types, including human trafficking, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, debt bondage, deceptive recruiting for labour or services and the worst forms of child labour.¹

Risk assessment

The risk assessment below covers the risks of operations and supply chains of KKR Australia and KKR AIM during the Reporting Period. Our methodology for the risk assessment involved:

- Analysing our procurement categories and supplier tiers;
- Considering service type / labour intensity, country/sector context, supplier criticality, and any access to people, systems or data to pinpoint higher-risk areas;
- Reviewing supplier due diligence outcomes for modern slavery risks on a contemporaneous basis throughout the Reporting Period (discussed further in Section 4 of this Statement).

Risk assessment results

In our operations

KKR Australia operates within a regulated financial services environment and employs a professional workforce in Australia, where strong employment laws and worker protections apply. We believe our recruitment and onboarding processes are structured and rigorous. Given the nature of our business, which does not involve manufacturing, physical supply chains, or the use of labour-intensive or subcontracted roles commonly associated with heightened exploitation risk, we consider the risk of modern slavery within our own workforce and operations to be low.

In our supply chains

As our supplier base is primarily comprised of professional and corporate services in Australia, we assess the overall risk of modern slavery in our direct (Tier 1) supply chain as low. However, we recognise that some categories — particularly labour-intensive services such as facilities maintenance and IT hardware manufacturing — may be linked to higher modern-slavery risk in their extended supply chains. These risks can arise due to factors such as the use of vulnerable or migrant workers,

¹ As defined in the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)

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multi-tier and opaque subcontracting arrangements, and manufacturing occurring in jurisdictions with weaker labour protections or enforcement.

4. Actions to address modern slavery risks

Actions taken across our operations

KKR's global policies

As part of our commitment to lawful and ethical business practices, KKR Australia and KKR AIM maintain a compliance framework that is generally aligned with KKR's global policies and standards, adapted to account for relevant Australian regulatory requirements where relevant.

The following policies and procedures apply to KKR Australia and KKR AIM and cover daily operations and employee conduct. These policies are reviewed periodically and updated as needed.

- KKR Code of Ethics, which outlines our expectations on business ethics and personal integrity. The Code of Ethics aims to help all directors, officers, and employees of KKR navigate particular ethical and legal issues and helps us prevent and detect wrongdoing.
- KKR Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy, which sets out KKR's commitment to conducting its business activities in accordance with the highest legal and ethical standards and in a manner consistent with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.
- KKR Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") Policy and Sanctions programs require KKR business lines to have AML and Sanctions Compliance programs reasonably designed to comply with the laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where they operate, including procedures for reporting suspicious activity, annual training programs, independent audits to test the AML and Sanctions programme and dedicated responsible individuals who provide an appropriate level of oversight.
- KKR Whistleblower Policy, which outlines the process for employees to anonymously report complaints or concerns about accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and retaliation against any employees making such allegations. To help ensure anonymity, we encourage individuals, where relevant and applicable, to use a third-party operated 24/7 hotline or a website commissioned by KKR, both of which are administered by a third party and are confidential. We do not tolerate retaliatory action of any kind against individuals submitting such a report in good faith or assisting in an investigation.

Actions taken across our supply chain

KKR has established a set of measures to help oversee its suppliers and support ethical and compliant supplier relationships. This includes KKR's Global Vendor Management Policy and Contingent Worker Policies, which assess and manage risk associated with engaging external vendors and resources to provide additional staffing support for KKR. These policies cover a wide range of vendor and contingent worker-related risks including, but not limited to, legal, regulatory, information security, physical security, reputational, and operational risk.

Supplier due diligence

During the Reporting Period, all new suppliers to KKR Australia and KKR AIM were assessed through a structured, risk-based approach. As part of the review, we aim to consider the nature of the services provided, their labour intensity, delivery locations, and the level of access to our people, systems or data.

Each engagement was triaged to an inherent risk rating, which determined the depth and scope of due diligence assessment and any targeted follow-up. We used internal information and external tools to conduct research on each new supplier, including potential adverse media findings on certain Modern Slavery-related incidences, which informed inherent risk ratings and highlighted areas potentially requiring further diligence.

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We reviewed risk ratings on a defined cadence and when triggers occurred, such as a material change in scope, geography, or subcontracting. KKR Australia and KKR AIM followed the KKR global onboarding, screening, subject-matter review, and contractual control requirements, with monitoring performed on a risk-proportionate basis.

5. Measuring the effectiveness of actions

KKR Australia and KKR AIM expect to assess the effectiveness of our approach to identifying and addressing the risks of modern slavery on an ongoing basis. We aim to continue to refine our processes in line with leading practices and evolving guidance to strengthen our response to modern slavery risks.

KKR Australia and KKR AIM maintain visibility over how key third-party service providers operate through routine engagement points, such as onboarding and initial due diligence processes, contractual oversight and ongoing interaction, if possible and applicable.

Whilst we do not have direct oversight over our suppliers' operations, we aim to identify potential modern slavery concerns and raise such concerns for prompt action through these touchpoints, together with appropriate escalation channels in the event of an identified issue.

During the Reporting Period, we have assessed the effectiveness through process controls and performance indicators, including:

Screening before engagement: For new vendors engaged by Australian entities, vendors would undergo independent reputational risk screening, including checks for modern slavery incidences including child exploitation, human and labour trafficking and forced labour, among others.

Assessing possible adverse findings: Any modern-slavery incidents flagged during independent reputational screening would be validated, escalated where required, and closed with documented outcomes.

6. Consultation

This Statement was prepared by KKR Australia in consultation with the KKR AIM Board and relevant KKR teams, including Enterprise Risk, Compliance, Legal and Vendor Management.

Consultation involved requesting and consolidating inputs on Australian suppliers, exchanging drafts for review, and holding meetings to confirm risk assessments and actions. Each entity had an opportunity to review and comment on the draft Statement.

7. Approval

This Statement was approved by the sole member of the Board of Directors of KKR Australia on behalf of KKR Australia and KKR AIM on 18 December 2025 and signed by:



Name: David Lang

Title: Director

Date: 18 December 2025

Appendix

Appendix 1: Australian Modern Slavery Act – Mandatory Reporting Criteria

The following table describes the location of each mandatory reporting criteria within the FY24 Modern Slavery Statement.

Mandatory Reporting Criteria	Location in Statement
Identify the reporting entity	Section 1 – Reporting Entity, Page 3
Describe the reporting entity’s structure, operations, and supply chains	Section 2 – Structure, Operations and Supply Chain, Page 3
Describe the risks of modern slavery practices in the operations and supply chains of the reporting entity and any entities it owns or controls	Section 3 – Modern Slavery Risks, Page 4
Describe the actions taken by the reporting entity and any entity it owns or controls to assess and address these risks, including due diligence and remediation processes	Section 4 – Actions to Address Modern Slavery Risks, Page 5
Describe how the reporting entity assesses the effectiveness of actions being taken to assess and address modern slavery risks	Section 5 – Measuring the Effectiveness of Actions, Page 6
Describe the process of consultation and any entities the reporting entity owns or controls	Section 6 – Consultation, Page 6
Approval by the principal governing body of the reporting entity and signature by a responsible member	Section 7 – Approval, Page 6