



Modern Slavery *Statement 2024*

I R E N

01 Introduction

This modern slavery statement (this **Statement**) is issued by IREN Limited (formerly known as Iris Energy Limited) (ABN 60 629 842 799) (**IREN**) pursuant to the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) (**Australian Act**) in Australia and the Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act (**Canadian Act**) in Canada, in each case for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (**Reporting Period**).¹ A glossary of industry terms and concepts is included in **Annexure A**.

This Statement also constitutes the modern slavery report of IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd. (**IECA1**) pursuant to the Canadian Act for the Reporting Period. This Statement describes the business of IREN and the subsidiaries it owns including IECA1, the risks of modern slavery in our operations and supply chains, the actions we have taken to assess and address those risks in the Reporting Period, and how we assess the effectiveness of such actions, in each case in satisfaction of the obligations contained in the Australian Act and the Canadian Act.² **Annexure B** contains a table which specifies where each of the mandatory reporting criteria of the Australian Act has been addressed in this Statement.

We are an infrastructure business that builds, owns and operates next-generation data centers. The data

center infrastructure sector, like many sectors reliant on electricity and advanced technology, is exposed to modern slavery risks in the extraction and processing of raw materials through to the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and parts in supply chains. The interconnected nature of such supply chains means neither IREN nor any of its subsidiaries, including IECA1, is immune from modern slavery risks despite our efforts to minimise them.

Where we use the term “modern slavery risks”, we refer to the risk of harm to people arising from situations of exploitation such as forced labour, human trafficking, debt bondage, slavery and slavery-like practices, and child labour.³

¹ All information in this Statement is as at 30 June 2024.

² References to “we”, “us” or “our” throughout this Statement refers to IREN and its subsidiaries (including IECA1) unless stated otherwise.

³ As defined in the Canadian Act to include labour or services provided or offered to be provided by a person under the age of 18 years and that: (a) are provided or offered to be provided in Canada under circumstances that are contrary to the laws applicable in Canada; (b) are provided or offered to be provided under circumstances that are mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous to them; (c) interferes with the person’s schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work; or (d) constitutes the worst forms of child labour as defined in article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

Our structure, operations and supply chain

2.1 Company structure

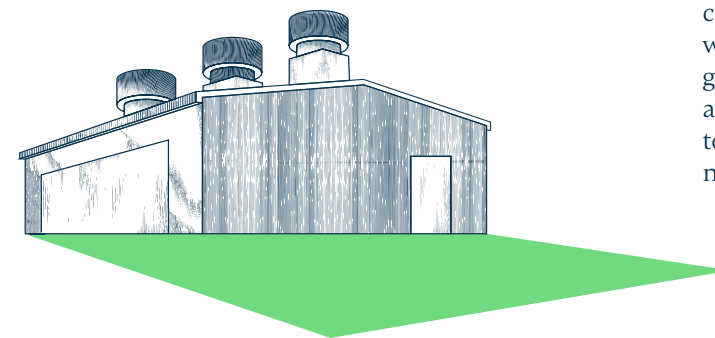
IREN is an Australian public company listed on NASDAQ (NASDAQ: IREN) and headquartered in Sydney, Australia. During the Reporting Period, IREN held a 100% beneficial ownership interest in 28 subsidiaries located in Australia (5 entities), Canada (12 entities including IECA1) and the United States of America (USA) (11 entities).

IECA1 is a corporation incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act and is a wholly owned subsidiary of IREN. It operates Bitcoin mining hardware and provides hashpower services to generate revenue.

2.2 Overview of our business and operations

We are an infrastructure business that builds, owns and operates next-generation data centers undertaking Bitcoin mining operations and AI cloud services. Our data centers are powered by 100% renewable energy (from clean or renewable energy sources or through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)). Our data centers are purpose-built for power-dense computing applications. During the Reporting Period, they supported a combination of specialised computers called Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) for Bitcoin mining and NVIDIA H100 Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) for our AI cloud services business.

We own the data centers and associated electrical infrastructure used by the business. We also own, or have long term leasehold interests over the land on which the data centers are located, and we also have a portfolio of sites for the development of data centers. This provides us with improved security and operational control over our assets. We target sites with access to low-cost and underutilized renewable energy as well as reliable long-term power supply. We also support the energy markets in which we operate through participation in demand response and the provision of ancillary services and load management in deregulated markets such as Texas, USA.



We aim to have a positive impact on the local communities in which we operate. We have partnered with local non-profit organizations and community groups to provide funding, sponsorships and grants. We also partner with local schools and training authorities to develop programs to train maintenance technicians, network specialists and other operations staff.

2.2.1 Our data centres

We have four operating data center sites across British Columbia, Canada and Texas, USA, an overview of which is set out below. Our data centers are designed for high performance and power-dense computing applications.

📍 Canal Flats, British Columbia, Canada

This 30MW data center is situated on a 10-acre freehold site that we own. The site includes a fabrication workshop and is connected to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (*BC Hydro*) transmission network.

📍 Mackenzie, British Columbia, Canada

This 80MW data center is situated on an 11-acre freehold site that we own. The site is connected to the BC Hydro transmission network.

📍 Prince George, British Columbia, Canada

This 50MW data center is situated on a 12-acre site, with the land under a 50-year long-term lease (30-year initial lease term, with 2 x 10-year extensions), with an option to purchase. The site is connected to the BC Hydro transmission network.

📍 Childress, Texas, USA

This 100MW data center (as of 30 June 2024) consists of 3 sites that are situated on 580 acres of freehold land that we own and has expansion potential to 750MW of data center capacity, as announced on 24 July 2024. We are currently completing the first 350MW of data center buildings and ancillary infrastructure. The site is directly connected to the ERCOT electricity grid via a 345kV transmission connection in the West Texas Load Zone.

2.2.2 Our workforce

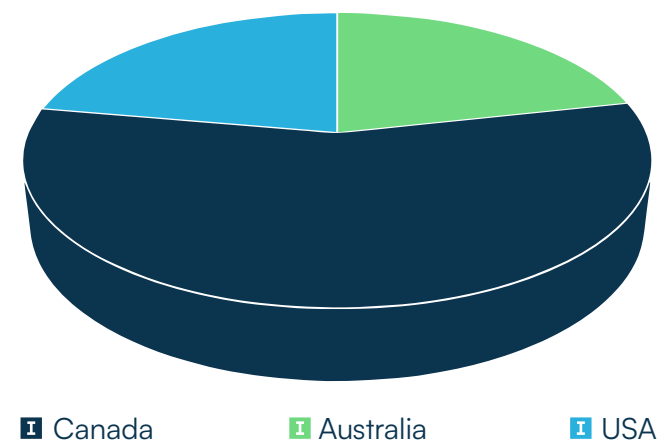
We operate in a competitive and specialised industry sector with a continued focus on attracting and retaining skilled and qualified personnel. We believe it is important to retain control and operational oversight of our data centers and as such we do not outsource such activities to a third-party provider.

During the Reporting Period: We employed 144 employees globally,⁴ out of which approximately 92% comprised skilled individuals and 8% comprised roles with low barriers to entry such as cleaning and general labour roles. In addition to our direct workforce, we had up to approximately 300 contractor personnel engaged at the Childress site.

Our workforce comprises both site and office-based workers:

1. the majority of our *site* workforce including at the Canal Flats, Mackenzie, Prince George and Childress data center sites perform operational roles such as electricians, miner repair technicians, network technicians, operations management, warehouse coordinators, health and safety personnel and general labourers; and
2. our *office*-based workforce perform professional roles in engineering, information technology, human resources, finance, legal, project management, commercial, investor relations, data analytics, as well as administrative staff.

These roles were performed in Australia, Canada or USA as follows:



I Canada

I Australia

I USA

2.3 Our supply chain

Data center site related supply chain.

Renewable energy

Electricity is a key input to our data centers and we rely on third parties, including utility providers, for the reliable and sufficient supply of electrical power.

Our three data center sites in Canada (Mackenzie, Prince George and Canal Flats) purchased power from BC Hydro. During the Reporting Period, approximately 98% of the total electricity consumed at those sites was generated from clean or renewable energy sources (primarily hydroelectricity), with RECs purchased for the remaining 2%.⁵

Our data center site in Childress, Texas USA, purchased energy from the wholesale power market in the renewables heavy Panhandle region, with RECs purchased for 100% of our energy consumption.

⁴ During the Reporting Period, IECA1 did not have any employees.

⁵ BC Hydro retains the environmental attributes from the renewable energy that they sell us.

Third party goods and services

Data center construction and operations

For our construction activities, our employees generally take an oversight role, apart from minor construction activities and/or specialised work. We:

- typically outsource many aspects of construction activities to consultants, construction firms, general contractors and subcontractors some of whom procure materials and equipment used at our sites;
- directly procure some materials and equipment from suppliers and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). The materials and equipment used in construction or expansion activities use a large amount of commodity inputs (e.g. steel, copper, aluminium, cement). These include but are not limited to circuit breakers, high voltage transformers, low voltage transformers, switchgear, power distribution units, steel buildings, fans, filter banks and data center fit-out materials; and
- typically procure equipment from North American suppliers, as well as suppliers from international locations such as China and Mexico.

For the ongoing operation and maintenance of our data center sites and associated infrastructure:

- we directly manage the maintenance and repair of our sites including buildings, electrical and other infrastructure and equipment such as Bitcoin miners;
- we directly procure the majority of the required goods and services including ancillary site support services, such as:
 - cleaning, waste and pest management services;
 - security services;
 - office/trailer cleaning services;
 - specialist consultancy services (e.g., training, environment, power and air flow testing); and
 - rental equipment;
- where we outsource maintenance services, they are procured predominantly from US and Canadian contractors; and
- where we procure parts for equipment, they are predominantly procured from OEMs.



Bitcoin mining operations

In relation to our Bitcoin mining operations, our third-party service providers include digital asset exchanges, mining pool service providers, miner management platforms and firmware providers. Mining pools are platforms for miners to contribute and combine their hashrate processing power in exchange for payment. Mining pools may also provide ancillary services such as a dashboard and other monitoring software. Our mining pools pay us daily for the hashrate we contribute.



We procure mining hardware, including ASICs, from digital asset mining equipment suppliers such as Bitmain who operate out of China and manufacture in Southeast Asia. As such, the mining hardware needs to be shipped to our various locations. Mining hardware purchase contracts appear to be predominantly standardised across the industry with limited scope for negotiation.

The equipment used in our Bitcoin mining operations are made using labour and a large amount of commodity inputs (e.g. steel, copper, aluminium). Bitcoin mining hardware replacement parts include semiconductor chips.

**AI cloud services**

We also procure GPUs for our AI cloud services business, which have to date been purchased from Dell Canada Inc. which procures GPUs from NVIDIA Corporation (NVIDIA). NVIDIA focuses on chip design and innovation and outsources chip fabrication. NVIDIA's primary manufacturer is Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company. Ancillary hardware, such as power distribution units, servers and Infiniband are procured from American and Canadian listed companies, each of whom outsource primary production to companies in Asia.

Similar to Bitcoin mining operations, the equipment used are made using labour and a large amount of commodity inputs (e.g. steel, copper, aluminium). Replacement parts will include semiconductor chips.

Corporate office supply chain

The main procurement categories are professional services (including legal, finance, audit, brokerage, regulatory advice, investor relations, media and advertising, public relations and recruitment), fintech and technology, training services, banking and financial institutions, travel and accommodation, transport and vehicle related purchases, freight, couriers, lease of office space, fit out services, property management, utilities, insurance, office supplies, food and beverages, corporate merchandise, IT hardware and software, secure document destruction services and telecommunications.

03 *Modern slavery risks in our business, operations and supply chains*

3.1 In our business and operations

We operate in jurisdictions considered to have a lower prevalence and vulnerability to modern slavery according to the Global Slavery Index. However, we recognise that modern slavery still occurs even in lower risk jurisdictions, particularly in industries where there are low barriers to entry and reliance on workers on temporary visas or with limited working rights. In these contexts, there is a continuum of exploitative practices that may result in modern slavery.

Although most of our workforce comprises skilled employees, a small percentage perform low skilled roles such as cleaning and general labour. Modern slavery is a serious crime in most jurisdictions around the world and we have processes and controls in place to help manage the risk that our business may cause or contribute to modern slavery in our direct employment of people at any of our sites or office locations. Our mitigating measures are explained in more detail in Part 5 of this Statement. For these reasons, we consider there to be a lower risk of modern slavery in our direct operations.

3.2 In our supply chain

We are aware that there are inherent modern slavery risks across our supply chain, as explained below.

Renewable energy

As noted in the Introduction, the complex supply chains of the electricity industry as a whole have been linked to modern slavery such as forced labour and child labour (including the worst forms of child labour). Equipment and machinery such as coal fired boilers, steam generators, gas generators, solar panels, hydroelectric turbines and batteries rely on the extraction of raw materials like polysilicon, steel and critical metals and the processing and manufacturing of the raw materials into component parts and finished goods.

External reports of forced labour of ethnic minority groups in the production of polysilicon, steel, copper and aluminium have been widely published.

Third party goods and service providers

Construction services and materials have been linked to modern slavery and widely reported by media, NGOs and academia. Inherent risk factors in this sector, irrespective of jurisdiction, include systemic pressure on costs and deadlines, complex subcontracting arrangements, long and complex supply chains, low skilled workforce, language barriers (given the high prevalence of migrant labour) and informal recruitment practices. These risk factors are also prevalent in the cleaning industry.

The materials used in the construction works undertaken at our sites, such as steel, copper, aluminium and cement, may originate from countries where there are heightened risks of modern slavery. Manufacturing is also a sector

with increased modern slavery risks, particularly in countries with a higher vulnerability to modern slavery and weak rule of law. The risks are exacerbated in factories where there are limited permissions to conduct independent audits.

Many manufacturers, ranging from digital asset hardware suppliers through to corporate merchandise suppliers, may rely on labour in countries with a higher prevalence of modern slavery to produce goods at a lower cost and higher profit margin. Global information, communications and technology (ICT) hardware companies have been called out by NGOs for failing to address forced labour risks and impacts in technology supply chains.

Many of the goods we procure are also shipped to us, with the global shipping industry also identified as a high risk sector for modern slavery, particularly forced labour.

KnowTheChain’s 2022 ICT Benchmark Report notes:

“

*Globally, as conflict, trade tensions and political instability combine with rising inflation and an imminent cost-of-living crisis, soaring food and energy prices have already caused an additional 71 million people in developing countries to sink into poverty. Against this background, exposure of vulnerable workers to the risk of forced labour is increasing around the world. ICT sector companies with supply chains traversing low income and conflict-affected regions, as well as a history of dependency on vulnerable workers and hardball purchasing practices, are therefore particularly ripe for forced labour risk.*⁶

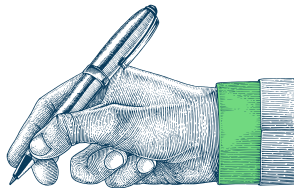
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⁶https://media.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/KTC_2022_ICT_Benchmark_Report.pdf

04

Actions taken to assess and address modern slavery risks in our business, operations and supply chain

This Section 4 sets out the steps we have taken during the Reporting Period to help prevent and reduce the risk of modern slavery in our business, operations and supply chains. By way of overview, these included



seeking written assurances from contractors working on the Childress site that they have policies and procedures in place to check that their employees and subcontracted employees had the correct legal status to work in the USA

continued monitoring of any complaints under our Policies and Procedures Regarding Complaints and Whistle-blowing Protection that relate to labour and other human rights issues

finalising our ESG Policy incorporating our commitment with respect to human rights and labour matters

updating our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics to incorporate our commitment to minimise the risk of modern slavery within our operation and supply chain

providing modern slavery training to our key staff to raise awareness about modern slavery risks

engaging an external subject matter expert to conduct a gap analysis of our existing policies and procedures to identify potential gaps in relation to the mitigation of modern slavery risks

amending our standard supplier terms and conditions to incorporate modern slavery obligations on our suppliers

drafting a Supplier Code of Conduct that requires our suppliers to comply with applicable laws related to labour and human rights which has been rolled out in 2024

working with an external subject matter expert to develop a targeted supplier questionnaire to help us gain a deeper understanding of our suppliers

4.1 In our business and operations

Gap Analysis of Policies

During the Reporting Period, we engaged an external subject matter expert to conduct a gap analysis of our existing policies and procedures to identify potential gaps in relation to the mitigation of modern slavery risks. A number of our policies and documents were updated following this process, as reflected in the bullet points listed above.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our *Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code)* describes our aim to pursue fair employment practices in our business. This includes a commitment to providing equal opportunity and fair treatment to all individuals based on merit. The Code prohibits harassment, whether physical or verbal, and whether committed by managers, non-management personnel or non-employees.

During the Reporting Period, we updated the Code to explicitly incorporate our commitment to minimise the risk of modern slavery within our operations and supply chain. The Code affirms our dedication to providing a safe and secure workplace. We expect our employees to act as the first line of defence against modern slavery both in our workforce and in our supply chains. All our employees are expected to comply with our procurement policies including reporting known or suspected cases of modern slavery.

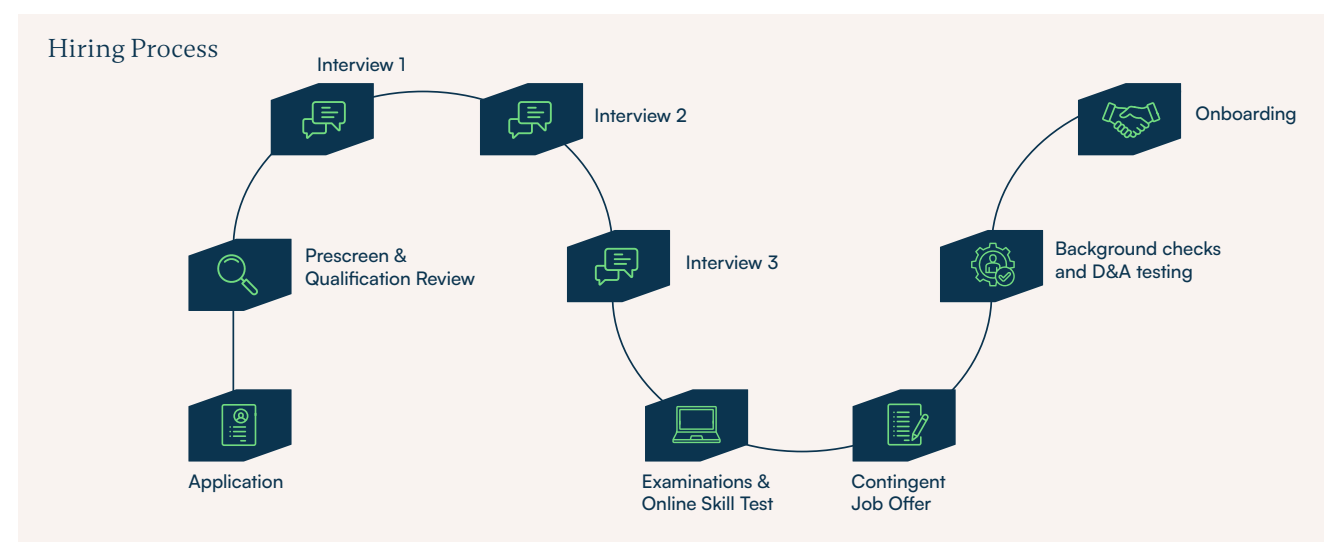
Recruitment and employee management

All our employees continue to be paid in excess of the minimum wage. For employees in the USA and Canada, we perform a compensation analysis annually using internal and external data. During the Reporting Period, we assessed the hourly rates paid to the individuals performing the lowest paid roles in the US so that they are paid in excess of the minimum wage.

Our global recruitment processes require compliance with all applicable labour and employment laws including anti-discrimination and laws related to freedom of association and privacy. Our pre-employment checks include the right of each candidate to work in the jurisdiction in which they are located. Our hiring process is summarised in the diagram below (noting that drugs and alcohol testing is only completed in the USA). Please note that the information provided in this Section 4.1 does not apply to IECA1 as it does not have any employees.

Training

Additionally, during the Reporting Period we provided modern slavery training to key staff, with a particular focus on our operations team who are responsible for procurement, to raise awareness about modern slavery risks. The training was specifically tailored to our business, addressing the unique risks and challenges IREN and its subsidiaries face in its operations and supply chain.



Remediation and Whistleblowing Processes

We are also committed to the protection of individuals who report suspected wrongdoing. Our *Policies and Procedures Regarding Complaints and Whistle-Blowing Protection* outlines procedures for individuals to report wrongdoing and sets out when a report may qualify for protection under the protection scheme. The policy is applicable in all jurisdictions that we operate in. Employees and other eligible whistleblowers can expect their concerns to be reviewed by us in a confidential and anonymous manner.

We encourage all reports to be made to our Whistleblower Protection Officers. However, reports can also be made to senior manager, internal or external auditors or to an appropriate regulatory authority. Reports can also be made to the Ethics Hotline which is available 24 hours

a day and 7 days a week. Furthermore, complaints can be submitted online at <https://www.whistleblowerservices.com/IREN>.

The policy is referred to in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

There is nothing to report with respect to measures taken during the Reporting Period to (i) remediate any modern slavery (including forced or child labour); or (ii) remediate the loss of income to the most vulnerable families that results from any measure taken to eliminate the use of modern slavery (including forced or child labour) in our activities and supply chains.

4.2 In our supply chain

Contract terms

Our standard supplier terms and conditions provide that suppliers are responsible for complying with all applicable laws. These include laws relating to employment discrimination, hours and conditions of employment, occupational health and safety, wages, immigration, employee benefits, family and medical leave, environmental matters, product safety, corrupt or deceptive practices, commercial bribery, boycotts, antitrust, consumer products, data privacy, and government contracting and subcontracting.

During the Reporting Period, we supplemented our standard supplier terms and conditions to expressly incorporate modern slavery obligations that require our suppliers to adhere to all relevant modern slavery laws and establish procedures designed to address and mitigate the risk of modern slavery within their operational and supply chain activities.

We continued to incorporate the amended standard terms where possible during the Reporting Period.

We continued to seek written assurances from contractors working on the Childress site that they have policies and procedures in place to check that their employees and subcontracted employees had the correct legal status to work in the USA.

ESG

IREN’s ESG Policy was updated during the Reporting Period to specifically incorporate our modern slavery commitments.

Supplier Code of Conduct

During the Reporting Period, we prepared a *Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code)*, which we have made available on our website. The Supplier Code focuses on several key areas, including compliance with applicable laws relating to labour and human rights. As stated in the Supplier Code, we expect our suppliers to have in place adequate procedures to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for adverse human rights impacts within their operations and supply chains. The Supplier Code is also referenced in our standard supplier terms and conditions.

Enhanced Supplier Due Diligence

During the Reporting Period, we worked with an external subject matter expert to develop a targeted supplier questionnaire to help us gain a deeper understanding of our suppliers’ operational standards, their policies and procedures, including their sourcing practices, the countries in which they operate as well as the countries they source goods or materials from.

We endeavour to start issuing the supplier questionnaire during the next reporting period. It is envisaged that the results from the questionnaire process will enable us to make informed procurement decisions and identify the suppliers requiring further engagement or due diligence.

Over the next reporting period, we aspire to formalise our processes to consider modern slavery risks at supplier selection, onboarding and management in a procurement policy.



05

Assessing the effectiveness of our actions

We are committed to refining our approach to assessing and addressing modern slavery risks in our operations and supply chains. We continue to work with our subject matter experts to support our ongoing efforts to mature our approach to mitigating modern slavery. Our approach to assessing effectiveness involves setting measurable goals and tracking our progress against those goals.

The Audit and Risk Committee of the IREN board of directors (the Board) is responsible for, among its other duties and responsibilities, assisting the Board in overseeing our risk management policies. During the Reporting Period, the executive management team periodically updated the Audit and Risk Committee on our progress on key risks. Moving forward, we hope to continue engaging in these periodic updates so the effectiveness of our actions may be assessed accordingly.

Progress on goals and next steps

No	Goals for 2024 as set out in our 2023 statement	Progress during 2024	Goals for 2025
1	Update our Code of Business Conduct to expressly incorporate modern slavery	Completed	Seek to increase awareness of the Code within our workforce
2	Ensure that as we develop our ESG plan and strategy, we specifically consider modern slavery risk	Completed	Operationalise the ESG Policy and provide training to relevant personnel on the requirements pursuant to this policy
3	Adopt a Supplier Code of Conduct articulating our expectations on modern slavery mitigation in our supply chain	Completed	Issue the Supplier Code to our existing suppliers and to new suppliers and onsite staff at onboarding with a view to increasing awareness of the Supplier Code
4	Review our supplier engagement and management processes to embed considerations of modern slavery risk	In progress	Adopt a procurement policy that embeds a modern slavery risk assessment process. Finalise and implement a modern slavery supplier questionnaire to be issued to suppliers to gain better visibility in relation to our supply chain and processes adopted by our suppliers to mitigate risks.

No	Goals for 2024 as set out in our 2023 statement	Progress during 2024	Goals for 2025
5	Review our standard supplier contract terms	Completed	Develop a playbook for personnel with a procurement function to support them in negotiating modern slavery contract terms with suppliers
6	Develop specific training in relation to modern slavery	Completed	Provide the modern slavery training to all new starters
7	Review and amend, if needed, our whistleblower protection policy for modern slavery considerations	Commenced	Complete the review of the whistleblower protection policy. Publicize the policy to staff and suppliers.

06

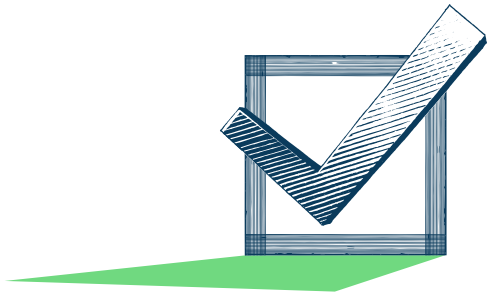
Consultation and approval



Employees from multiple business units of IREN and its subsidiaries entities provided input in relation to this statement, such as Commercial, Finance, Operations, Legal, People & Culture and Community. Accordingly, IREN and its subsidiaries worked together in the preparation of this Statement and therefore IREN consulted its owned or controlled entities to prepare this Statement. This Statement has been approved by the respective board of directors of IREN and IECA1 on 28 November 2024 and signed by the relevant responsible member of the board of directors.

07

Canadian Act Attestation Language



This Statement was approved pursuant to subparagraph 11(4)(b)(ii) of the Canadian Act by the board of directors of each of IREN and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd.

In accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Act, and in particular section 11 thereof, I attest for and on behalf of the board of directors of IREN Limited and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd. that I have reviewed the information contained in the Statement for the Canadian Reporting Entities. Based on the knowledge of the board of directors of IREN Limited and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd., having exercised reasonable diligence, I attest for and on behalf of the board of directors of IREN Limited and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd. that the information in the Statement is true, accurate and complete in all material respects for the purposes of the Canadian Act, for the Reporting Period.

This statement is signed by William Gregory Roberts in his role as a Director of Iris Energy Limited and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd. on 28 November 2024.
Full name: William Gregory Roberts
Title: Director of Iris Energy Limited and IE CA 1 Holdings Ltd.
Date: 28 November 2024

Annexure A

Glossary of Industry Terms and Concepts

Throughout this Statement, we use a number of industry terms and concepts which are defined as follows:

Bitcoin: A system of global, decentralized, scarce, digital money as initially introduced in a white paper titled Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System by Satoshi Nakamoto.

Digital asset: Bitcoin and alternative coins, or “altcoins”, launched after the success of Bitcoin. This category is designed to serve functions including a medium of exchange, store of value, and/or to power applications.

Miner: Individuals or entities who operate a computer or group of computers that compete to mine blocks. Bitcoin Miners who successfully mine blocks are rewarded with new Bitcoin as well as any transaction fees.

Mining: The process by which new blocks are created, and thus new transactions are added to the blockchain in the Bitcoin network.

Mining pools: Mining pools are platforms for Miners to contribute their hashrate in exchange for digital assets, including Bitcoin, and in some cases regardless of whether the pool effectively mines any block. Miners tend to join pools to increase payout frequency, with pools generally offering daily payouts, and to externalise to the pool the risk of a block taking longer than statistically expected from the network difficulty. Mining pools offers these services in exchange for a fee.

MW: Megawatts. 1 MW equals 1,000 kilowatts.

Annexure B

Mandatory Reporting Criteria

<i>Mandatory criteria</i>	<i>Page number(s)</i>
a) Identify the reporting entity.	2-3
b) Describe the reporting entity’s structure, operations and supply chains.	4-8
c) Describe the risks of modern slavery practices in the operations and supply chains of the reporting entity and any entities it owns or controls.	9-10
d) Describe the actions taken by the reporting entity and any entities it owns or controls to assess and address these risks, including due diligence and remediation processes.	11-14
e) Describe how the reporting entity assesses the effectiveness of these actions.	15-16
f) Describe the process of consultation on the development of the statement with any entities the reporting entity owns or controls (a joint statement must also describe consultation with the entity covered by the Statement).	16-17

