



## Philips Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2024

Pursuant to Section 3 of the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010, the United Kingdom (UK) Modern Slavery Act 2015, Chapter 30, Part 6, Provision 54, the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Commonwealth) and the Norwegian Transparency Act, Philips declares its efforts in identifying, assessing and managing the risks of modern slavery and human trafficking within its operations and product supply chain. This statement is in relation to the financial year ending 31 December 2024 and is made by the following covered subsidiaries:

- Philips Holding USA Inc.
- Philips Electronics UK Limited;
- Remote Diagnostic Technologies Limited;
- Philips Electronics Australia Limited;
- Philips Saeco Australia Pty Limited;
- Philips Norge AS.

(hereafter jointly referred to as "Philips", or "our").

Philips Holding USA Inc. is required to disclose its efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from its direct supply chain for materials incorporated into product offered for sale in accordance with the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 (referred to in this statement as the "USA Reporting entity").

Philips Electronics UK Limited and Remote Diagnostic Technologies Limited are required to publish an annual modern slavery statement in accordance with Section 54 (Transparency in Supply Chains) of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 (referred to in this statement as the "UK Reporting Entities").

Philips Electronics Australia Limited and Philips Saeco Australia Pty Limited are reporting entities under the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) (referred to in this statement as the "Australian Reporting Entities").

Philips Norge AS is a reporting entity under the Norwegian Transparency Act (referred to in this statement as the Norwegian Reporting Entity).

Philips runs an integrated supply chain tailored to customer needs, which encompasses supplier selection and management through procurement, manufacturing across all the industrial sites, logistics and warehousing operations, and customer installation, as well as demand/supply orchestration. Philips global organization and its subsidiaries use many of the same policies and processes and have many shared suppliers. Therefore, Philips opts for submitting a joint Statement on their behalf, after internal consultation and revision by representatives from covered organizations.

For more information on the company's organizational structure, the approach to sustainability, and human rights, please refer to the [2024 Philips Annual Report](#).

### 1. Structure, operations and supply chains

As a health technology company, Philips (NYSE: PHG, AEX: PHIA) is committed to driving progressive value creation through a strategy of focused growth, scalable patient- and people-centric innovation, and reliable execution supported by our culture of impact with care. Headquartered in the Netherlands, the company is a leader in diagnostic imaging, ultrasound, image-guided therapy, monitoring and enterprise informatics, as well as in personal

health.

In relation to the UK Reporting Entities:

- Philips Electronics UK Limited is a private limited company registered in England (Company number: 446897); and
- Remote Diagnostic Technologies Limited is a private limited company registered in England (Company number: 3321782)

both of which have their registered office in the United Kingdom at Ascent 1, Aerospace Boulevard, Farnborough GU14 6XW.

In relation to the Australian Reporting Entities:

- Philips Electronics Australia is an Australian public limited company (ABN (24 008 445 743); and
- Philips Saeco Australia Pty Limited is an Australian proprietary limited company (ABN 87 124 670 917),

both of which are incorporated in Australia, with headquarters in North Ryde, NSW. The Australian Reporting Entities do not own or control other entities.

In Australia:

- Philips Electronics Australia employs approximately 513 people across 7 locations; and
- Philips Saeco Australia Pty Ltd employs approximately 25 people across 2 locations.

Our operations in Australia primarily involve sales, supply, installation, and servicing of medical capital equipment.

Philips leverages advanced technology, and deep clinical and consumer insights to deliver integrated solutions. Philips employs approximately 67,800 employees with sales and services in more than 100 countries. Philips sources products and components from approximately 4,400 first-tier suppliers globally.

Our strategy requires us to collaborate and apply a common way of working, to deliver with speed, excellence, quality and relevance to local market/customer needs, while leveraging global scale and synergies across the company. In 2024, Royal Philips was organized around the following reportable segments:

- Diagnosis & Treatment businesses: Precision Diagnosis and Image Guided Therapy;
- Connected Care businesses: Monitoring, Enterprise Informatics and Sleep & Respiratory Care;
- Personal Health business: Personal Health;
- Other: Innovation & Strategy, IP Royalties, Central Costs, and other small items.

## **Risks of Modern slavery**

Electronic products have been recognized in the Global Slavery Index as a high-risk industry. If Philips suppliers or manufacturers who provide electronics or electronics parts are based in high-risk countries, we include the suppliers into our Supplier Sustainability Performance program, through which thorough risk assessments are conducted and remediation is sought. Refer to section 4 of this statement for more details on our risk response.

## **Process of consultation**

The Philips Group takes a global, company-wide approach to our modern slavery compliance. The policies and procedures mentioned in this Statement, including the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, Fair Employment Policy, Human Rights Policy and General Business Principles apply to all entities in the Philips Group.

The Reporting Entities in this Statement consulted with various relevant internal stakeholders from procurement, sustainability and legal teams to ensure that modern slavery risks are being sufficiently identified and any agreed actions can be overseen by the relevant team.

## 2. Organizational policies in relation to modern slavery and human trafficking

Philips' respect for human rights is expressed in our [Human Rights Policy](#) supported by our General Business Principles (GBP), and several other domain-specific policies. In 2018, Philips launched a new program to identify potential and actual human rights impacts throughout our operations and value chain. We have listed our human rights areas of severe impact, based on our understanding of emerging issues, risks that are common in our sector, and experience from other industries. Furthermore, we have engaged our relevant functions and obtained relevant inputs from external stakeholders. Freedom from child-, forced-, and bonded labor were identified as focus areas, while recognizing it might take different forms in different contexts, geographies, and sections of our value chain. Therefore, Philips policies and due diligence efforts are tailored accordingly and will be detailed below.

In accordance with conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and as one of the core elements of our [Fair Employment Policy](#), we do not make use of forced, bonded or child labor. While pursuing our business objectives, we aim to be a responsible partner in society, acting with integrity towards our employees, customers, business partners and shareholders, as well as the wider community in which we operate. Everyone at Philips is expected to always act with integrity, and Philips rigorously enforces compliance of its General Business Principles (GBP) throughout the company. Our integrated approach to doing business responsibly and sustainably links our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance to business strategy, and financial and operational performance, reflecting our commitment to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 3, 12, 13 and 17.

Our Fair Employment Policy explicitly acknowledges that all work must be voluntary. Employees receive a written document that details terms and conditions of employment. This document is in a language accessible to them and is provided prior to beginning work at Philips. Unless required by local law, Philips employees shall not be required to deposit original government-issued identification, passports or work permits as a condition of employment. Likewise, (prospective) employees will not bear any fees or other unreasonable related costs for their recruitment or employment. If any such fees are found to have been paid by an employee, such fees shall be repaid to the employee.

The General Business Principles set the standard for acting with integrity at Philips. They govern all our decisions and actions throughout the world and apply equally to our group actions and to our conduct as individuals. The principles of fair employment practices are defined in paragraph 1.1:

### 1.1 Fair employment practices

*We maintain a healthy, safe and productive work environment and promote a workplace that is free from (physical and verbal) harassment.*

*We do not tolerate any conduct that creates, encourages or permits an offensive, humiliating, hostile or intimidating work environment. We do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, age, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinions, disability, national or social origin, or birth.*

The General Business Principles are an integral part of Philips' labor contracts, which are available in 30 languages in virtually all countries where Philips operates. The full text of the Philips General Business Principles can be found [here](#).

Philips engages in verification activities to identify, assess and manage the risks of modern slavery and human trafficking in its product supply chain in order to focus our efforts where we can have the highest impact. Philips is a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), a non-profit coalition of companies committed to: (1) supporting the rights and well-being of workers and communities engaged in the supply chain, and (2) environmental and social responsibility. Philips adopted the RBA Code of Conduct and included the requirements of the code as part of our supplier contracts within the Philips Supplier Sustainability Declaration. Philips suppliers must adhere to the Declaration and deploy it to their suppliers. The full version of the Supplier Sustainability Declaration is available [here](#). Philips monitors compliance with the Supplier Sustainability Declaration through its Supplier Sustainability Performance (SSP) program.

## 2.1 Governance and internal accountability

Philips' Board of Management is responsible for strategy and oversight of all company activities across the three ESG dimensions, including human rights. The Board also monitors progress and takes corrective action where needed. Members of the Board of Management include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief ESG & Legal Officer. It is supported by a cross-functional project team, composed of a Human Rights Manager and professionals from several Businesses, which drives human rights initiatives with the oversight from the Human Rights Steering Committee, consisting of senior leaders from Integrated Supply Chain, Legal, People and Group Sustainability.

Furthermore, responsibility for compliance with the General Business Principles rests principally with the management of each business. Every market organization and each main production site has a GBP Compliance Officer. Confirmation of compliance with the General Business Principles is an integral part of the annual Statement on Business Controls. The management of each business unit is required to issue such a Statement as part of a cascading process leading to CEO/CFO certification of the company's annual accounts.

## 3. Due diligence

Philips' commitment to do all that is reasonable and practicable to proactively identify and mitigate (potential) adverse human rights impacts in our operations and value chain is supported by different due diligence mechanisms.

### 3.1 GBP Self-Assessment

The GBP Monitoring and Reporting Program validates the implementation of the GBP and related policies worldwide. This program includes a number of human rights areas of severe impact, including: business integrity, working hours and remuneration.

### 3.2 Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA)

Philips has a country risk assessment in place to identify locations which may have a higher risk of human rights violations. This assessment is updated periodically and considers open-source country analysis as well as global benchmarking reports, for example by the International Trade Union Confederation, to determine at-risk sites. These elements are supplemented with internal parameters, for instance, the number of full-time equivalent employees at manufacturing sites and the number of reported General Business Principles complaints.

To further align our approach with the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) as well as OECD guidance, Philips initiated its first country-specific Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) in 2018 in its manufacturing site in Batam,

Indonesia. The goal was to gain insights into the views of potentially affected stakeholders, engage in constructive dialog with them, and determine appropriate actions and management processes to effectively mitigate and address human rights risks. Additionally, the company wanted to validate the benefits of a Human Rights Impact Assessment within its own operations, next to its current GBP and human resource management approaches.

In 2020, Philips rolled out the approach to five manufacturing sites in China, and in 2023, assessments were done at sites in India and Brazil.

In 2024, Philips conducted re-assessments at its sites in China and Indonesia, living up to its commitment of conducting regular HRIAs at 100% of its at-risk sites. Philips intends to monitor the progress and findings from at-risk sites and guide them on a continuous improvement journey regarding human rights topics.

Although the HRIA of selected sites is primarily focused on Philips' own operations, a derived deep-dive approach for certain suppliers has been established since 2022. In 2024, a focused assessment on human rights was conducted for selected suppliers; this is distinct from the broader supplier sustainability assessment approach, which covers sustainability more holistically as indicated in Supplier sustainability & Workers in the value chain in [2024 Philips Annual Report](#) and the [Human Rights Report](#).

## 4. Supplier assessments

Managing our large and complex supply chain in a socially and environmentally responsible way requires a structured and innovative approach, while being transparent and engaging with a wide variety of stakeholders. Suppliers are expected to implement internal controls to ensure they comply with the requirements of the Supplier Sustainability Declaration. Philips performs assessments to evaluate their compliance with Philips' requirements concerning trafficking and slavery. At-risk suppliers are identified using the following criteria:

- Materials used in the product- and manufacturing process
- Commercial interests: Philips' spend with Supplier
- Incidents reported to Philips directly or indirectly (e.g. via the media)
- Types of products or services delivered to Philips

### 4.1 Supplier Sustainability Performance program

The Supplier Sustainability Performance (SSP) approach, first piloted in 2016, focuses on:

- a systematic way to improve the sustainability performance of our supply chain;
- continuous improvement against a set of recognized and global references;
- collaboration, increased transparency, clear commitments, and ensuring suppliers meet the agreed targets; and
- encouraging our suppliers, industry peers and cross-industry peers to adopt our approach.

The assessments are planned together with the supplier and Philips publishes the end-of-year results in the Annual Report. More information about the SSP program can be found [here](#).

The SSP process is monitored through continuous feedback loops. The outcome of the SSP assessment is a supplier sustainability score ranging from 0 to 100. This score is based on supplier performance in environmental management, health & safety, business ethics, and labor. Based on their scores, suppliers are categorized on the basis of supplier maturity, resulting in supplier specific proposals for improvement. In 2024, 105 suppliers were added to the SSP program. Of the population of suppliers that entered the program in the years before 2024 and have been assessed at least once in the past three years, 455 suppliers were still active in 2024.

In 2024, eight zero tolerances were found across the following categories: health and safety, labor, and environmental impact. Four cases were successfully closed in 2024 after confirmation of completion of the corrective action plan. Four zero tolerances, found in the last semester of 2024, are being addressed in ongoing corrective actions.

As part of our commitment to improve the lives of 1 million workers in the supply chain by 2025, Philips measures the impact of SSP engagements through the number of lives improved in the supply chain. This is derived from the improvements that suppliers make in their performance. The number of workers impacted at suppliers participating in the Beyond Auditing program was approximately 936,000 in 2024.

## 4.2 Responsible sourcing of minerals

The supply chains for minerals are long and complex. Philips does not source minerals directly from mines as there are typically 7+ tiers between end-user companies like Philips and the mines where the minerals are extracted. The extraction of minerals can take place in conflict-affected and high-risk regions, where mining is often informal and unregulated, and carried out at artisanal small-scale mines (ASM). These ASMs are vulnerable to exploitation by armed groups and local traders. Within this context, there is an increased risk of severe human rights violations (forced labor, child labor or widespread sexual violence), unsafe working conditions or environmental concerns.

Philips addresses the complexities of minerals supply chains through a continuous due diligence process, combined with active participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives to promote the responsible sourcing of minerals. Each year, Philips investigates its supply chain to identify smelters of cobalt, tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold in its supply chain and we have committed to not purchasing raw materials, subassemblies, or supplies found to contain conflict minerals. Philips applies collective cross-industry leverage through active engagement via the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI). RMI identifies smelters that can demonstrate through an independent third-party audit that the minerals they procure are conflict-free. In 2024, Philips continued to actively direct its supply chain towards these smelters. The data on which certain statements in this report are based were obtained through Philips' membership in the RMI, using the RMI Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report. In addition, Philips uses the tools and supports the initiatives developed by the RMI, especially the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) and Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP).

The Philips Conflict Minerals due diligence framework, measures and outcomes are described in the Conflict Minerals Report that we file annually to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The conflict minerals report is also publicly available on Philips' [website](#). Philips fully supports and complies with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD Guidance).

Since 2020, Philips expanded the scope of its due diligence program to include cobalt as a new material. We use cobalt predominantly in lithium-ion batteries. As part of this expansion, we engaged suppliers that provide materials containing cobalt. In addition, we performed smelter outreach on several occasions. Where appropriate, we worked with direct suppliers to facilitate alternative sourcing.

We believe that multi-stakeholder collaboration in the responsible sourcing of minerals is the most viable approach for addressing the complexities of minerals value chains. Philips is a founding partner of European Partnership for Responsible Minerals ("EPRM") and has been a strategic member since its inception in May 2016. EPRM is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, companies, and civil society actors working toward more sustainable minerals supply chains. The goal of EPRM is to create better social and economic conditions for mine workers and local mining communities by increasing the number of mines that adopt responsible mining practices in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs). EPRM is an accompanying measure to the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation dedicated to making real change 'on the ground'. Through EPRM, Philips supports activities to improve responsible



mining practices in mining areas in CAHRAs and shares our knowledge and practice in conducting due diligence. Since 2018, Philips has actively participated in several working groups focused on strengthening the responsible production of minerals, as well as improving responsible sourcing practices.

#### 4.3 Certification

Philips suppliers certify conformance to the RBA requirements embedded within the Philips Supplier Sustainability Declaration, which is part of the Philips supplier contracts. The Supplier Sustainability Declaration is based on the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct, in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and key international human rights standards, including the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It covers topics such as Labor, Health & Safety, Environment, Ethics, and Management Systems. The RBA is an industry coalition dedicated to responsible business conduct in global supply chains. As a Regular member of the RBA, Philips is required to commit publicly to the RBA Code of Conduct and actively pursue conformance to the Code and its standards, which must be regarded as a total supply chain initiative. It also outlines the necessary measures and management system requirements to ensure workers' rights are protected. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking is captured under the first paragraph of this chapter, Prohibition of Forced Labor:

*"Forced labor in any form, including but not limited to, bonded (including debt bondage) or indentured labor, involuntary or exploitative prison labor, slavery or trafficking of persons is not permitted. This includes transporting, harboring, recruiting, transferring, or receiving persons by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction or fraud for labor or services. There shall be no unreasonable restrictions on workers' freedom of movement in the facility in addition to unreasonable restrictions on entering or exiting company-provided facilities including, if applicable, workers' dormitories or living quarters. As part of the hiring process, all workers must be provided with a written employment agreement in their native language, or in a language the worker can understand<sup>1</sup>, that contains a description of terms and conditions of employment. Foreign migrant workers must receive the employment agreement prior to the worker departing from his or her country of origin and there shall be no substitution or change(s) allowed in the employment agreement upon arrival in the receiving country unless these changes are made to meet local law and provide equal or better terms. All work shall be voluntary, and workers shall be free to leave work at any time or terminate their employment without penalty if reasonable notice is given, which shall be clearly stated in workers' contracts. Participants shall maintain documentation on all leaving workers. Employers, agents, and sub-agents may not hold or otherwise destroy, conceal, or confiscate identity or immigration documents, such as government-issued identification, passports, or work permits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, employers can only hold documentation if necessary to comply with the local law. In this case, at no time shall workers be denied access to their documents. Workers shall not be required to pay employers' agents or sub-agents' recruitment fees or other related fees for their employment. If any such fees are found to have been paid by workers, such fees shall be repaid to the worker. "*

Non-compliance with the RBA Code on slavery and/or trafficking is taken very seriously. It is considered one of the most severe types of supplier non-conformances, requiring immediate corrective action plans to remediate identified non-conformance. Philips works with suppliers until the non-compliance is resolved, which is confirmed by a follow-up assessment. If after multiple attempts the supplier fails to resolve the non-compliance, the supplier enters a phase-out process.

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<sup>1</sup> Although native language is the preferred language, any language accessible to the worker can also be accepted in certain situations, especially if a certain level of fluency is expected as work is to be performed in such a language.

## 5. Training

In order to ensure constant awareness throughout the company of the need to act with integrity, a worldwide communication and training program, including mandatory sign-off on the General Business Principles (GBP), is in place. On an annual basis, global internal communications programs are rolled out with the participation of the Executive Committee and the respective businesses, functions and market management.

As part of our continuous effort to raise GBP awareness and foster dialogue throughout the organization, each year a global GBP communications and training plan is deployed, including structured dialogues led by managers where quality, integrity and speaking up are discussed. This is part of a company-wide initiative aimed at reinforcing a culture of dialogue using ethical dilemma case studies that are relevant to our workforce. Almost 54,200 (97%) of our assigned employees completed their yearly GBP e-learning. All Functions at risk (including those with customer-facing roles, such as sales and marketing, clinical and technical consultants and employees that provide customer-facing training) also receive, via tailored case studies, annual training. The training includes content on anti-bribery and anti-corruption practices and healthcare compliance.

As part of our SSP program and based on identified needs of a particular supplier, Philips implements a variety of capability-building initiatives, from trainings to sharing of best practices. These engagements aim to help our suppliers comply with overall Philips requirements as needed, including on modern slavery and human trafficking.

## 6. Materiality Analysis

We identify the environmental, social, and governance topics which we believe have the greatest impact on our business and the greatest level of concern to stakeholders along our value chain. Assessing these topics enables us to prioritize and focus upon the most material topics and effectively address these in our policies, programs, targets and actions.

Similar to 2023, we used an evidence-based approach to materiality assessment, powered by a third-party AI-based application. The application allows automated sifting and analysis of millions of data points from publicly available sources, including corporate reports, mandatory regulations and voluntary initiatives, as well as news. With this data-driven approach to materiality assessment we have incorporated a wider range of data and stakeholders than was ever possible before and managed to get an evidence-based perspective on regulatory, strategic and reputational risks and opportunities. Topics were prioritized through a survey sent to a large and diverse set of internal and external stakeholders, combined with input from the application. Please refer to 'Double Materiality Assessment in [2024 Philips Annual Report](#) for more information.

## 7. Grievance mechanisms

Grievance mechanisms are an important pillar of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP). The Philips Speak Up Policy and underlying Speak Up mechanism enable Philips' stakeholders (including third parties) to inform Philips about any concerns (including human rights) they may have. This enables the company to take appropriate corrective action in accordance with principles 29 and 31 of the UNGP.

Third parties can file a complaint in Philips' Speak Up (Ethics line) 1) by telephone or 2) through a web intake form. In all countries where it is permitted by law, Philips' Speak Up (Ethics line) is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. The telephone number is available in most of the main local languages of the countries in which Philips operates. In most instances, if not legally prohibited, concerns can be raised anonymously. In any event, the report will be treated as strictly confidential and will only be shared with those responsible for handling the concern. For more information, refer to the [Philips SpeakUp Policy](#).

In addition, stakeholders can use the email address [conflict\\_free\\_minerals@philips.com](mailto:conflict_free_minerals@philips.com) or existing industry



grievance mechanisms like RMI to file complaints related to Tin, Tungsten, Tantalum, or Gold.

## 8. Continuous improvements

For reporting year 2025, Philips is committed to continuously improve our efforts in identifying, assessing and managing the risks of modern slavery and human trafficking within our operations and product supply chain. Accordingly, Philips plans to:

- Continue to conduct Human Rights Impact Assessments of its at-risk sites, based on a 3-year risk analysis. Additionally, Philips intends to identify best practices on human rights topics from these assessments to facilitate learning across other sites.
- Continue to strengthen its risk assessment and compliance framework by leveraging advanced monitoring techniques and data analytics.
- Continue to enhance training and capacity building on human rights for employees across various business businesses, functions, and markets.
- Continue to foster strong relationships with stakeholders, including employees, communities, regulators, and NGOs.
- Continue to leverage its position as a strategic partner in the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM), a public-private cooperation that supports and complements the EU conflict minerals legislation. As a strategic partner, Philips will engage in responsible sourcing projects (with a scope broadened to other conflict and high-risk areas world-wide as well as a wider array of human rights and environmental issues addressed) in order to increase the supply and demand for responsibly sourced minerals.
- Continue engagement with existing industry programs and groups, such as responsible sourcing and upstream impact programs and workgroups initiated under the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), to encourage further adoption, improvement, and reliability in relevant programs, tools and standards.
- Continue to reach out to smelters to encourage their participation in relevant responsible sourcing initiatives.
- Continue to work with priority suppliers to:
  - help them understand and satisfy Philips' responsible sourcing expectations;
  - help them implement or further improve their due diligence process;
  - investigate their supply chain and identify smelters; and
  - confirm the conflict-free status of identified smelters.
- Communicate to priority suppliers Philips' expectation that they steer their supply chain towards smelters audited as conformant to the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) or other equivalent programs.
- Continue exploring its supply chain for cobalt and expand minerals due diligence to include cobalt, which is not included in the definition of "conflict minerals" but has been linked to human rights risks in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Philips will continue to investigate the use of cobalt in the batteries that it purchases and question suppliers about their due diligence.


## 9. Approvals

This Statement has been approved by the USA Reporting Entity, with respect to the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.



Joseph E. Innamorati, Vice President

This Statement has been approved by the UK Reporting Entities, with respect to the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.

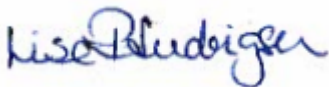


Mark Leftwich, Director

This Statement has been approved by the Australian Reporting Entities, with respect to the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.

Matthew Moran, Managing Director

This Statement has been approved by the Norwegian Reporting Entity, with respect to the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.



Lise Ludvigsen, CEO

