

Supplier Guidelines for Responding to Substance of Concern Regulations

2025. 9. 5

Regulation & Certification Team2

Hyundai Motor Company

Revision History

Date	Version	Revision Details
'25.9/5	00	Initial establishment of guideline for supplier distribution

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1 General Rules

1.1 Background

All suppliers providing any parts and materials (including auxiliary and packaging materials installed in vehicles) applied to all vehicle models produced or sold by Hyundai Motor Company, Kia, and Genesis (hereinafter referred to as Hyundai Motor Group) must comply with Hyundai Motor Group's requirements to meet worldwide Substance of Concern (SOC) Regulations. Hyundai Motor Group provides guidelines for the minimum required roles of suppliers and process establishment to ensure compliance with SOC Regulations, in order to strengthen suppliers' response capabilities.

1.2 Definition of Major Terms

The definitions of terms frequently used in this guideline are as follows:

Term	Definition
Substance of Concern (SOC) Regulation	Legal standards established to protect the environment and human health by restricting or prohibiting the use of certain chemical substances. Limited to relevant regulations that restrict or prohibit the use of chemical substances remaining in products.
Subsidiary Material	Refers to general materials that do not have drawings and are used in the production process, as well as production materials that have drawings and are installed in vehicles. All subsidiary materials remaining in the final product delivered to the consumer are subject to compliance with SOC Regulations.
Candidate Substance	Chemical substances that may be regulated by laws or regulations in the future. Such substances are pre-assessed for their impact through research and monitoring.
Regulated Substance	Refers to chemical substances that are already restricted or prohibited by laws or regulations.
Process Chemical	Chemical substances used during the manufacturing process of a product, which must be managed so that they do not remain as residues in the final product.
Simple Analysis	A method for quickly and easily confirming the presence or approximate concentration of chemical substances using

	measuring equipment. Used for initial screening purposes as it saves time and cost.
Precision Analysis	An analysis method that uses a test report to measure the components and concentrations of specific chemical substances very accurately. Essential for meeting regulatory requirements and increasing the reliability of analysis results.
Homogeneous Material	The smallest unit that cannot be further separated by mechanical means; the standard for precision analysis test reports. Also referred to as identical material.
ISO17025	An international standard for assessing the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, providing a framework to ensure quality management and technical reliability.
IEC 62321	A standard for the measurement of substances of concern in electrical and electronic products, providing guidelines to enhance product safety and reduce harmful environmental impacts. Used to assess regulatory compliance through various analysis methods.

2 SOC Regulation Trend Identification

To respond promptly to global SOC regulations, it is necessary to monitor the trends of regulation enactment and revision, and to assess in advance whether development and mass-produced products can comply with these regulations. In particular, for process chemicals, compliance with chemical registration regulations such as Korea's Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals and the EU's REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals) is required. Since the Regulation and Certification Team 2 provides only information related to product SOC regulations, suppliers must conduct their own independent regulation monitoring.

2.1 International SOC Regulation Trend

The following websites can be used to identify substance of concern regulations.

Organization	Website	Note
Ministry of Environment	www.me.go.kr	Check South Korea's regulations
National Law Information Center (Korea Legislation Research Institute)	www.law.go.kr	
ECHA	Accueil - ECHA	Check REACH regulation substance information
Stockholm Convention	Stockholm Convention - Home page (pops.int)	Check POPs regulation substance information

2.2 Monitoring MS201-02

Hyundai Motor Group's technical standard, "Prohibition and reporting the use of harmful substances - parts and materials (MS201-02)" establishes the minimum requirements for all parts and materials (including subsidiary materials and packaging) supplied to Hyundai Motor Group. (Note: MS201-02 is a minimum requirement, and suppliers are obligated to comply with any SOC regulations not

specified in this standard.) Since MS201-02 is continuously updated whenever new SOC regulations are enacted or revised, suppliers must ensure they verify the latest version of MS201-02.

When MS201-02 is revised, it is announced to the supplier system through Vaatz. The person responsible for monitoring revisions to MS201-02 must review the changes and share them with relevant departments. The main content of MS201-02, along with IMDS input guidelines, can also be found on the IMDS website (IMDS Information Pages – Hyundai Motor Group – IMDS Public Pages). (The English version will be uploaded later.)

2.3 SOC List Management

Suppliers must manage a substance of concern list based on the information identified through the above two methods. Using this list, suppliers must formally request their suppliers to comply with global substance of concern regulations.

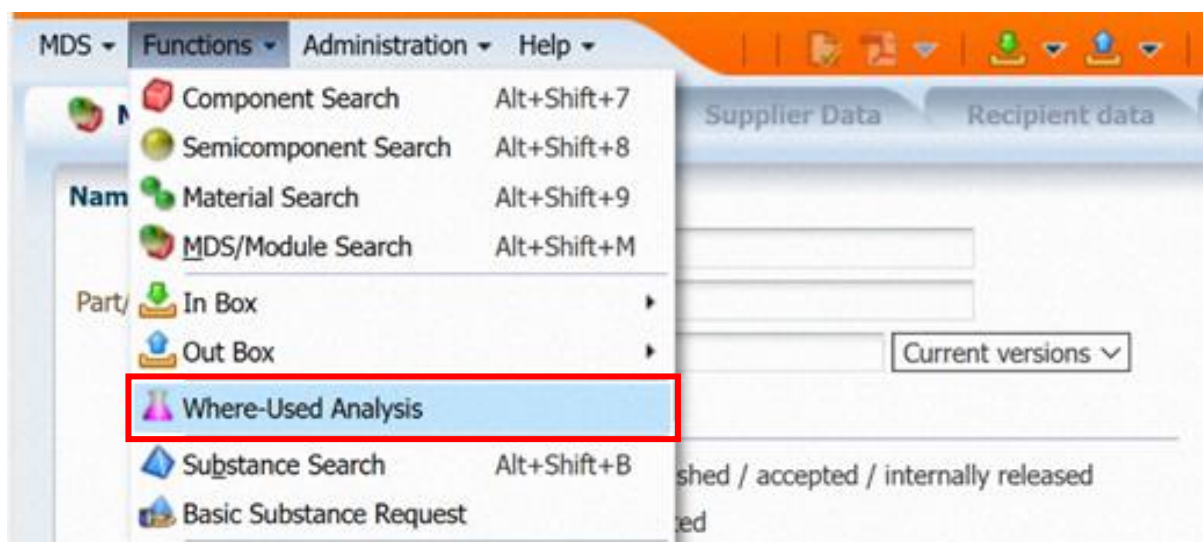
3 Survey on the Use of Chemical Substances

Hyundai Motor Group conducts a primary check of supplier usage status for candidate substances and regulated substances through IMDS, in order to respond to regulations (such as applying alternative chemicals) and to participate in the regulation enactment process (such as requesting grace periods or exemptions).

Additionally, to verify the consistency of IMDS data (e.g., data discrepancies due to unreported items after EO/4M), a secondary survey is conducted with suppliers to determine actual usage. Suppliers are required to respond to surveys on the actual usage of candidate substances at least six times per year, and may be requested to provide information on regulated substances at any time.

3.1 Confirmation of Substance Usage via IMDS

When a survey on the actual usage of candidate substances and regulated substances is requested, the 'Where-Used Analysis' function in IMDS should be used to check the usage status.



3.2 Confirmation of Substance Usage by Sub-Suppliers

When requested to report the actual usage status of candidate substances and regulated substances, suppliers must verify the consistency of IMDS data by confirming actual usage of the relevant chemicals, providing supporting documentation, and making a final determination.

[Best Practice] Management of Survey Confirmation Reports for Supplier Survey

Substance of Concern Survey Confirmation							
We hereby submit this confirmation letter to certify that we have thoroughly reviewed and conducted the survey requested by (Supplier) regarding regulations of substances of concern.							
Sub Supplier Information							
Company Name		Address		A P P R O V A L	Person in Charge	Quality Manager	CEO
Representative(s)		Contact Number			SIGNED	SIGNED	SIGNED
Business Number		Email					
Main Supplied Item					2024.07.15	2024.07.15	2024.07.15
Substance of Concern Survey List							
No	Survey Substance	EC No	CAS No	Main Application	Usage (O, X)	Note	
1	Perfluamine	206-420-2	338-83-0	Coating	X	-	
2	Indium phosphide (InP)	244-959-5	22398-80-7	Coating	X	-	
3	Pentachloroanisole	625-770-0	1825-21-4	Coating	X	-	
1. We certify that we have thoroughly reviewed and conducted the substance of concern survey requested by (Supplier) and we guarantee the accuracy of all supporting documents and IMDS data submitted regarding all products/parts/raw materials subsidiary materials/packaging supplied to (Supplier) 2. If any errors such as misentries or changes in content are discovered, we will immediately inform (Supplier) and update both the confirmation letter and IMDS data to ensure the integrity of the survey. 3. In the event that any inconsistency or error in the information on substance usage provided by our company related to this survey gives rise to a dispute, litigation, or any third-party claims involving (Supplier), we guarantee our responsibility for any damages or losses as a result. 4. This confirmation letter shall be valid for one year from the date written below and will be automatically extended for another year unless stated otherwise by either party at least one month before expiration.							
2024-07-15				[Official Seal by Sub Supplier]			

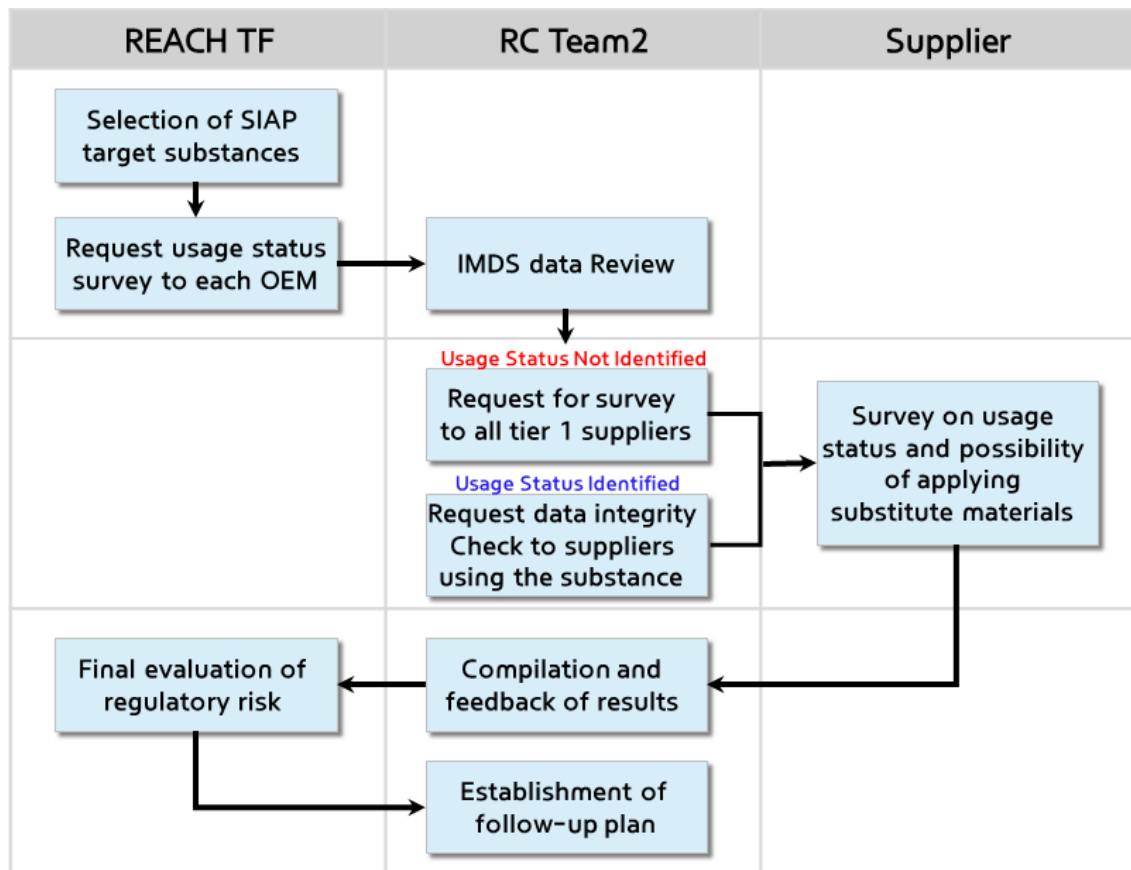
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3.3 Candidate Substances Survey (SIAP)

SIAP stands for Substance Impact Assessment Process. It is a risk assessment process used to analyze the impact on OEMs when chemical substances are regulated. The main regulations monitored by SIAP include EU REACH and CLH (Harmonised classification and labelling), but SIAP can also analyze regulations outside the EU. SIAP is managed by the REACH Task Force established by OEMs and suppliers to respond to REACH regulations. Surveys are conducted six times a year (in odd-numbered months).

SIAP is carried out in the early stages of regulation enactment (at least one to two years before confirmation of the regulation). Based on SIAP results, OEMs can present their opinions during the enactment phase, such as at Public Consultations, to minimize regulatory risk. Additionally, by monitoring the regulatory trends of substances investigated by SIAP, sufficient time can be secured for the application of alternative materials and other countermeasures.

3.3.1 Hyundai Motor Group SIAP Process



① When the usage status of a candidate substance cannot be found in IMDS

- If the target chemical is not registered as a Basic Substance List (BSL) in IMDS, it cannot be entered into IMDS, so a manual survey by the supplier is required.

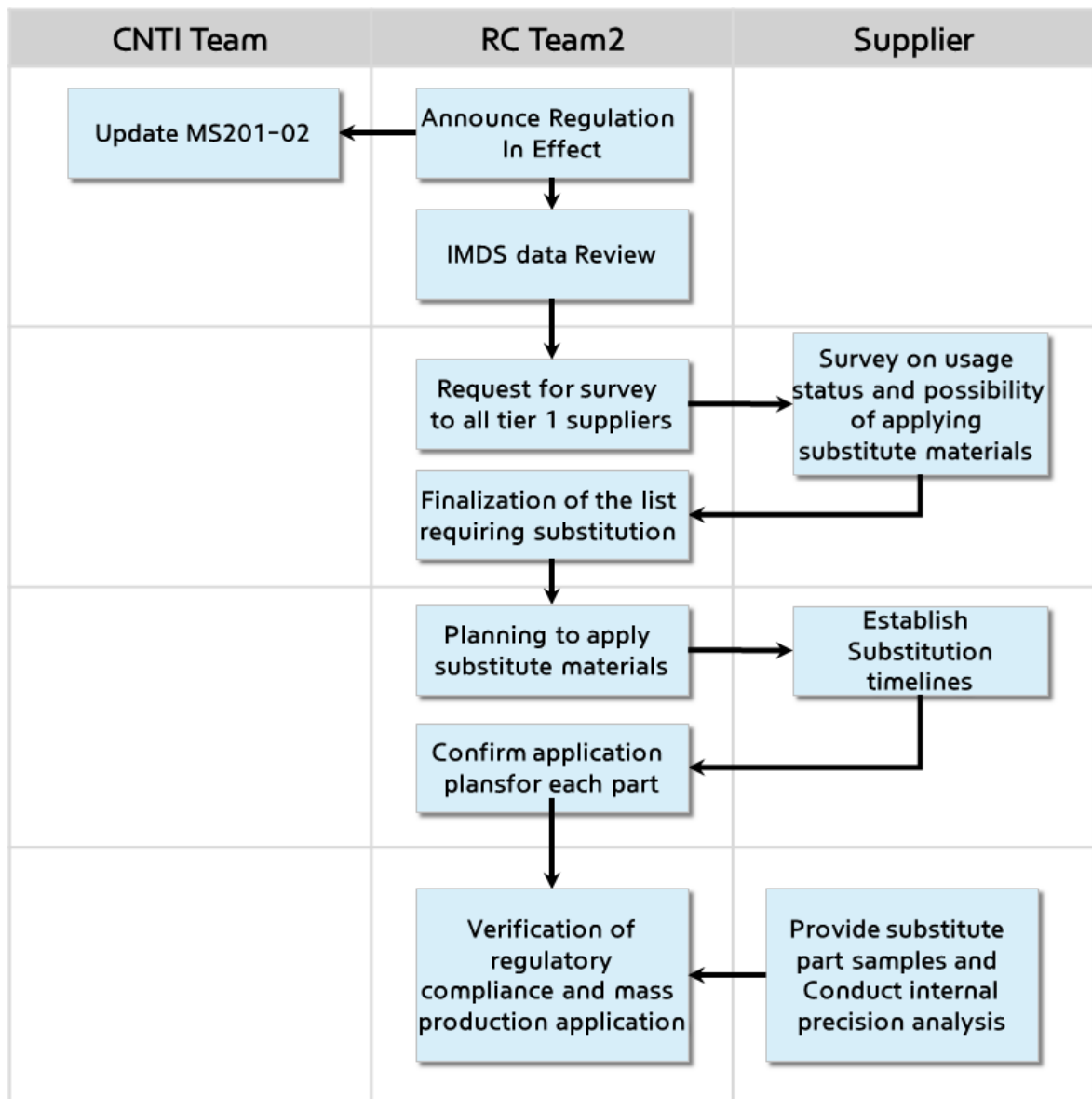
② When the usage status of a candidate substance can be found in IMDS

- For data consistency, a final confirmation from the supplier is recommended.

3.4 Regulated Substances Survey

When a substance becomes regulated, all suppliers must confirm its usage status and ensure it is not used before the regulation takes effect. If IMDS does not show any usage, non-use must still be confirmed by all suppliers to avoid omissions.

3.4.1 Regulated Substances Inspection Process



① How to Identify Substitute Materials for Regulated Substances

- Substitute materials can be identified by comprehensively reviewing information from legal texts, research institutes, raw material suppliers, and the opinions of material and design engineers.

② Criteria for Applying Substitute Materials to Mass-Production Models

- If the regulation applies to new vehicles (e.g., new vehicles after a certain date), the substitute material must be applied to mass-produced vehicles before ISIR approval.
- If the regulation applies from a specific date (e.g., after a certain date), for vehicles produced in the regulated region, the substitute material must be applied at least two months before the prohibited date. For vehicles exported to the regulated region, at least six months before the prohibited date.

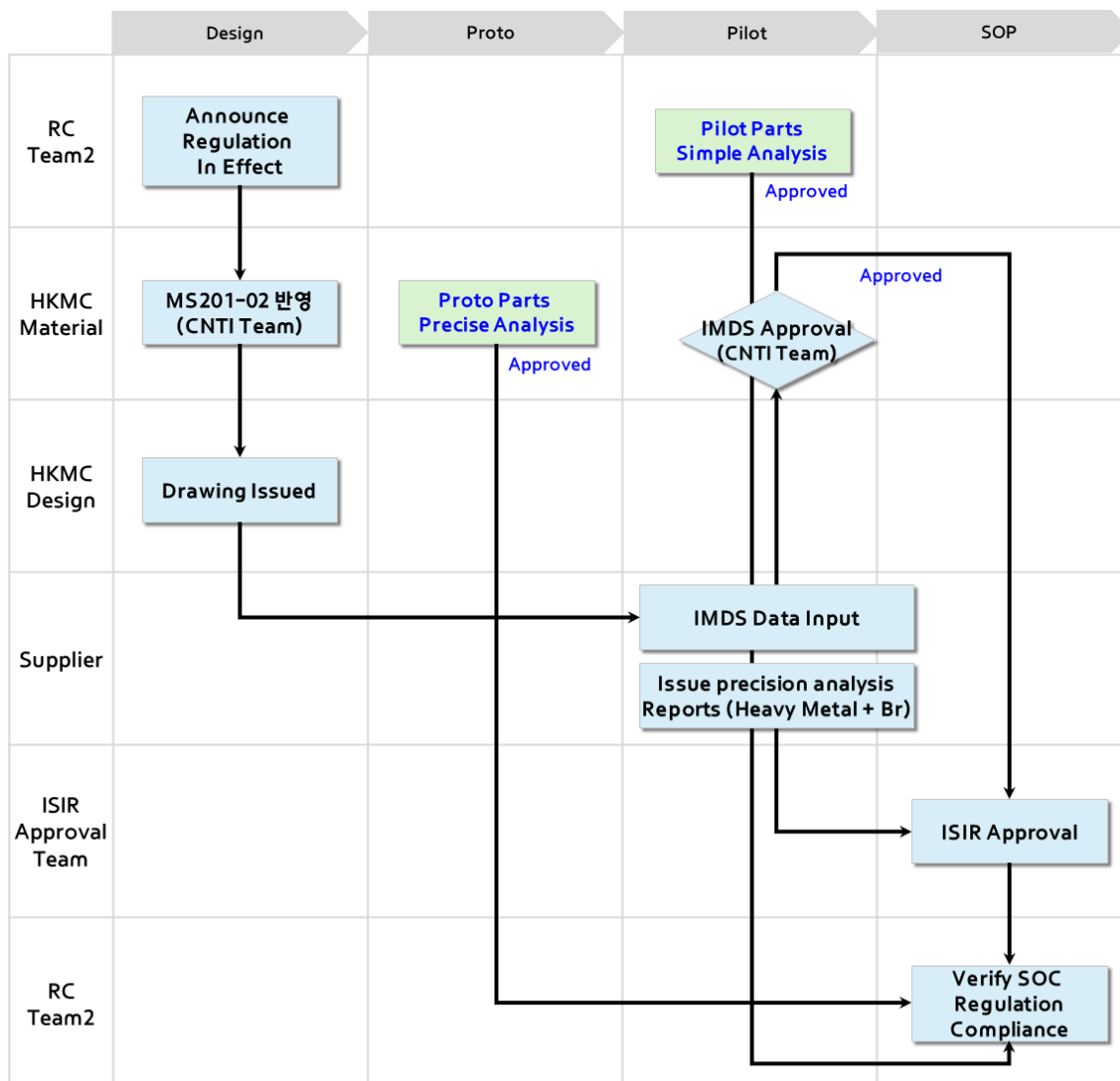
③ Development and Application of Substitute Materials

- The personnel/organization responsible for developing and applying substitute materials must be designated.
- The person in charge must manage a list of parts requiring substitute material application due to the use of regulated substances. In addition, it must be finally confirmed through a precision analysis report issued by an authorized testing laboratory that the regulated substance is not present in the substitute parts ("substitute products"). The schedule should also be managed to ensure that substitute products are supplied to the production line on time.

4 Verification During The Development Stage

Hyundai Motor Group conducts actual parts analysis during the development stages (Proto, Pilot) before vehicle mass production. In this process, suppliers may be requested to provide documentation such as precision analysis reports, and are obligated to submit accurate and up-to-date data. In addition, IMDS approval for all part numbers and subsidiary materials applied to the vehicle (including those not subject to ISIR) must be managed so that approval is completed at least two months prior to mass production.

4.1 Development Stage Inspection Process



① Proto Parts Precision Analysis

- Target Parts : 5 to 60 parts are selected per vehicle model
(including parts with prior regulation violations, newly developed parts, parts with many solder/soldering applications, etc.)
- Inspection Details : Precision analysis is conducted on 17 major regulated chemicals specified in ELV, POPs, REACH, and the Product Safety Management Act, by dismantling parts into homogeneous material units.
- Supplier Requirements : If any inspection result for Proto parts exceeds the regulatory threshold, an on-site investigation of the supplier's production line will be conducted to determine the cause. Suppliers must actively cooperate in this process, ensure that substitute parts are applied to the production line before mass production, and establish preventive measures to avoid recurrence of the same quality issues.

※ Homogeneous Material Analysis Methods

■ Printed Products, Labels, etc.

- Separate and analyze individually as base material, coating, ink, adhesive etc
- If material separation is not possible in the final product state, obtain and analyze samples of the raw materials.

■ Multi-Layer Metal Components

- Analyze each metal layer based on its material : If layers cannot be separated in the final product, analyze each material in the raw material state.

■ Multi-Layer Materials

- Separate and individually analyze by layer and material etc
- If it is not possible to separate materials in the final product state, obtain and analyze samples of the raw materials.

■ Corrosion-Protected Surface-Treated Components

- If it is impossible to separate and weigh the surface treatment layer, obtain a sample of the surface treatment liquid.
- For liquid samples, evaporate to remove solvents and prepare the sample in the same state as the surface treatment applied to the component before analysis.

② Pilot Parts Simple Analysis

- Target Parts : Parts that can be visually confirmed on the Pilot line without disassembly (such as colored connectors and plastic caps, various tubes, PVC materials, marking paint, etc.)
- Inspection Details: Five elements (Pb, Br, Cd, Cr, Hg) are analyzed using a simple analysis device (ED-XRF).
- Judgment Criteria for Precision Analysis Based on Simple Analysis Results: XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence spectroscopy) is a simple analysis instrument used to measure the concentration of chemical elements, and due to its operating principle, the results may have an error of about 5%.

Therefore, as shown in the table below, if the XRF measurement result exceeds 50% of the regulatory threshold, suppliers may be requested to submit a precision analysis report to accurately confirm the concentration of the substance of concern in the homogeneous material.

Analyzed Substance	Criteria for Precision Analysis	Regulatory Thresholds for Four Heavy Metals (homogeneous material basis)
Pb (Lead)	Detected at ≥ 500 ppm	1,000 ppm
Hg (Mercury)		1,000ppm for hexavalent chromium
Cr (Chromium) ^(*)		
Br (Bromine)	Detected at ≥ 50 ppm	Varies by country/material
Cd (Cadmium)		100ppm

(*) For leather materials, precision analysis must be conducted if chromium is detected (regulatory threshold: 3 ppm on a homogeneous material basis).

③ Precision Analysis Report

- Requirements for Recognizing Precision Analysis Reports : If a precision analysis report is requested based on the results of the simple analysis of Pilot parts, in principle, suppliers must submit a report issued by an authorized testing laboratory recognized by KOLAS or ISO 17025.

If the report is issued using the supplier's own analysis equipment and the measured substance values are below the "Criteria for Precision Analysis" in the table above, compliance with the regulation is considered confirmed.

- However, for ISIR approval, only reports issued by an authorized testing laboratory are accepted. For ISIR approval, suppliers must obtain precision analysis reports for each homogeneous material and the final IMDS data approved by Hyundai Motor Group.

Precision analysis reports do not have to be uploaded directly to the GQMS system; it is sufficient to verify in the system that the analysis was conducted (checkbox popup). However, since requests for report submission may be received from Plant QC or the Regulation and Certification Team², suppliers are required to keep proper management of the reports.

- The following should be considered when issuing a precision analysis report:

① Confirm the test elements based on the material of the sample :

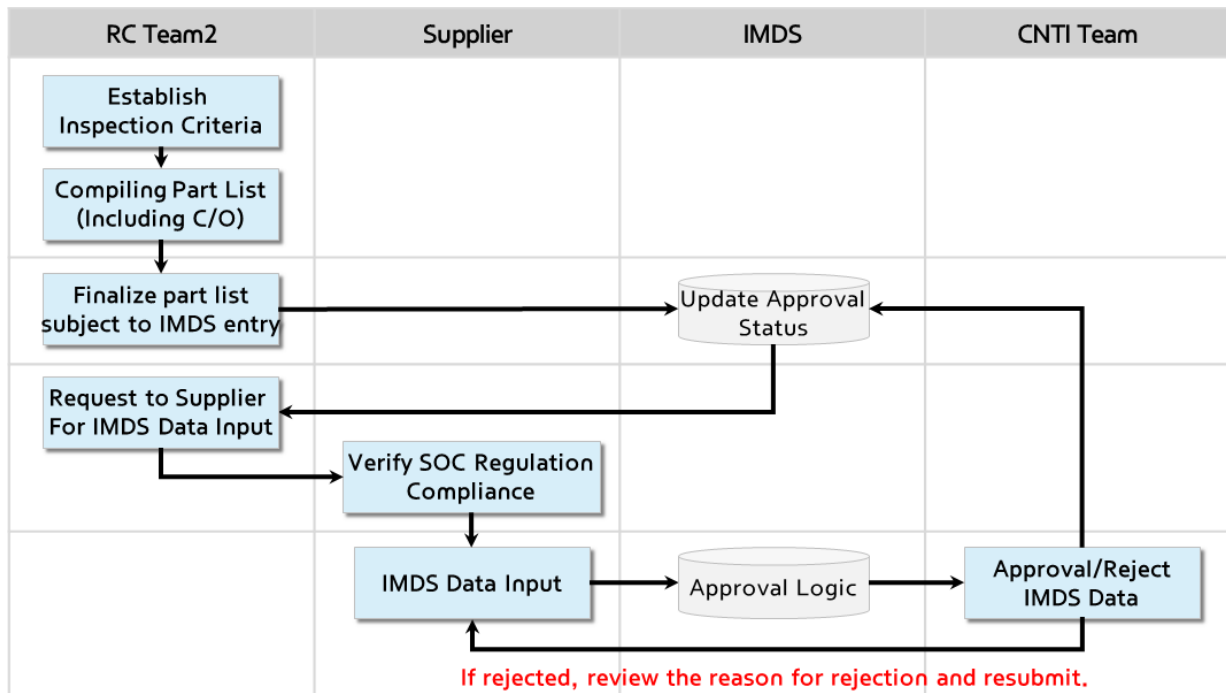
For example, if a precision analysis report for a plastic part is requested based on Pilot part inspection, submitting only a heavy metals report is insufficient to verify compliance (flame retardant test is also required).

Classification	Material	Test Elements
Inorganic	Metal, Ceramic, Glass, etc.	Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr ⁶⁺
Organic (Flammable)	Resin, Paint, Adhesive, Paper, Leather, Wood, etc.	Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr ⁶⁺ PBBs, PBDEs, HBCD

② Confirm the necessity of report issuance.

If the same material (with identical chemical composition; if different recipe used, it is different material) is applied to multiple parts, a precision analysis may be conducted for only one part. However, if the same material is used in different colors, a separate precision analysis report must be issued for each dye (except for plated parts).

4.2 IMDS Approval Process



① Check Inspection Criteria by Vehicle Model

- All parts and materials (including subsidiary materials and packaging) applied to each vehicle model must comply with product SOC regulations for the sales region.
- The criteria for confirming compliance of IMDS data is set as six months prior to the most recent regulation effective date in the sales region. This is because Hyundai Motor Group's IMDS approval/rejection logic (based on MS201-02) is updated six months before the regulation takes effect.

※ Example: Establishing IMDS Inspection Criteria for Model A

- Check the sales region information for Model A : If produced in India and sold in Europe, the vehicle must meet regulations for the sales region, so data must be entered using recipient code 71405/71406 (Europe Plant Recipient).
- Check the most recent regulation effective date in the sales region : If a new regulation takes effect in Europe on February 1, 2025, only IMDS data approved after August 1, 2024, will be recognized as compliant.

(Conclusion) For Model A : Only IMDS data approved with recipient code 71405/71406 after August 1, 2024, will be recognized.

- Suppliers must check that the IMDS data has been approved with the correct recipient within the designated period, in accordance with the vehicle-specific IMDS inspection criteria provided by the Regulation and Certification Team 2.

② Confirmation of Parts List for Each Vehicle Model

- All parts and materials (including subsidiary materials and packaging) applied to each vehicle model, including ISIR-exempt part numbers such as C/O parts, are subject to IMDS approval.

③ Verification of Compliance with SOC Regulations

- Before submitting chemical substance data for parts to Hyundai Motor Group via IMDS, suppliers must check whether the parts comply with SOC regulations. When entering the CAS No. in IMDS, suppliers must verify compliance if 'DP', 'D', or 'P' appears in the 'GADSL/SVHC' field.



이름	CAS No.	EU-Index	EINECS-No.	동의어	GADSL / SVHC
Lead	7439-92-1	082-014-00-7	231-100-4	-	DP/SVHC

※ What is GADSL?

- GADSL (Global Automotive Declarable Substance List) is a list created and managed by the GASG (Global Automotive Stakeholder Group), which was established by manufacturers, parts suppliers, and material suppliers to efficiently respond to SOC regulations worldwide.
- Based on global SOC regulations, chemicals are identified for their relevance to the automotive industry and evaluated for final residues in parts (excluding process chemicals and packaging-related substances) before being included in the GADSL list. Substances may be added to the list in response to government requests even if they are not yet officially regulated.
- The GADSL list is updated annually in February and published on the GADSL website.

※ How to Verify Compliance Using GADSL

1. Go to www.gadsl.org → Click “Reference List” → Download the Excel file



2. Ungroup (click the buttons in order) → Search for the target substance

1 2 3 4				A	B	C	D	E	F	
				GADSL #	REF #	Substance	CAS RN	Classification	Reason Code	(Leg
Please Note: New and updated entries in the 2025 GADSL REFERENCE LIST are highlighted in red font to assist in ident										
				1	1	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	D	FI	Reg. (EC
				2	2	Acetamide, N-methyl-	79-16-3	D	LR	
				3	3	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	D	FI	
				4	4	Acrylamide	79-06-1	D	LR	Reg. (EC)
				5	5	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	D	FI	
				6	6	Alkyl Phenol derivatives, selected		D/P	LR	T (EU) 2017 Reg. (EC)
				7	7	Amines, coco alkyl	61788-46-3	D	FI	Included in phase 3 o
				8	8	Amines, which can form carcinogenic Nitrosamines, selected		D	FI	Legally regul for all second which can corrosion in (EC) I
				9	9	4-Aminobiphenyl and its salts, all members		P	LR	Re
				10	10	Ammonium Nitrate (AN)	6484-52-2	D	FI	The use of airbags has US (NHTS
				11	11	Ammonium perchlorate	7790-98-9	D	FA	Dir. 2007/2 Perchlorate C
				12	12	Aniline and its salts, all members		D	FI	http://www.c
				13	13	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	D/P	LR	Reg. (EC
				14	14	9,10-Anthracenedione, 1-[(5,7-dichloro-1,9-dihydro-2-methyl-9-oxopyrazolo[5,1-b]quinazolin-3-yl)azo]- (Pigment Red 251)	74336-60-0	D	FI	
				15	15	Antimonytrioxide (Diantimonytrioxide)	1309-64-4	D	FI	
				16	16	Aromatic amines, selected		D/P	FVLR	Re Re
				17	17	Arsenic and its compounds, all members		D/P	FA/LR	

3. Check column E (Classification) and related regulation (columns G–K)

※ Understanding the GADSL Excel File

1. Column C : Substance Name

- If "selected" appears after a chemical group name (e.g., Aromatic amines, selected), this means that only specific substances that are subject to declaration or prohibition within the group are registered in GADSL—not all substances in the group.
- If "all members" appears after a chemical group name (e.g., Aniline and its salts, all members), this means all substances in the group are subject to declaration or prohibition.

2. Column E : Classification

- 1) P (Prohibited) : Chemical substances prohibited in at least one region.
- 2) D(Declarable) : Chemical substances that must be reported if the threshold is exceeded in at least one region. For some substances the threshold is not specified; in these cases, report all intentionally added quantities as required by regulation, or use 0.1 wt% as a reporting criterion.
- 3) D/P : A chemical substance that is either subject to declaration requirements or prohibited in at least one region. For substances within a group, the D/P status must be checked and addressed individually for each substance.

3. Column F : Reason Code

- 1) LR : Legally Regulated, Substance officially regulated by law
 - 2) FA : For Assessment, Candidate substance pending regulation
 - 3) FI : For Information, Substance to be tracked for information only
- Before approving IMDS data submitted by sub-suppliers, check the information for D substances (marked in blue) and P substances (marked in red) in GADSL. Approve or reject the IMDS based on a comprehensive review of the regulated regions, thresholds, and other relevant details for each substance.
 - To improve IMDS data integrity, ensure that the IMDS entries match the drawing information by paying attention to total weight, missing parts, differences in the number of parts, discrepancies in part numbers, differences in materials, and missing surface treatment information.

④ IMDS Entry for Target Parts

- Suppliers must be able to formally request that their sub-suppliers of parts, subsidiary materials, and packaging materials provide products that comply with global SOC regulations.
- Suppliers are required to obtain IMDS approval at least two months prior to mass production for all parts, including ISIR-targeted parts (such as newly developed parts and subsidiary materials) as well as ISIR-exempt parts (such as C/O parts, subsidiary materials, and packaging materials).
- For subsidiary materials and packaging materials that are difficult to enter into IMDS, compliance can be verified either by obtaining a precision analysis report from an authorized testing laboratory or by using the supplier's own analysis equipment.

If neither method is possible, suppliers must obtain and manage an official document from sub-suppliers certifying that all requirements specified in MS201-02 for subsidiary materials and packaging materials are being met.

※ (Example) Eco-Friendly Parts Supply Agreement

Agreement for Supplying Eco-Friendly Parts

1. We hereby submit this certificate in assurance of the following:

- 1) We guarantee full compliance with all global substance of concern (SOC) regulations related to automotive parts, subsidiary materials, raw materials, and packaging materials.
- 2) We continuously review and comply with revisions to your technical standard (MS201-02).
- 3) We guarantee the accuracy of all supporting documents and data submitted regarding all parts, subsidiary materials, raw materials, and packaging materials supplied by our company.

2. We accept responsibility for any lawsuit or dispute arising from failure to fulfill our obligations as guaranteed above.

3. This certificate is valid from [start date] to [end date] and will be automatically extended unless otherwise stated by both parties prior to the expiration date.

Signed by the accredited representative of our company.

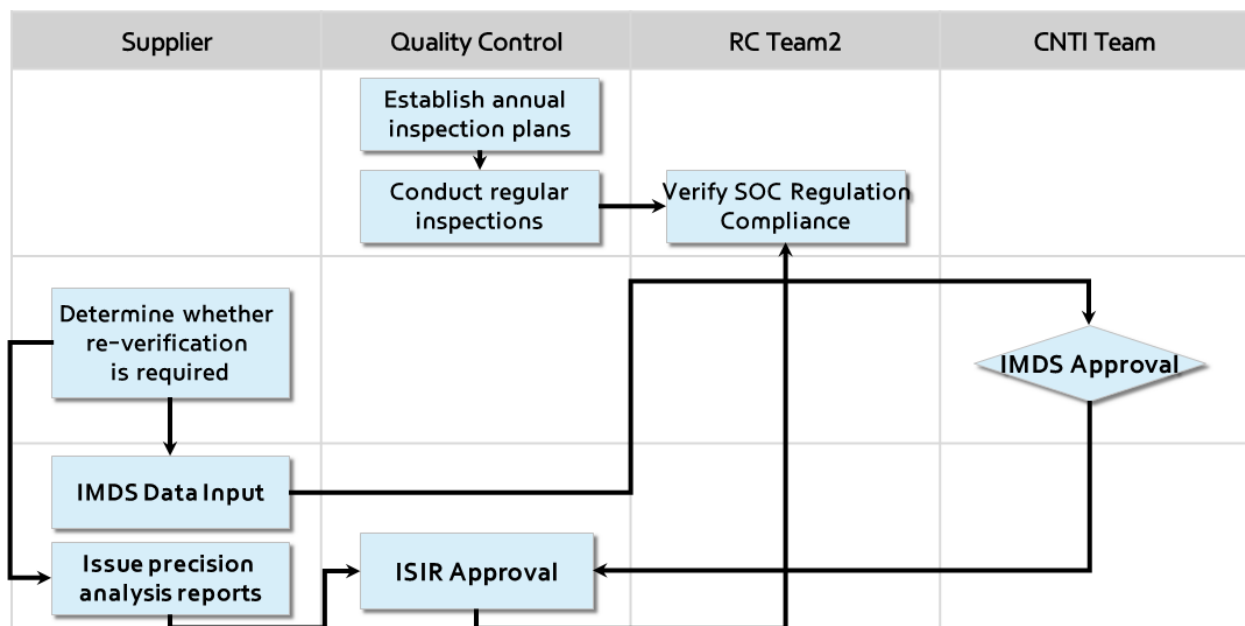
Signature: _____

Date: _____

5 Verification After Mass Production

Even if compliance with SOC regulations has been confirmed during the development stage, it is necessary to regularly verify compliance for mass-produced vehicle models in response to EO and 4M changes, as well as the enactment of new SOC regulations. As SOC regulations involve a post-certification system, where actual parts from mass-produced models are inspected to confirm compliance, quality management is essential to minimize the risk of regulatory violations. Suppliers must establish a regular inspection process after mass production and review whether re-verification of SOC compliance is required when EO or 4M changes occur.

5.1 Mass Production Model Inspection Process



① Establishment of Annual Inspection Plan and Regular Inspections

- Hyundai Motor Group uses simple analysis equipment to measure the concentrations of the four heavy metals and bromine in all parts and subsidiary materials that can be visually inspected without disassembly at the vehicle production line and material warehouse.

- Plant QC may request a precision analysis report from suppliers for any part with a simple analysis result exceeding the regulatory threshold. Suppliers are required to provide a report issued within one year from the date of request. (Depending on the inspection agreement with each supplier, if the contract specifies one report every two years, a report up to two years is acceptable.)

② EO/4M Changes Requiring Re-Verification of SOC Compliance

Not all EO (Engineering Order) and 4M (Man/Method/Machine/Material) changes require re-verification of SOC compliance. However, ISIR re-approval is mandatory in the following four situations. For ISIR re-approval, IMDS approval data and a precision analysis report must be provided, as in the development stage.

- When sub-parts or subsidiary materials are added or removed compared to the previous specification
- Whenever the chemical composition changes : change of material, color, surface treatment specification, additive, etc.
- Even if the material is the same, when the raw material supplier changes : as additives such as flame retardants and plasticizers can differ by supplier, any change in supplier requires verification of possible recipe changes. (Regulatory requirements for additives continue to be strengthened)
- When the lower-tier supplier changes : as the raw material supplier may also change.

5.2 Establishment of Regular Inspection Process for Mass-Produced Vehicles by Suppliers

Suppliers are responsible for ensuring that mass-produced products comply with SOC regulations. Suppliers must follow the precision analysis report issuance cycle specified in the inspection agreement with Hyundai Motor Group's procurement division. If suppliers have their own analysis equipment, they may establish and implement a regular inspection process using their own compliance standards.

6 Establishment and Management of Work Processes

6.1 Importance of SOC Regulation Response Processes

Suppliers must establish SOC regulation response processes to enable timely responses to various situations, such as the enactment of new regulations or follow-up actions after regulatory violations. In addition, work standards must be established to ensure these processes are recognized and managed as official internal procedures, and they should be updated as necessary. Personnel or organizations responsible for SOC regulation response tasks specified in the work standards must ensure a smooth handover to prevent any operational gaps. The handover process must be documented and properly managed. Transition plans and training records are recognized as official handover documents.

6.1.1 Designation of Personnel/Organization Responsible for SOC

The representative or organization responsible for SOC regulation tasks must perform the following duties:

- ① Communicate directly with the Hyundai Motor Group SOC regulation compliance organization (Regulation and Certification Team 2).
- ② Act as the lead PM in the event of a regulatory violation, coordinate with the Regulation and Certification Team, 2 and promptly request responses from relevant internal departments.
- ③ Integrate and manage various SOC regulation response tasks as standardized processes by establishing or revising internal work standards.

6.1.2 Designation of Personnel/Organization Responsible for IMDS

The IMDS coordinator is responsible for conveying IMDS entry requests from Hyundai Motor Group to each part owner and ensuring that all designated parts receive IMDS approval at least two months prior to mass production. The IMDS coordinator may be the same individual or organization as specified in section 6.1.1.

7 Appendix

7.1 Regulation and Certification Team Contact Information

Category	Detailed Task	Name	Email
SOC Regulation Analysis	Europe Regulations	Irene Kim	irenekim@hyundai.com
	North America Regulations	Seunghyun Lee	seung.hyun.lee@hyundai.com
	Korea Regulations	Sungjoong	screenon@hyundai.com
	General Regions Regulations	Noh	
SOC Regulation Response	SIAP	Jiyeon Kim	yeon0430@hyundai.com

※ For inquiries regarding IMDS approvals: Contact Hyeyoung Park (phy1024@hyundai.com)