

# GLOBAL RESPONSIBLE RAW MATERIAL POLICY & SUSTAINABILITY /ESG MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAGNA POWERTRAIN GROUP (MPT) TO BE MET BY (SUB-)SUPPLIERS

## APPLICATION NOTICE

**The English version is the original and the reference in case of dispute.**

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management requirements of the Magna Powertrain Group  
(MPT) to be met by suppliers

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## 1 OBJECTIVE

This standard specifies the essential sustainability management requirements of global Magna Powertrain Group Operations (MPT or MAGNA) to be met by suppliers, starting with compliance to sustainability requirements, up to improvement in all business fields, in order to ensure customer satisfaction, compliance and business success. We expect our suppliers to continuously develop their management system.

Suppliers are also responsible to meet the requirements of the following documents, if not stipulated otherwise in a MSA:

- the MAGNA Purchase Order Terms and Conditions
- the MAGNA general terms and conditions of procurement for production materials, spare parts and direct manufacturing equipment for automotive sector products (EU)
- the MAGNA Global Supply Chain Requirements,
- the MAGNA Global Labour Standard,
- the MAGNA Supplier Code of Conduct and
- the MAGNA Declarable and Prohibited Substances Management Standard Version Powertrain

These can be found at [www.magna.com](http://www.magna.com) resp. <https://www.magna.com/company/suppliers> or be received from the MAGNA purchasing contact.

The requirements in the documents mentioned above are not repeated in this standard. This standard defines additional requirements.

These documents are designed to work together. However, unless otherwise provided for in the respective document, if any requirement or duty conflicts with another, the most restrictive / extensive duties and requirements will be applicable.

For several customers or projects additional requirements may be required. These will be shared with the supplier and included in the relevant contractual relationship.

This document summarises MPT's sustainable sourcing approach. MPT has set itself the goal of acting responsibly in terms of environmental aspects and human rights and minimizing risks and violations in these areas; further MAGNA is legally committed to strive to prevent human rights and environmental infringements and risks in its supply chain. This standard sets out the requirements for suppliers, which shall help ensure that sustainable action prevail throughout the entire supply chain. Suppliers shall refrain from violating human rights and environmental laws in their own business operations and also oblige their subcontractors to refrain from doing so, as well as to responsibly check whether such risks exist in their further supply chain. Supplier shall set up a process for Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) in its business environment and in its supply chain enabling supplier to detect and remedy potential violations and risks in accordance with this standard.

We expect our suppliers to respect the following frameworks in order to meet or even exceed sustainability targets and build more resilient supply chains:

- Compliance with UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Compliance with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)
- Compliance with International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental Conventions
- Compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Compliance with OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct
- Compliance with OECD Due Diligence Guidance of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas
- Compliance with UN CEO Water Mandate
- Compliance with UN Women's Empowerment Principles
- Compliance with Automotive Industry Guiding Principles

## 2 SCOPE

This standard applies for all suppliers of prototype parts and components, production materials, serial and spare parts and components, heat treatment, painting, surface coatings, and every kind of machining, as well as for service suppliers such as development activities and similar services. Additionally, order-specific documents such as

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specifications, agreements, customer requests handed over to the supplier, although there could be additional division/plant requirements beyond those.

### **3 BASIC REQUIREMENTS**

Suppliers are required to always use the latest version of regulations and requirements referred to in this standard, ensuring compliance with the current guiding principles and regulations set forth by e.g. the European Union.

#### **3.1 Sustainability Management System**

MPT requires from its suppliers to provide a third-party certification for an Environmental Management System based on ISO 14001 or EMAS and an Occupational Health & Safety Management System based on ISO 45001. The supplier has to implement a systematic approach to energy optimization (e.g. ISO 50001) by the start of production (SOP) at the latest and (upon request of MAGNA) to provide documentation of the relevant steps. Selected suppliers (based on MPT risk assessment) may be requested to get certified according to other standards (e.g. ASI, IQNet SR 10, SA 8000, RSCI, Responsible Steel, ...). After the supplier receives the specific information, the supplier has maximum 2 years' time to implement the standard(s). For RSCI the timeframe between information and conducting the Assessment shall not be longer than 2 months.

There may be 2nd / 3rd party auditors to visit the supplier's premises in order to make an assessment of the topics addressed in this standard.

The supplier shall bear the costs occurring for any third-party audit (incl. certification) regardless of which party originally initiated the corresponding assessment.

#### **3.2 Fair Working Conditions in the Supply Chain**

Suppliers shall adhere to our MAGNA Global Labour Standard and our MAGNA Supplier Code of Conduct, which e.g. prohibits the use of child, underage, slave or forced labour (including the submission of identification cards or visas), living wage instead of minimum wage (if first mentioned is higher or minimum wage does not exist). Our MAGNA Global Labour Standard and MAGNA Supplier Code of Conduct are an integral part of our supplier package that emphasize the importance of maintaining fair working conditions and standards that result in dignified and respectful treatment of all people within all our global operating locations, as well as those of our supply chain. In addition, suppliers should provide written documents or verbal explanations in a language that each employee understands regarding the working conditions to all employees.

Unless mandated more far-reaching by the applicable human rights and environmental due diligence legislation, the Supplier should engage meaningfully with relevant stakeholders, promoting the implementation, and maintenance of HREDD processes and measures. This engagement should be conducted in an ongoing, responsive, and effective manner.

Especially the following ILO (International Labour Organisation) conventions have to be adhered to by the supplier, especially if these are not ratified in the suppliers' country:

- ILO Convention No 1 on Hours of Work (Industry)
- ILO Convention No. 3 on Maternity Protection
- ILO Convention No. 14 on Weekly Rest (Industry)
- ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced or Compulsory Labour
- ILO Convention No. 30 on Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)
- ILO Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize
- ILO Convention No. 95 on Protection of Wages
- ILO Convention No. 98 on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining
- ILO Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration
- ILO Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour
- ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)
- ILO Convention No. 131 on the Determination of Wages
- ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age

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- ILO Convention No. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health
- ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
- ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- ILO Convention No. 183 on Maternity Protection
- ILO Convention No. 190 on Ending Violence and Harassment at the Workplace

Where risks to human rights defenders arise in the context of the Supplier's production or performance, the Supplier warrants to protect and defend human rights defenders from any form of threat or intimidation.

The rights of indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected also throughout the supply chain in accordance with the "UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" and the ILO Convention No. 169. This includes respecting their right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) regarding translocation and resource use within their territories, as well as the disposal of waste in their regions. Wherever possible, using independent, third-party assurance, such as the Standard for Responsible Mining from the "Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance" (IRMA). Smelters and refiners without adequate, audited Due Diligence Processes in place shall be avoided.

Considering the prohibition of forced labor and the respect for human rights in our supply chain, special attention must be paid to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA). It is essential to ensure that no goods associated with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China are purchased, processed, or imported at any stage within the supply chain. If MPT determines that the Supplier has caused or contributed to a severe adverse human rights or environmental impact that cannot immediately be ended, MPT reserves the right to reject goods as nonconforming. Goods shall be deemed nonconforming if they cannot pass without objection in trade or if they are associated with severe adverse impacts, such as forced or child labour.

A failure by any of our suppliers to comply with its terms can result in the termination of the supply relationship.

In the context of forced labor, MPT is committed to eradicating any form of forced labor in its products. Therefore, the supplier must ensure that all products and parts delivered to MPT are free from forced labor. To simplify this process and align with upcoming EU regulations, the supplier shall observe and comply with the requirements set out in regulation (EU) 2024/3015 on prohibiting products made with forced labor on the Union market. The supplier must be prepared to provide detailed documentation and evidence to demonstrate compliance with this requirement. This includes, but is not limited to, transparency and due diligence obligations, as well as cooperation with competent authorities to address any issues related to forced labor.

If MPT forms the view that the supplier has caused or contributed to an actual adverse human rights or environmental impact which cannot immediately be ended by the supplier, or if both parties have caused or contributed to the same adverse impact, each party agrees to fully cooperate with the other party and relevant stakeholders in good faith in the joint development and implementation of a corrective action plan to end or minimize that adverse impact.

### **3.3 Due Diligence in the Supply Chain**

All suppliers are obliged to install a due diligence process for their location and their supply chain e.g. according to UN Guiding principles of Business and Human Rights, OECD guidance documents and respective laws (e.g. CSDDD, German Supply Chain Act, Modern Slavery Act). This includes implementing and maintaining HREDD processes appropriate to their size and circumstances to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remediate potential and actual adverse human rights and environmental impacts in their own operations and supply chains. Such HREDD shall at least comply with the due diligence requirements included in the respective human rights and environmental due diligence law applicable to each party.

All suppliers are expected to respond to the Self-Assessment-Questionnaire (SAQ) in respect to sustainability (NQC) and to continuous improvement in respect to the resulting recommendations and risk flags/ratings. The respective areas (5 and 18 in the SAQ) are combined into the Magna Minimum Requirements (MMR). The MMR has to be a green rating, for the other areas MPT expects also a green rating. If this is not the case, depending on the rating/risk flags, either a corrective action plan has to be initiated and sent to MPT for approval or an update of the SAQ has to be made in order to close the gaps and recommendations until result is green.

MPT reserves the right to discuss the received data in audits and to verify them in audits (first, second and/or third party, e.g. via RSCI) at the suppliers' sites, depending on rating on supplier's costs.

The Supplier shall ensure that neither the supplier nor its subcontractors, vendors, agents or other associated third parties:

- engage in or support child, slave, prisoner or other forced labour or abusive employment,

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- engage in or support corrupt business or bribery in business transactions,
- endanger human health or safety,
- endanger wildlife, biodiversity, water or forests,
- violate environmental regulations,
- support other social disadvantages in any form.

The supplier must provide supply chain transparency of the manufacturing processes up to mine / extraction area level (including e.g. separators, smelters, magnet manufacturers), including the address of each manufacturing site. This also means that obtaining raw materials is only allowed from audited sources and must exclude mines, smelters or refiners for these raw materials that do not have an adequate and audited due diligence process. Furthermore, the supplier shall report annually on his supply chain Due Diligence as required in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

We expect the supplier to also offer risk-based training for its employees and (sub-)suppliers.

### **3.4 Climate protection and CO<sub>2e</sub>:**

As we continue to move forward in our efforts to protect and preserve the planet, we are targeting net carbon neutrality (in respect to Scope 1 and Scope 2 – according to GHG Protocol) in our European operations by 2025 and global operations by 2030. The technologies, systems and concepts we are developing will continue to enable cleaner and safer mobility for everyone and everything. The emissions caused by Scope 3 count for the by far biggest part of the overall amount and therefore our involvement of our suppliers is essential. We want to be CO<sub>2e</sub> neutral in future covering Scope 1-3 and currently defining our target for Scope 3 as well.

In order to enhance transparency in our supply chain, we have introduced several engagement initiatives with respect to our supply chain. We participate in the M2030, engaging key suppliers to report on their energy usage and emissions – a critical step in better understanding our Scope 3 emissions with a view to establishing Science-based Scope 3 emissions targets. Therefore

- (sub-) Suppliers are obliged to answer (upon request of MAGNA) the M2030-questionnaire.
- (sub-) Suppliers are obliged (upon request of MAGNA) to use green (CO<sub>2e</sub>- and nuclear-free) electricity.
- (sub-) Suppliers shall set appropriate corporate targets for its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and take measures to implement the Paris Climate Agreement and communicate these to Magna in writing.
- Upon request of MPT the (sub-) supplier has to offer a CO<sub>2e</sub> free product (including its own supply chain).

Suppliers shall avoid CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, if CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions cannot be avoided completely, the remaining CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions shall be compensated by the supplier. In this case suppliers shall select compensation projects that are certified according to a globally recognized and accepted standard.

### **3.5 Eco-social Life Cycle Assessment:**

Suppliers are obliged (upon request of MPT), to answer specific questions/questionnaires in respect to absolute and part specific data (covering Scope 1,2,3), e.g.:

- CO<sub>2e</sub>-footprint of their products (with using e.g. CatenaX, the MAGNA LCA Datarequest Sheet, etc.),
- Usage of green energy (e.g. renewable energy certificated (REC's) as evidence);
- CBAM (quantity of imported goods, their respective CO<sub>2e</sub> -emissions/ -price certificates etc.)
- Total energy used in MWh /kWh;
- CO<sub>2e</sub>-emissions from own and third party generated energy in metric tons/ respective emission factor;
- Total water consumption in m<sup>3</sup>;
- Process waste water in m<sup>3</sup>;
- Waste for disposal in metric tons;
- Waste for recycling in metric tons;
- VOC emissions (volatile organic compound) in metric tons;
- Responsible raw material sourcing and respective transparency of the source (e.g. mines);
- Secondary rate of materials.
- water consumption, water withdrawal and water delivery per product unit (cradle-to-gate)



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To simplify this process, suppliers must use certain digital tools at MAGNA's request, such as CatenaX, to disclose their data and thus support transparency in the supply chain.

### **3.6 Responsible Critical Raw Materials:**

MPT is committed to respecting and complying with international human rights principles and responsible business conduct. Ethics and integrity are key priorities in all our business activities. We continuously seek to generate economic, environmental and social added value, and deliver on our corporate responsibility. This includes ensuring that the natural raw materials used in our products are sourced and produced in a way that is both ethical and consistent with our corporate policies. However, this poses a particular challenge to MPT due to our complex global supply chain network.

MPT is committed to the responsible sourcing of raw materials used in the operation of our business and the manufacturing of our products. This includes conflict minerals as tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold, as well as other raw materials that are considered to be critical in terms of negative social or environmental impacts. Magna expects the same level of commitment from our business partners, including our suppliers. Lack of supplier cooperation or violation of e.g. our Supplier Code of Conduct will ultimately result in an end of business relationship with Magna.

We would also like to refer our suppliers to the "Material Change" report of Drive Sustainability and the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) as a guidance on responsible sourcing. The report, commissioned by Drive Sustainability and the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), assesses the importance of 37 materials to automotive and electronic industries and evaluates environmental, social and governance risks for those materials at industry levels. The study recognises that businesses and entire industries working together can catalyse lasting change to improve peoples' lives and reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems in resource-producing countries.

Furthermore, we recommend our suppliers to use the Raw Material Outlook, a platform launched by Drive Sustainability to help managing and remediating human rights risks and the environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts of raw materials through value chain mapping and ESG risk identification. By using the Raw Material Outlook, companies can better develop collaborations and identify leverages to integrate sustainability throughout the global automotive supply chain.

We expect from our supplier's compliance with all existing legal requirements concerning the sustainable and responsible sourcing of raw materials, including Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) initiatives. Suppliers are obliged to respect and promote human rights, protect natural ecosystems critical for maintaining biodiversity, and safeguard health and safety in order to further increase transparency in the supply chain and accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.

Suppliers are also expected to identify and disclose the raw materials in their supply chains originating from small-scale mining or small-scale agriculture. If a link to small-scale mining or small-scale agriculture in the supply chain cannot be excluded, measures should be taken to promote good governance in these sectors, such as the promotion of standards like the Code of Risk Mitigation for ASM Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT).

If the supplier delivers products, which contain raw materials critical to human rights and environment, the supplier agrees (upon request of MPT) to disclose his tier-n supply chain – to the origin of selected raw materials, using tools on the market, like NQC supply chain builder. The request is risk-based and only for certain materials and based e.g. on the "responsible raw materials outlook" (<https://www.rawmaterialoutlook.org/>).

It shall be the responsibility of the supplier to cause all and any of its subcontractors and sub suppliers to act in accordance with the Sustainability requirements defined in this Standard; upon request of MPT evidences have to be shown how these requirements are implemented.

The supplier needs to have a material based Due Diligence Process (OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct) in respect to human rights and environment at its location and in its supply chain established and implemented. The supplier has to share the results of the Due Diligence Process with MPT.

Validated conflict free smelters and refiners shall be used for procurement.

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All production materials (like e.g. aluminium, steel, copper, plastic, REE) shall have been produced in a proportion as high as possible from scrap using electricity from renewable energy sources, considering the complete supply chain. Based on different customer requirements, green electricity has to be used. Evidence has to be provided and locations may be audited from third party auditors.

The supplier must strive to maximize the use of recycled- or biomaterials. Secondary materials should be prioritized over primary raw materials to the greatest extent possible when designing a component, if they meet the quality requirements.

MPT is committed to use only raw materials, whose extraction, production, transport, trade, processing and export neither directly, nor indirectly contribute to non-compliance, environmental pollution, human rights abuses or health & safety issues. As part of our risk assessment, at least the following raw materials have been identified as potential risk raw materials relevant to MPT and were included in our human rights due diligence activities. The raw materials are listed in alphabetical order:

- Aluminium/Bauxite
- Cobalt
- Copper
- Gold
- Graphite
- Leather
- Lithium
- Mica
- Natural Rubber
- Nickel
- Palladium
- Rare Earth Elements
- Steel/Iron
- Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten and Gold (3TG)
- Zinc

Regarding maximum CO<sub>2e</sub> values, please refer to Chapter [7 ANNEX](#).

### 3.6.1 Aluminium/Bauxite

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ High CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions
- ↗ Incidencies of conflict with Indigenous Peoples

Approach:

- As the production of aluminium causes high CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions in the industry depending on the energy type used for electrolysis in primary smelting, the reduction of emissions due to the use of recycled aluminium has high priority and is mandatory. The use of aluminium made by electrolysis in primary smelting is only allowed, if the use of recycled aluminium is demonstrably not feasible considering technical and significant economic aspects. A written approval of the specialist department of the MAGNA division is mandatory. In this case the supplier shall ensure that green electricity<sup>1</sup> is used for aluminium production instead of fossil fuel energy.
- With green electricity CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions are significantly reduced in the aluminium production. Other examples of zero-carbon concepts are using a substitute for the carbon blocks to separate aluminium chemically or using

<sup>1</sup> Green power from "renewable energies" includes power exclusively from renewable energy production: a) Hydropower b) Wind energy c) Solar power d) Energy from biomass, including biogas, biomethane, landfill gas and sewage gas, and from the biodegradable fraction of household and industrial waste.



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electrolytic cells with inert anodes. Magna recommends its suppliers to specifically seek cooperation with business partners using these technologies for a green/low carbon aluminium production.

- Instead of using primary aluminium, secondary aluminium shall be used. The term 'secondary aluminium' refers to aluminium that is produced from recycled aluminium originating from various forms of aluminium scrap. Post-consumer scrap has to be preferred compared to pre-consumer scrap. If, however, this is not possible due to technical, significant economical or other reasons, suppliers will have to provide an explanation to and obtain approval from Magna. For the scope of aluminium casting, a secondary raw material content of at least 90 % shall be implemented. For the scope of aluminium casting (with increased content of Cu or Fe, each > 0,6 wt%), a secondary raw material content of at least 95 % shall be implemented. For the scope of wrought alloys a secondary raw material content of at least 50% should be implemented, respectively for continuous casting profiles a secondary raw material content of at least 55% shall be implemented.
- Suppliers are expected to source aluminium certified by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI). The ASI Performance Standard defines 59 environmental, social and governance principles and criteria, with the aim to address sustainability issues in the aluminium value chain. Suppliers are also strongly encouraged to become an ASI member. Collaborative initiatives are a proven model for companies in any industry to address the wide-ranging challenges of a sustainable supply chain. ASI is a global non-profit standards setting and certification organisation with the aim to foster responsible production, sourcing and stewardship of aluminium.
- Upon request of MPT the supplier is obliged to participate in the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) and to get certified according to Performance Standard / Chain of Custody-Standard.
- Suppliers shall only use primary aluminium certified according to the ASI Chain of Custody (CoC) Standard for all components and parts. The CoC Standard sets out requirements for the creation of a Chain of Custody for CoC Material, including ASI Aluminium, which is produced and processed through the value chain into diverse downstream sectors.
- Latest by 2027 suppliers are required to use only ASI CoC certified aluminium for new projects. Suppliers are strongly recommended to make arrangements to undergo audits and obtain certification in time to gain business for new projects.
- Suppliers are expected not to exceed the specified maximum CO<sub>2e</sub> limits, according to the type of production and extraction of the raw material used. These include the scope of raw material production (cradle to gate) without subsequent processes such as assembly or molding.
- The maximum CO<sub>2e</sub> limits given are consistent with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels, and are based on scientific evidence according to the latest recommendations of the IPCC and the European Scientific Advisory Council on Climate Change.
- The respective limits are calculated from the global CO<sub>2e</sub> budget for the aluminum industry and the projected future production of aluminum. The values are based on the most comprehensive, detailed and up-to-date industry-wide data set to date from the International Aluminium Institute and their material flow analyses and modeling.
- The specified limit values are minimum requirements and have global application. These must be complied with by the suppliers of aluminum products. In addition, for specific requirements, for example more specific customer requirements, lower CO<sub>2e</sub> limits and specific recycled content, or request of using renewable energy in deeper supply chain must be complied with for specific products.
- To achieve these values, suppliers should reduce or avoid CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions. The supplier decides on the selection of the necessary CO<sub>2e</sub> reduction measures/technologies. The reduction measures taken by suppliers depend on their unique energy endowments, availability of raw materials and scrap, regional policies, investment options, and the availability, speed, and cost of technology development and implementation. All reduction measures will be a mix of technologies, including existing, new, under development and yet to be developed solutions. Due to this, suppliers are recommended to engage in cross-sector partnerships to manage the reduction of GHG emissions while meeting the growing demand.

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- Similarly, suppliers are recommended to collect primary data on CO<sub>2</sub>e levels of raw materials used in terms of their extraction, production and composition to enable improved data collection and tracking.

### 3.6.2 Cobalt

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Child labour and forced labour
- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Countries experiencing high-intensity conflicts
- ↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- Suppliers providing products containing cobalt are requested to report on the origin and certification status of the mineral. We highly recommend our suppliers to make use of the tools and resources provided by the RMI to conduct due diligence on cobalt supply chains. For this purpose, the use of the Extended Minerals Reporting Template (EMRT) is mandatory. The EMRT is a standardized reporting template designed for downstream companies to gather and disclose information about their cobalt supply chain and to exchange information about mineral country of origin and the smelters and refiners that are utilized.
- If the responses to the EMRT supply chain survey do not meet MPT's expectations (in terms of completeness), suppliers must provide detailed evidence upon MPT's request. This evidence includes, for example, information on the relevant sub-suppliers with missing survey responses related to the MPT division.
- Suppliers are expected to use cobalt sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

### 3.6.3 Copper

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Incidencies of conflict with Indigenous Peoples
- ↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to participate in the industry initiative Copper Mark to advance the sustainability of global copper value chains. The Copper Mark was initiated by the International Copper Association (ICA) and is an assurance framework to promote the responsible production of copper. It enables companies and organisations throughout the copper industry to better understand and meet the increasing demands for independently verified responsible production practices, and to contribute positively to sustainable development.
- The Copper Mark's standards "Criteria for Responsible Production" and "Joint Due Diligence Standard" combined with the site assessments provide up-to-date and credible information on responsible practices, strengthening transparency for investors, civil society, and companies using copper in their products.
- For copper and copper alloys a secondary raw material content of at least 45% should be implemented.

### 3.6.4 Graphite

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

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- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to use graphite sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

### 3.6.5 Leather

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- All tanneries must meet the LWG (Leather Working Group) Gold Standard.
- All suppliers are expected that animal welfare best practices are followed.
- It is mandatory that all leather must be sourced from farms not located in deforested, environmentally restricted or protected areas.
- All leather goods must be traceable to origin.
- Leather goods that fall under the category of relevant products listed in Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115, such as leather of cattle, etc., must be handled in accordance with the regulatory requirements.

### 3.6.6 Lithium

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Child labour and forced labour
- ↗ Incidencies of conflict with Indigenous Peoples

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to use lithium sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

### 3.6.7 Mica

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Child labour and forced labour
- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption

Approach:

- Suppliers providing products containing mica are requested to report on the origin and certification status of the mineral. We highly recommend our suppliers to make use of the tools and resources provided by the RMI to

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conduct due diligence on mica supply chains. For this purpose, the use of the Extended Mineral Reporting Template (EMRT) is mandatory. The EMRT is a standardized reporting template designed for downstream companies to gather and disclose information about their mica supply chains and exchange information on mineral country of origin and processors being utilized.

- If the responses to the EMRT supply chain survey do not meet MPT's expectations (in terms of completeness), suppliers must provide detailed evidence upon MPT's request. This evidence includes, for example, information on the relevant sub-suppliers with missing survey responses related to the MPT division.
- Suppliers are expected to participate in relevant industry initiatives such as the Responsible Mica Initiative. The Responsible Mica Initiative is comprised of international companies and non-governmental organisations and develops global standards for mica mining. These are intended to address fair working conditions, safety and minimum wages. Companies that join the Responsible Mica Initiative commit themselves to implementing these standards to establish a fair, responsible and sustainable mica supply chain.
- Suppliers are expected to use mica sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

### 3.6.8 Natural Rubber

#### Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Child labour and forced labour
- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Incidences of conflict with Indigenous Peoples

#### Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to participate in the industry initiative Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) and to ensure that natural rubber is produced and processed in line with GPSNR policy requirements. The GPSNR is an international membership driven platform set up to define sustainability for the natural rubber value chain. It brings together various stakeholders to a common ground based on fairness, equity and environmental sustainability. Membership is diverse open to everyone in the natural rubber industry. This includes but is not limited to smallholders, civil society organisations, processors, traders, tire makers, car manufacturers and other downstream users. Half of the world's natural rubber demand already finds membership in the GPSNR.
- Rubber products that fall under the category of relevant products listed in Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115, such as hard rubber in all forms, inner tubes, transmission belts, etc., must be handled in accordance with the regulatory requirements.
- For plastics there is no distinction between different types in terms of recycled content. A recycled content of at least 60% should be implemented. For the production process of plastics, 100% renewable energy shall be used.

### 3.6.9 Nickel

#### Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Countries experiencing high-intensity conflicts
- ↗ High CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions
- ↗ Incidences of conflict with Indigenous Peoples

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↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to use nickel sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

### 3.6.10 Palladium

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ High CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to use palladium sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.
- For Palladium a secondary raw material content of at least 50% should be implemented

### 3.6.11 Rare Earth Elements (REE)

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ radioactive waste

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to use REE sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.
- Especially in context of magnets, the supplier must observe the following:
  - 100% renewable energy in the most energy-intensive process stages (separation and metallization)
  - recycling rate of 70% for REE must be achieved
  - Renewable energy intake in power production servicing integrated mining facilities
  - Due Diligence requirements stated in [chapter 3.3](#)

### 3.6.12 Steel/Iron

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ High CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions
- ↗ Incidences of conflict with Indigenous Peoples

Approach:

- As the production of steel causes high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the industry depending on the energy type used for smelting, the reduction of emissions due to the use of recycled steel has high priority and is mandatory. The use of primary steel is only allowed, if the use of recycled steel is demonstrably not feasible considering technical

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and significant economic aspects. A written approval of the specialist department of the MPT division is mandatory. In this case the supplier shall ensure that green electricity<sup>2</sup> is used for steel production instead of fossil fuel energy. With green electricity CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions are significantly reduced in the steel production.

- MPT supports innovative low-carbon technologies in steel and iron production that aim at reducing the global carbon footprint of the steel industry. One example for such a technology is the iron and steel making by using 100 % fossil-free hydrogen instead of coal and coke. With this technology, CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions are significantly eliminated from the steel production process, which is key to the fight against global warming. Suppliers are expected to specifically seek cooperation with business partners using this green steel technology.
- Instead of using primary steel, secondary steel shall be used. The term 'secondary steel' refers to steel that is produced from recycled steel originating from various forms of steel scrap. If, however, this is not possible due to technical, significant economic or other reasons, suppliers will have to provide an explanation to and obtain approval from MPT.
- The production of steel products shall be carried out in the Electric Arc Furnace. The secondary raw material content in the electric arc furnace shall be at least 95 % for long product of unalloyed/low alloy steel - EAF (blank steel, rods, seamless pipes, wire, powder, etc.). The secondary raw material content in the electric arc furnace shall be at least 70 % for flat product of unalloyed/low alloy steel - NGDRI EAF. For grey iron, the secondary raw material content shall be at least 60%. Alternatively, other low-carbon and/or SRQ-maximizing process routes are allowed. If this cannot be implemented for the requested development scope or delivery period, a mass accounting for the CO<sub>2e</sub> footprint and/or secondary raw material share can be agreed with the steel supplier according to purchasing documents.
- Suppliers are expected to source steel products with a low carbon footprint.
- Suppliers are expected to participate in the industry initiative ResponsibleSteel. ResponsibleSteel is a global not-for-profit organisation and a multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative aiming to enhance the responsible sourcing, production, use and recycling of steel. Suppliers are expected to use iron and steel certified against the ResponsibleSteel Standard.
- By 2027 suppliers are required to use only ResponsibleSteel certified steel for new projects. Suppliers are strongly recommended to make arrangements to undergo audits and obtain certification in time to gain business for new projects.

### 3.6.13 Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten and Gold (3TG)

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Child labour and forced labour
- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Countries experiencing high-intensity conflicts
- ↗ High CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions
- ↗ Incidencies of conflict with Indigenous Peoples
- ↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- MPT is concerned with the unintentional support of armed conflict through the use of certain minerals and metals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), its adjoining countries and high-risk areas (CAHRAs). Magna is strongly committed to achieve a conflict-free supply chain and use 3TG from responsible and conflict-

<sup>2</sup> Green power from "renewable energies" includes power exclusively from renewable energy production: a) Hydropower b) Wind energy c) Solar power d) Energy from biomass, including biogas, biomethane, landfill gas and sewage gas, and from the biodegradable fraction of household and industrial waste.



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free sources only. All direct suppliers providing products containing 3TG to any Magna facility are required to report on the origin and certification status of the metals. We highly recommend our suppliers to make use of the tools and resources provided by the RMI to conduct due diligence on conflict minerals supply chains. For this purpose, the use of the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) is mandatory. The CMRT is a standardised reporting template that facilitates the transfer of information through the supply chain regarding mineral country of origin and the smelters and refiners being utilized. The template also helps identifying new smelters and refiners to potentially undergo an audit via the RMAP.

- If the responses to the CMRT supply chain survey do not meet MPT's expectations (in terms of completeness), suppliers must provide detailed evidence upon MPT's request. This evidence includes, for example, information on the relevant sub-suppliers with missing survey responses related to the MPT division.
- Suppliers are expected to use 3TG sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.
- For more information regarding our conflict minerals policy, please read Magna's Conflict Minerals Policy Statement.
- The Partner also undertakes to respect and take due account of the rights of workers in small-scale mining and small-scale agriculture. In particular, gold suppliers or suppliers using gold in their products shall contribute to the implementation of appropriate practices within their supply chain for the management of cyanide in gold production, such as the provisions of the International Cyanide Management Code for the manufacture, transport, and use of cyanides in the production of gold.
- Gold content on all electronics should be for essential use only and needs to be justified. In case of essential use, 100% recycled gold is required.

### 3.6.14 Zinc

Identified environmental, social and governance aggregated risks, e.g.:

- ↗ Countries with weak rule of law
- ↗ Countries experiencing corruption
- ↗ Potential for harm from hazardous materials or chemicals

Approach:

- Suppliers are expected to participate in relevant industry initiatives such as the International Zinc Association (IZA), a representative trade body that fosters cooperation among zinc producers to develop new technologies and sustainably grow markets.
- Suppliers are expected to use zinc sourced exclusively from raw material suppliers who are audited in accordance with the IRMA standard.

## 3.7 International material data system (IMDS)

The supplier is obliged to document the IMDS (or other applicable system such as CAMDS) entry for his products and for his sub-suppliers and to add the documentation to the product & process release (PPAP, PPF). In the event of IMDS-relevant changes (including the change of sub-suppliers), the supplier must provide the IMDS entry update automatically.

Necessary data in respect to percentage of recyclates have to be entered into IMDS and proof to be given later on (upon request of MPT), in alignment with the IMDS Recommendation 025. Upon request of MPT for the delivered products recyclates have to be used.

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### **3.8 CMRT's and EMRT's and PRT's**

CMRT's (Conflict Minerals Reporting Template) and EMRT's (Extended Minerals Reporting Template) have to be answered and sent back to customer. If the supplier was requested from MAGNA to fulfill a SAQ in NQC, the CMRT and EMRT has to be uploaded also within NQC.

### **3.9 Additional aspects in respect to ecology, recycling, hazardous materials and animal protection**

The supplier is obliged to abide by all means the domestic and sector-specific current statutory requirements regarding environmental protection and recycling, as a minimum requirement.

The following must be noted in respect to ecology:

- Evaluation of environmental compliance of subcontracted materials, production processes and products.
- Minimize the consumption of resources.
- Implementation of pre-emptive measures such as weight reduction design or weight reduction proposals from the development of the part stage regarding natural resources and their scarcity
- Environmentally compatible packing, transport and logistics concepts.
- Use of recycled- or biomaterials, wherever possible, but at least 30wt%
- Avoidance of hazardous waste.
- Marking of working materials for an efficient recycling.
- If possible, reprocessing of production and auxiliary production materials (e.g. refrigerants, lubricants and detergents), otherwise, disposal according to regulations.
- Provision of return logistics.
- Upon request of MPT, the supplier shall provide recycling or disposal concepts for the delivered goods.
- Parts must not contain PFASs, also regarding forthcoming law

The supplier must comply with the requirements of the international conventions of Minamata (mercury), Stockholm (persistent organic pollutants), and Basel (hazardous waste).

The supplier shall ensure that hazardous substances or other chemicals are only used if no suitable alternative substances or technologies are available on the market (substitution test) and the substances are used under controlled conditions. The procedure must be documented. Critical hazardous substances should be substituted with less critical substitutes.

Regarding prohibited substances and the design requirements for components, Magna and its (sub-) suppliers must comply with the reusability and recoverability standards set forth in Directive 2000/53/EC. Suppliers must ensure that their products do not contain banned substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, and that they are designed for easy dismantling and recycling. Additionally, suppliers are required to provide the necessary evidence and documentation to demonstrate compliance with these regulations.

The natural ecosystems should be protected and deforestation and degradation of forests should be stopped based on identification and management of natural forests and other natural ecosystems. The Supplier needs to use (even sub-suppliers in the deeper supply chain) where applicable, the guidelines of the High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCV) and the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) and the accountability framework (AFi).

The partner should commit to the three fundamental objectives of the International Convention on Biological Diversity (Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD): Conservation of biological diversity (genetic diversity, biodiversity, habitat diversity), sustainable use of biological diversity and fair sharing of benefits from utilization of genetic resources.

In order to stop deforestation and degradation of forests, the supplier must observe Regulation (EU)2023/1115 on the making available on the Union market and its export from the Union of certain raw materials and products related to deforestation and forest damage and implement the resulting requirements and due diligence obligations.

Only products meeting the following criteria are allowed to be placed on the market or delivered ultimately to MPT:

- (a) they are deforestation-free;
- (b) they have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production; and
- (c) they are covered by a due diligence statement.

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The applicable products refer to Annex 1 of Regulation (EU)2023/1115. However, it should be noted that although Regulation (EU) 995/2010 is repealed as of 30 December 2024, it will still apply until 31 December 2027 for timber and timber products (as defined in Article 2 point (a)), which were produced before 29 June 2023 and placed on the market from 30 December 2024. Regardless of the preceding paragraph, the supplier must ensure that its own activities do not contribute to or benefit from the illicit transformation of natural ecosystems.

The supplier must protect freshwater resource (drinking, groundwater, precipitation and inland waters) through efficient use, reduce freshwater consumption and treat process wastewater correspondingly from direct and indirect discharge. The supplier must also ensure that there is no submarine- and deep-sea tailings placements (DSTP). Furthermore, in regions with very high-water stress regarding the aqueduct water risk atlas (which is part of the World Resources Institute (WRI) water program), the partner needs to take steps to prevent further intensification of existing water stress and to avoid endangering access to clean and adequate water for the population. The taken measures must be provided upon request of MPT.

Scientific research on the ecological consequences of deep-sea mining is not yet sufficiently comprehensive to enable an evaluation of the environmental risks at the present time. As long as it cannot be ensured that the protection of the marine ecosystem is guaranteed, we exclude the use of deep-sea raw materials for our products (in accordance with the precautionary principle) and expect our suppliers and their supply chains to do the same.

In case that the wellbeing of animals may be affected during the production process, the relevant (sub-)supplier should implement standards and best practices in order to comply with the following ethical principles:

- The Five Freedoms of the British Animal Welfare Committee (AWC).
- The standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on animal welfare (Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Aquatic Animal Health Code).
- The 3R principles for animal testing (Reduction, Refinement, Replacement).

### **3.10 Sub supplier management**

MPT requires that its suppliers exercise their procurement activities with care and assure that all before mentioned requirements will be considered and fulfilled in the deeper supply chain as well.

This shall cover all aspects defined above and apply in particular to the following points:

- control of procurement documents regarding their unambiguousness and completeness
- traceability
- sampling of subcontracted supplier components
- supplier selection
- monitoring of subcontractors
- support and encouragement of subcontractors
- continuous improvement of subcontractors
- evidence that products procured comply with requirements
- MPT preference is to have sub-tier supplier certified to ISO 14001/EMAS and 45001 and depending on the location to e.g. RSCI/SA 8000 and depending to the delivered materials to e.g. ASI

The supplier is obliged to communicate the Sustainability Management requirements as well as contract-specific requirements of MPT and any additional MPT customer requirements to his subcontractors and sub suppliers and to ensure their commitment and conformance to fulfill these requirements, the so-called due diligence in the deeper supply chain, in certain cases up to the mine. The supplier has to proof this with evidence. For that purpose, it is expected that the Supplier develops own sufficient Sustainability Standards and imposes those Standards on its sub-suppliers.

If there are or will be supply or service relationships with MPT, the supplier is required to provide information relevant to export control, including information on the classification under export control law (including information regarding US origin or significant US shares, with which the deliverable is subject to the EAR).

To strengthen and simplify cooperation between MPT and its suppliers, the sub-suppliers are expected to also be integrated into Magna-specific sustainability tools, such as the S-ESG scheme. This integration supports transparency in supply relations and ensures a general understanding and handling of ESG topics. Furthermore, if required by MPT,

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the suppliers and sub-suppliers should submit their data via CatenaX (including certification following the PCF Rulebook), Prewave, or comparable data systems.

When supplying parts for customer products, MPT suppliers must adhere to the specific requirements of the respective customers. These necessary requirements are listed in the relevant customer documents and shall be passed on the sub-suppliers of supplier if necessary.

### **3.11 CAD-Manual**

The CAD manual 'MSD013913' issued by MPT outlines the procedures for creating and exchanging CAD data between MPT and its suppliers. It is essential for all involved parties to comply with the guidelines and requirements specified in the manual to maintain consistent quality of CAD data and enhance collaboration. Additionally, the manual will increase transparency right from the design phase by providing precise information about the material composition of the components (including the recycled content).

## **4 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

An AI system is a machine-based system derived\* outputs, such as content, predictions, recommendations or decisions, from inputs or data and containing machine-based and/or logic-or knowledge-based approaches (derived from coded knowledge or symbolic representation), which is at least minimally autonomous of human control or intervention.

\*The term "derivation" excludes the sole execution of explicitly programmed rules-based (not experts) systems.

Partners who develop, deploy or use an AI system for MPT to fulfill the contractual purpose must ensure the responsible use and handling, explainability, privacy protection and security and reliability of the AI system. In doing so, they follow an approach that ensures that people remain the pacemaker of development, and that opportunities and risks are taken into account equally.

## **5 INFRINGEMENT OF THIS STANDARD**

If the Supplier breaches or fails to comply with any obligation of this Standard and fails to take any remedial action provided by MPT within a reasonable period of time, MPT reserves the right to suspend or terminate the contractual relationship.

For Clarification: Supplier shall be liable for all damages incurred by MPT resulting from breaches of this Standard.

## **6 INFORMATION REQUIREMENT AND REPORTING POSSIBILITY OF (POTENTIAL) INFRINGEMENTS**

MAGNA may, to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to confidentiality obligations, request Supplier to provide and disclose information related to Supplier's due diligence obligations according to this Standards free of charge, to the extent such requests are reasonable and necessary for MAGNA to effectively fulfill its legal obligations under applicable law and to meet MAGNA's own sustainability requirements.

All information provided by the supplier must be true and accurate, submitted in a digital format, and must enable (i) the conduction of risk analyses, (ii) the adaptation of the Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) processes and measures as required, and (iii) compliance with reporting obligations under applicable law, including, but not limited to, Directive (EU) 2022/2464 and Regulation (EU) 2023/956.

Should the Supplier become aware of a potential or actual violation of the human rights requirements or environmental requirements of this Sustainability Standard in its own business or in its supply chain, the Supplier shall inform

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MAGNA without undue delay. The information shall encompass the actual circumstances surrounding such impacts, the specific human rights or environmental issues affected, and the remediation measures implemented or plan. For this purpose, the Supplier may contact MAGNA over the official [contact possibilities](https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/38845/index.html) (<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/38845/index.html>).

The Supplier shall also inform its employees and sub-suppliers about this reporting possibility and install a reasonable reporting mechanism in its own business environment.

## 7 ANNEX

Maximum CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions by (raw) material:

material	material group	SOP/2030 [kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /kg]	2035 [kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /kg]	2040 [kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /kg]	2045 [kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /kg]	2050
Aluminum	cast alloys	3	1,5	0,5	0,3	CO <sub>2</sub> -Neutrality
	wrought alloys	3,5	2	1	0,3	
Steel & Iron		1,5	1	0,4	0,3	
Copper		1,5	1	0,5	0,3	
Plastics	Polyamide (PA6, PA 6.6)	6	4,5	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PETP)	3	2,5	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Polycarbonate (PC)	2,5	2	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	2	1,5	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Polyethylene, Polypropylene (PE, PP)	1,1	1	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Nitrile rubber (NBR)	1	0,5	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
	Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM)	2	1,5	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>	
Polyurethane (PUR)	2,5	2	<i>tbd</i>	<i>tbd</i>		

*tbd = to be defined*

## 8 ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AFi	Accountability Framework initiative
ASI	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
AWC	Animal Welfare Committee
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMRT	Conflict Minerals Reporting Template
CoC	Chain of Custody
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CRAFT	Code of Risk Mitigation for ASM Engaging in Formal Trade
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSTP	Deep-sea tailings placements
EAR	Export Administration Regulations

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EMAS	Eco Management and Audit Scheme
EMRT	Extended Minerals Reporting Template
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
EU	European Union
S-ESG	ESG scheme for Supply Chain
FPIC	Free, prior, and informed consent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GPSNR	Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber
HCS	High carbon stock
HCVs	High conservation values
HREDD	Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence
PCF	Product Carbon Footprint
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMDS	International Material Data System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and local communities
IRMA	Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance
IZA	International Zinc Association
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LWG	Leather Working Group
MMR	Magna Minimum Requirement
MRT	Mica Reporting Template
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
REEs	Rare Earth Elements
RMAP	Responsible Minerals Assurance Process
RMI	Responsible Minerals Initiative
SA	Social Accountability
SAQ	Self-Assessment Questionnaire
SR	Social Responsibility
RSCI	Responsible Supply Chain Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNGP	UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights
3TG	Tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold

Valid from	Description	Released by (Responsible)
2022-10-18	Initial release	Ludwig, Volker
2023-03-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of responsible raw materials</li> <li>Editorial changes</li> <li>some definitions have been described in more detail</li> </ul>	Ludwig, Volker
2025-01-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>specified general requirements</li> <li>Reference to relevant EU-Regulation, e.g. (EU) 2023/1115; (EU) 2024/3015; (EU) 995/2010; (EU) 2000/35/EC</li> <li>Specified sustainability requirements, e.g. integration of the Convention on Biological Diversity, integration of HREDD processes, deep-sea mining etc.</li> <li>specified Human Rights requirements, e.g. ILO No.14;95;190 etc.</li> <li>Edited emission guide values</li> <li>reference to the CAD-manual</li> <li>Integration of AI definition and requirements</li> </ul>	Ludwig, Volker



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