

Quality assurance agreement (QAA)

for suppliers of

purchased parts automotive

(incl. directed buy- supplies/ set parts and components for assembly parts)

of

OTTO FUCHS Surface Technology GmbH & Co. KG

Gewerbegebiet Grünewald 10
58540 Meinerzhagen

- hereinafter referred to as buyer -

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1. Preamble

This Quality Assurance Agreement (QAA) contains the general conditions between the buyer and supplier which are necessary to achieve the aspired zero-defect target.

It describes the minimum requirements for the supplier's management system for purchased parts in the automotive industry.

The QAA refers to all products that are integrated or pressed into the components of the buyer and delivered as an assembly part to customers of the buyer (OEM, if applicable).

The QAA is an essential part of the purchasing conditions and/or the contract between the buyer and the supplier.

The acceptance of this QAA is the prerequisite for the delivery of products to the buyer.

2. Supplier's responsibility

The supplier is obliged to comply with the legal and official requirements concerning his business processes.

The continuous improvement of its processes, as well as adherence to delivery dates and quantities are part of the supplier's quality policy in order to achieve the intended zero-defect target.

The supplier may subcontract the complete order of the buyer to third parties only with a written consent of the buyer or the buyer's customer.

The supplier shall also oblige his sub-suppliers and sub-contractors to comply with the contents of this Quality Assurance Agreement.

3. Supplier's management system

3.1 Quality management

The Supplier is committed to the permanent application of an effective quality management system, which has been established and certified according to its structure and company size on the basis of the latest revision of IATF 16949. The requirements of this international specification, extended by the currently valid customer-specific requirements of the automotive sector (CSR), which represent the contents of this QAA, must be implemented in the supplier's quality management system (see annex 1 as a base of this QAA for information).

The supplier is obliged to control the valid revision of the applicable customer-specific additional requirements to IATF 16949 in his document management system. A certified QM system other than according to IATF 16949 requires the consent of the buyer.

The supplier is obliged to promote the awareness of his employees regarding the product conformity, product safety as well as ethical behavior. The necessary qualification of the technical and testing personnel shall be maintained by regular training measures. The necessary work instructions and specification documents must be available to the employees at their workplace.

The supplier must comply with and implement the requirements of the VDA Volume Product Integrity. The appointment of a Product Safety and Conformity Representative (PSCR) is mandatory.

The supplier checks the effectiveness of his manufacturing process in an annual self-audit according to VDA 6.3 (process audit guideline) and VDA 6.5 (product audit guideline) or according to the respective customer-specific requirements (see annex 1). The buyer reserves the right to demand proof of the audits carried out.

3.2 Management of sub-suppliers

The supplier is obliged to maintain a documented overview of the sub-suppliers qualified by him. The supplier is responsible for ensuring that all necessary information in the supply chain is passed on from the buyer to the sub-supplier.

The buyer may require the supplier to provide documented evidence of the effectiveness check of the quality management system at sub-suppliers.

The supplier is obliged to enable the buyer to carry out an audit at the affected sub-supplier and to contractually agree this with his sub-supplier.

The supplier obliges its sub-suppliers to pursue the objectives in order to achieve the quality of the products agreed with the buyer.

3.3 Sustainability, environmental protection, energy use and occupational safety

The supplier is obliged to comply with his national and regional legal regulations with regard to environmental protection, energy use and occupational safety. Workplaces and workflows must be designed in such ways as to prevent unacceptable effects on employees and products. The supplier must comply with the "Supplier Code of Conduct of OTTO FUCHS Group", which can be found in the supplier portal at www.otto-fuchs.com.

The applicable legal and official requirements of the exporting country, the importing country and the country of destination specified by the buyer for the use of the components, if notified by the buyer, shall be met.

The manufacture of the products for the buyer must meet the specified quality, environmental and safety criteria; the equipment and machinery required for this must be used safely by qualified personnel for their intended purpose. The necessary instructions and regulations must be available to the employees at the workplace.

The implementation and certification of the management systems for environmental protection/ energy/ occupational health and safety as well as for information security is obligatory for the supplier. The non-existing environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001, EMAS or comparable standards at the supplier's production site requires the consent of the buyer and must be implemented and certified no later than two years after conclusion of the supply contract with the buyer.

A standard for social management (e.g. SA 8000) within the meaning of the German supply chain act or in accordance with the EU directive on corporate due diligence shall be implemented in the supplier's management system.

4. Supplier management of the buyer

4.1 Supplier qualification/ supplier approval

The buyer shall maintain an overview of the approved suppliers who have been qualified for the automotive purchased parts in accordance with the buyer's approval procedure.

The "directed- buy" parts suppliers are specified to the buyer by the automotive manufacturers (OEMs).

4.2 Supplier audits

The supplier shall allow the buyer, the buyer's customer and/ or third parties named by customers and the legal authorities, to inspect its quality management system and the processes in its production facilities by means of an audit after consultation during the normal working hours of the supplier.

For this purpose, the auditors shall have free access to the supplier's areas involved in the planning, development, and manufacturing of the products to be supplied to the buyer.

The buyer reserves the right, depending on current travel restrictions (e.g. pandemic situation), to conduct the supplier audits virtually from a distance (remote).

During these quality audits, the supplier shall provide all necessary documents and provide the information requested by the buyer. The result and the agreed improvement measures are documented by the buyer in the audit report. The supplier is responsible for the implementation of audit measures and providing the buyer with regular information of the processing status.

Reasons for an audit at the supplier can include the following:

- supplier qualification process/ potential analysis
- new procurement (new products)

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- start of production (release of serial production)
 - supplier development
 - changes in production, process, or in test method
 - changes in facilities or production locations / relocation
 - scheduled supplier monitoring
 - ongoing escalation proceedings on the part of the buyer /customer of the buyer (see chapter 13)
 - re-audit due to negative audit result (C-rating)
 - not passed the re-qualification test (see chapter 9.3)

4.2.1 Process audits

The process audits are carried out by the VDA 6.3 qualified process auditors of the buyer in accordance with the valid VDA 6.3 guideline, possibly extended by the customer-specific requirements.

4.3 Supplier evaluation and classification

The classification of the supplier (A, B or C according to VDA 6) by the buyer is established regularly based on defined evaluation criteria: quality, logistics (adherence to delivery dates and quantities), purchasing (commercial issues, service) and sustainability (environmental behavior and legal compliance).

The quality of the supplier's products is continuously evaluated by the buyer and forms a quality score. This key figure can be negatively influenced by the result of the supplier audit, certification status or by an escalation process initiated by the buyer. The supplier shall be regularly informed in writing of the result of the classification by the buyer.

4.4 Supplier development

The objective of supplier development is a systematic and long-term improvement of the supplier's delivery performance through effective measures.

If the buyer detects risks or performance problems of the supplier based on the supplier monitoring, he initiates improvement measures at the supplier's premises.

The buyer shall pursue the possibilities of continuous improvement of the supplier.

The supplier audit is a form of the supplier development; the exchange of information and experience between the buyer and the supplier also serves this purpose.

5. Risk management/ emergency plan

The supplier must ensure, that all potential incidents (incl. pandemic outbreak) within the supply and process chain, that could adversely affect his ability to deliver are identified, evaluated, and controlled by the risk management system on his own responsibility.

Possible events leading to an emergency are among others machine defect, cyber-attack, personnel failure, loss of sub-supplier or disturbance in the utility grid (electricity, gas, water, etc.).

The appropriate remedial measures should be mapped in an emergency plan.

The emergency plan must be checked annually for effectiveness by the supplier and must be submitted to the buyer upon request.

The supplier must sufficiently insure himself against damages caused by his inability to deliver to the buyer or for product liability cases.

6. Document management and data protection

The supplier's quality management system must contain a procedure for control of the quality specification documents and for the archiving (see chapter 6.2) of quality records that can be evaluated.

Access to quality records at the supplier must also be guaranteed for the buyer in the event of a company takeover or insolvency proceedings being initiated.

6.1 Purchase order and technical documents

The supplier is responsible for the execution of the order in accordance with the technical documents of the buyer.

The supplier is obliged to check the completeness and consistency of the documents regarding his production process and, if necessary, to request further information from the buyer necessary for the correct execution of the order.

The buyer 's requirements for the product shall be specified in his order/ call-off and in the technical drawing. The listed revision levels of the documents apply to the buyer's respective order.

Compliance with these requirements shall be confirmed in writing by the supplier.

If one of the requirement documents listed in the order or the customer-specific QMS requirements relevant to the order (CSR- see Appendix 1) is not available to the supplier, these must be requested by the buyer.

6.2 Special characteristics/ data and document archiving

Special characteristics require special attention, as deviations in these characteristics can have an impact on product safety, service life, assembly capability, function, or quality of subsequent manufacturing steps as well as compliance with legal regulations.

The special characteristics specified by the buyer or the buyer's customer are defined in the technical drawing of the buyer. These critical characteristics shall be supplemented by the critical parameters from the supplier's production process.

In the absence of requirements on special characteristics by the buyer, the supplier shall independently select product and process characteristics that are useful for product quality and product assurance. These result from the supplier's risk analyses, e.g. FMEA.

The special characteristics must be identified by the supplier in all product and process documents (e.g., drawing, production control or inspection plan, P-FMEA) and must be considered and monitored in all relevant planning or production steps of the supplier.

The requirements regarding archiving of quality standard documents and quality records (e.g., test and measurement data) can be found in the legal and customer or industry-specific regulations.

Documents relating to critical characteristics and the PPF- documents (see chapter 9) must be archived for at least 15 years after the end of serial production (see VDA guideline product development: process description special characteristics).

This also includes the evidence and reports for the annual self-audit regarding the special product/ process characteristics (e.g., VW Group D/ TLD self-audit).

At the buyer's request, the supplier shall grant the buyer access to the audit reports.

Longer retention periods (up to 30 years) are recommended against the background of the limitation periods for product liability claims.

6.3 Data protection

The supplier confirms the secrecy of the information from the buyer in writing in the declaration of obligation (see download in the supplier portal of the buyer) as a prerequisite for the business relationship between the buyer and the supplier.

Information, documents, and other knowledges may only be passed on to third parties with the buyer 's consent.

7. Quality and inspection planning

7.1 Feasibility analysis / risk analysis / FMEA

Within the scope of the inquiry or the first order of the buyer regarding the processing of a new product number and each specification change (e.g. new drawing index), an analysis of the technical feasibility including the evaluation of the capacity planning must be carried out by the supplier. The result of the feasibility analysis shall be communicated to the buyer in writing as part of the quotation documents.

The supplier shall apply suitable preventive methods of quality planning, maturity assurance and failure prevention ("core tools" - FMEA, MSA, SPC, PPF/ PPAP, APQP) where applicable; VDA standards VDA 2, VDA 4, VDA 5 and VDA maturity level assurance for new parts provide orientation.

A procedure for FMEA must be defined and correspond to the AIAG/ VDA FMEA- guideline or to the customer-specific (OEM) FMEA method (according to the buyer or customer requirements).

If applicable, the process FMEA must also assess the risks of alternative manufacturing steps evaluated by the supplier.

The machine and process capability for special characteristics and, if applicable, for further agreed inspection characteristics and any necessary suitable assurance measures are to be demonstrated by supplier based on the guideline VDA 4 or the AIAG SPC manual.

If the process capability cannot be achieved, the supplier is obliged to inform the buyer and to carry out 100% inspections without delay to prevent the delivery of the defective parts.

The entire manufacturing process chain, including sub- supplier processes, must be checked for the risk potential of material mix-ups. All necessary measures are to be taken to eliminate the risk of material substitution (e.g., introduction of efficient security systems to exclude plagiarism).

7.2 Production control plan/ inspection planning/ documentation of inspection results

The supplier shall define a production control plan and an inspection plan on his own responsibility in order to meet the agreed objectives and specifications.

The supplier is responsible for testing the products to agreed specifications.

The supplier shall keep and retain systematically evaluable records of the results of quality monitoring, quality inspection and measures taken to eliminate defects.

If applicable, a production control plan and an inspection plan for the alternative production routes, including alternative control and monitoring methods and work instructions, must also be defined in writing.

The quality inspection documentation, which must be enclosed with the products delivered to the buyer can be found in the order specifications (see Chap. 6.1).

7.3 Testing and measuring equipment

The supplier must manage and continuously monitor all available testing and measuring equipment. This includes the regular calibration of testing and measuring equipment and the statistical determination of the measurement uncertainty (capability) of the measuring systems referred to in the production control plan (see VDA 5 guideline or MSA).

When calibrating the test and measuring equipment, the metrological traceability to the standards used must be documented and retained.

The externally contracted calibration providers must demonstrate a corresponding scope of application to the ISO/IEC 17025 certificate.

If test and measuring equipment is provided to the supplier by the buyer or the buyer's customer, it must also be included in the supplier's test equipment management and returned to the buyer before the expiry of the valid calibration status.

7.4 Knowledge management/ CIP

The supplier defines continuous improvement as a holistic approach to his quality management system. The experience gained from previous projects and the analysis of deviations should be used to build up knowledge management (e.g. lessons learned). Within the framework of continuous quality improvement, the supplier must monitor, analyze, and reduce the reject rate and the proportion of rework by means of suitable measures.

8. Servicing and maintenance

To minimize downtimes of machines, equipment and tools, the supplier must implement suitable methods, targets and key figures for preventive and predictive maintenance in accordance with IATF 16949 as well as a tool management.

9. Production process and product release procedure (PPF/ PPAP)

9.1 General

The process and product release procedure (PPF incl. initial sampling) must be carried out by the supplier before the start of serial production (see VDA Volume 2).

The contents of the PPF/ PPAP documents are to be taken from the technical requirements or the purchase order documents of the purchaser or are to be agreed with the buyer (see VDA guideline Volume 2).

The PPF/ PPAP documents are to be sent to the buyer (contact person in QM/ QA) in electronic form and are approved there. Serial production is only released after the approval has been granted based on the initial sampling by the buyer, or by the customer of the buyer (direct buy supplies/ set parts). The process and product release issued by the buyer applies to each production plant of the buyer with which the supplier has concluded a supply contract.

The retained samples (at least three) shall be stored by the supplier undamaged and protected from environmental influences.

A renewed PPF- procedure is to be carried out in accordance with VDA 2 (trigger matrix) and after consultation with the buyer.

9.2 Process approval by the supplier

During the internal process approval, the supplier provides evidence that under serial production conditions he is able to manufacture products of the required quality and in the specified quantity in a controlled and capable process.

The process approval according to the customer-specific requirements (see appendix 1) can be carried out by the buyer himself, by the buyer's customer (OEM) or with the participation of both parties at the supplier.

9.3 Requalification inspection

The requalification test of the products and processes by the supplier must be carried out annually in accordance with the respective customer-specific requirements to IATF 16949 within the scope of the initial sampling (see Annex 1) and included in the supplier's production control plan.

The requalification documents shall be made available to the buyer within two working days upon request.

9.4 Requirements for substances and materials

All purchased parts, substances and materials used for the subject matter of the contract in the supplier's production as well as processes required for the manufacture of the products must comply with the applicable statutory regulations and official requirements (see section 3.3).

Within the framework of the PPF- procedure, the supplier shall transmit the current material safety data sheet in electronic form to the buyer's e-mail inbox:

Sicherheitsdatenblatt-OFST@Otto-Fuchs.com

In the event of changes recorded in the meantime, the buyer shall receive the updated version of the safety data sheet without being requested to do so.
The supplier takes on to enter all substances, substance groups and material data in the International Material Data System (IMDS) of the automotive industry on www.mdssystem.com.

10. Labelling, traceability, packaging, storage

The production flow and the procedure for handling the products must be defined in such a way as to avoid deterioration of quality and damage. This applies in particular to transport, storage, packaging, preservation and dispatch. The marking of the parts must correspond to the buyer's order and technical specifications.

To ensure traceability, the supplier practices an identification system that meets the requirements of the product - batch traceability of process and product data up to the batch of input materials used must be guaranteed.

The storage conditions of the products at the supplier must exclude loss, theft, as well as damage and changes of the material properties due to environmental influences.

Special packaging regulations of the buyer must be observed (see technical requirements).
For deliveries, each packing unit must be provided with a VDA goods label visible from the outside.
Deviation marking of the load carried is only possible after agreement with the customer.

11. Serial production / complaints

The supplier shall be obliged to apply suitable control measures for serial monitoring.
In the event of process disturbances and quality defects occur at the supplier, the root causes must be analyzed, improvement measures initiated and implemented, and their effectiveness verified.
Depending on the defect, appropriate fault analyses are to be applied according to recognized methods (e.g., 5-Why, Ishikawa).

The documented failure analyses can be requested by the buyer.

With the delivery of the products, the supplier confirms compliance with all specifications for the ordered product.

If, in exceptional cases, products that are not confirming the specifications have been manufactured for the buyer, the supplier must submit a written application for a deviation from the specification and obtain special approval from the buyer or the buyer's customer (OEM) before the parts are delivered to the user. Deviations which the supplier has only recognized after delivery must be notified to the buyer in writing without delay.

The buyer shall inspect the products received from the supplier for compliance with the quantity and identity, as well as for externally visible transport and packaging damage. The supplier must notify the buyer of the immediate action to be taken in the event of a complaint (8D- report) within one working day or within the agreed period after receipt. An appropriate corrective action to the complaint shall be determined within one month and implemented within three months or as agreed with the buyer. In all other respects, the buyer shall inspect the goods delivered by the supplier in the course of the manufacturing process in accordance with the conditions of a proper course of business and shall notify the supplier in writing in the form of a complaint report (8D-report - VDA compliant) of any defects occurring after they have been discovered.

In the event of any complaint, the supplier must update the P-FMEA and the control and inspection plan and confirm this in the fully completed 8D- report to the buyer.

If, as a result of defective deliveries, production downtimes are imminent at the buyer's premises or at the premises of the customer of the buyer, the supplier must immediately remedy the situation, or the buyer may take the necessary measures (e.g. sorting and reworking) at the suppliers expense and with the supplier's written consent. All direct and indirect expenses incurred because of complaints to the buyer or its customer and demonstrably caused and acknowledged by the supplier shall be borne by the supplier.

12. Information obligation

The supplier is obliged to inform the buyer about organizational changes that affect his ability to deliver (e.g. sale, company takeover, change of management, personnel changes in key positions). All verification documents of certificates and customer approvals of the supplier must be made available to the buyer in the current version. The changes in the approval or certification status should be notified unsolicited and in due time to the buyer.

If the supplier receives a special customer status from the buyer's customer (OEM) or if he loses the QMS certificate (IATF 16949, VDA 6.1 or ISO 9001), the buyer must be informed immediately. Failure to pass a re-qualification test must be reported to the buyer and may trigger a new PPF procedure.

If it becomes apparent that agreements made (e.g. on quality features, delivery dates, delivery quantities) cannot be complied with, or if the supplier detects a deterioration in quality, he shall be obliged to inform the buyer immediately of this and of the circumstances surrounding it and take corrective action. He is obliged to disclose the relevant data and facts.

The supplier is obliged to report any incidents involving additional freight costs (number of special transports) to the buyer.

The supplier shall notify the buyer in writing and in a timely manner of any planned changes to production processes and inspection procedures affecting the product quality, changes to the product or relocations of production sites (see trigger matrix for PPF-relevant events according to VDA 2). The supplier shall notify the buyer in writing at least nine months prior to the PPF execution. The buyer will then decide whether the planned change is subject to initial sampling. All changes to the product and production process must be recorded in a documented product change history.

13. Escalation process

In the event of serious deviations from quality requirements, the buyer reserves the right to apply an escalation procedure with the supplier.

Possible triggers for initiating an escalation process:

- repeated incorrect delivery despite completed problem solution (8D)
- repeated production disruptions at the buyer's premises due to faulty deliveries
- repeated/ critical complaints by buyer's customers, caused by defects at the supplier's premises
- field failure or recall action by buyer's customer, caused by defects at the supplier's premises
- insufficient complaint management of the supplier
- imminent production downtime at the buyer's or the buyer's customer's premises, caused by defects at the supplier's premises
- significant exceedance of target agreements (e.g. ppm) with suppliers
- critical measure from the supplier audit not implemented
- insufficient project processing or delivery performance of the supplier
- special status of the supplier at the customer's premises (e.g. controlled shipping level 1-2-3; C classification, etc.)
- loss of the supplier's QMS certificate (ISO 9001, IATF 16949)

The buyer has implemented a three-stage escalation procedure.

Through a structured escalation process with the supplier, the smooth production and project flow is to be guaranteed and problems that have arisen are to be solved or eliminated in the long term.

Escalation level 1:

In the first escalation stage (problem solution by supplier not successful), the supplier is invited to an interview with the buyer where the problem is discussed, and remedial measures are scheduled.

Escalation level 2:

Stage 2 of the escalation (external help necessary to solve the problem with supplier) follows stage 1 if the result is unsatisfactory.

In escalation level 2, a root cause analysis is performed on site at the buyer or at the supplier.

This problem analysis can be carried out as a process audit by the buyer.

The agreed action plan is to be implemented by the supplier within the specified time frame.

Escalation level 3:

An unsatisfactory result of escalation level 2 leads to the initiation of level 3 (supplier is not suitable) or even to a supplier block.

The buyer's customer is included in the escalation level 3, if it is a supplier specified by the customer or if there is a risk for the buyer's customer.

De-escalation:

If the result of the effectiveness check at the respective escalation level is positive, a message is sent to the supplier informing him that the escalation has been lifted (de-escalation).

The de-escalation process is carried out in stages.

14. Warranty and liability

This Quality Assurance Agreement shall not limit the warranty and liability obligations of the supply contract and the statutory provisions.

The warranty agreements with the respective OEM apply.

Disclaimer: In case of any dispute, the original German text is the legally binding version.

15. Supplementary provisions

This Quality Assurance Agreement is valid until it is replaced by a new revision, confirmed in writing by the supplier.

The current version of the QAA template for suppliers of purchased parts for automotive products can be found on the buyer's supplier portal at www.otto-fuchs.com for the supplier's information.

If within one month after receiving the QAA no feedback by the supplier is provided to the buyer regarding the confirmation of the QAA contents, the buyer shall consider this version of the QAA as accepted by the supplier.

Meinerzhagen, _____

Place, date

OTTO FUCHS Surface Technology GmbH & Co.KG
-buyer-

- supplier

Name, position, stamp

Name, position, stamp

Annex 1: Customer specific requirements for the QMS (CSR)

- informative

Current revision of the CSR (OEM, members of the IATF) - see www.iatfglobaloversight.org

Car manufacturer (customer of the Buyer)	Customer specific requirements (CSR)
VW Group	IATF 16949 CSR's of VW Group Formula Q-Concrete
	Formula Q- Capability Formula Q-capability Attachment
	Formula Q- New parts Integral
AUDI	Q- specification Audi LAH 893 010
Porsche	Quality Management Agreements between Porsche AG and its suppliers
Mercedes Benz AMG	Customer specific requirements of MB AG MB Special Terms

Revision history:

Rev.6 (April 2023): update to Otto Fuchs Surface Technology as a Buyer; Chap.2: wording clarified; Chap. 3.3: legal requirements country-related and social management added; Chap. 4.2: remote audits added; Chap.5: disturbance in the utility grid added; Chap. 6.1: last sentence with CSR added; Chap. 7.1: elimination of mixed-up material added; Chap. 7.3: metrological traceability added; Chap. 9.3: production control plan added; Chap. 9.4: buyer's e-mail inbox for material safety data sheet added; Chap.11: Timelines for measures specified; Chap. 15: validity and acceptance of the QAA defined; Appendix 1: updated.

Rev. 5 (Feb.2022): Chap.2: Wording clarified; Chap.3: Implementation of QAA-contents and control of the CSR in document management added; Chap. 4.4: Objective of supplier development added; Chap. 6.2 - Notes on special characteristics added and removed from Chap. 7.1; Chap. 6.2- VDA 1 replaced by VDA Volume Product Creation: Process Description of Special Characteristics; Chap. 9.1: Terms for the PPF- procedure adapted to the VDA 2 guideline (issue 2020); retained samples added; Chap. 9.4: Requirements for substances and materials - new chapter added; Chap.11: Immediate action on the complaint shall be reported within one working day; Chap. 12: Information on planned PPF-relevant changes to be reported to the purchaser nine months in advance; Appendix 1: updated

Rev.4 (June 2020): Chap. 3.1- Customer's approval if no IATF 16949 certificate is available; PSCR added; Chap. 3.3 Environmental certification as well as information security added Chap. 4.2- Requalification test not passed added; and or the third parties named by customers added Chap. 5- Pandemic outbreak and cyber-attack added; Chap. 7.1- Maturity assurance, machine and process capability and AIAG/ VDA FMEA- guideline added; Chap. 9.1- Supplier's PPF approval granted is valid for each relevant production plant of the Customer; Chap.11- An appropriate corrective action to the complaint shall be determined within one month and implemented within three months added; Chap. 12 - Events requiring information extended by the failed re-qualification test; information period defined; Chap. 14- Disclaimer added

Rev.3 (March 2019): references to ISO/TS 16949 in the text removed; Chap. 3.2 and 5- term "subcontractor" is replaced by "sub- supplier"; Chap. 3.3- legal requirements for the worldwide use of products added; Chap. 13- defective delivery performance added; Annex 1- issue status of CSRs removed; CSR ThyssenKrupp Bilstein added

Rev.2 (March 2018): Update of contents based on the IATF 16949:2016 and the revised customer-specific requirements (Annex 1- CSR); "QA" regulations" replaced by "QA" agreement"; Chapter 1, 2- Text reformulated without changes in content; Chapter 3.1- Awareness of employees, PSB added; obligation to inform regarding customer classification and loss of certificates postponed to Chap. 12; Chapter 3.2- Overview of subcontractors added; Chapter 3.3- Sustainability, Supplier Code of Conduct, legal requirements, presence of work instructions at workplaces added; Chapter 4.2- Occasions for supplier audits extended; obligation to report the update of the of measures processing to the Buyer added; Chapter 4.2.1- Add sub-chapter Process audits; Chapter 4.3- Redefine evaluation criteria; Chapter 4.4. reformulate text without content changes; Chapter 5. add editorial changes and annual update of emergency plan;

Chap. 6. specify access to records at supplier; Chapter - 6.1. add revision status of documents; Chap. 6.2. replace "critical" with "special" features, add PPF documents; Chapter 4.4. 6.3- Text changed without content changes; Chapter 7.1- Feasibility analysis and requirements regarding alternative manufacturing steps added; Requirements for special features extended; Chapter 7.2- Documentation of test results and requirements regarding alternative manufacturing routes added; Chapter 7.3- VDA 5 and accredited calibration service providers added; Full Chapter Quality assurance measures (former Chapter 7.4 from Rev.1) deleted; Chapter 7.4- Knowledge management - text reformulated; Chapter 8- Methods, objectives and key figures added; Chapter 9.1- Procedure for sample release added; Chapter 9.3- Processes added; Chapter 11- Notification within 24 hours for immediate measures in case of complaint added; Confirmation of inspection of P-FMEA and PLP in 8D report by suppliers added; Chapter 12 (1st paragraph) - text extended and reporting obligation for special trips added; Chapter 15 - Reference to supplier portal added

Rev.1 (Feb. 2017): Content update based on IATF 16949:2016

Rev.0 (March 2016): First edition based on ISO/TS 16949:2009