



AF 9100:2026

Aerospace Quality Management System

PROCEDURE

Supplier Qualification, Purchasing and Sub-Tier Assurance

AF-PR-9100-013

FIRST EDITION

30 September 2026 | English master text

Publication identity and application

Control	Publication value
Title	Supplier Qualification, Purchasing and Sub-Tier Assurance
Document code	AF-PR-9100-013
Edition / language	FIRST EDITION / English master text
Companion edition identity	30 September 2026
Controlling source	AF 9100:2026 — FIRST EDITION — 29 September 2026
Responsible owner function	Supply-chain quality owner
Primary source anchors	8.4, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 27, J, AF
Delivery status	Prepared implementation companion. Actual approval, adoption, effectivity and operational decisions are recorded separately.

Use and document-control boundary

This companion implements the supplied AF 9100 requirement basis without changing the original standard. Its process allocation, examples, checklists and record design are authored implementation material. Actual mission or product limits, specialist procedures, permissions and genuine observations must be completed before consequential use. Applicable source minima and independent decision conditions cannot be reduced by this companion.

The printed edition date identifies the companion series; it is not evidence that later preparation, review or operational decisions occurred on that date. New support codes in this set are proposed allocations for controlled registration. Established AF-IG-9100-001, AF-FAQ-9100-001 and AF-TR-9100-001 identities are retained; earlier files, the corporate master list and ASTRA codes are not overwritten.

Equivalent combined or digital records are permitted when all required fields, relationships, authority and history remain intact. A completed PDF field or typed name is not evidence of an authenticated approval. Blank records in this delivery contain no invented applicant, signature, event or result.

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Select actual scope → complete application criteria → use the applicable procedure and technical book → capture authentic evidence → evaluate every applicable condition → obtain the required independent decision. Document availability does not establish implementation or conformity.	

1 Scope, responsibility and source priority

Applies to the responsible function and exact evaluated object selected from the source. Use only the duties triggered by actual activity and retained responsibility.

Boundary	Required implementation decision
Object and route	Identify ORG, PRD, SVC, PRC, PER, SUB or CAB separately. Combined records do not merge outcomes.
Activity	Apply source technical modules by performed or retained responsibility, including relevant outsourced work.
Authority	Technical release, employer task permission, independent attestation and statutory authorization remain distinct.
Source priority	AF 9100:2026 and all compatible binding obligations control. This companion does not import ASTRA programme rules or external normative schemes.

2 Trigger, inputs and handover

Trigger: Source selection, outsourcing, delegated verification, new lower tier or supplier performance concern.

Accountable process owner: Supply-chain quality owner. Actual named appointments and deputies are maintained locally.

Input to verify	Required output / receiving function
Exact request, object and source profile	Accepted scope and controlled work package, or a reasoned hold/refusal.
Current people, authority, data and equipment	Authorized assignment and evidence-access boundary.
Original execution, adverse evidence and source history	Attributable result, identified limitations and required action.
Relevant source clocks and actual event times	Genuine due/completion history and timely recipient communication.

3 Operating sequence

3.1 Identify actual delivery

Record legal and actual performer, operating site, supplied work, technical baseline, criticality and further tiers. Separate brokers from sources that perform the work.

3.2 Evaluate scope-specific capability

Examine competent personnel, qualified processes, methods, capacity, authenticity, continuity and current evidence. A corporate certificate is supporting evidence only for its verified scope.

3.3 Complete flow-down

Review all relevant Annex AF contractual topics, transmit exact requirements and obtain important acknowledgements at the point of performance. Resolve conflicting commercial and technical instructions.

3.4 Approve bounded status

Record approved scope, conditional development, restrictions, suspension or disapproval. Conditional trial status limits work and segregation; it is not unrestricted production permission or a SUB certificate.

3.5 Monitor and verify

Select source observations, receiving checks, performance and adverse cases according to consequence. Control delegated inspectors and compare decisions with independent evidence.

3.6 Control change, escape and exit

Review site, source, material and process changes prospectively. Trace supplier issues downstream, close occurrence and oversight escape causes separately, and preserve tools, records and receiving capability on transfer.

4 Decision, interruption and escalation

Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use.

State or event	Action and limit
Evidence valid and criteria met	Record the bounded result and pass it to the authorized receiving function; do not enlarge scope.
Evidence missing, invalid or inconclusive	Keep the dependent conclusion not yet demonstrated / HOLD, preserve the reason and define competent next work.
Valid evidence demonstrates failure	Record nonconformity and protect the affected population; follow actual technical disposition and source status controls.
Trigger genuinely absent	Record the exclusion and its approved responsibility basis. Resource shortages do not justify N/A.
Interrupted or changed work	Preserve prior state and actual configuration; complete impact and revalidation before claiming completion.

5 Required records and receiving checks

Document	Record purpose
AF-FR-9100-009	Supplier Flow-Down, Custody and Transfer
AF-FR-9100-020	Incoming Material and Authenticity Verification
AF-FR-9100-022	Process Qualification, Execution and Requalification

At handover the receiver checks object, scope, current version, original evidence, open conditions, true event chronology and the action they may authorize. An email sent, field marked complete or invoice paid is not acceptance of that handover.

6 Worked case and adverse challenge

Synthetic scenario: A bonded assembly uses an unreported surface-treatment sub-tier.

Required reasoning: Identify its actual role and affected serials, hold unsupported acceptance and obtain qualified evidence and approved flow-down. Supplier reputation does not replace the missing route evidence.

Challenge before local use	Expected behavior
Missing essential input	Dependent conclusion remains held; no favorable default.
Wrong configuration or performer	Detect the mismatch and reassess relevant evidence.
Expired or conflicted authority	Block the prohibited assignment or decision; later renewal cannot validate earlier unauthorized work.
Failed mandatory condition with high total score	No compensation; preserve the failure and required action.

Challenge before local use	Expected behavior
Correction without original history	Reject an apparent closure that erases relevant earlier evidence.

Appendix A — Controlling source and evidence

Source: AF 9100:2026, Aerospace Quality Management System, FIRST EDITION, 29 September 2026; supplied 131-page PDF. Source page references below locate the original publication. These excerpts are read with the complete applicable standard; local implementation sequences do not replace it.

8.4 Externally provided products, processes and services

SOURCE p. 23 | Normative when applicable

8.4(a) The organization shall apply 8.4.1–8.4.3 to selection, approval, verification and communication for external provision. Clause 27 and Annex AF additionally control actual performers, further tiers and retained responsibility. Customer nomination of a source shall not remove these obligations.

Required evidence: External-provider scope; approval, verification and flow-down evidence.

8.4.1 External-provider selection and approval

SOURCE p. 23 | Normative when applicable

8.4.1(a) The organization shall evaluate, select and approve external providers according to their ability to fulfill the assigned requirements. Controls shall consider technical capability, criticality, past performance, authenticity risk, capacity, financial continuity where relevant and sub-tier dependencies.

8.4.1(b) An approved-provider register shall identify status, scope, conditions, limitations and review dates. Customer nomination or an external certificate shall not remove the organization's responsibility to verify suitability for the actual supplied scope. Conditional approval shall have defined controls and closure criteria.

8.4.1(c) Provider performance shall be monitored using conformity, delivery, responsiveness, change discipline and corrective-action effectiveness. Approval shall be restricted, suspended or withdrawn when justified. Single-source and long-lead risks shall be addressed without relaxing required assurance.

Required evidence: Supplier evaluations; approval register; performance reviews; conditional approvals; sub-tier dependency map.

8.4.2 Verification of externally provided outputs

SOURCE p. 23 | Normative when applicable

8.4.2(a) The organization shall determine verification appropriate to the output and source risk, including inspection, testing, source surveillance, document review and periodic revalidation where necessary. It shall verify that supplied evidence corresponds to the correct item, lot, revision and test method.

8.4.2(b) External test reports shall be evaluated for consistency, adequacy and authenticity. For significant-risk raw material or critical items, a defined method shall validate report accuracy. Delegated supplier inspection shall have a controlled scope, qualified personnel, a delegation register and periodic oversight.

8.4.2(c) Limited release for further processing before verification is complete shall be specifically authorized, uniquely traceable and recoverable. It shall not permit irreversible consumption or final customer release of an output whose required conformity evidence remains unresolved.

Required evidence: Incoming verification plans; report checks; delegated inspection controls; restricted-release and recall records.

8.4.3 Purchasing information and flow-down

SOURCE p. 23 | Normative when applicable

8.4.3(a) Purchasing requirements shall communicate the exact technical baseline, acceptance criteria, critical characteristics, required processes, competence, approvals, verification and evidence. Requirements shall be reviewed for adequacy before transmission and flowed down to relevant sub-tier providers.

8.4.3(b) The organization shall specify change notification and approval requirements, nonconformity notification, disposition authority, counterfeit prevention, records retention, authorized access and required test specimens where relevant. Rights of access shall be implemented within applicable confidentiality and security restrictions, not omitted without resolution.

8.4.3(c) Providers shall be informed of their contribution to conformity, safety and ethical conduct. The organization shall verify that important requirements reached the point of performance rather than only the first-tier purchasing office.

8.4.3(d) Subcontracting and sub-tier flow-down shall also meet Clause 27 and Annex AF. An organization may use common contractual clauses, but it shall verify their applicability to the actual performer, including outsourced engineering, cloud services, laboratories and personnel agencies.

Required evidence: Purchase-order clauses; technical-data issue record; sub-tier acknowledgement; flow-down verification.

27.1 Retained accountability and actual performers

SOURCE p. 47 | Normative when applicable

27.1(a) The commissioning organization shall retain responsibility for conformity of assigned outputs, including customer-nominated sources. It shall identify the actual performer, location, work scope, critical dependencies and authorized interfaces. An intermediary's commercial identity shall not obscure the production or service source.

27.1(b) Contracts shall state which decisions may be delegated and which remain with the commissioning organization. Subcontracting does not transfer final responsibility for acceptance, confidential information, required notification or an independent conformity decision.

Required evidence: Performer and sub-tier map; responsibility matrix; documented delegations and retained decisions.

27.2 Qualification, risk and source status

SOURCE p. 47 | Normative when applicable

27.2(a) Qualification shall consider the source's actual technical and organizational capability for the assigned scope, consequence, capacity, continuity, integrity and sub-tier dependence. A company-wide certificate shall not substitute for evaluation of an unassessed site or process.

27.2(b) Source status shall distinguish approved scope, conditional development or trial use, restricted scope, suspension and disapproval. Conditional trial status shall prohibit unrestricted production release until the stated technical conditions are closed. It shall not be advertised as a conformity certificate.

Required evidence: Scope-specific supplier dossier; risk assessment; source-status conditions; verified closure and approval.

27.3 Contractual flow-down and acknowledgement

SOURCE p. 47 | Normative when applicable

27.3(a) Applicable technical requirements, configuration, acceptance rules, competence, traceability, change approval, nonconformity reporting, records, authorized access and sub-tier obligations shall reach the point of performance. Annex AF specifies the minimum flow-down review.

27.3(b) The organization shall obtain acknowledgement of important requirements and resolve conflicting or missing instructions before dependent work begins. Acceptance of a purchase order shall not be treated as proof that every sub-tier has received and understood the required technical data.

Required evidence: Reviewed purchase scope; flow-down matrix; performer acknowledgement; resolved ambiguities.

27.4 Ongoing oversight and delegated verification

SOURCE p. 47 | Normative when applicable

27.4(a) Oversight shall evaluate actual conformity, escapes, delivery, change discipline, evidence authenticity and corrective-action effectiveness. The organization shall use source visits, witnessed work, verification and representative record checks where justified by risk.

27.4(b) Delegated verification shall identify competent individuals, approved methods, authority limits and independent oversight. Evidence of inconsistent or unreliable decisions shall trigger withdrawal or restriction of delegation and review of affected earlier outputs.

Required evidence: Surveillance plan; performance trends; witnessed and verification records; delegation reviews and affected-output checks.

27.5 Changes and further subcontracting

SOURCE p. 47 | Normative when applicable

27.5(a) Changes to the performer, site, critical sub-tier, essential process, material, software or relevant control shall receive the required prior review and approval. Further subcontracting shall not reduce access to evidence or weaken the original obligations.

27.5(b) Emergency substitutions shall remain bounded and traceable. Where prior approval cannot be obtained, the dependent work shall be held rather than falsely represented as approved. The organization shall establish receiving capability and any necessary requalification before unrestricted delivery.

Required evidence: Change notices; approved sub-tier use; emergency restrictions; receiving capability and requalification.

27.6 Escapes, continuity and controlled exit

SOURCE p. 48 | Normative when applicable

27.6(a) A subcontractor issue shall be traced through lots, configurations, services and downstream recipients. Required notifications and containment shall be implemented under the applicable contract, law and Annex AG where an AF attestation is affected. Cause analysis shall address failures in the commissioning organization's oversight as well as the supplier's process.

27.6(b) Exit, insolvency, relocation or termination plans shall preserve necessary tooling, technical information, evidence and support capability. Transition shall not erase outstanding nonconformities, data obligations or responsibilities to users of previously delivered outputs.

Required evidence: Population trace; notifications; joint corrective action; continuity and termination record; preserved evidence.

J.1 Qualification and approval decision

SOURCE p. 69 | Normative when applicable

J.1(a) The organization shall define the supplied scope and determine criticality, technical capability, capacity, authenticity exposure and sub-tier dependencies. Qualification shall use evidence appropriate to those factors and may include document review, assessment, first article, process validation, trials or source surveillance.

J.1(b) The approval decision shall state approved scope, status, conditions, limitations and surveillance. A certificate may be considered as one input, but its issuer, validity, site and scope shall be verified. Approval shall not extend to a new process or location without review.

J.2 Minimum contractual flow-down

SOURCE p. 69 | Normative when applicable

J.2(a) Purchasing information shall include the applicable elements in Table J-2. The organization shall identify the edition and effectivity of technical data and shall require the supplier to resolve ambiguity before work. Any alternative supplier proposal shall be approved before implementation.

J.2(b) Flow-down shall be proportionate to the work but shall not omit a requirement needed to protect a critical characteristic or evidence chain. Confidentiality restrictions shall be addressed through authorized access arrangements rather than by silently removing verification rights.

J.2(c) The flow-down review shall include Annex AF and Clause 27. Conditional supplier development is distinct from a positive SUB attestation; the decision and claim shall state which status applies.

J.3 Surveillance and delegated verification

SOURCE p. 70 | Normative when applicable

J.3(a) The organization shall monitor conformity, delivery, escape events, change discipline and corrective-action effectiveness. Thresholds and actions shall be defined according to risk. A deteriorating trend shall trigger review before a serious failure occurs.

J.3(b) Delegated verification shall identify authorized people, methods, limits, records and oversight. The organization shall periodically compare delegated decisions with independent evidence and shall suspend authority when confidence is lost. Delegation does not transfer ultimate contractual responsibility.

J.4 Filled illustrative supplier disposition

SOURCE p. 70 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

J.4(a) Example: supplier SUP-042 proposes a new site for a bonded assembly. Its corporate certificate remains valid, but the new site lacks demonstrated cure-process capability. The approval status is "conditional, no production release"; conditions are site-specific process qualification, operator authorization, environmental verification and first article evidence.

J.4(b) The decision closes only when the required evidence is independently reviewed and the scope register is updated. A purchase-order deadline or a certificate covering another site does not close the conditions. This example illustrates the decision logic, not an actual supplier assessment.

AF.1 Work-package and responsibility definition

SOURCE p. 118 | Normative when applicable

AF.1(a) The commissioning organization shall define the outsourced work package, outputs, technical baseline, acceptance criteria, interfaces, criticality, actual performer and retained decisions. A scope shall identify whether the source performs the work itself or uses further providers.

AF.1(b) The responsible buyer and technical authority shall verify completeness before order placement. Commercial terms shall not silently contradict technical quality requirements. Where the performer cannot access necessary controlled data, an authorized information arrangement shall be established before work starts.

Required evidence: Approved work package; performer identity; technical baseline; retained decision authority; resolved commercial/technical conflicts.

AF.2 Approval status and release restrictions

SOURCE p. 118 | Normative when applicable

AF.2(a) Supplier status shall identify the precise approved scope. Conditional development or trial use shall specify the work permitted, technical conditions, output segregation, approver and closure evidence. It shall not permit unrestricted delivery or be represented as a conformity certificate.

AF.2(b) When a source's certificate or approval is used as supporting evidence, the organization shall verify its authenticity, scope, actual site and current status. The organization shall retain responsibility for its assigned acceptance decision and any required independent verification.

Required evidence: Source status; conditional-work restrictions; verified certificates; completed technical approval.

AF.3 Sub-tier visibility and change control

SOURCE p. 119 | Normative when applicable

AF.3(a) Critical sub-tier sources shall be identified to the degree needed for traceability, capability and risk control. The organization shall verify that essential instructions and change restrictions reach the performer. An intermediary's assurance that requirements were passed on shall be tested through representative evidence.

AF.3(b) A change affecting qualification, technical characteristics, capacity, security or evidence validity shall be reviewed before implementation. Planned changes shall be notified early enough for the required evaluation; where timing is inadequate, work shall remain restricted. Further subcontracting shall not be used to avoid a disapproved source.

Required evidence: Critical sub-tier map; flow-down acknowledgement; representative checks; prior change decisions.

AF.4 External personnel and knowledge services

SOURCE p. 119 | Normative when applicable

AF.4(a) Personnel agencies and professional service providers shall supply verified competence, relevant experience, authorization and supervision information. The commissioning organization shall verify suitability for the actual task and communicate current instructions, hazards, confidentiality and reporting duties.

AF.4(b) Outsourced engineering, inspection conclusions, AI-generated analyses and advisory reports shall be reviewed by competent personnel before they become controlled evidence. Contractual allocation shall identify the technical reviewer, approval authority, data rights and responsibility to correct errors.

Required evidence: Personnel suitability; task induction and authorization; reviewed technical service outputs; correction obligations.

AF.5 External laboratories, inspection and digital providers

SOURCE p. 119 | Normative when applicable

AF.5(a) Technical providers shall be evaluated for the actual method, range, uncertainty where relevant, personnel, equipment, sample integrity and reporting scope. Accreditation or another competence statement may support selection only for its verified actual scope; it shall not replace assessment of fitness for the requested work.

AF.5(b) Digital and cloud providers shall have defined data location and access arrangements where relevant, configuration and update control, recovery, incident communication and exit support. A service subscription shall not remove the need to preserve long-life engineering evidence or maintain an approved deployed configuration.

Required evidence: Technical provider review; method and range suitability; sample/data chain; digital continuity and exit agreements.

AF.6 Incident, escape and corrective-action integration

SOURCE p. 119 | Normative when applicable

AF.6(a) A supplier shall report a known or credible issue affecting supplied output through agreed channels, preserving data and identifying the affected population. AF-attestation-related notifications shall meet Annex AG; earlier legal or contractual duties shall prevail. The commissioning organization shall promptly assess downstream consequences.

AF.6(b) Corrective action shall address both occurrence at the source and escape through the commissioning organization's controls. Closing the supplier's action request shall not automatically close the receiving organization's affected-product disposition or its own oversight deficiency.

Required evidence: Notification and acknowledgement; downstream trace; joint cause analysis; separate product and system closure.

AF.7 Continuity, source exit and completed trace example

SOURCE p. 119 | Normative when applicable

AF.7(a) Exit plans shall identify records, tools, intellectual property, outstanding orders, service-life support and unresolved findings. The receiving source shall demonstrate capability before transfer. Confidentiality and data rights shall be respected while preserving necessary evidence for existing users.

AF.7(b) Illustrative chain: a prime contracts a bonded bracket to supplier S-10, which uses approved surface-treatment source S-10A and test laboratory L-07. The lot record connects input material M-31, treatment record ST-88, bonding run BR-116, laboratory result TR-41 and bracket serials B-001 to B-040. A treatment excursion shall trace through all 40 serials, including delivered assemblies; a valid laboratory report for another lot cannot close the issue.

Required evidence: Exit and transfer plan; complete source-to-output trace; verified receiving capability; controlled unresolved issues.

Source tables — complete field and decision payloads

Table J-1 — Supplier qualification dossier

Source p. 69 | Required structure when applicable

Element	Required evidence	Decision or action
Identity and scope	Legal/site identity; ownership or relevant control; exact products, processes and services.	Establish the source actually performing the work.
Technical capability	Personnel, facilities, equipment, process qualification, current specifications and prior representative work.	Determine suitability for the assigned scope; identify required trials.
Quality and assurance	Implemented processes, records, internal audit, management review and corrective- action examples.	Assess effectiveness, not only the existence of a manual.
Product safety and criticality	Critical items, hazards, required independence and acceptance controls.	Set enhanced surveillance and release conditions where necessary.
Authenticity and traceability	Original source, chain of custody, material verification and counterfeiting controls.	Approve channels and incoming confirmation strategy.
Digital integrity	Software inventory, update controls, access, security support and evidence protection.	Resolve uncontrolled dependencies or insecure data interfaces.
Capacity and continuity	Demonstrated throughput, inspection capacity, critical dependencies and recovery arrangements.	Set volume limits, contingency plans or conditional approval.
Sub-tier controls	Identification of critical sub-tiers; flow-down; change approvals; source verification.	Confirm requirements reach the point of performance.
Ethics and obligations	Conflicts, truthful evidence, authorized access and relevant controlled-technology obligations.	Resolve unacceptable conflicts or prohibited arrangements.
Approval and surveillance	Competent review; approval scope; conditions; monitoring frequency and triggers.	Record approved, conditional, restricted, suspended or disapproved status.

Table J-2 — Purchasing and flow-down content

Source p. 69, 70 | Required structure when applicable

Topic	Required purchasing provision
Technical baseline	Part/service identity, revision, drawings or model authority, specifications, quantities and applicable acceptance criteria.
Process approval	Required special processes, sources, qualification, essential-variable control and requalification triggers.
People	Required competence, task authorization and any mandatory qualifications.
Critical characteristics	Identification, control method, measurement results and required independent verification.
Change	Prior notification and approval conditions for design, process, material, source, site, software or ownership changes affecting the work.
Nonconformity	Notification, containment, disposition authority and prohibition of unauthorized repair or use-as-is.

Topic	Required purchasing provision
Authenticity	Source identity, traceability, suspect-item handling and counterfeit reporting responsibilities.
Verification	Inspection/test method, sampling if authorized, specimens, witnessing and required raw/result evidence.
Records	Required content, retention, availability, format, protection, transfer on closure and authorized disposal.
Access and sub-tiers	Applicable authorized access and flow-down to the actual lower-tier performer.
Delivery	Configuration, certificates, life status, preservation, restrictions and required accompanying information.
Ethical and safety awareness	Contribution to conformity and safety; truthful records; reporting and non-retaliation expectations.

Table AF-1 — Contractual flow-down review — apply each relevant topic

Source p. 118 | Required structure when applicable

Topic	Required contractual or controlled work-package content
1. Identity and location	Legal and actual performer, approved site, contact, supplied product/service/process and permitted further subcontracting.
2. Technical baseline	Drawing/model/data identity, edition, configuration, quantities, units and effectivity.
3. Intended use and criticality	Relevant operational environment, critical characteristics and consequences that affect the supplied work.
4. Required management controls	Applicable organizational, configuration, evidence-integrity and corrective-action requirements.
5. Design responsibility	Design authority, inputs, derived requirements, review and approval boundaries.
6. Process qualification	Required process scope, essential variables, equipment, source, validation and requalification triggers.
7. People	Required competence, task authorization, supervision, continuity and reassessment.
8. Materials and components	Approved sources, material condition, lot/serial identity, authenticity and substitution restrictions.
9. Digital configuration	Software/build/model versions, dependencies, data provenance and secure update responsibilities.
10. Acceptance	Characteristics, methods, uncertainty and decision rules, sampling where permitted, hold points and actual-result records.
11. Source witnessing	Planned source inspection or witnessed testing, notification, safe access and protection of controlled information.
12. Delegated verification	Named roles, scope, methods, records, oversight and withdrawal of delegation.
13. Nonconformity	Containment, prompt reporting, population trace, disposition authority and prohibition of unauthorized repair or use-as-is.
14. Change	Prior notification and approval for relevant changes to design, material, process, software, site, source or critical sub-tier.
15. Traceability	Genealogy through splitting, merging, packaging, rework, installation and release.

Topic	Required contractual or controlled work-package content
16. Records	Required content, raw data where necessary, retention basis, integrity, retrieval and transfer after closure.
17. Information security	Access, confidentiality, personal or controlled data, authorized transfer and incident response.
18. Capacity and continuity	Verified capacity, critical dependencies, alternate sources, recovery and controlled restart.
19. Packaging and delivery	Preservation, environment, life status, markings, configuration and accompanying evidence.
20. Further tiers	Applicable requirements reaching the point of performance, critical-source visibility and acknowledgement.
21. Ethics	Truthful records, counterfeit prevention, conflict disclosure and good-faith reporting without retaliation.
22. Exit and responsibility	Tooling and data return, support continuity, remaining obligations and preservation of unresolved issues.

Appendix B — Local implementation and release

Readiness condition	Evidence before consequential use
Authority and responsibility	Actual legal operator, owner, competent technical authority, independent reviewer and permitted result class are recorded.
Scope and criteria	Object, configuration, site, period, trigger, every technical value or observable attribute, units and prospective approval are complete.
Evidence and methods	Original accessible evidence, representative observations, valid methods, uncertainty, adverse cases and limitations support the intended conclusion.
People and independence	Competence is current for each task; genuine conflicts, relevant prior work and needed separation have been checked.
Records and tools	Field meanings, unique IDs, original history, access, retention, recovery and actual deployed workflows have passed local validation.
Decision and public use	All relevant blockers are resolved; required independent decision and written permissions precede the exact public claim.
Continuity and handover	Receiving custody, unresolved duties, corrections and historical decisions survive transfer, retirement or provider closure.

Record the completed local readiness and actual authorization in AF-FR-9100-032 or an equivalent controlled record. Preserve the unchanged source standard and each earlier decision basis. A blocked activity may continue only within a genuinely permitted development boundary, not as a provisional conformity certificate.