



AF 9100:2026

Aerospace Quality Management System

TECHNICAL PROFILE BOOK

Supplier and Subcontracted-Scope Qualification — SUB Profile Book

AF-TP-9100-017

FIRST EDITION

30 September 2026 | English master text

Publication identity and application

Control	Publication value
Title	Supplier and Subcontracted-Scope Qualification — SUB Profile Book
Document code	AF-TP-9100-017
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 authority
Primary source anchors	27, J, AF, AA, AD, AG
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.

Contents and reading route

Publication identity and application	2
Contents and reading route	3
1 Scope, responsibility and source priority	4
2 Technical profile and prospective parameter completion	4
3 Subject-by-subject implementation	4
4 Representative evaluation and adverse evidence	6
5 Interface records, decisions and continuing use	7
Appendix A — Controlling source and evidence	8
Source tables — complete field and decision payloads	19
Appendix B — Local implementation and release	25

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

The actual supplied work, performer, source location and sub-tier arrangements; not blanket corporate or broker approval.

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 Technical profile and prospective parameter completion

Exact object and responsibility; intended use and operating domain; applicable activity modules; configuration and sites; criteria and methods; uncertainty or rubric; sampling and witnessed coverage; role independence; duration/instance; changes and claims

Parameter record	Content required before evaluating results
Identity and trigger	Stable criterion ID, source anchor, owner, actual object, phase, mode and reason it applies.
Limit or attribute	Value/range with compatible units and boundary convention, or an observable state with every essential step.
Technical basis	Actual environment, duty, consequence, derivation, qualified evidence and relevant approval.
Method and representation	Inspection, analysis, demonstration or test; method version, article/population, configuration and validity limits.
Uncertainty and decision	Corrections, model, covariance, coverage, pre-agreed rule, sample/scoring logic and hold conditions.
Authority and change	Technical and independent approvals, actual effectivity, preserved earlier basis and reopening triggers.

The fields above are completed for the actual application. A blank limit, undefined domain or unvalidated method prevents the dependent claim; the book deliberately does not invent one severity, tolerance or task threshold for unrelated applications.

3 Subject-by-subject implementation

27.1 — Retained accountability and actual performers

Source p. 47; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Performer and sub-tier map; responsibility matrix; documented delegations and retained decisions.

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

27.2 — Qualification, risk and source status

Source p. 47; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

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

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

27.3 — Contractual flow-down and acknowledgement

Source p. 47; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Reviewed purchase scope; flow-down matrix; performer acknowledgement; resolved ambiguities.

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

27.4 — Ongoing oversight and delegated verification

Source p. 47; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

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

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

27.5 — Changes and further subcontracting

Source p. 47; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

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

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

27.6 — Escapes, continuity and controlled exit

Source p. 48; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

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

Application check: 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.

Review boundary: Missing critical flow-down, unassessed source change or unsupported site capability prevents dependent use. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

4 Representative evaluation and adverse evidence

Supplier Qualification, Purchasing and Sub-Tier Assurance

Witness or trace: 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.

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

Incoming Verification, Authenticity and Suspect Items

Witness or trace: Segregate suspect, expired, damaged or unverified input. Preserve original records and investigate without treating an allegation as proven misconduct before evidence supports it.

Synthetic challenge: A certificate is genuine but belongs to a different material batch. It cannot support the received batch. Keep receipt and source evidence separate and obtain valid batch-specific verification before acceptance.

Change, Configuration, Work Transfer and Requalification

Witness or trace: Obtain responsible technical and required customer or authority approvals. Specify effectivity, serial or lot cut-in, mixed-configuration restrictions and any temporary expiry or rollback conditions.

Synthetic challenge: An additive supplier changes powder reuse and the post-processing source together. Evaluate both changes and the relevant material mechanisms. Qualify the actual new route and update source, build and unit genealogy before relying on the earlier process approval.

Nonconformity, Containment, Escape and Corrective Action

Witness or trace: Examine design, workflow, equipment, software, people conditions, suppliers and management incentives. Record competing explanations and evidence; operator error or training alone is not a complete systemic cause.

Synthetic challenge: A fixture offset potentially affects 240 items, 150 already shipped. Hold the 90 local items, trace and notify both receiving customers and reassess all 240 through valid methods. Recalibration alone neither proves all items defective nor resolves their disposition.

Independent Decisions, Attestations, Claims and Registry

Witness or trace: For initial grant, renewal and extension require every applicable mandatory condition, adequate evidence and all in-scope nonconformities closed. Votes, payment and a high maturity score cannot supply a missing condition.

Synthetic challenge: All checks pass except one minor finding that has a promised future correction. Hold initial, renewed or extended attestation until verified closure. The bounded rule for an already existing minor does not permit a new certificate with open findings.

Surveillance, Renewal, Status, Transfer and Closure

Witness or trace: State scope, prohibited use, actions and the 90-day final resolution limit. Restore only on evidence, restrict independently unaffected scope or withdraw; preserve original expiry unless full renewal occurs.

Synthetic challenge: A suspended holder requests a new certificate number to restart the clock. Retain the original suspension and expiry history. A new number is not evidence of correction, renewal or restoration.

5 Interface records, decisions and continuing use

Record	Required implementation purpose
AF-FR-9100-001	Application and Scope
AF-FR-9100-002	Application Profile and Acceptance Schedule
AF-FR-9100-006	Nonconformity, Containment and Corrective Action
AF-FR-9100-007	Independent Review and Attestation Decision
AF-FR-9100-008	Surveillance, Renewal and Status
AF-FR-9100-009	Supplier Flow-Down, Custody and Transfer
AF-FR-9100-020	Incoming Material and Authenticity Verification

Qualification, instance acceptance, current operating capability and independent attestation retain separate evidence and decisions. A new site, material, supplier, digital load, use environment or duty requires a relevant difference and requalification review. No previous result transfers automatically because the name is unchanged.

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.

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.

AA.1 Object selection and the scope tuple

SOURCE p. 103 | Normative when applicable

AA.1(a) Before accepting an application, the scheme operator shall select one or more routes from Table AA-1. Each route shall have a separate evaluation boundary and conclusion. A combined assessment may share relevant evidence, but shall not merge different conformity objects into an ambiguous certificate.

AA.1(b) The scope tuple shall identify object type; applicant and responsible legal entity; product, service, process, person or provider identity; sites and remote functions; configuration or role version; lifecycle responsibilities; criticality; technical modules; application profile; evaluated period; and exclusions or restrictions. Empty fields shall be justified rather than omitted silently.

Required evidence: Application review; selected routes; completed scope tuple; responsibility and applicability matrix.

AA.2 Application profile requirements

SOURCE p. 103 | Normative when applicable

AA.2(a) The profile shall define the evaluated object, version, intended use, operating or task domain, characteristics or competences, acceptance criteria, methods, samples, uncertainty or scoring rules, required evidence, critical failures, surveillance and change triggers. The technical profile owner shall be identified and competent to approve those criteria.

AA.2(b) A PRD profile shall state relevant performance, environmental, safety, interface and life criteria. A SVC profile shall state delivery outcomes and observation windows. A PRC profile shall state essential variables and qualified ranges. A PER profile shall state tasks, prerequisites, knowledge and practical demonstration. SUB and CAB profiles shall state the actual work or assessment capability.

AA.2(c) The profile shall be approved before evaluation. It may add requirements but shall not waive AF minima or mandatory obligations. Where methods or limits are missing, the application shall be held until competent technical definition is available; broad references to “good quality” or “all aerospace uses” are not adequate criteria.

Required evidence: Approved profile with technical criteria; method and decision matrix; critical-failure list; profile change history.

AA.3 Evaluation sequence and admission controls

SOURCE p. 104 | Normative when applicable

AA.3(a) The operator shall review eligibility, scope, competence resources, impartiality, evidence access and evaluation feasibility before contracting. It shall agree the profile and explain fees independently of outcome. An application shall not be accepted for a scope the operator cannot competently assess.

AA.3(b) The evaluation shall establish readiness, verify implementation or technical performance, record findings, verify correction and submit the complete evidence for independent review. ORG evaluation shall include readiness and implementation stages. Other routes shall use object-appropriate stages without imposing an organizational audit on an individual candidate.

AA.3(c) For an initial ORG assessment, the applicant shall have completed an internal audit covering the applicable scope and a management review, with sufficient implemented records to show operation. A new organization may be assessed when adequate actual evidence exists; artificial backdated records or a fixed unsubstantiated history shall not be requested or accepted.

Required evidence: Admission decision; contract; approved evaluation plan; readiness evidence; evaluation results and independent review.

AA.4 Evaluation evidence by route

SOURCE p. 104 | Normative when applicable

AA.4(a) For PRD, evaluation shall verify product identity, representative qualification and applicable unit or lot evidence. For an ongoing family claim it shall also verify that manufacturing and change controls maintain the evaluated properties. A one-time sample test shall not support indefinite production claims.

AA.4(b) For SVC and PRC, evaluation shall include actual delivery or witnessed execution under representative conditions. For PER, it shall include verified identity, prerequisites and the required knowledge and practical assessments. For SUB, it shall examine the actual performer and supplied scope, not merely a purchasing intermediary.

AA.4(c) For CAB, evaluation shall cover the technical methods and decisions the body intends to perform, including representative witnessed activities. A general quality audit without technical witnessing and competence evidence shall not be treated as a completed CAB route.

Required evidence: Route-specific results; representative work; witnessed evidence; limits of reused or sample evidence.

AA.5 Independent review, decision and permitted outcomes

SOURCE p. 104 | Normative when applicable

AA.5(a) The independent reviewer shall confirm scope completeness, criteria validity, evaluator competence, method suitability, adequate evidence, findings and closure. A reviewer shall return an incomplete dossier rather than infer missing results. Technical disagreements shall be recorded and resolved through competent authority.

AA.5(b) The authorized decision shall grant, refuse, maintain, restrict, suspend, restore, renew or withdraw a defined attestation. Initial grant, renewal and extension require closure of all nonconformities in the granted scope under Annex AD. A refusal shall identify the relevant unmet conditions without implying that unrelated scopes were evaluated.

AA.5(c) An applicant may correct deficiencies and reapply with actual evidence. The operator shall control repeat evaluations and configuration changes so that rejected results are not discarded. Payment, membership or seniority shall not determine the outcome.

Required evidence: Independent review checklist; reasoned decision; finding closure; precise scope and actual decision date.

AA.6 Attestation content and separate claims

SOURCE p. 104 | Normative when applicable

AA.6(a) An attestation shall contain a unique identifier, issuer, applicant or holder identity, full publication identifier, First Edition, route, application-profile ID and revision, evaluated scope and sites, configuration or role, decision and issue dates, applicable expiry or instance boundary, restrictions, status-verification method and authorized signatory.

AA.6(b) Multiple routes may be presented in one document only where the separate route, criteria, evaluation, decision and status are clear for each object. Suspension of one route shall not be concealed by the continued validity of another. Product markings shall be controlled separately from organizational publicity.

AA.6(c) A supplier's own declaration shall be labeled as a self-declaration. A customer's assessment shall be labeled as such. Neither shall be represented as an independent AF-authorized attestation unless that independent process and authorization actually exist.

Required evidence: Issued statement; separate route conclusions; mark permission; status record; accurate self-declaration labeling.

AA.7 Scheme ownership, authorization and changes

SOURCE p. 105 | Normative when applicable

AA.7(a) AF shall control the published AF rule set and written permissions to operate its scheme or use its marks. The operator shall retain responsibility for its evaluations and decisions within the granted scope. The applicant shall retain responsibility for its products, services and representations.

AA.7(b) A scheme operator shall not expand its authorized sector, object or technical scope without the required competence evaluation and written approval. Scheme changes shall follow Annex Y; changes to individual attestations shall follow Annex AG. An AF designation does not establish governmental delegation or recognition in another scheme.

Required evidence: Scheme governance; actual written operator authorization; authorized scope; controlled changes.

AA.8 Illustrative combined-scope example

SOURCE p. 105 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

AA.8(a) Illustrative example: an organization manufactures ground-support carts, provides maintenance and employs inspectors. ORG evaluates its management and assurance system. PRD evaluates a stated cart

configuration and technical profile. SVC evaluates the maintenance service. PER evaluates an inspector's defined competence. Employer task authorization permits that inspector to work on the specified cart family.

AA.8(b) A positive ORG decision cannot close missing cart braking evidence, failed service recovery tests or a failed practical inspector assessment. Each route retains its own evidence, decision, status and limitations. The example describes scheme logic, not an actual AF approval.

AD.1 Decision basis and non-compensable conditions

SOURCE p. 112 | Normative when applicable

AD.1(a) Before evaluation, the responsible authority shall define the object, applicable requirements, criterion for each characteristic or competence, evidence needed, uncertainty treatment, required independence and permitted outcomes. Criteria shall not be selected retrospectively to obtain a favorable result.

AD.1(b) Every applicable mandatory criterion shall be fulfilled for a positive initial conformity attestation. No aggregate score, favorable delivery performance, commercial benefit or passing result in an unrelated area shall compensate for an unmet mandatory requirement, missing critical evidence or unresolved unacceptable risk.

AD.1(c) A technical release may include a lawful, explicitly approved concession for a bounded departure where the underlying technical and contractual framework permits it. The record shall identify that departure; it shall not falsely state that the original requirement was fulfilled. A concession cannot waive a mandatory legal approval or alter the AF requirements for an attestation.

Required evidence: Pre-agreed decision basis; complete criterion register; blocker review; concession and release distinctions.

AD.2 Measurement decision preparation

SOURCE p. 112 | Normative when applicable

AD.2(a) The measurement decision shall use the corrected result, applicable specification, validated method, justified uncertainty model and pre-agreed rule. Known significant systematic effects shall be corrected or otherwise treated through an approved model; an uncertainty allowance shall not conceal an ignored known bias.

AD.2(b) The record shall distinguish specification limits, control limits, resolution, uncertainty and acceptance limits. Units, significant figures, confidence or coverage interpretation and treatment of correlation shall be stated. The uncertainty shall be appropriate to the actual result and conditions, not copied from an unrelated calibration capability.

AD.2(c) Decisions shall use sufficient unrounded precision. Rounding is applied to reported values after the decision and shall not turn a failing or indeterminate result into a pass. When both lower and upper limits apply, both shall be evaluated; one favorable characteristic shall not substitute for another.

Required evidence: Measurement model; corrections; uncertainty budget; specification and acceptance limits; recorded rule and precision.

AD.3 DR-A — Full-interval decision rule

SOURCE p. 112 | Normative when applicable

AD.3(a) For a two-sided numerical specification [L, H], DR-A shall conclude "conformity demonstrated" only when the entire stated uncertainty interval lies within the inclusive specification limits. It shall conclude "nonconformity demonstrated under DR-A" when the entire interval lies outside one specification limit. All other results are indeterminate and shall be held from acceptance pending valid disposition.

AD.3(b) For C2 or C3 acceptance characteristics whose uncertainty can materially change the decision, DR-A shall be the default unless a documented alternative is approved under AD.5 by the metrology and relevant independent technical authorities. Applicable binding rules take precedence where they mandate another lawful rule.

AD.3(c) A one-sided specification shall use the corresponding single bound. For asymmetric uncertainty, the actual lower and upper coverage endpoints shall replace $y - U$ and $y + U$. The interpretation remains conditional on the stated measurement model and coverage; it is not an absolute guarantee of physical truth.

Required evidence: Declared DR-A application; actual result and coverage endpoints; criterion-by-criterion disposition; independent alternative approval where used.

Source calculation note: (AD-1) Conform: $y - U \geq L$ and $y + U \leq H$. Nonconform: $y + U < L$ or $y - U > H$. Otherwise: indeterminate. y is the corrected result and U the justified expanded uncertainty for the symmetric case. Equality at a

specification boundary is inside the limit. An interval overlapping a limit is not automatically a proven physical defect, but conformity has not been demonstrated by this rule.

AD.4 DR-B — Simple acceptance with disclosed decision risk

SOURCE p. 112 | Normative when applicable

AD.4(a) Simple acceptance compares the corrected result directly with the specification limits. It may be used for C0 or C1 characteristics only where the rule is agreed before evaluation, the method is suitable, uncertainty and decision risk have been reviewed, and no binding obligation requires a more protective rule.

AD.4(b) The report shall disclose that acceptance does not use a guard band and that uncertainty can create false acceptance or false rejection near a limit. The operator shall not describe simple acceptance as zero risk. C2 or C3 use requires the independent alternative-rule approval in AD.5; it shall not be selected solely to accept a result that failed DR-A.

Required evidence: Prior agreement; uncertainty and risk review; scope and criticality; clearly disclosed acceptance rule.

AD.5 DR-C — Risk-targeted or other justified alternative

SOURCE p. 113 | Normative when applicable

AD.5(a) An alternative rule shall define the decision objective, allowable risks, statistical or physical model, prior information where used, distribution, dependence, measurement uncertainty, acceptance region and validation. Consumer and producer risks shall be distinguished. Approval shall occur before results are evaluated.

AD.5(b) A posterior probability of nonconformity conditional on a result shall be reported only when the underlying prior and likelihood are specified and justified. A coverage interval shall not automatically be reinterpreted as that posterior probability. Likewise, a sampling plan's operating characteristic shall not be interpreted as the probability that an accepted particular lot is conforming.

AD.5(c) For a C2/C3 alternative, the independent technical reviewer shall evaluate consequences, model limitations, sensitivity and whether the rule provides the required protection. The metrology authority, relevant safety or mission authority and contractual authority where required shall approve its exact scope. The rule shall be reviewed after a material model or process change.

Required evidence: Alternative-rule model; risk constraints; validation and sensitivity; independent approvals; application limits.

AD.6 Indeterminate results, repeat testing and multiple criteria

SOURCE p. 113 | Normative when applicable

AD.6(a) An indeterminate result shall remain held until a validated improved measurement, relevant additional evidence or a lawful technical disposition resolves it. Repeating observations until a favorable reading appears is prohibited. A repeat or pooled-result method shall be specified in advance or independently justified with the original results retained.

AD.6(b) Where a guard band leaves an empty acceptance region, the method cannot demonstrate conformity under that rule. The response shall improve the method or obtain an approved technically justified alternative, not quietly widen the product specification. Known nonconforming material shall remain controlled under Clause 8.7.

AD.6(c) For many characteristics or repeated decisions, the plan shall consider cumulative false-decision risk, dependence and the consequences of multiple comparisons. A nominal interval for each characteristic shall not be represented as the same confidence for all characteristics jointly without a justified analysis.

Required evidence: Hold and disposition record; repeat-test plan; retained original results; cumulative-risk review.

AD.7 Finding classification and immediate action

SOURCE p. 113 | Normative when applicable

AD.7(a) A finding shall identify the exact requirement, objective evidence, affected scope and gap. The evaluator shall classify the finding using Table AD-2 and separately decide whether an immediate technical hold or protective action is necessary. Administrative classification shall never delay protection.

AD.7(b) Related localized findings shall be reviewed together for evidence of systemic breakdown. An opportunity for improvement shall not replace a nonconformity where a requirement is unmet. A mere preference for a different method, where the actual requirement is fulfilled, shall not be raised as a nonconformity.

Required evidence: Requirement–evidence–gap statement; classification rationale; systemic extent; immediate technical action.

AD.8 Attestation decisions and open findings

SOURCE p. 114 | Normative when applicable

AD.8(a) Initial grant, renewal and extension shall require all nonconformities in the granted scope to be closed, adequate evidence for all mandatory criteria and independent review. A restricted scope may be granted only where its boundary is real, independently evaluated and unaffected by unresolved systemic deficiencies; it shall not conceal the failed scope.

AD.8(b) An existing attestation may be maintained with a localized minor finding only when immediate correction or containment is adequate, cause and extent are reviewed, a corrective plan is accepted within the Annex AG time limit, and no essential control or mandatory output criterion is compromised. The decision maker shall record why continued status is justified and verify closure within the required period.

AD.8(c) An existing major finding shall trigger an immediate assessment of continuing conformity. Where the underlying ability to meet requirements is not demonstrated, the affected status shall be suspended. Limited continuation is permitted only for a specifically evidenced unaffected scope, through a documented restriction decision. A planned future correction alone is not evidence of current conformity.

AD.8(d) A conditional lifecycle gate or conditional supplier-development approval may permit bounded non-dependent work. Neither is a conditional conformity certificate. Annex AG controls closure, suspension and restoration deadlines; an expired deadline shall not be reset by reissuing the same finding.

Required evidence: Independent grant or continuation decision; closed findings; real scope boundaries; verified corrections and corrective action.

Source calculation note: (AD-2) Grant = scope valid AND all applicable criteria fulfilled AND evidence adequate AND findings closed AND independent decision authorized This is a logical conjunction, not a weighted score. “Findings closed” refers to nonconformities in the scope being granted; observations do not create a mandatory failure.

AD.9 Decision record and challenge

SOURCE p. 114 | Normative when applicable

AD.9(a) The record shall identify the applicant and object, route, profile, evidence package, evaluator and reviewer, findings and closure, independence, limitations, decision, reasons, actual date and signatory. Automated workflow may enforce checks, but an accountable authorized person shall approve the conformity decision.

AD.9(b) Technical dissent shall remain in the record with its resolution. An appeal shall follow Annex AI. A revised decision shall preserve the earlier decision and explain the new evidence or corrected interpretation. No record shall be backdated or altered to make the earlier basis appear stronger than it was.

Required evidence: Complete decision record; documented dissent; accountable signatory; preserved history and appeal disposition.

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.

AG.1 Time interpretation and recorded dates

SOURCE p. 120 | Normative when applicable

AG.1(a) Unless explicitly stated otherwise, “days” means calendar days. A period starts when the holder or responsible operator is first formally informed of the relevant finding, decision or event; final report production shall not postpone an already communicated finding. A deadline measured in months falls on the corresponding calendar date, or the last day of that month if no corresponding date exists.

AG.1(b) A validity record shall specify its time basis and exact expiry date. Certificate issue date and conformity decision date shall be recorded separately when they differ. No document shall be backdated to conceal an expired, suspended or unassessed period. A later correction shall preserve the actual history.

Required evidence: Time basis; notification timestamps; decision, issue and expiry dates; preserved amendments.

AG.2 Ongoing versus instance attestations

SOURCE p. 121 | Normative when applicable

AG.2(a) An ongoing attestation remains valid only while required surveillance, criteria and conditions are fulfilled. A holder with mixed criticality shall follow the shortest interval triggered by the attested scope unless genuinely separate scopes and records justify different surveillance arrangements.

AG.2(b) A lot, serial, one-time test, service-event or other instance attestation shall identify the exact evaluated instance and conditions. It does not authorize future production or continuing services. Its historical result does not acquire a universal 24-month technical validity; later evidence that invalidates the result shall nevertheless trigger correction or withdrawal of the claim.

AG.2(c) A process qualification or personnel task authorization may lose validity before its scheduled review because conditions or competence have changed. A certificate period shall not extend an equipment life limit, calibration validity, operator license or qualified process window.

Required evidence: Ongoing/instance classification; appropriate expiry or event boundary; monitored conditions; linked technical limits.

AG.3 Surveillance planning and completed coverage

SOURCE p. 121 | Normative when applicable

AG.3(a) The operator shall plan surveillance using current scope, criticality, changes, performance, complaints, prior findings and technical dependencies. Annex AC sets organizational time and site-coverage minima. Other routes shall use the profile’s appropriate tests, observation or competence checks within the intervals in Table AG-1.

AG.3(b) Completed surveillance shall verify that the attestation basis remains valid, not merely that documents have not changed. Missed surveillance by the applicable deadline shall trigger suspension of the affected ongoing attestation. Scheduling an audit, paying an invoice or issuing a reminder shall not count as completion.

AG.3(c) A serious event or material change shall trigger special evaluation before the routine due date where necessary. Recovery from an interruption shall verify actual competence, configuration and controls before the affected status is restored.

Required evidence: Risk-based surveillance plan; completed evidence; missed-deadline decisions; special evaluations and restoration checks.

AG.4 Finding closure and overdue action

SOURCE p. 121 | Normative when applicable

AG.4(a) The finding owner shall implement immediate correction or containment, determine extent and cause, implement corrective action and provide evidence of effectiveness. The operator shall verify closure by a method appropriate to the finding; a revised procedure alone is insufficient for an implementation failure.

AG.4(b) If a major or minor closure deadline is missed, the operator shall suspend or further restrict the affected ongoing scope unless it is already suspended or withdrawn. A new finding number or revised action plan shall not restart the original deadline. The deadline for a critical finding shall be set by the necessary protective action and relevant technical basis, not by the minor or major timetable.

AG.4(c) For initial grant, renewal and extension, no open nonconformity may remain within the requested scope at the decision. Corrective-action periods are time allowed to remedy deficiencies, not a permission to issue a certificate before those deficiencies are closed.

Required evidence: Correction and cause evidence; verified effectiveness; original due dates; overdue status decisions.

AG.5 Suspension, restriction, restoration and withdrawal

SOURCE p. 121 | Normative when applicable

AG.5(a) Suspension shall state the affected object, scope, reason, prohibited claims, required action and final resolution deadline. The holder shall cease the affected claim and mark use immediately. Product or service containment obligations remain separate and shall be implemented where the technical issue requires them.

AG.5(b) Restoration shall require verification that the cause is resolved, affected outputs have been addressed and the attestation basis is again valid. The original expiry shall remain unchanged unless a complete renewal decision is also made. Restoration shall not retrospectively validate the suspended interval.

AG.5(c) Restriction shall be allowed only where the remaining scope is independently demonstrated to be unaffected and adequately controlled. At the end of 90 days of suspension, the operator shall restore, formally restrict to such a scope or withdraw. Suspension shall not be prolonged by repeated administrative resets.

Required evidence: Reasoned status decisions; required action; verified restoration; unaffected-scope analysis; complete history.

AG.6 Renewal and continuity of claims

SOURCE p. 121 | Normative when applicable

AG.6(a) The operator and holder shall plan renewal sufficiently before expiry to complete evaluation, corrective action, independent review and decision. Initiating the process at least 90 days before expiry is recommended; it does not guarantee completion or extend validity.

AG.6(b) Renewal shall evaluate the complete current basis, performance over the preceding period, changes, complaints, competence and surveillance effectiveness. The operator shall not rely solely on the prior certificate. All nonconformities in the renewed scope shall be closed before the new decision.

AG.6(c) If the decision is completed after expiry, the new attestation shall begin no earlier than its actual decision date. The gap shall remain visible. The holder shall not use the expired claim while waiting for a decision.

Required evidence: Renewal plan; complete evaluation; closed findings; actual decision dates; disclosed gaps.

AG.7 Scope change, transfer and provider closure

SOURCE p. 122 | Normative when applicable

AG.7(a) Expansion to new products, services, roles, technical methods, critical processes or sites shall require competence, profile and evidence review before the expanded claim is used. Legal identity, ownership and key resource changes shall be assessed for their effect on responsibility and continuing control.

AG.7(b) Transfer to another operator shall not be automatic. The receiving operator shall verify authenticity, actual scope, decision history, open findings, surveillance and competence evidence and perform additional evaluation where necessary. A suspended or unsupported claim shall not be made valid by transfer.

AG.7(c) If an operator ceases operation, the owner and authorized parties shall preserve records, status and outstanding cases, and arrange any lawful transfer. Holders shall be informed of effects on surveillance and claims. Record transfer alone does not transfer accreditation or AF operating authority.

Required evidence: Scope-change evaluation; transfer review; unresolved findings; provider closure and holder notification.

AG.8 Status register, records and historical integrity

SOURCE p. 122 | Normative when applicable

AG.8(a) The scheme operator shall maintain a current register identifying attestation ID, holder, route, scope, profile, issue and decision dates, expiry or instance boundary, status and restrictions. Public verification shall disclose sufficient information to prevent misleading use while protecting personal and controlled technical data.

AG.8(b) Assessment and decision records shall be retained for at least seven years after the last relevant decision, or longer where applicable obligations, product life or investigations require. Sensitive personnel information shall be minimized, access controlled and lawfully disposed of when retention is no longer justified. Legal constraints requiring a different handling arrangement shall be documented without falsifying or concealing the decision basis.

AG.8(c) Corrections, restrictions, suspension, expiry and withdrawal shall preserve historical dates. A record may be archived but shall not be deleted to imply that an adverse status never existed. The operator shall test retrieval and continuity of status information.

Required evidence: Current and historical register; privacy controls; justified retention; tested retrieval and continuity.

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 AA-1 — AF conformity objects and decision boundaries

Source p. 103 | Required structure when applicable

Route / object	Applicable evaluation basis	Permitted conclusion and boundary
ORG — Organization	Clauses 1-10 and 22; triggered 11-21 and 23-28; organizational implementation and outcomes.	Defined management and assurance system. Does not approve every product or certify every employee.
PRD — Product / system	Clause 23; product profile; relevant technical, qualification and acceptance requirements; controlled production where ongoing.	Identified product, configuration, family, lot or serial against stated criteria. No implied statutory approval.
SVC — Service	Clause 24; defined outcomes, delivery boundary, period, interfaces, competence and continuity.	Specified service or service event, not an unrestricted approval of the provider's other services.
PRC — Process	Clause 25; relevant Annex L; essential variables, qualification, scope, monitoring and output relationship.	Process capability within the qualified conditions. Not automatic acceptance of all output.
PER — Person	Clause 26 and Annex AE; approved job profile; Annex AB for assessment-role credentials.	Demonstrated competence for a defined role. Employer task authorization and required licenses remain separate.
SUB — External provider	Clause 27; Annexes J and AF; actual site, supplied work and sub-tier controls.	Qualification for a defined supply scope. Conditional development status is not a conformity certificate.
CAB — Assessment provider	Clause 28 and Annex AH; role-specific competence, methods, witnessing, impartiality and independent decisions.	Defined assessment capability under actual AF authorization. ORG certification is not accreditation.

Table AA-2 — Minimum profile fields

Source p. 103, 104 | Required structure when applicable

Field group	Required information
Identity and ownership	Profile ID, revision, route, owner, technical approver, issue date and affected claims.
Object and domain	Exact object/configuration, sites, relevant users, operating or task conditions and exclusions.
Obligations and criteria	Requirement IDs, quantitative limits or defined attributes, legal and customer constraints, essential controls.
Evaluation design	Methods, test conditions, samples, representativeness, uncertainty, validity checks, required independence.
Decision	Pre-agreed passing rules, critical failures, treatment of unavailable evidence and nonconformities, decision authority.
Continuing basis	Surveillance, expiry or instance boundary, change triggers, renewal and retained support obligations.
Records and claims	Required reports, retention, authorized public statement, privacy and mark restrictions.

Table AD-1 — Illustrative DR-A outcomes for the Annex H example

Source p. 113 | Illustrative or explanatory source table

Corrected result y, mm	Expanded uncertainty U, mm	Outcome under the stated example rule
50.0240	0.00444522	Conformity demonstrated: the full interval is inside [49.970, 50.030] mm.
50.0280	0.00444522	Indeterminate: nominal result is inside the specification, but the interval overlaps the upper limit. Hold acceptance.
50.0360	0.00444522	Nonconformity demonstrated under DR-A: the full interval is above the upper limit.
50.02555478	0.00444522	Upper interval endpoint equals 50.03000000 mm: inside the inclusive limit using these stated numbers. Actual decisions use unrounded inputs.

Table AD-2 — Finding categories and minimum consequences

Source p. 113, 114 | Required structure when applicable

Class	Decision definition	Required consequence
Critical	Evidence of an uncontrolled unacceptable safety/mission risk, deliberate material falsification, serious compromise of essential evidence, or another condition requiring immediate protection.	Stop or contain the affected activity immediately. Block grant/renewal. For an existing affected attestation, suspend or impose an effective evaluated restriction without delay; apply Annex AG notifications.

Class	Decision definition	Required consequence
Major	Absence or breakdown of a required control, or a group of deficiencies, materially undermining the ability to fulfill requirements; not necessarily an immediate hazard.	Block initial grant/renewal/extension until verified closure. Assess existing scope promptly; suspend when continuing conformity cannot be demonstrated.
Minor	Localized failure to fulfill a requirement where evidence does not show a material system breakdown or loss of essential control.	Correct and address cause. No open minor at initial grant, renewal or extension. Existing status may continue only under the bounded AD.8 decision.
Observation / improvement	No demonstrated failure of an applicable requirement; a documented possibility to improve effectiveness.	May support improvement. Shall not be used to conceal nonconformity or require uncontracted consultancy.

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.

Table AG-1 — Controlling AF scheme intervals and deadlines

Source p. 120 | Required structure when applicable

Activity / status	Maximum interval or deadline	Decision condition
Ongoing ORG, PRD-family, SVC, PRC, SUB or CAB attestation	24 months from the conformity decision	Renewal decision completed before expiry; no automatic extension. Route-specific instance limits remain separate.
PER credential	24 months from the conformity decision	Continued competence and renewal under Annex AE.
Employer task authorization review	12 months	Earlier reassessment after change, inactivity or adverse evidence; not a statutory license period.
C0/C1 ongoing surveillance	12 months between decision/last surveillance and next completed surveillance	First surveillance completed no later than 12 months after initial decision.
C2/C3 ongoing surveillance	6 months between decision/last surveillance and next completed surveillance	First surveillance completed no later than six months after initial decision; relevant critical-control sites included.
Corrective-action plan for a nonconformity	30 days after finding notification	Immediate protection is separate; initial grant and renewal still require actual closure.
Major nonconformity verified closure	60 days after finding notification	No presumption of continued status during correction; AD.8 controls suspension or evaluated restriction.
Minor nonconformity verified closure	90 days after finding notification	Bounded continuation only for an existing attestation under AD.8.

Activity / status	Maximum interval or deadline	Decision condition
Critical concern: protective action	Immediately upon recognition	Stop/contain the affected work; do not wait for an administrative deadline.
Holder notification to its scheme operator of a critical attestation-related concern	Within 24 hours after awareness	Earlier legal/customer notification duties still apply; continue updates as scope becomes known.
Operator action on a substantiated critical concern	Suspend or impose an effective evaluated restriction within 24 hours	The decision cannot wait for root-cause completion. Notify AF where AF authorization is involved.
Registry update after a status decision	Within two days	Holder informed immediately; public record accurately identifies affected scope.
Suspension duration	90 days from suspension decision	Restore on verified evidence, formally restrict to a demonstrably unaffected scope, or withdraw; no rolling reset.
Final evaluation report	14 days after evaluation close	Exceptional delay communicated under AC.7; protection and finding clocks unaffected.
Complaint/appeal acknowledgement	Five days after receipt	Assign case and provide process information.
Appeal submission	30 days after notification of the contested decision	A justified exceptional late submission may be admitted under AI.3.
Ordinary complaint/appeal determination	60 days after receipt	Necessary exceptional extensions require reasons and progress communication at least every 30 days.

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.