SMR Global Supplier Manual
Appendix F- Stellantis Customer Specific Requirements for Suppliers

As per Stellantis Customer-Specific Requirements for use with IATF 16949:2016 v1
Stellantis Issue Date June 2025 Effective Date July 2025

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Foreword

The IATF portal documents are those that Stellantis makes available for Certification Bodies (CB) so that suppliers can be audited as part of IATF 16949 certification rules:
This document “CSRs for use with IATF16949” which describes generic requirements taken among the QRS requirements to help CBs understand and audit the Stellantis CSRs.
The supplier certification according to the IATF 16949 technical specification and IATF Rules by a CB recognized by the International Automotive Task Force (IATF) is a required condition prior to any business relationship with Stellantis.

SMR Global Supplier Manual - Additional Customer Specific Requirements

Scope of this document

The scope of this document is to ensure compliance to customer requirements by sub-suppliers of SMR Automotive who are supplying for any Stellantis project. This document is listing requirements for these suppliers in addition to standard IATF16949 requirements and in addition to standard SMR requirements.

Responsibility:

Suppliers who are a supplier for SMR of a component for a Stellantis product shall meet all requirements listed in this document during the whole project lifetime. This includes but not limited to:

- Regularly check for updates of this document on www.smr-automotive.com
- Ensure availability and awareness of related Ford standards and requirements mentioned in this document
- Ensure requirements are met in their supply chain

1.0 Customer-specific requirements (IATF 4.3.2)

All applicable QRS requirements are considered Customer-Specific Requirements, and this document is just a representative selection of the most audit-relevant requirements. The supplier must integrate all the QRS requirements in its quality system and processes.

2.0 Leadership and Commitment (IATF 5.1)

Suppliers shall adhere to social, ethical and environmental principles. All suppliers need to have a valid EcoVadis rating as prerequisite for a Business relation with Stellantis.

3.0 Quality Objectives and Planning to Achieve Them – Supplemental (IATF 6.2.2.1)

The supplier must implement analysis and action plans to achieve these goals and include their own suppliers in the analysis. The quality objectives shall be cascaded to the sub-suppliers.

4.0 Manufacturing Process Design Output (IATF 8.3.5.2)

Design FMEA and Process FMEA must be developed and completed by the supplier (for suppliers not product design responsible, only the process FMEA is required).
The use of the "AIAG FMEA Handbook” is required. Any characteristic classified as "safety" shall have severity 10 assigned in the PFMEA.

5.0 Type and Extent of Control (IATF 8.4.2.1)

The organization must require its suppliers to implement a "proactive containment (safe launch) in the launch period to make the control plan robust and prevent NOK parts at the beginning of the serial production.

6.0 Supplier Monitoring (IATF 8.4.2.4)

Suppliers must manage their sub-contractors/supply chain to meet customer requirements and ensure adherence by them. The supplier must have implemented a risk classification method for managing its supply chain, classifying it based on risks such as:

- Classification of the component provided. For safety characteristics, suppliers must be classified as High.
- Industrial risks (high production, …)
- Quality level (number & severity of incidents, in-field incidents, ...)
- Any other criteria identified by customers for product or manufacturing risks.

7.0 Control of Reworked Product (IATF 8.7.1.4)

Re-use of components is considered a rework operation. Rework operations planned must be incorporated into the overview of process flows, the FMEA process and the control plan to be qualified with the standard manufacturing process.

The supplier must obtain authorization before carrying out rework operations not planned during the initial qualification. The authorization request comes with rework procedures and an analysis of associated impacts. Each reworked part must be identified via a mark or a serial or batch number, and must be subject to reverification to demonstrate conformance to all specified requirements, i.e., dimensional, fit, form, function, and/or reliability/durability, etc.

8.0 Manufacturing Process Audit (IATF 9.2.2.3)

The supplier must conduct Layered Process Audits (LPA's), the aim of which is to ensure consistent application and execution of standards. LPA's are to be performed by Operational Managers. NOTE: no specific auditor qualification is required to perform LPA, but LPA auditors shall be trained in the LPA process. LPA's shall be implemented for all operational manufacturing & logistic areas. All shifts shall be audited. All management levels should be involved (from team leader to top management) but at least the management of operational teams shall be involved (e.g.: in manufacturing area, from shift/team leader to manufacturing leader). Reaction plans shall be developed to immediately respond to nonconformances and implement corrective actions.

9.0 Continual Improvement (IATF 10.3.1)

There is a Reverse PFMEA (proactive approach) process in place to identify new potential failure modes or verify the existing failure modes on the shop floor. Reverse PFMEAs activities are scheduled and tracked.

History of Revision

No.	Cause of modification	Date	Modifier	Approved
1	First issue	10.9.2025	Bill Kellog	Judith Robertson
2				
3				
4				
5				