

Suppliers Logistics specifications

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Valid for:

- Walter Klein GmbH & Co. KG
- WKW Aktiengesellschaft
- Erbslöh Aluminium GmbH
- WKW Engineering GmbH
- WKW Roof Rail GmbH
- WKW AnodiCoat GmbH & Co. KG
- WKW Hungaria Kft.
- WKW France E.U.R.L.
- WKW Tunisie S.A.R.L.
- WKW North America, LLC
- Erbsloeh Aluminum Solutions, Inc.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
DAP	Delivered at Place (Delivered at Place)
RDT	Remote data transmission (Data Telecommunications)
DIN	German Institute for Standardization (Deutsches Institut für Normung)
EDI	Electronic data transmission (Electronic Data Interchange)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (Food and Agriculture Organization)
FCA	Free Carrier
FCL	Full container load shipment (Full Container Load shipment)
IATF	International Automotive Task Force
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) for Wood Packaging in International Trade
CEP	Courier, express and parcel services
KLT	Small Load Carrier
RHB	Raw, Auxiliary, and Operating Materials
VCI	Volatile corrosion inhibitor (Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor)
VDA	German Association of the Automotive Industry (Verband der Automobilindustrie)
VDB	Packaging Data Sheet

Note:

The supplier logistics specifications are subject to change management.
The current version can be found on our homepage:

<https://www.wkw-group.com/einkauf/einkaufs-downloads/logistik>

Foreword

Dear Business Partners,

We are pleased to provide you with the Logistics Specification for Suppliers, a comprehensive tool designed to assist in the design and optimization of the supply chain. This logistics specification sets out the basic requirements that our suppliers must meet to ensure a long-term and cooperative partnership. As an integral part of our contracts, it regulates the relationship between WKW.group and our suppliers.

We recognize that each supplier has unique requirements and specific conditions within their supply chain. Therefore, we have endeavoured to align the WKW.group's requirements with the standards of the automotive supply industry. However, we would also like to emphasize that if our OEM customers have specific requirements that differ from or are not included in this logistics specification, we will need to arrange these separately with you.

The Logistics Specification has been carefully developed to provide clear guidelines and best practices regarding logistics processes. It covers all important topics such as delivery process, packaging, and transportation to our plants. By adhering to these guidelines, our suppliers significantly contribute to the efficiency and quality of our supply chain.

Our aim is to build, develop, and maintain a trusting and long-term partnership with our suppliers. The Supplier Logistics Specification forms the common basis for our collaboration and helps us meet the requirements of our end customers while ensuring effective and sustainable logistics processes.

We would like to thank you for your commitment and willingness to work with us on the continuous improvement of our supply chain. We are confident that through close cooperation and the exchange of know-how, we can achieve long-term success.

Please do not hesitate to contact our logistics teams with any questions or concerns. Together, we will ensure that we achieve our logistics goals and further expand our partnership.

1 Communication

According to our business agreement, all information exchanged between the supplier and the WKW.group, whether written or verbal, is to be classified as confidential. Under no circumstances may this information be disclosed to third parties. It is the responsibility of all parties involved to ensure that this confidentiality agreement is adhered to.

1.1 Accessibility

As a company, we require our suppliers to guarantee optimum availability and the best customer service. This includes the availability of a contact person during normal business hours, but especially in emergencies it is crucial that a competent contact person is available around the clock. This enables a rapid response and effective solutions in critical situations. We expect our suppliers to ensure that a contact person is also available outside regular business hours, e.g. via a mobile number.

1.2 Substitution rule

We expect our suppliers to establish clearly defined deputy arrangements for our contact persons. These regulations should include responsible contact persons for all matters, from the specialist departments to management.

To ensure that we always know how to reach your contacts, it is very important that this information is accurate and up-to-date. We would also like to emphasize that all relevant data and contact information must be recorded in the Jaggaer portal. This contributes significantly to efficient communication and smooth collaboration.

1.3 Response time

It is necessary to ensure an appropriate response time, which varies depending on the situation. Clarification should be provided on the same day, particularly in the case of requests for dates and quantities. In the event of escalations, especially if a supply bottleneck is imminent, feedback is required within a few hours.

1.4 Language

It is expected that the contact persons and their deputies at our suppliers speak the national language of our respective plant. A good command of English is required as a minimum.

1.5 Information behaviour

It is necessary that the supplier immediately communicates any deviations with regard to deliveries to the respective contact person. It is very important that information is passed on transparently and promptly in order to minimize any impact on deadlines and quantity agreements.

In particular, in the event of expected delivery bottlenecks that have an impact on deadlines or quantities, there is an obligation to notify the responsible WKW contact person of this information immediately (no later than the following working day).

In the event that a new delivery call-off or an order allocation indicates an immediate requirement, which may also be shown as an allocated backorder quantity, the supplier is required to coordinate with the relevant WKW contact person immediately (no later than the next working day).

In addition, we would like to point out that an objection to a delivery call-off or an order can only be made in writing to the responsible WKW contact person within 72 hours of receipt. Once this period has expired, the call-off or order is deemed to have been accepted.

1.6 Supplier declaration

- 1) Upon request, the supplier is obliged to submit a written declaration (supplier's declaration) on the customs origin of the delivery items.
- 2) If there is a change in the characteristics of origin of delivery items for which the supplier has already submitted a long-term supplier's declaration, the supplier is obliged to report this change immediately and without being asked.
- 3) The supplier assumes liability for all disadvantages incurred by WKW.group due to an improper, incorrect or late supplier declaration. If necessary, the supplier must prove its information on the origin of the goods by means of an information sheet confirmed by a customs office.

1.7 Written form

No verbal collateral agreements are made. Amendments and additions to this agreement are only effective if they are agreed in writing. This also applies to changes to the written form requirements.

1.8 Company vacation

If a shutdown is agreed by the supplier, e.g. during vacation periods, the supplier must nevertheless ensure that deliveries are made in accordance with the existing delivery call-off schedules or orders and that goods are accepted with regard to the provision of empties.

1.9 Credit note procedure

The credit memo procedure is the preferred payment method. This procedure serves as the standard method for payments based on booked goods receipts and requires a prior special agreement with the supplier and WKW.group Purchasing.

1.10 Transmission of requirements

The requirements are communicated to the suppliers in the form of delivery call-offs and orders. **There are two types of transmission:**

- (a) Delivery call-offs based on cumulative quantities: The delivery call-off contains detailed information such as date and quantity. The delivery call-offs represent binding daily delivery specifications and provide a medium and long-term forecast of requirements on a weekly or monthly basis.
- (b) Orders based on fixed quantities and dates: In principle, only written orders/delivery call-offs (EDI, WEB-EDI or e-mail) are considered legally binding.

The delivery call-offs are transmitted on a rolling basis. They are updated regularly and generally contain a lead time of up to 6 months. The last delivery call-off is binding and replaces previous delivery call-offs.

The dates stated in the delivery call-offs/orders are the dates of receipt by WKW.group.

1.11 Purchase obligation for delivery call-offs

Acceptance obligations on the part of the WKW.group (production and material release) are defined separately in the supply agreement.

During the production release period, WKW.group gives the supplier a binding assurance that the entire material and production costs will be borne up to the amount of the costs already incurred for the allocated quantity, even if the allocation is cancelled.

During the material release period, WKW.group gives the supplier a binding assurance that the material costs will be borne up to the amount of the costs already incurred for the allocated quantity, even if the allocation is cancelled.

However, it is important to note that the obligation to take delivery does not mean that the supplier may arrange a delivery without prior consultation if there are changes in planning or shifts in allocations.

In the event of a purchase obligation, the supplier shall receive a corresponding delivery schedule after consultation. The supplier may not deliver any goods without a delivery schedule.

1.12 Data medium

EDI is the current standard. The format used for delivery call-offs is VDA 4905. The data exchange for delivery note notifications is VDA 4913, alternatively VDA 4987 or ANSI 1856. Invoices (VDA 4906) or credit notes should be requested electronically. Alternatives must be agreed in writing. Please refer to our EDI Guideline of the WKW.group. You can reach us at: edi@wkw-group.com

1.13 Escalation procedure

In the event of problems, particularly delivery difficulties, the supplier shall immediately start its problem-solving process and document all relevant information. If the problem cannot be solved promptly or is urgent, it will be communicated to the WKW.group in writing by e-mail or correspondence. If WKW triggers an escalation, this is done step by step according to the following stages:

Stage 1 - Initial contact and basic issues: In the first escalation stage, the supplier attempts to solve the problem or at the lowest level. This can be done either directly with WKW.group or, if necessary, with the supplier's direct superior. Basic issues and general concerns are dealt with.

Stage 2 - Technical escalation: If the problem could not be solved in the first stage, it is forwarded to specialized internal supplier contacts. These may be department managers or technical experts who have more detailed knowledge or authority to solve the problem.

Level 3 - Head of department or management: If the issue is still not resolved satisfactorily, the escalation is passed on to the head of department or management. This level usually has more decision-making power and can provide greater resources to resolve the issue.

Stage 4 - Management or board: If all previous stages have been unsuccessful or the problems are particularly serious, the escalation reaches the highest level of the company at the supplier. The management or board of directors are involved in the process in order to find a solution or make a final decision.

Communication between the escalation levels is clear and precise, with all relevant information being documented. Once the problem has been successfully resolved, the measures are reviewed to avoid repetition.

In order to ensure that our suppliers understand and comply with the escalation procedure and the associated documentation requirements, we require you to provide a form on which you explain and demonstrate your use of the above escalation procedure. This form enables us to verify our suppliers' compliance with the escalation procedure and documentation and to ensure that effective escalation and problem resolution is guaranteed.

An upload of the document in the WKW.group supplier portal is required.

Link to our Jaggaer (supplier portal) : <https://app11.jaggaer.com/portal/wkw/>

2 Transport and delivery process

2.1 Terms of delivery (Incoterms)

According to the Incoterms 2020, the following procedures apply with regard to the selection of a freight forwarder:

1- "Free of charge" (DAP):

- The supplier specifies the carrier of his choice and also indicates the transportation costs.
- The transportation costs shall be borne by the supplier, including the return of the empties.

2- "Free Carrier" (FCA):

- The WKW.group specifies the forwarding agent.
- The transportation costs shall be borne by WKW.group, unless otherwise agreed. The return of the empties is the responsibility of the supplier.

If **no** specific agreement has been made, the regulation for "**free domicile**" (DAP) applies.

It is important to note that in the case of "**free domicile**" deliveries, the supplier is fully responsible for the punctual and proper arrival of the goods. The supplier shall ensure that the contracted forwarding agent can provide information about the whereabouts of the goods at all times.

In the case of **FCA deliveries**, the supplier is responsible both for the timely provision of the delivery scopes and for the timely and correct notification of the forwarding agent. The notification must be made in good time so that the goods are delivered on the agreed arrival date. In the event of non-compliance, the supplier must commission a special trip at its own expense.

For international deliveries, coordination with WKW.group Purchasing is required, as there may be different delivery addresses, for example to a logistics center.

For FCA deliveries to the individual locations, there may be different forwarder specifications, which are communicated to the respective supplier.

WKW.group reserves the right to charge for any additional expenses incurred in the event of a breach of these instructions.

2.2 Choice of mode of transport

Consignments are to be processed as follows within the scope of incoming delivery call-offs and orders:

2.2.1 Individual order

The specific information is set out in the applicable contractual conditions (framework contract conditions and/or individual orders).

2.2.2 Small consignments FCA via CEP Standard:

- Consignments (incl. KLT without sub-pallet)

According to our shipping guidelines, shipments with a total gross weight of up to 30 kg must be sent to the receiving plants exclusively using the parcel service. Shipments can be registered either via the service telephone number or via their homepage.

The following specifications must be observed for package sizes: The maximum length per package must not exceed **270 cm**. The maximum dimension (length plus circumference) per package must not exceed **419 cm**. The gross weight of each package must **not exceed 30 kg**. If several parcels are sent, they must always be entered as a multi-parcel shipment.

For shipments from abroad, registration is required by 4:30 p.m. on the day before loading using the country's own CEP service telephone number.

Our account number must be stated for all registrations.

Our **order number** or **blanket order number** should generally be entered under **reference 1**.

Small consignments may not be sent cash on delivery and must always be dispatched without a sub-pallet.

- Labelling:

In accordance with WKW.group shipping instructions, it is important that only the service provider's shipping documentation is used for shipments for which WKW.group is the freight payer. This includes the waybill and the shipping label.

Please note that a separate shipping documentation must always be created for each consignment. It is not permitted to use one shipping documentation for several consignments.

If required, the service provider can provide free shipping software to help you create the shipping documentation. Alternatively, shipping labels can also be created via their website. The parcel label must contain the address specified in the order.

Furthermore, it is necessary to mark the delivery bill (in duplicate) with our order number and attach it to the outside of the package in a delivery note pocket.

- **Terms of delivery:**

Deliveries shall be made in accordance with the terms of delivery. Invoicing shall take place between the service provider and the freight payer.

- **Dangerous goods shipment:**

In accordance with our shipping guidelines, we would like to point out that CEP can only accept dangerous goods to a limited extent. We therefore ask you to coordinate the options for shipping hazardous goods with us.

If a consignment contains dangerous goods, we recommend that you hand this consignment over to the responsible general cargo forwarder who specializes in the transport of dangerous goods.

- **Technical processing issues:**

For technical processing questions, please contact the respective hotlines of the service providers.

2.2.3 National groupage, part and full loads FCA

Groupage, partial and full loads (over 30.0 kg gross weight) are to be dispatched by truck via the respective groupage service of the defined forwarding agents.

2.2.4 Machine and plant transportation and bulk loads

These transports are coordinated on a case-by-case basis.

2.2.5 Transportation of dangerous goods

Transportation of hazardous goods must be coordinated separately.

2.2.6 Registration with the forwarding agent, material provision at the supplier

The consignments must be notified to the forwarding agent in good time. The notification of readiness for dispatch must include the following:

- a. Weight, number and dimensions of reusable packaging, disposable packaging, crates, cartons and their stackability
- b. Collection address
- c. Receiving plant(s)
- d. Complete dangerous goods information
- e. Loading times
- f. Delivery date
- g. Customer number + order number
- h. Incoterm

The partner forwarding agent collects the consignment the next day (notification of the consignment by 12:00 noon) and loads the general cargo consignment via the general cargo cooperatives.

Special pick-up times can be agreed with the carrier by setting up pick-up time windows.

2.2.7 Documentation

In addition to the delivery bill, which must be attached to the goods, a forwarding order must always be handed over with the shipment. Alternatively, a house consignment note of the commissioned forwarding agent(s) can also be used. All details listed under point 2.2.6 a to f must be included in the consignment note. The order number must be entered on the delivery bill and on the forwarding order. The physical scope of delivery including load carrier / packaging and all delivery data and documents must match.

2.2.8 JAGGAER Portal

According to the requirements of the WKW.group, it is necessary for all suppliers to download all logistics-relevant documents via the Jaggaer Portal. The Jaggaer Portal is an internet-based platform that enables efficient and transparent handling of logistics processes.

To ensure that all suppliers have access to the Jaggaer portal, the necessary access data will be made available to the relevant partners in good time. It is very important that suppliers familiarize themselves sufficiently with the portal before implementation.

Please note that the use of the Jaggaer Portal will be mandatory for all logistics-related documents from a certain date. We therefore ask all suppliers to prepare for the imminent introduction of the Jaggaer Portal and to inform their employees accordingly.

Link to our Jaggaer (supplier portal) : <https://app11.jaggaer.com/portal/wkw/>

2.2.9 Delivery bills

The use of a delivery bill in accordance with the DIN 4994 or DIN 4991 standards for production materials is mandatory for the correct processing of deliveries. For non-production materials (RHB), the following minimum information must be included in the delivery bill:

- Delivery bill no.
- Shipping date
- Supplier no. at the recipient
- Recipient address
- Order number / delivery schedule number and item number
- Order date
- Telephone number of the contact person
- Sign of the customer
- Shipping conditions
- List of packaging materials
- Packaging components (designation with WKW mat. no. and quantity)
- Weight of the delivery
- WKW - Material number
- Description of the delivery and packaging details
- Delivery quantity and unit of measure

If no standard delivery bills are used, the data provided must be unambiguous and clearly declared. Unclear or incomplete information on the delivery bill will not be accepted and will have a negative impact on the supplier evaluation. In such cases, the shipment may be rejected or re-documented at the supplier's expense. It is therefore very important to provide the required information precisely and completely on the delivery bill.

2.2.10 Delivery

The delivery documents

- VDA delivery bill (VDA 4994) alternatively VDA consignment bill (VDA 4912) for delivery note-DFÜ
- VDA forwarding order (VDA 4922)

Must be submitted in full to the incoming goods department upon delivery. Parts for initial sample testing must be listed separately on the delivery bill.

The preparation of the delivery documents and the loading must be carried out in relation to the unloading point.

The delivery note notification by EDI must be transmitted in good time, at the latest when the goods are dispatched.

The supplier must ensure that the delivery documents are properly completed. Deliveries without the required information cannot be booked.

2.2.11 Labelling the load carriers

We would like to draw your attention to the correct use of goods tags in accordance with VDA 4902. It is extremely important that the goods tag is filled out completely and correctly in accordance with the specifications and is attached to the corresponding load carrier in a clearly visible and permanent manner.

It is required that a goods label is affixed to each load unit, each container and each individual package within a load unit. It is important to remove non-relevant labelling to avoid confusion or errors in identifying the shipment.

Examples:

(1) Absender/Erzeuger my-Fenix-Software Phoenix-Straße 4711 12345 Musterdorf		(2) Absender- / Lagerort- / Versendungsart/Besand- / Code Postfach 123456 Tel. 999999	
(3) Lieferschein-Nr. / Adresse mit no. (2) 2581752 		(4) Lieferschein-Nr. / Lieferadresse my-VDA-Label, Musterplatz, 12345 Musterdorf (5) Gewicht netto / brutto 370 KG 400 KG 1	
(6) Lieferschein- / Sendungsbefehl-Nr. (7) 765-HGD89-123 			
(8) Füllmenge / Quantity (2) 140 		(9) Beschreibung Lieferschein / Beschreibung Gebirgsse (10) To each No. Lieferschein / Supplier part no. (20) 0-123B10-0 	
(11) Lieferschein-Nr. / Supplier no. (3) 4638141 		(12) Lieferschein-Nr. / Parting reference no. (5) 6099012 	
(13) Lieferschein-Nr. / Sendung no. (2) 258175201 		(14) Lieferschein-Code D 160417 (15) Referenznummer / Konstruktion / E. change A43-275 XL (16) Chargen-Nr. / Batch no. (2) 	
(17) my-VDA-Label, Musterplatz, 12345 Musterdorf		(18) my-VDA-Label, Musterplatz, 12345 Musterdorf	

Label



Label for KLT and small cartons

We require the labelling of carton packaging to be affixed to the side of the upper right front of each carton. This is necessary to ensure clear identification and easier recognition of the contents on the storage shelves. Labels should be applied from the outside to ensure immediate visibility.

As an Example:



Labeling of Carton Packaging

2.2.12 Attaching the labels

The following points must be observed when attaching the labels:

- Adhesive labels are not permitted on GLTs and KLTs for deliveries within and to Europe. Only adhesive dots may be used to attach the labels. Please do not cover barcodes.
- For deliveries within and to North America, it is permitted to affix adhesive labels.
- Only one single label may be attached per package (KLT/carton). Either slide it into the document pocket provided or label it at the specified mark.
- Two master labels are required per container (GLT), which are attached to the bottom right-hand corner of both end faces. For overseas deliveries, two master labels are also attached, one on the short side and one on the long side, in order to be able to identify the containers even when stacked.
- The positioning of the labels should remain within the outer contour of the packaging and it should be avoided that the labels cover each other.
- Before attaching the labels, any old labels and adhesive residue must be removed, pasted over or made unrecognizable. Old fastening elements such as clips or wires must also be removed.
- Load unit securing elements must not impair the legibility of the goods tag.
- The legibility of the label and its contents must be ensured both mechanically and manually at the delivery location. It must be clear and resistant to various transportation conditions and environmental influences. Fading or blurring of the contents is not acceptable. The way the label is applied should not cause rippling in the paper.
- An individual deviation from the label positioning guidelines is only permitted with the written approval of the supplier and Plant Logistics.



2.2.13 Changes

Changes to parts may not be introduced without written approval. Further details are described in the quality management guideline QMR01.

Initial samples must be clearly marked as such with a goods tag and delivered separately from series deliveries.

2.2.14 Delivery schedule

The regulations regarding the delivery schedule are set out in the delivery agreement.

2.2.15 Retrievals

The delivery schedule serves as the basis for the precise determination of delivery dates and quantities by means of delivery call-offs. The different types of call-offs are defined in the delivery agreement.

2.2.16 Delivery times

Delivery times are regulated individually at the various locations. Details can be found under point 7 Delivery and unloading points.

Deliveries outside of the specified times are only permitted in exceptional cases after prior consultation with the scheduling department and the incoming goods department.

Please note that in the event of late deliveries that lead to additional costs, the costs incurred may be charged to the supplier.

2.2.17 Delivery capability

The framework agreement contains detailed provisions on delivery capability.

Quantity specifications from orders and delivery call-offs are always binding. It is extremely important to avoid delivery deviations, as they can lead directly to production stoppages or consequences for customers. Optimized buffer stocks at WKW (with the exception of consignment stocks) are used to minimize such delivery deviations. The supplier is obliged to carry out continuous internal order tracking and can provide information on the current production status at any time. In order to ensure the monitoring of its subcontractors, the supplier shall carry out continuous and transparent order tracking.

2.2.18 Deviation from the requirements

We would like to point out that compliance with specified packaging and defined processes on the part of the supplier is of great importance. Non-compliance with these requirements will have an impact on the supplier evaluation.

In the event of deviations from the agreed packaging and processes, additional costs may be incurred, which will be invoiced via a flat-rate expense allowance. These costs are made up of various components, which are explained below:

Target is 100 %	Deviation from target	Reference value	Debit amount
Data quality	Incorrect or incomplete delivery bills / bills of lading / material receipts	per delivery bill	150,00 €
	Incorrect or incomplete EDI/material data	per delivery bill	150,00 €
Delivery reliability	Non-compliance with deadline	per part number	150,00 €
	Non-compliance Quantity	per part number	150,00 €
	dispos. + oper. log. Additional expenditure due to process disruptions (special trips, backlogs, retrofitting campaigns, etc.)	at cost	at cost
Delivery quality	Defective parts	at cost	at cost
	Excess delivery compared to delivery note/waybill	per transaction	150,00 €
	Short delivery compared to delivery note/waybill	per transaction	150,00 €
	wrong part	per transaction	150,00 €
Packaging quality	Defective packaging / cardboard box	per packaging/ cardboard box	150,00 €
	Defective containers	per container	150,00 €
	Defective pallets	per pallet	150,00 €
	Missing foil or tapes	per LE	150,00 €
	Missing / incorrect labelling	per transaction	150,00 €
	Missing cargo end cap	per LE	150,00 €
	Inner packaging missing/contaminated	per LE	150,00 €
	Container utilization	per LE	150,00 €
	wrong container	per container	150,00 €
Delivery quality	Transport damage	per transaction	at cost
	Transport lock	per transaction	at cost
	Incorrect loading	per transaction	at cost
	Miscellaneous	per transaction	at cost

It is important to note that the exact amount of the costs incurred depends on the type and extent of the deviation from the target. The amounts listed in the table serve only as a guideline and may vary depending on the specific case.

We ask the supplier to make every effort to avoid deviations from the agreed packaging and processes. If a deviation from the target nevertheless occurs, the corresponding costs will be passed on in accordance with the above-mentioned guidelines.

2.2.19 Deviations from the series process

The supplier is obliged to develop a comprehensive emergency concept that takes into account various possible situations.

The emergency concept should cover at least the following scenarios:

- **Failure of data processing:**
 - Power interruptions
 - Hardware or software problems
 - Difficulties in the procurement of input materials
- **Impairment of deliveries by subcontractors:**
 - Bottlenecks
 - Quality defects in the material to be processed
- **Production disruptions:**
 - - Staff absences
 - - Technical problems
- **Delivery disruptions to WKW:**
 - - Political unrest
 - - Transportation problems from the supplier to WKW
 - - Shortage of returnable containers
 - - Possible strikes
- **Disruptions due to force majeure**

As soon as the first signs of the occurrence of one of these events on the part of the supplier are recognizable, the responsible contact person at WKW.group must be informed immediately.

The supplier is responsible for creating the emergency concept as part of a failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA). The FMEA is a method used to identify and evaluate potential errors and their effects. It determines possible causes of errors that could have an impact on the performance or safety of the product or service. The result and the emergency checklist derived from it must be presented to WKW.group.

It is necessary for the emergency concept to be integrated into the supplier's organizational structure. Staff must be regularly prepared for emergencies through emergency simulations.

2.2.20 Over delivery of Goods

As a matter of principle, the supplier is obliged to deliver the quantity scheduled for the respective requirement date in accordance with the delivery call-off/order.

If the delivery exceeds either the specified time tolerance limits or the tolerance limits in terms of quantity/value, WKW.group reserves the right to take the following measures:

- Rejection and return of the goods at the supplier's expense
- Acceptance of the goods

The decision on how to proceed is at the discretion of WKW.group and depends on the respective circumstances.

2.3 Risk management

2.3.1 Identification of risks

It is necessary for suppliers to proactively identify risks that may impact logistics processes and performance. These include potential delivery delays, quality issues, material shortages, technical malfunctions or other obstacles that may affect smooth operations. A thorough analysis of the various phases of the logistics process is required in order to identify potential risks at an early stage.

2.3.2 Cyber attack

In the event of a cyber-attack or disruption to an IT system, it is important that WKW.group and its suppliers are able to maintain smooth daily operations at all times. Even if it is necessary to temporarily switch to manual processes on both sides, WKW.group expects its suppliers to fulfil their obligations and maintain business as usual. This includes delivering products on time, meeting agreed deadlines and fulfilling quality standards.

3 Packaging requirements

3.1 General information

Die Packaging is to be planned on a part-specific basis according to aspects of logistics, quality assurance, environmental compatibility and cost-effectiveness and is agreed separately.

Regardless of the choice of packaging type, the following requirements must be met:

- Damage-free delivery of parts (no impairment of quality)
- Formation of rational loading units
- Optimum utilization of the containers
- Filling material should be reduced to a minimum
- Max. Packaging weight: 13 kg for KLT load capacity and safe transportation.
- Transport lock
- Protection against dust and moisture
- Low flammability
- Easy unloading of the transport vehicles by industrial trucks
- Stackable (at least twice)
- Handling-friendly design
- Ergonomic and easy parts removal
- Recyclable materials
- Preference for reusable packaging
- Labelling of the packaging materials used
- Containers and packaging should only be used when clean and dry
- Containers and packaging must be stored in closed and dry rooms

The supplier shall be liable for any reduction in quality due to defective, wet or soiled packaging. In principle, the packer/shipper is liable for the condition of the delivered goods.

The misuse of load carriers owned by the WKW.group or its customers is not permitted. Disposable packaging must always be avoided.

3.2 KLT- Consignment

- The container type (packaging material), the filling quantity and the container type must be selected in accordance with the specifications of the packaging data sheet (VDB).
- It is imperative to deliver unmixed pallets in which each container contains only one part number and the layers are complete.
- The height of the containers must not exceed one meter.
- A single-variety pallet may only contain material that is assigned to the corresponding delivery bill.
- Empties for small load carriers must be ordered in accordance with the information on the packaging data sheet for the full load.
- In accordance with the packaging data sheet (VDB), steel flat pallets and load end covers are generally to be used to assemble the KLT containers.
- As a rule, empties are shipped as complete containers (universal and special load carriers). If a lower number of layers are specified in the packaging agreements, additional empties in the form of pallets and lids must be ordered via an additional requirement.
- For safety reasons, it is not permitted to use shrink wrap or stretch film to secure loads on KLT modules (universal and special load carriers).
- For complete pallets containing the bottom pallet, lid and full layers, the use of tensioning straps on the container is not mandatory in accordance with VDA standard 4500.

3.3 Mixed Pallets

The application of this regulation must be clarified on a plant-specific basis.

- For the delivery of mixed pallets, which combine several item numbers, the following conditions apply:
 - The total weight of the shipment exceeds 70 kg.
 - The packaging agreement refers to individual small load carriers (KLT).
 - The pallet must be marked as a mixed pallet, identifiable by the master label "Mixed Load".
 - The delivery address according to the delivery schedule must be identical for all item numbers on the mixed pallet.
 - If all item numbers of a mixed shipment are addressed to the same delivery address, all item numbers can be listed on a single delivery note.
- For mixed pallets, it is also important to ensure complete layer formation, form-fitting loading, and stack ability.
- Steel flat pallets and load covers should generally be used for forming mixed pallets.
- The use of disposable wooden pallets is only permitted if steel flat pallets are not available.

3.4 Alternative packaging

- Even in cases where the prescribed containers are not available, there is still an obligation to deliver.
- In such situations, the supplier must use alternative packaging agreed with the WKW.group. The following minimum requirements must be met:
 - The dimensions of the alternative packaging should generally correspond to those of the original load carriers:
 - For **small load carriers**: use standardized disposable packaging. Otherwise, the external dimensions of the disposable packaging must correspond to the internal dimensions of the original load carrier.

- For GLT: Make sure that there is a removal flap that corresponds to that of the original load carriers and that the pallet and the outer carton do not exceed the outer dimensions of the original load carriers.
- The alternative packaging must be "accessible underneath" and "stackable" up to a height of 3 meters.
- The corresponding load-bearing and stacking capacities should be clearly marked on the alternative packaging.

3.5 Special requirements for the use of wood materials

The phytohygienic regulations of the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) must be observed for international trade in packaging material made of solid wood.

3.6 Packaging conditions

Liability for damaged or improperly loaded containers: In the event of damaged, improperly inserted, or non-compliantly loaded containers upon delivery, WKW.group reserves the right to charge the supplier for any additional expenses incurred, such as repackaging or repairs.

Container management: Container inventory is monitored through a container management system. Account management is handled by our facilities, and it is crucial to conduct regular reconciliations. Failure to perform a proper reconciliation will result in the supplier being held responsible for any subsequent discrepancies, which may necessitate replacement at the supplier's expense.

Container disposal: The disposal of WKW.group containers must only occur after prior agreement. Otherwise, the supplier will be charged for the cost of replacement.

3.7 Container contents

It is imperative that containers only contain delivery items of a single part number (unmixed). It is also essential that the agreed filling quantities of the containers are adhered to exactly. Residual quantities are only permitted in the event of a change of status, for example a change of generation.

3.8 Load carrier inventory

As part of regular inventory management, all WKW.group suppliers and plants carry out a physical inventory once a year to record the number of load carriers (LT) of a particular type. This inventory is used to determine the assets in relation to earnings as at a specified reporting date. The supplier's inventory result forms the basis for determining target/actual deviations. In the event of a negative deviation, the supplier is obliged to pay the corresponding compensation to the respective LT owner. This compensation is made exclusively in financial form. A surplus on the part of the supplier, on the other hand, leads neither to a reimbursement of costs on the part of WKW.group nor to an offsetting with other load carrier types in connection with the inventory result.

In accordance with Section 240 (2) HGB, all partners involved are obliged to determine the number of all containers on a predetermined date and to report this to Container Management as a total for each load carrier type via a provided system. This date is set by WKW.group and communicated to the partners by means of an inventory letter.

If, contrary to contractual agreements, a supplier does not carry out an inventory, the inventory result for the respective load carrier is assumed to be a zero quantity and taken as a basis.

The resulting claim for compensation shall be asserted against the supplier.

3.8.1 Sustainability and environmental aspects friendly packaging materials

Suppliers are requested to use recyclable, reusable or biodegradable packaging materials. The WKW.group supports these efforts and expects consistent implementation.

3.8.2 Measures to reduce the CO2 footprint

Suppliers are encouraged to take measures to reduce their carbon footprint. This includes the optimization of transport routes, the use of environmentally friendly means of transport and energy-efficient processes. The WKW.group attaches great importance to continuous improvements in this area and also demands them.

4 Overseas and air shipments

The applicable import regulations for packaging/packaging materials can be found in the "International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM)".

For current information on wooden packaging, see <http://www.hpe.de>

Helpful tips can also be found at www.tis-gdv.de or www.containerhandbuch.de

4.1 General information (sea & air packaging)

Seaworthy packaging

The shipment of goods in overseas containers by sea freight requires the fulfilment of certain packaging requirements in two respects:

When unloading containers, especially ISO containers, it should be noted that the internal dimensions are smaller than those of our trucks. This is due to the fact that the outer width of the containers has been standardized to facilitate the loading of container ships. As a result, only an internal width of 2.30 to 2.36 meters is available for the loading area, depending on the wall structure.

To save costs, it is important to keep the fill level of the containers as high as possible. This means that the load carriers, such as pallets, crates, etc., should be designed accordingly to enable loading with as few gaps as possible. When using pallets and crates in Euro format, it is not possible to achieve an optimum container load factor. Instead, WKW.group recommends the use of pallets or crates in the formats 1140 x 760 mm or 1140 x 1140 mm, whereby the length of the load carriers can vary depending on the product.

The packing height must be designed in such a way that as little height as possible is wasted inside the container.

- 1) Stacked pallets must be at the optimum height (see dimensions of the various container types)
- 2) If the nature of the goods permits, they should be packed up to 1.9 - 2.1m, otherwise see (1)

The quality of the packaging must meet the requirements of sea freight transportation and multiple stacking capabilities:

- Sturdy cardboard packaging, preferably protected and stabilized by shrink-wrapping
- IPPC-compliant pallets and wooden packaging

Air freight packaging

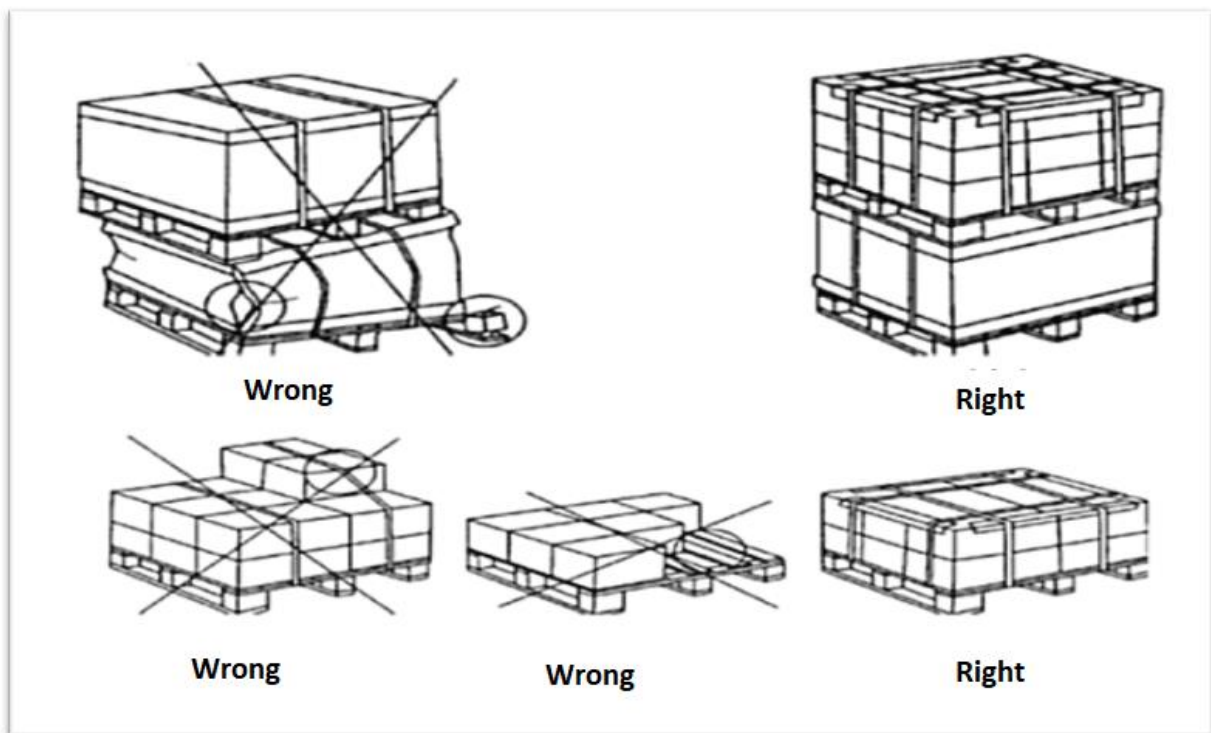
In the case of air freight transportation, unless otherwise agreed, lightweight and space-saving packaging must be selected which nevertheless protects the integrity of the goods against external, mechanical and climatic stress and corrosion, including during subsequent transportation and storage?

4.2 Loading units and dimensions

A load unit is a load that is made up of items or packages of auxiliary materials in such a way that it can be handled, transported, stacked and stored as a unit.

If a load unit is made up of smaller containers, these must be matched to the standard dimensions of the load carrier.

Stackability of load units:



Formation of loading units:

Measures/Types	20"Box	40"Box	40"High-Cube
Gross Weight	24 000 kg	30 480 kg	30 480 kg
Payload	21 750 kg	26 480 kg	26 280 kg
Tare Weight	2 250 kg	4 000 kg	4 200 kg
Volume	32,5 cbm	66 cbm	76 cbm
Exterior Measurements			
Length	6,058 m	12,192 m	12,192 m
Width	2,438 m	2,438 m	2,438 m
Height	2,591 m	2,591 m	2,895 m
Interior Measurements			
Length	5,890 m	12,010 m	12,015 m
Width	2,330 m	2,330 m	2,330 m
Height	2,370 m	2,370 m	2,690 m
Door Opening			
Width	2,320 m	2,320 m	2,330 m
Height	2,280 m	2,280 m	2,580 m



The basic dimensions of the load units must be matched to the load carrier. The load units must not be over packed.

Handling by means of industrial trucks must be guaranteed. The free space between the pallet feet must therefore not be impaired when securing the load unit.

For FCL deliveries (complete container load), the maximum weight of the payload must be agreed with the freight forwarder. The container dimensions may vary slightly and must also be agreed with the carrier in case of doubt.

Load units must be secured in such a way that the transport packaging cannot slip during transportation. This can be achieved by using:

- Shrink hoods
- Plastic tensioning straps
- Stretch films

can be achieved.

Cutting strapping into cardboard packaging is not permitted and must be avoided by using edge protectors. When removing partial quantities of a load unit, it must be ensured that the stability of the remaining quantity is guaranteed.

4.3 Special requirements for packaging materials made of wood

Many countries have introduced specific quarantine regulations to protect their native forests from the introduction of wood pests. In order to avoid differing import regulations, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), a sub-organization of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, has published the ISPM 15 (International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures) "Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade".

These guidelines apply to the international shipment of solid wood packaging material and aim to minimize the risk of spreading pests through wood packaging. They set out specific requirements for the treatment of wood packaging to ensure that it is free from live pests.

The main contents of ISPM 15:

ISPM 15 only becomes valid once it has been legally implemented in the individual countries. In Germany, this has been done via the Plant Inspection Ordinance.

APPLICATION:

The standard only applies to solid wood (softwood or hardwood) with a minimum thickness of 6 mm that is used for packaging or dunnage. It does not apply to wood-based materials.

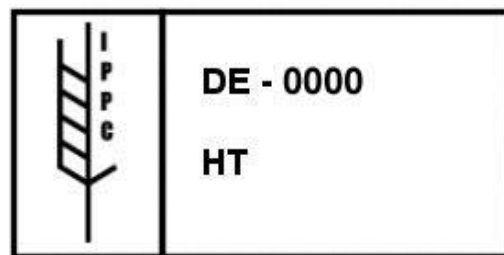
THE ISPM 15 DEMANDS:

- Treatment of the solid wood with a recognized measure
- Marking with the prescribed ISPM 15 marking
- Debarking

All measures are not limited in time. Neither a phytosanitary certificate nor a declaration for packaging made of wood-based materials (so-called non-wood declaration) is required.

Labelling:

The labelling in accordance with ISPM 15 must always correspond to the following layout (incl. frame and dividing line). It can be single or multi-line. The labelling must be legible, permanent and visible, preferably on two opposite sides of the packaging. It must not be painted by hand. The colours red or orange are to be avoided.



**0000=Registration number incl. region/state,
HT = Heat Treatment.**

Only companies that are registered with the responsible plant protection service may use the label. The plant protection service issues the registration number upon application and after inspection of the company. The registered companies are checked at least once a year for compliance with the requirements of ISPM 15.

Recognized TREATMENT MEASURES:

- - Heat treatment (HT): 56 °C must be reached in the core of the wood over a period of 30 minutes.
- Technical drying: This can also be carried out if the heat treatment values are achieved. The advantage of technical drying is that mold growth is avoided.
- Fumigation with methyl bromide (MB): This is the only fumigation measure permitted by ISPM 15. The use of methyl bromide has no longer been permitted in the EU since March 18, 2010. The use of wooden packaging that has previously been treated with methyl bromide or comes from third countries and has been treated with methyl bromide is still permitted.
- Microwave treatment (Dielectric Heating DH): Here, 60°C must be reached over the entire cross-section of the wood over a period of one minute. The maximum permissible wood thickness for this method is 20

Further measures

No further treatment measures are currently approved.

Bark:

Packaging must be made of debarked wood. However, bark adhesions are permitted which

- are less than 3 cm wide for any length
- are less than 50 cm² with a width of more than 3 cm (credit card size)

4.4 Corrosion protection

Temporary corrosion protection

During transportation, handling and storage of the packages, the stresses are much greater than at the place of use. These stresses can manifest themselves, for example, in extreme temperature fluctuations, which lead to the risk of sweat formation. The high salt content of the water and air can cause damage, particularly during transportation by sea, as salts have a strong corrosive effect. This is referred to as sea salt aerosols.

The following temporary corrosion protection methods are mainly used:

Protective coating method:

The protective coating method is a passive corrosion protection method. The protective coating separates the metallic surfaces from aggressive media such as moisture, salts, acids, etc.

Various protective coating methods:

- Solvent-based protective agents
- Water-based protective agent
- Anti-corrosion oils without solvents
- Dipping waxes

Desiccant method

According to DIN 55 473, the aim of using desiccants is as follows: "Desiccant bags should protect the packaged goods from humidity during transport and storage in order to prevent corrosion, mold infestation and the like."

VCI method (Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor):

Inhibitors are substances that can inhibit or prevent chemical reactions. They can also be seen as the counterpart to catalysts, as they make certain reactions possible in the first place or accelerate them.

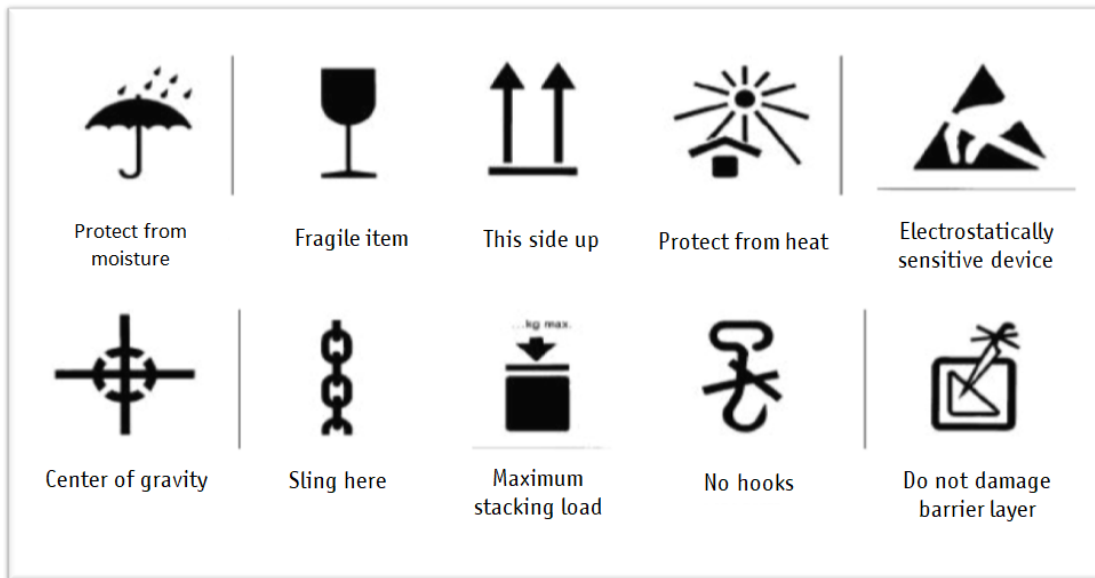
In contrast to the protective coating method, the VCI method is an active corrosion protection, as the chemical process of corrosion is actively influenced by the inhibitors.

4.5 Labelling and documents

Labelling:

All packaging units must be labelled separately. All packages must be listed in the package list/delivery bill.

The packages must either be marked using a stencil with seawater-resistant, lightfast contrasting paint. When marking using a stencil, the letter size depends on the dimensions of the package.



All packages must always be marked on both long sides.

Handling symbols:

International symbols in accordance with DIN 55 402 must be used to mark goods that are subject to special handling.

Required documents:

- Forwarding order
- Original documents: invoice, delivery bill, customs documents sent by document courier in coordination with the freight forwarder

Requirements for the invoice:

- Parts and packaging designations in English and standardized in all documents
- Gross and net weight (if not on delivery bill)
- Country origin
- Customs tariff number for each item/part

Customs documents:

If the supplier is located within the EU and the production takes place in a third country, it is the responsibility of the supplier to ensure that WKW.group does not act as a customs declarant. The supplier is responsible for the proper customs declaration and customs clearance according to the agreed Incoterms. If the supplier is located in a third country, the sender (supplier) must hand over all necessary customs papers (documents, certificates) for the goods to be shipped to the driver of the carrier in accordance with Section 413 (1) HGB. It is also necessary to fill in all required information completely and correctly, which is necessary for the official processing prior to the delivery of the goods.

This includes, for example:

- Shipping declaration
- T1 / T2 papers
- TIR Carnet
- ATA Carnet
- Certificate of origin
- Movement certificate EUR.1 / EUR.2
- Commercial invoice (in triplicate)

4.6 Delivery

The scheduled dates in the delivery call-off represent arrival dates at WKW.group. For this reason, the complete transportation times must be calculated accordingly by the supplier. Please ask your WKW.group contact person for the respective transit times.

5 Special offers

Definition of an escalation plan:

In the event of prolonged delivery problems, a backlog catch-up plan must be drawn up. In addition, the creation of an 8-D report is required.

Documentation obligation:

The WKW.group attaches great importance to continuous quality improvement. An important instrument for this is compliance with IATF 16949, which is both a tool and a requirement of our customers.

In accordance with the requirements of IATF 16949, the additional freight costs for special trips by our suppliers must be documented. The supplier is therefore obliged to record and document the costs incurred by him for special trips and their causes. This documentation must be made available at any time upon request.

6 Logistics quality

The WKW.group expects a "zero-defect" strategy, i.e. potentially occurring defects must be systematically analysed and rectified. The quality management requirements for our suppliers are described in detail in guideline QMR01. Therefore, only logistics-specific issues are discussed here.

Delivery service level:

As part of its zero-defect strategy, the WKW.group aims to achieve a delivery service level of 100%.

The delivery service level is calculated from adherence to delivery dates and quantities. The basis for calculating adherence to delivery dates and quantities is the last delivery call-off/order sent to the supplier. If deviations from the quantity and/or deadline are agreed with the MRP controller, these shall only take effect with regard to the delivery service level once a corresponding delivery call-off/order has been transmitted to the supplier.

Supplier evaluation:

A supplier evaluation scheme is used to measure the quality of a supplier's performance and how it has changed.

The aim is to develop improvements in areas where there is potential.

The supplier evaluation is carried out at least once a year and serves as information for the strategic discussions that take place between WKW.group Purchasing and the supplier's sales department.

Details of the supplier evaluation can be found at <https://www.wkw-group.com/einkauf/einkaufs-downloads/lieferantenbewertung>.

Supplier audit:

The audit is intended to identify potential for improvement and weak points in the supplier's processes. The WKW.group team may consist of employees from the quality, production, purchasing and/or logistics departments.

Which suppliers are subject to an audit depends on the supplier evaluation and the supplier's delivery performance.

In principle, an audit should be carried out for all new suppliers.

Should a customer of the WKW.group wish to participate in an audit, this can only be refused by the supplier in justified cases.

7 Data protection and confidentiality

7.1 Data protection regulations

Suppliers are required to comply with applicable data protection laws and regulations. This includes the confidential handling of personal data, ensuring appropriate security measures and protecting the privacy of our customers and employees. The WKW.group expects strict compliance with these data protection regulations.

7.2 Non-disclosure agreement

Suppliers are required to sign non-disclosure agreements to ensure that all information exchanged in the course of the collaboration is treated in strict confidence. This includes the protection of business secrets, confidential information and other sensitive data. WKW.group attaches great importance to maintaining confidentiality and expects binding compliance with these agreements.

WKW.group has a zero-tolerance policy with regard to data breaches and breaches of confidentiality agreements. It is of the utmost importance that all suppliers strictly adhere to these provisions in order to ensure the security and confidentiality of information.

8 ANNEX: Delivery and unloading points

WKW Plant 0001 - Walter Klein GmbH & Co. KG, Wuppertal Hahnerberg plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
WKW	Walter Klein GmbH & Co KG Theishahner Street 16 42349 Wuppertal	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WHB@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 0005 - Walter Klein GmbH & Co. KG, Wuppertal Korzert plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
WKS	Walter Klein GmbH & Co KG Corzert 19 42349 Wuppertal	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WKO@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 100 - WKW Aktiengesellschaft, Velbert plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
111 124 179	WKW Aktiengesellschaft Hall 27 Siebeneicker Strasse 235 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAG@wkw-group.com
115 180	WKW Aktiengesellschaft Hall 9 Siebeneicker Strasse 235 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAG@wkw-group.com
110 116	WKW Aktiengesellschaft Hall 18 Siebeneicker Strasse 235 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAG@wkw-group.com
128 168	WKW Aktiengesellschaft Plant 2 Ringstr. 29-31 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAG@wkw-group.com
133	WKW Aktiengesellschaft Plant 3 Hixholzerweg 20 42551 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAG@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 120 - Erbslöh Aluminum GmbH, Velbert plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
2xx	Erbslöh Aluminum GmbH Siebeneicker Strasse 235 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.EAL@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 121 - Erbslöh Aluminium GmbH, Hemer plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
Hxx	Erbslöh Aluminum GmbH Hönnetalstrasse 291 58675 Hemer	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.EAH@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 130 - WKW Roof Rail GmbH, Velbert plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
Dxx	WKW Roof Rail GmbH Siebeneicker Street 186 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WRR@wkw-group.com
D10	WKW Roof Rail GmbH Mettmanner Street 94 42549 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WRR@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 140 - WKW AnodiCoat GmbH & Co. KG, Sprockhövel

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
-	WKW AnodiCoat GmbH & Co. KG Eichenhofer Weg 13 DE - 45549 Sprockhövel	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WAC@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 150 - WKW Engineering GmbH, Wuppertal plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
5xx	WKW Engineering GmbH Corzert 21 42349 Wuppertal	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WKO@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 290 - WKW Hungária Kft, Győr Plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
9xx	WKW Hungária Kft. Ipari Park, Nyírfasor HU-9027 Győr	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WHU@wkw-group.com
910	WKW Hungária Kft.	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WHU@wkw-group.com
911	Logistics center / Warehouse		
915	Almáfas utca HU-9027 Győr		

WKW Plant 600 - WKW North America, LLC, Pell City Plant

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
6xx	WKW North America, LLC. 103 Parkway East Pell City, Alabama, 35125	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WNA@wkw-group.com
610	WKW North America, LLC. Warehouse 1115 Dowzer Ave. Pell City, AL 35125	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WNA@wkw-group.com

WKW Plant 620 - Erbsloeh Aluminum Solutions, Inc.

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
-	Erbsloeh Aluminum Solutions, Inc. 6565 S Sprinkle Road Portage, MI 49002	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.EAS@wkw-group.com

WKW France E.U.R.L.

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
-	WKW France E.U.R.L. Route de Richerenches – RD 18 84600 Valréas, France	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WFR@wkw-group.com
-	WKW France Logistique 17, Rue de Tourville 84600 Valréas, France	Mon. - Fri. 07:30 - 17:00	Shipping.WFR@wkw-group.com

WKW Tunisie S.A.R.L.

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
-	WKW Tunisie S.A.R.L. BP 7060, Zone Industrielle Utique, Bizerte, Tunisia	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.WTU@wkw-group.com

External unloading points

Unloading point	Address	Goods receiving times	Contact us
DIG	Dietrich Gass oHG Hauptstr. 60 A 42349 Wuppertal-Cronenberg	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.DIG@wkw-group.com
BRA	Stefan Brandl Industrielackierung GmbH & Co KG Benkhauser Street 30 94437 Mamming	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.BRA@wkw-group.com
HEO	Hillebrand Erbslöh Oberflächen GmbH Max-Planck-Strasse 8 58739 Wickede	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.HEO@wkw-group.com
KSK	KSK Industrial coatings GmbH & Co KG Von-Humboldt-Strasse 125 52511 Geilenkirchen	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.KSK@wkw-group.com
OEZ	Öztürk Industries Neustr. 56-60 42553 Velbert	Mon. - Fri. 06:00 - 14:00	Shipping.OEZ@wkw-group.com