IA9100

AEROSPACE QUALITY TRANSITION BRIEF

One page summary of the expected transition themes, likely audit risks, and leadership actions

IA9100 aligns the aerospace quality baseline with the ISO 9001 revision cycle and adds aerospace-specific priorities. Organizations should prepare now, while confirming final wording, dates, scheme rules, OASIS implementation, IA9101 controls, 9104-series requirements, and competence expectations from official releases before claiming conformity.

Major readiness themes

Product safety Strengthen safety-risk identification, ownership, escalation, lessons learned, audit coverage, and controls across the product lifecycle.	**Information and data** Protect electronic QMS information, technical data, digital product definition, access, availability, backup, and recovery where quality outcomes depend on them.
APQP and launch discipline Connect customer requirements, risk, design and process maturity, supplier readiness, validation, production approval, and lessons learned.	**Supply-chain depth** Improve sub-tier visibility, requirement flowdown, special-process oversight, traceability, supplier-change controls, continuity, and counterfeit-part prevention.

Ten priority actions

1 **Govern** Assign executive ownership and a transition lead.	**2** **Confirm criteria** Obtain authorized final standards and rules.	**3** **Assess together** Run one ISO 9001 and IA9100 gap review.	**4** **Map impacts** Identify affected processes, records, and systems.	**5** **Test safety** Stress-test governance and escalation controls.
6 **Protect data** Evaluate QMS and technical-information risks.	**7** **Strengthen APQP** Integrate planning for new and changed work.	**8** **Control suppliers** Deepen sub-tier and counterfeit controls.	**9** **Verify competence** Train and calibrate auditors and key roles.	**10** **Prove readiness** Audit, review, transition, and sustain.

Most likely transition findings

1. Product-safety controls were not fully integrated.	**2.** Information protection was treated only as an IT issue.
3. Sub-tier supplier oversight and requirement flowdown were weak.	**4.** Counterfeit-part prevention lacked complete sourcing, traceability, containment, or reporting controls.
5. APQP was applied inconsistently across risk, maturity, readiness, validation, and approval.	**6.** Supplier and continuity risks did not change operational controls.
7. Quality culture and ethical behavior lacked objective evidence.	**8.** Electronic documented information lacked access, integrity, backup, or recovery evidence.
9. Critical competence and organizational knowledge were person-dependent.	**10.** The transition updated terminology without changing processes, audits, suppliers, or performance evaluation.

Leadership takeaway **Treat IA9100 as an integrated technical and certification-scheme transition. Prepare early, but certify only against published criteria and formal transition requirements.**