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**EN 9116:2025 VERSUS EN
9116:2015**
AEROSPACE SERIES - NOTICE OF
CHANGE (NOC)

STANC KONE LLP
RIVISION:01

EN 9116:2025 VERSUS EN 9116:2015

Revision: 01

<i>Report Description</i>	Gap assessment showing EN 9116:2025 VERSUS EN 9116:2015
<i>Industry Type</i>	Aerospace
<i>Document Type</i>	Pre-audit record
<i>Summary of changes</i>	The technical intent of EN 9116 (NOC, CIA, delegation of change analysis, and customer oversight) is largely preserved, but the 2025 version consistently tightens expectations via more explicit parameter-level control, EN 9100:2018 alignment, and stronger documented information management and delegation rules.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared as an independent gap assessment and impact analysis based on a review of applicable standard requirements and generally accepted industry practices at the time of preparation. Referenced ISO standards remain copyrighted property of ISO.

This assessment is intended solely for internal quality planning, risk evaluation, and audit readiness purposes. It does not constitute certification, audit, regulatory approval, or a declaration of compliance with any ISO or other industrial standard.

Responsibility for implementation of recommended actions and for achieving and maintaining compliance with applicable standards and regulatory requirements remains with the organization.

No representation or warranty is made that implementation of the recommendations herein will guarantee certification, regulatory approval, or audit outcome.

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1.0. Comparison Table:

Below Table describes the alignment clause-by-clause between the two versions of the standard, which can be fully aligned (**Fully**) or partially aligned (**Part**) or not aligned (**Not**).

Clause EVS-EN 9116:2025	Requirement EVS-EN 9116:2025	Clause EVS-EN 9116:2015	Requirement EVS-EN 9116:2015	Alignment	Remarks
4 Configuration change requirements 4.1 Changes to baseline configuration	A baseline configuration acts as the definitive record of a product's design and performance, serving as the foundation for certification and compliance. It captures specifications, drawings, bills of materials, manufacturing methods, and system applications, ensuring clarity and consistency. Any changes to a customer-accepted baseline must be carefully evaluated and approved, whether by the customer directly or through delegated authority. This controlled process safeguards design integrity, highlights key components and processes, and maintains alignment with customer and regulatory requirements.	4 Configuration change definitions 4.1 Changes to baseline configuration	A baseline configuration serves as the agreed definition of a product's design and performance, forming the foundation for certification and compliance. Captured in design data and maintained by the design activity, it ensures clarity on characteristics, requirements, and acceptance conditions. Any changes to an accepted baseline must be carefully evaluated and approved, with customer and design authority involvement, whether directly or through delegated processes. Typical elements subject to change evaluation include specifications, drawings, bills of materials, process specifications, manufacturing methods, and system applications—each critical for assessing the impact of modifications and preserving product integrity.	Part	The gap is mostly clarification, not new control: the 2025 clause strengthens the baseline definition by emphasizing acceptance conditions, compliance evidence, and full customer-requirement coverage, which raises the expectation for DHF traceability and baseline rationale. Practically, the DHF should more clearly show the accepted baseline, linked verification/validation evidence, and the effect of any baseline change on configuration, BOM, manufacturing method, and system/function parameters.

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4.2 Change types 4.2.1 General	The types of changes that can be made to a baseline configuration are not arbitrary; they are governed by the terms and conditions of the customer contract and, where applicable, the Design Approval Holder (DAH). In practice, this means that the framework for managing changes is predefined, with specific rules and expectations established by these authorities. Unless the customer or DAH explicitly modifies them, these controls remain the guiding principles for how changes are evaluated and approved.	4.2 Change types	The way change types are managed is shaped by oversight from the customer and the design authority. In practice, this means that default categories for handling changes are established as a baseline framework. These categories provide structure and consistency, but they are not rigid; the customer or design authority retains the ability to adjust or redefine them as needed. This approach ensures that change control remains both standardized and adaptable, balancing contractual discipline with flexibility for specific circumstances.	Part	The gap is mainly a control-point shift: 2025 ties change-type control more directly to customer contract terms and conditions, whereas 2015 ties it to the customer/design authority, making the contract the more explicit reference for DHF change classification. The practical DHF impact is that any change triggers or parameter thresholds should be checked against both the contract and DAH requirements, with the same downstream baseline, NOC, and retention controls still applying.
4.2.2 Approval prior to implementation	Certain types of design changes carry significant implications and therefore require prior customer acceptance before implementation. These include modifications that affect airworthiness, safety, product function, performance tolerances, or critical design data such as top-level drawings, bills of materials, and process specifications. Changes to software identity, environmental interactions, traceability, or frozen designs also fall under this category, as do adjustments impacting key characteristics, contractual commitments, or system-level performance analyses like FMEA and FRACAS. In essence, any change that could alter the	4.2.1 Changes that require customer acceptance prior to implementation	Certain design changes are considered critical and always demand prior customer acceptance before implementation. These include modifications that affect airworthiness, safety, product function, performance tolerances, or key design data such as drawings, specifications, and bills of materials. Changes to software identity, environmental interactions, traceability, frozen designs, or customer-identified critical items also fall into this category, as do adjustments impacting contractual commitments, system-level analyses, or tooling. In essence, any change that could alter product integrity, compliance, or customer-defined critical elements must undergo formal	Part	No technical gap between 2015 and 2025 for this clause. The customer-approval triggers for design changes remain unchanged, so no new DHF activities or parameter-level impacts are introduced. Only editorial updates apply—"SOCD" changed to "SCD" and clause numbering/cross-references were updated—so the DHF only needs reference/document template updates to maintain traceability with CIA/NOC and configuration records.