



AF-IG-9200-001

Implementation and Transition Guide

Space / Aviation / Defense

FIRST EDITION

AF 9200 SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

Document identity and use

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Use and precedence

The AF 9200 standard contains the proposed requirements. This supporting document supplies guidance, model controls or records within its stated purpose. Complete the local scope, parameters, roles and authority before operational use. A completed template does not establish conformity or permission.

Applicable legal and competent-authority obligations remain independently binding. No AF recognition, accreditation, statutory approval or operational authorization is created by this document. Codes in this set are proposed identifiers for the newly prepared supporting collection.

Record completion

Where fillable fields are provided, use a PDF reader that supports interactive forms. Blank fields remain unresolved. Attach controlled evidence by identifier where space is insufficient. Typed names are not certificate-based digital signatures. Preserve the completed record and its history under the local retention rules.

Implementation control	Allocation
Responsible function	Implementation lead
Primary AF 9200 anchors	1-16, 27-28; Annexes A-C, P-R, Z
Catalogue	AF-ML-9200-001; coverage: AF-CM-9200-001

Contents - clauses and annexes

Entries are clickable. PDF bookmarks also locate subclauses and technical examples. Page numbers refer to this file.

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1 Purpose and implementation principles

This guide supports implementation of AF 9200 for a defined organization, system, operation, service, process or change. It is informative and does not create an additional conformity route. The sequence is evidence-based: progression depends on demonstrated completion, not elapsed calendar time.

Use the standard's activity-triggered clauses. An organization may integrate AF 9200 into an existing management system, provided the safety-specific objectives, decisions, evidence and continuing controls remain explicit. A separate parallel document system is unnecessary when shared records can demonstrate the requirements clearly.

2 Stage 1 - Define scope and retained responsibility

2.1 Work to perform

Identify the evaluated object, sites, phases, configurations, operating environment and exposed populations. Map direct work, outsourced work and essential services. Identify who owns each interface and who may accept risk or release operations. Record external permissions as dependencies rather than assuming they are granted by this framework.

Use AF-TP-9200-001 to complete the scope and applicability. Interview personnel who perform and maintain the actual work; a corporate organization chart alone may miss informal handovers, temporary tasks and shared infrastructure.

Table IG-1. Stage 1 completion evidence

Evidence	Completion criterion
Scope statement	Another competent person can identify what is included and excluded.
Activity matrix	Every technical module has a justified applicability decision.
Interface register	Essential inputs and outputs have named owners on both sides.
Obligation register	Applicable obligations and authority conditions have accountable owners.
Claim boundary	Intended conclusion is limited to the actual object and evidence.

Decision control: Do not proceed to acceptance criteria for an undefined object. A boundary that hides an essential dependency must be corrected.

3 Stage 2 - Establish governance and decision criteria

3.1 Roles and resources

Appoint the accountable executive, safety-system owner, technical authorities, operational release authorities, investigators and independent reviewers. Define stop-work and escalation routes. Confirm that the people have time, competence, access and freedom to challenge the work.

3.2 Complete the profile

Set the operating envelope, severity and likelihood definitions, risk acceptance authority, assurance levels, barrier criteria, competence rules, reporting clocks, review intervals and evidence-validity rules. Record units and technical bases. Where a criterion depends on an external authority, obtain the actual applicable condition rather than substituting a convenient example.

Table IG-2. Stage 2 readiness checks

Check	Evidence
Authority	Signed local delegations with scope and limits
Independence	Conflict review and eligible reviewer assignments
Resources	Capacity plan for analysis, verification and continuing work
Criteria	Completed and approved AF-TP-9200-001 parameter schedule
Culture	Usable reporting and protective intervention routes

4 Stage 3 - Build the hazard and control baseline

4.1 Analyze the real lifecycle

Describe normal, abnormal, emergency, maintenance, test, storage and transition states. Use complementary methods where one method can miss interactions. Include frontline knowledge, supplier assumptions, human tasks and common dependencies.

4.2 Specify controls

Translate each significant hazard into verifiable safety requirements and barrier performance standards. Separate prevention, detection, mitigation and recovery. Identify what happens when a barrier is impaired or unavailable. Do not credit planned controls as implemented.

Table IG-3. Stage 3 evidence package

Record	Required quality
Hazard register	Scenario, cause, consequence, exposure, uncertainty and owner are explicit.
Requirements	Behavior, limit, timing, allocation and verification are defined.
Barrier standards	Function, capacity, dependencies, test and impairment response are defined.
Risk analysis	Denominators, assumptions and common causes are consistent.
Action plan	Open controls and knowledge gaps have owners and decision dependencies.

5 Stage 4 - Demonstrate and challenge

Prepare a verification plan that challenges the control at relevant boundaries and adverse conditions. Preserve failed tests and anomalies. Verify human response and workload where the safety argument relies on people. Assess inherited evidence for the actual configuration and environment.

Build the safety case using AF-IG-9200-002. Independent review should test completeness, relevance, uncertainty and alternative explanations. A large evidence folder is not a substitute for a clear argument.

Table IG-4. Stage 4 exit criteria

Criterion	Required demonstration
Hazard coverage	System functions, states and interfaces have been challenged.
Control effectiveness	Credited controls meet their defined performance standards.
Evidence validity	Provenance, method, configuration and uncertainty are adequate.
Human readiness	Assigned people can perform required tasks under representative conditions.
Review closure	Material objections are resolved or remain explicit restrictions.

Decision control: A missing essential test, unresolved severe assumption or ineligible acceptance authority keeps the dependent decision on HOLD.

6 Stage 5 - Establish operational readiness

Use a representative first operation to test the whole decision chain. Reconcile actual configuration, personnel, environment, equipment, interfaces and emergency capability. Review temporary conditions together. Record a release that identifies its limits and invalidation triggers.

A trial operation should have its own bounded authorization and protection. It should not be used as uncontrolled experimentation merely to generate missing evidence. If a protective restriction is needed, demonstrate that it can be enforced and monitored.

Table IG-5. First-operation review

Moment	Check
Before	Prerequisites, no-go conditions, roles and emergency capability
During	Envelope monitoring, communication, deviations and barrier health
After	Resulting state, exceedances, defects, records and follow-up
Review	Whether the plan and safety case matched actual work

7 Stage 6 - Maintain and improve

Establish leading and outcome indicators, barrier tests, competence maintenance, change reviews, investigations and internal assurance. Define review triggers that act before the next scheduled meeting when evidence changes. Test the digital workflow against expired decisions, missing records and recovery scenarios.

Management review should address resource constraints, repeated temporary controls, weak reporting, supplier changes and unresolved uncertainty. Improvement should be measured through the effectiveness of actual controls, not the volume of documents produced.

8 Transition from an existing system

Map existing processes and evidence to AF 9200 rather than copying them automatically. Identify where quality controls already satisfy document, competence, supplier or change requirements. Then identify the additional safety-specific work: explicit hazards, barrier performance, residual-risk authority, operational release and living safety cases.

Table IG-6. Transition decisions

Existing condition	Appropriate action
Valid shared process and evidence	Reuse with explicit AF 9200 applicability and links.
Process exists but operational evidence is weak	Improve implementation and collect representative evidence.
Historical evidence has unknown configuration	Review applicability; do not presume acceptance.
Legacy operation cannot meet a mandatory condition	Protect or restrict activity and develop a justified correction.
Unsupported historical claim	Correct the claim and examine affected decisions.

9 Implementation review and handover

Before declaring implementation complete, use the applicable AF-CL-9200 checklists to evaluate all applicable requirements and trace at least one complete operational case. Transfer ownership from the implementation project to the continuing process owners. Confirm that monitoring, proof tests, training, supplier support and record retention are funded and assigned.

Table IG-7. Implementation completion record

Field	Required entry
Scope	Actual implemented object and activities
Baseline	Current standard, profile, manual and configuration
Coverage	Applicable requirement states and approved exclusions
Open work	Restrictions, owners, dates and affected decisions
Demonstration	First-case evidence and independent review
Continuing ownership	Process owners, resources, review schedule and triggers
Declaration	Accurate bounded statement; no implied external approval