

Clause-by-clause explanation of ISO 9001:2015

WHITE PAPER

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Executive Summary

Striving toward quality and customer satisfaction is the mission of every modern company. ISO 9001 provides a framework on how to achieve this, and the first step in the implementation is to really understand what the standard requires. This white paper is designed to help top management and employees in organizations that decided to establish and maintain an ISO 9001:2015-based Quality Management System and clear up any misconceptions regarding the standard requirements.

In this document you will find each clause of ISO 9001 explained in plain English in order to facilitate understanding of the standard, in the same order and number of the clauses as ISO 9001:2015, and in addition, you'll see links to additional learning materials.

0. Introduction

Management systems are often seen as a difficult administrative burden that has marginal contribution to a business. This could be because some people think that ISO 9001 separates them from the way they do their “business” and limits their management system to simple checklists and work instructions. By sticking to these beliefs, organizations are missing significant chances to improve their business.

How can this standard be used to help daily operations of a company?

In this white paper you'll find the explanation of each clause of the ISO 9001:2015 standard in plain English, so that you'll be able to use those requirements to improve your processes. You'll notice that the numbers of the subtitles are the same as the clauses in the standard.

Please note: this white paper is not a replacement for the ISO 9001:2015 standard – you can get the standard from the <http://www.iso.org> website.

1. Process approach

The process approach is the key to an effective Quality Management System. It basically means that every operation of the company must be observed as a process, meaning you should identify all inputs, necessary resources, documents, activities, and outputs from each operation. Once you set up your system based on the processes, you will be able to monitor and measure your processes, their effectiveness, and efficiency and improve them, which is the reason why it is emphasized at the beginning of the implementation, before going into any other details regarding the standard requirements.

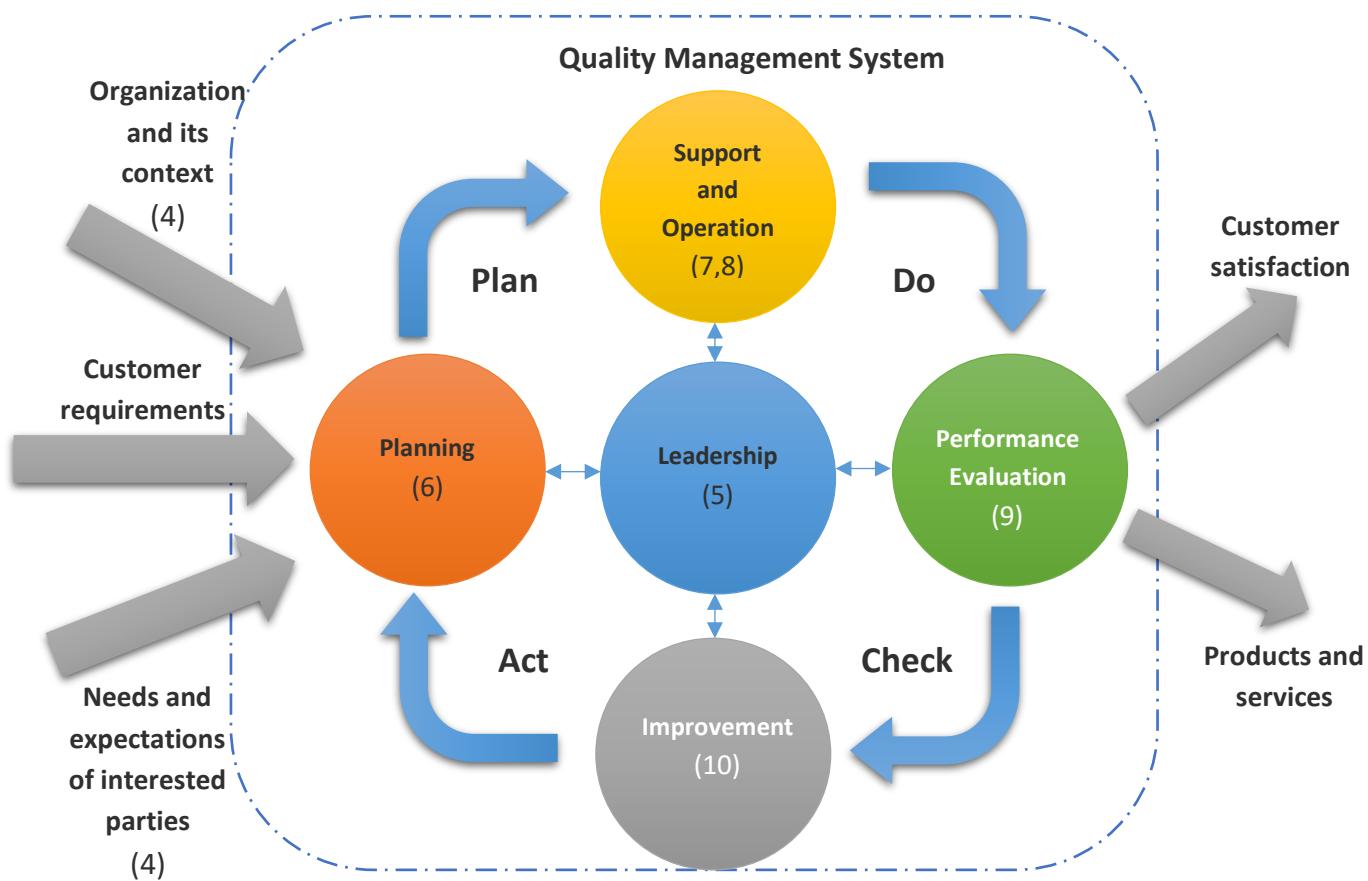
In simple terms, the process approach represents the concept of observing all operations in the company as processes. This includes breaking the company down into its processes, and determining their sequence, interaction, inputs, and outputs; as well as identifying the processes in the company, which processes can start before other processes are finished, resources and information needed to start the process, and what results we expect from the process.

The best way to start implementing the process approach is to create a process map that will include all processes in your company and their interconnections. For example, the delivery process cannot be done before the production and sales process, and the production cannot be done before the purchasing of raw materials. Once you create this global process map and identify all the processes and their interrelations, you can start defining your processes in terms of what are necessary inputs, what controls need to be applied, and what are the outputs of the process. But this will be done throughout the implementation; it doesn't have to be done at once.

To find out more about the process mapping, see: [How to create an ISO 9001 process flowchart](#).

2. Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle

The core of this standard, and many other management system standards, is the so-called Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle, which says that, in order to have an effective management system. The first step in the cycle is planning, which includes defining objectives, policies, procedures, and processes, including measuring aimed to show whether the processes are delivering the expected results. The next step is the Do phase, which represents the realization of the planned arrangements, applying policies and procedures, performing processes, and producing records. After the Do phase comes the Check phase, where the results of the Do phase are analyzed to determine performance and effectiveness of the activities and actions that were taken during the Do phase, which includes analyzing, monitoring, and measuring results, audits, and management reviews. As the final stage of the cycle, the Act phase is where the organization needs to take actions according to the results of the Act phase in order to achieve continual improvement. The PDCA cycle should be an ongoing cycle that drives the organization towards continual improvement.



3. Terms and definitions

All terms and definitions related to ISO 9001:2015 can be found in the standard. Unfortunately, ISO 9001:2015 does not provide any definitions for the terms used, and it is very important to get an understanding of the terms before the company starts implementing the requirements of the standard. Here are some of the most important terms and definitions.

Top management – An individual or group of individuals who coordinate and control an organization at the highest level. In cases when the scope of the management system covers just part of an organization, then top management refers to the individuals who direct and control that part of the organization.

Organization – A person or group of people who has their own functions with responsibilities, authorities, and relationships to achieve the objectives.

Context of the organization – A combination of internal and external factors that can have an effect on purpose, objectives, performance, and sustainability of the organization. Internal factors include values, culture, knowledge, and performance of the organization. External factors include legal, technological, competitive, market, cultural, social, and economic environment.

Interested party (stakeholder) – A person or organization that is involved in or perceives itself to be affected by activities and actions taken by the organization. Interested parties can be customers, suppliers, contractors, local community, government, etc.

Process – A sequence of activities that use inputs to deliver an intended result. For example, the production process has several steps that must be conducted in the appropriate sequence; inputs in this process are raw materials, product specifications, and work instructions, while the outputs are the product, quality check report, etc.

Procedure – A defined way to execute an activity or a process. Procedures can be documented or not.

Quality – Quality is the difference between a customer's expectations and the customer's perception of the product or service that he received – the higher the difference, the better perceived quality.

Nonconformity – The failure to meet a requirement.

Risk – Risk is the “effect of uncertainty on objectives,” and an effect is a positive or negative deviation from what is expected. For example, the company plans to deliver its products to the customers, but there is a risk of product nonconformity due to a poorly controlled production process.

Effectiveness – The level of success in achieving or producing a desired result. For example, the production process is effective if it is able to produce the products.

Documented information – Information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization, and the medium on which it is contained. For example, the documented policies, procedures, work instructions, and records represent documented information.

4. Context of the organization

4.1 Understanding organization and its context

This clause brings new requirements compared to the 2008 version of the standard, and requires the organization to determine all internal and external issues that may be relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the QMS itself. This includes all elements that are, and may be capable of, affecting these objectives and outcomes in the future.

Tip: For more information, see: [How to identify the context of the organization in ISO 9001:2015](#).

4.2 Understanding needs and expectations of interested parties

Due to the effect that interested parties may have on the organization in terms of quality of products and services, customer satisfaction, and statutory and regulatory requirements, the standard requires the organization to determine interested parties relevant to the QMS and their needs and expectations.

Tip: For more information about interested parties, see: [How to determine interested parties and their requirements according to ISO 9001:2015](#).

4.3. Determining the scope of Quality Management System

Determining the scope of the QMS is one of the main milestones in the implementation. The scope must be examined and defined considering the internal and external issues, interested parties and their needs and expectations, as well as legal and regulatory compliance obligations.

Additional required considerations for the QMS scope are products, services, and organizational size, nature and complexity. The scope and justified exclusions must be kept as documented information.

Tip: For more information about the scope, see: [How to define the scope of the QMS according to ISO 9001:2015](#).

4.4. Quality Management System and its processes

The organization needs to establish, implement, maintain, and continually improve its QMS, including the processes needed and their interactions, in accordance with the requirements of the standard.

This is where the process approach comes into action. The organization will need to determine inputs and outputs of the processes, sequence and interaction of the processes, resources needed, and responsibilities, and ensure the effectiveness of the processes.

Also, the organization will have to maintain necessary documented information to support the operation of the processes and keep records to evidence that the processes were carried out as planned.

5. Leadership

5.1 Leadership and commitment

QMS implementation is your strategic decision that demonstrates your commitment to development and application of the QMS and continual improvement of its effectiveness. This commitment must be demonstrated through informing the organization about the importance of fulfilling customer requirements, compliance with legal and other requirements, establishing a Quality Policy and objectives, conducting management reviews, and providing needed resources.

Tip: For more information about leadership, see: [How to comply with new leadership requirements in ISO 9001:2015](#).

5.2 Policy

The Quality Policy is a high-level document containing statements about the general direction of the organization, and its commitment to quality and customer satisfaction. It provides a framework for quality objectives. Meeting compliance and regulatory factors is obviously a key element. Finally, and vitally, the policy must provide a commitment to the continual improvement of the QMS and its results. Critically, the Quality Policy must be maintained as documented information, be communicated within the organization, and be available to all interested parties.

Tip: For more information about the policy, see: [How to Write a Good Quality Policy](#).

5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities

Responsibilities and authorities must be precisely defined and communicated to all hierarchical levels of the organization. In specific situations (seasonal fluctuation of labor force, emergency situations, etc.), it is necessary to precisely document and communicate authorities, and especially the responsibilities of temporarily employed workers.

6. Planning

6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities

When planning the QMS, the organization will have to consider context of the organization (section 4.1) and the needs and expectations of interested parties (section 4.2) in order to determine risks and opportunities that need to be addressed.

The purpose of addressing risks and opportunities is to ensure that the QMS will achieve the intended results, enhance desirable effects, and achieve improvements. The actions have to be planned and implemented in the QMS, and later evaluated for their effectiveness.

Tip: For more information about risks and opportunities, see: [How to address risks and opportunities in ISO 9001](#).

6.2 Quality objectives and planning to achieve them

The standard requires top-level management to establish quality objectives for appropriate functions and departments in the organization (HR, production, purchase, etc.).

Quality objectives must be measurable, quantitative, and timed. They must be in line with the Quality Policy so it can be determined whether objectives are met, and if not, what should be done.

Tip: For more information about quality objectives, see: [How to Write Good Quality Objectives](#).

6.3 Planning changes

When the organization determines the need for changes to the QMS, the changes should be carried out in a planned manner. This includes considering their purpose and consequences, the integrity of the QMS, availability of resources, and allocation of responsibilities and authorities.

7. Support

7.1 Resources

The standard requires the organization to determine and provide resources for the establishment, implementation, maintenance, and continual improvement of the QMS, taking into account the capabilities and constraints of existing internal resources and the need to obtain additional resources from external providers.

Resources to be obtained include people, infrastructure, environment for operation of the processes, monitoring and measuring resources, and organizational knowledge.

Tip: For more information about organizational knowledge, see: [How to manage knowledge of the organization according to ISO 9001](#).

7.2 Competence

The organization needs to determine the necessary competence of its employees, and ensure those employees are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training, and experience. This means that the organization will need to have a process for determining the necessary competence and achieving it through trainings and other means.

Tip: For more information, see: [How to ensure competence and awareness in ISO 9001:2015](#).

7.3 Awareness

Awareness is closely related to competence in the standard. Employees must be made aware of the Quality Policy and its contents, any current and future impacts that may affect their tasks, what their personal performance means to the QMS and its objectives, including the positives or improved performance, and what the implications of poor performance may be to the QMS.

Tip: For more information, see: [ISO 9001 awareness training material: How to create it, what it should contain](#).

7.4 Communication

Processes for internal and external communication need to be established within the QMS. The key elements that need to be decided and actioned are what needs to be communicated, when it needs to be communicated, how it should be done, who needs to receive the communication, and who will communicate. It should be noted here that any communication outputs should be consistent with related information and content generated by the QMS for the sake of consistency.

Tip: For more information, see: [Communication requirements according to ISO 9001:2015](#).

7.5 Documented information

QMS documentation is comprised not only of the documents and records required explicitly by the standard, but also of the documents and records the organization finds necessary to execute its activities and processes. The volume of the documentation is affected by many factors: it will depend on the size of the organization and the complexity of its processes, products, and services; the organization's compliance obligations; and also by the competence of the employees.

The standard requires that documented information created or updated in the scope of the QMS must be properly identified and described, also considering its content presentation, and media used. All documented information must go under proper review and approval procedures to ensure it is fit for its intended purpose.

For proper control of documented information, the organization must consider the provision of processes regarding the distribution, retention, access, usage, retrieval, preservation and storage, control, and disposition of such information.

It should also be noted that there must be controls in place to prevent the unintentional use of obsolete information.

Tip: For more information about documented information in ISO 9001, see: [New approach to document and record control in ISO 9001:2015](#).

8. Operation

8.1 Operational planning and control

In order to meet the requirements for delivery of products and services, the organization needs to plan, implement, and control its processes. The first step is to determine the requirements for products and services, meaning what features the product or service will have. Then, the organization needs to define how processes will be performed and what criteria the product or service needs to meet to be accepted for release. Finally, the organization needs to determine the resources needed for the processes and the records needed to demonstrate that the processes were carried out as planned.

8.2 Requirements for products and services

Requirements for products and services are closely related to communication with customers. This communication must include information related to the products or services, handling inquiries, contracts or orders, customer feedback, handling and controlling customer property and, if needed, establishing specific requirements for contingency actions.

Before offering the product or service to the customer, the organization needs to ensure that the requirements for the products and services are defined, and that the organization is able to deliver such products or services. Requirements for products and services include any applicable legislation and the requirements that the organization considers to be necessary.

After receiving the order, the organization must, prior to delivery, review the requirements related to the product and keep records about the review. If the customer changes its requirements, these also must be reviewed and recorded. In case of changes, the organization must ensure that all documented information is amended and all relevant persons are aware of the changes.

Tip: For more information, see: [How the ISO 9001:2015 standard can help improve relationships with your customers](#).

8.3 Design and development of products and services

This clause refers to design and development management, from the initial idea to final acceptance of the product. ISO 9000 explains that the terms “design” and “development” are often used as synonyms, and sometimes define different phases of overall design and development. This means that design can’t be used apart from development, and that they represent one single process.

During design and development planning, all its phases must be defined with appropriate activities of reviewing, verification, and validation for each phase. Considering that ISO 9001 refers to design and development of product (not design and development of processes), design and development inputs relate to product requirements that include:

- Functional requirements and product performance requirements
- Legal and regulatory requirements for product
- Information from previous similar projects
- Other requirements relevant to design and development, usually customer requirements, market information, package, etc.

Design and development outputs must be in a form suitable for verification related to input elements, and must be approved before acceptance. They can be in the form of a drawing, engineering documentation, plans, etc.

The organization also needs to define design and development review activities. The purpose of these activities is to determine whether the design and development process goes in the intended direction. The review can be done in appropriate phases or at the end of project. The review identifies problems during design and development and suggests actions to resolve them; it can include other interested parties. The design and development review must be documented.

Also, the company needs to identify, review, and control changes during the design and development of products and services. Documented information should be kept regarding the changes, results of reviews, authorization of the change, and actions taken to prevent adverse effects.

Tip: For more information, see: [The ISO 9001 Design Process Explained](#).

8.4 Control of externally provided processes, products and services

This robust title of the clause refers to purchasing. The purchasing includes products and services you acquire from suppliers and outsourced processes. The organization needs to establish and document criteria for suppliers selection, which includes how crucial the purchased product or service is to the quality of your product. Results of the supplier evaluation must be kept.

In order to ensure that externally provided processes, products, and services do not have an adverse effect on the conformance of the organization's products and services, the organization needs to establish controls including verification and other activities. As part of the controls, the organization needs to communicate to external providers its requirements for:

- the processes, products, and services to be provided
- the approval of methods, processes, and equipment

- competence
- verification or validation activities that the organization intends to perform

Tip: For more information about purchasing, see: [How to control outsourced processes using ISO 9001](#).

8.5 Production and service provision

The production and services provision process needs to be performed under controlled conditions that will ensure that the product or service delivered is compliant with initial requirements. This includes a sufficient level of documentation, like procedures, work instructions and records, monitoring and measurement equipment, appropriate infrastructure, etc.

The organization must use suitable means to identify outputs when it is necessary to ensure products and services conformance. When the traceability is a requirement, the organization needs to control the unique identification of outputs and retain documented information necessary to enable traceability.

In cases when the organization uses property belonging to a customer or external provider, it is required to identify, verify, protect, and safeguard this property. When the property of the customer or external provider is lost or damaged, the organization will have to report to the owner and retain documented information on what has occurred.

The decision on the extent of post-delivery activities will be affected by the following:

- statutory and regulatory requirements
- potential undesired consequences related to products and services
- lifetime, use, and the nature of the products and services
- customer requirements and feedback.

In case of changes in the production and service provision process, the organization must review and control the changes in order to ensure continuing conformity with the requirements.

Tip: For more information about the product realization, see: [ISO 9001:2015 clause 8.5 Product realization – Practical examples for compliance](#).

8.6 Release of products and services

Release of the products and services shouldn't be performed until the organization ensures that the products and services are conforming to the requirements. Demonstrating the conformance can be done by documenting evidence of the conformance, which includes criteria for the acceptance and information about the person who authorized release of the product or service.

8.7 Control of nonconforming outputs

Nonconforming outputs must be prevented from unintended use or delivery, so the organization must identify and control nonconforming outputs that emerge from any phase of production or service delivery. Depending on the nature of the nonconformity, the organization can take one or more of the following actions:

- correction
- segregation, containment, return, or suspension of provision of products and services
- informing the customer
- obtaining authorization for acceptance under concession

Conformity to the requirements must be verified when the nonconforming output is corrected. The organization also needs to keep documented information that describes the nonconformity, the action taken, concessions obtained, and the authority deciding the action with respect to the nonconformity.

Tip: For more information, see: [Understanding dispositions for ISO 9001 nonconforming product](#).

9. Performance evaluation

9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation

This requirement should not be equated with the requirement for managing equipment for monitoring and measuring from clause 7.1.5 of the standard. This is about a wider aspect of monitoring and measuring. Information derived from monitoring, measurement, and analysis represents inputs in the process of improvement and management review.

The organization needs to determine what needs to be monitored and measured, how, and when, as well as when the results will be analyzed.

It is required to measure your own performance as a supplier in order to get information about users' observations, and the extent to which you fulfilled their requirements. Monitoring customer satisfaction levels must be a constant activity in order to determine trends, and because opinions about your performance can change. Information about customer satisfaction can be collected via phone, interview or questionnaire, direct contact with the user on the field, etc.

Once the monitoring and measuring is performed and the results are gathered, the organization needs to analyze the results in order to evaluate conformity of products and services, degree of customer satisfaction, performance of the QMS, effectiveness of actions taken to address risks and opportunities, performance of external providers, and need for improvements to the QMS.

Tip: For more information about monitoring, measuring and analysis, see: [Analysis of measuring and monitoring requirements in ISO 9001:2015](#).

9.2 Internal audit

The goal of an internal audit is not to determine nonconformity; its goal is to check whether your QMS:

- a) complies with the requirements of ISO 9001 and the requirements of your organization
- b) is effectively implemented and maintained

At the end of the audit, you will get audit results by evaluating the data you collected during the audit. Audit results can be manifested as: praise, recommendations for improvements, and nonconformities (major and minor). Verification of actions taken may be needed, and in that case, the next step is a follow-up audit.

Tip: For more information about the internal audit, see: [Five Main Steps in ISO 9001 Internal Audit](#).

9.3 Management review

At least once a year, the top-level management must review the QMS in order to determine its:

- Appropriateness – does it serve its purpose and satisfy the needs of the organization?
- Adequacy – does the QMS conform to standard requirements?
- Applicability – are activities performed according to procedures?
- Effectiveness – does it accomplish the planned results?

This review must evaluate possibilities for improvement and needs for changing the QMS, Quality Policy, and objectives. Considering the inputs for the management review, such as the results of the previous management reviews, changes in the context, customer satisfaction survey results, performance of the QMS and suppliers, etc., the top management must make decisions regarding opportunities for improvement, need for changes in the QMS, and resources needed for the upcoming period.

Tip: For more information about management review, see: [How to make Management Review more useful in the QMS](#).

10. Improvements

10.1 General

Based on the results of the management review, the organization must make decisions and take actions that will drive it towards continual improvement. Those actions can be in the form of corrective actions, trainings, reorganization, innovation, and so on.

Tip: For more information on how corrective actions can be used for continual improvement, see: [Seven Steps for Corrective and Preventive Actions to Support Continual Improvement](#).

10.2 Nonconformity and corrective action

Any nonconformity needs to be reacted upon by taking actions to control it and deal with the consequences. Once identified, a nonconformity should trigger a corrective action in order to remove the cause of the nonconformity and prevent its recurrence.

The effectiveness of actions taken must be evaluated and documented, along with the originally reported information about the nonconformity / corrective action and the results achieved.

Tip: For more information about corrective actions, see: [How to proceed once a QMS corrective action is defined?](#).

10.3 Continual improvement

Continual improvement is a key aspect of the QMS, to achieve and maintain the Quality Management System's suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness regarding the organizations' objectives.

Tip: For more information, see: [How SMEs can use ISO 9001 to grow their business](#).

Conclusion

ISO 9001:2015 provides organizations with guidance as to the quality of their products and services, with the ultimate goal of achieving customer satisfaction. Delivering all of the clauses of the standard and truly understanding them can benefit your organization, and drive your company on the road of continual improvement. Certification and compliance can bring reputational, motivational, and financial benefits to your organization through improved efficiency, quality of products and services, and avoiding nonconformities and customer complaints, along with improvements in your supply chain. All of these elements are closely related to your organization's ability to deliver satisfaction to your customers, and fulfill the expectations and wishes of your stakeholders. Having all this in mind, can your organization afford *not* to have ISO 9001:2015?

Sample of documentation templates

You can also download a free preview of the [ISO 9001 Documentation Toolkit](#). This will allow you to see samples of policies and procedures used in the implementation of ISO 9001:2015.

References

[9001Academy](#)

ISO 9001:2015, International Organization for Standardization: <http://www.iso.org>



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