ISO 9001:2015 – Critical Points of Review During the Transition Audit Process

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Please note:

- All participants have been muted.
- Please type your questions in the "Question" section of the dashboard we will make time for as many questions as possible at the conclusion of this presentation.

Overview of topics

- How will the transition be handled?
- What is the projected amount of additional audit time that will be needed?
- Anticipated new audit content
- A summary of how an audit of ISO 9001:2015 will differ from ISO 9001:2008
- Conclusion
- Questions

How will the transition be handled?

- PJR plans to offer three potential approaches that an existing client can use to complete a transition from ISO 9001:2008 to ISO 9001:2015:
- Transitioning as part of a Recertification Audit

 This is the ideal approach, as the Recertification Audit already includes additional audit time and a new certificate.
- Transitioning as part of an Annual Surveillance Audit

 This approach will result in a small amount of additional audit time for most clients, which will vary from case to case.
- Transitioning as part of two consecutive Semi-Annual Surveillance Audits
 In this scenario, the additional audit time will be split between the two audits. Clients on a semi-annual frequency can also opt for all additional audit time to be performed in a single audit.
- In both scenario 2 and 3, a revised certificate will be issued, representing a revision to the existing ISO 9001:2008 certificate.

What is the projected amount of additional audit time that will be needed?

PJR has prepared a special grid to help calculate the additional audit time needed for a transition audit. The full measure of detail therein is considered confidential, but the following details can be confirmed:

- Most average size companies will only require an additional o.5 day (4 hours) of audit time to complete their transition audit.
- Some companies will be able to transition with no added audit time at all.

Anticipated new audit content

 Perry Johnson Registrars has identified a preliminary list of key "new" items that will require verification during the organization's transition audit.

• We will review these items over the next several slides.

 Has the organization implemented a process to determine, monitor, and review external and internal issues relevant to purpose and strategic direction? (Clause 4.1)

Probable audit method:

This is a high level, quality system establishment activity. Various methods will be utilized to ascertain implementation, including interviews with upper management regarding strategic planning.

 Has the organization determined who it's interested parties are? (Clause 4.2)

Probable audit method:

Required audit time for this topic will be minimal, and likely be a combination of legacy documentation (quality manual) review and interviews of top management.

 Has the organization established a process to monitor and review information about interested parties and identify what their requirements are? (Clause 4.2)

Probable audit method:

 We will most likely incorporate existing methods used when assessing other external inputs (contractual, design, etc.) Interviews with these parties (as well as top management) will be the likely approach.

• Exclusion can now be sought for any requirement of the standard, not just those from product realization. (Clause 4.3)

Probable audit method:

 We will expect that such designations are documented and accompanied by a justification, just as they are now under the Permissible Exclusions requirement.

 How has management demonstrated that it has taken accountability of the effectiveness of the quality management system? (Clause 5.1.1a)

Probable audit method:

• Management's participation in the quality management system will be assessed. This means management is a participant in key activities such as management review, corrective action, and customer complaint resolution.

 How has management assured that the quality policy and objectives are compatible with the strategic direction of the company? (Clause 5.1.1b)

Probable audit method:

• While auditors will not ask to review financial records in detail, they will expect to be shown how the financial and other strategic decisions made are consistent with the quality policy and objectives. This could manifest in management review meeting minutes, business plan minutes, and operational memorandums.

 How has management assured that the quality management system requirements have been integrated into the business processes? (Clause 5.1.1c)

Probable audit method:

• The emphasis here is that the strategic and quality systems should be on the same path and not operating at cross purposes. In the past, Accounting and other similar activities were considered "hands off" in the audit process. Possible manifestations of the change will include control of documents, record retention, competency records, etc.

 Has the organization ensured that the quality policy is available to all relevant interested parties? (Clause 5.2.2)

Probable audit method:

This is essentially what was intended by the equivalent clause 5.3 under ISO 9001:2008. Auditors will look to see that you have made your quality policy generally available. This can be as simple as posting it in your front entry way or listing it on your website.

 Has Top Management taken on the responsibility for management of the quality management system? (Formerly the purview of the Management Representative?) (Clause 5.3)

Probable audit method:

• Very similar to previous reviewed items. Top management interviews and evidence of participation in the quality management system will be prevalent to the assessment of this item. It has been emphasized that this revision does not imply that a "key contact" cannot be appointed.

 Has Top Management established a means to monitor if processes are delivering their intended outputs? (Clause 5.3b)

Probable audit method:

• Existing audit analysis of KPIs/Objectives will most likely be brought to bear in the assessment of this requirement, as well as management's participation in the corrective action process.

Has a process been developed to determine applicable risks?
 (Clause 6.1.1)

Probable audit method:

• It has been stated many times, and is written into the Annex to the ISO 9001 standard itself that a formal process for Risk Management will not be required. Nevertheless, the organization will be expected to have an understanding of this requirement and be prepared to explain how it has been fulfilled within their quality system. Auditors will very likely review management review, preventive action, planning meetings, and other similar activities for proof of risk management.

• Has a process been developed to address identified risks (including evaluation of effectiveness?) (Clause 6.1.2)

Probable audit method:

Very similar to those reviewed in the previous slide. Auditors will review action plans, meeting notes, etc. for evidence that action is being taken, and that a follow-up assessment also takes place. Review of metrics will likely also factor into this process.

• Are quality objectives relevant to conformity of products and do they enhance customer satisfaction? (Clause 6.2.1)

Probable audit method:

Current assessment methods for quality objectives will likely be utilized, but the scope of information reviewed therein will be somewhat expanded. In practice this requirement is no different from past interpretation of the quality objectives requirement.

 Have quality objectives been sufficiently analyzed to assign resources, identify responsible parties, establish a timeline, and determine evaluation practices? (Clause 6.2.2)

Probable audit method:

 Current assessment methods for quality objectives will likely be utilized, but the scope of information reviewed therein will be somewhat expanded.

 Has the organization established a process to assess existing competencies against changing needs and trends? (Clause 7.1.6)

Probable audit method:

Review of ongoing competency has been a long implied, but seldom enforced requirement. Existing audit methods used for review of competency will likely be brought to bear, along with review of meeting notes.

• If the organization is responsible for the design of its products, do design inputs include standards and/or codes of practice that the organization has committed to implement? (Clause 8.3.3D)

Probable audit method:

Current audit methods used to review design activities (completed project review, etc.) will be employed. This new requirement is very similar to the existing requirement that "statutory and regulatory" inputs be considered.

• If the organization is responsible for the design of its products, do design inputs include consideration of potential consequences of failure due to the nature of the products or services? (Clause 8.3.3E)

Probable audit method:

Current audit methods used to review design activities
 (completed project review, etc.) will be employed. It has been
 suggested that this new requirement implies consideration of
 safety or financial fallout (among other potential
 consequences.)

• Has the organization established a method to communicate their intentions in control and monitoring of external provider performance to external providers? (Clause 8.4.3e)

Probable audit method:

 Existing methods for reviewing communication between organizations and their external providers will likely be utilized (purchase orders, contracts, etc.) as this represents a single new point of information to provide.

 Have controls been established for external provider property where ownership does not transfer to the organization? (Clause 8.5.3)

Probable audit method:

Assessment methods will likely include a review of agreements between organizations and their external providers (purchase order terms, contracts, etc.) It is expected that this clause will be of limited applicability in many cases.

• Have controls for the expanded list of applicable Post Delivery activities been established? (Clause 8.5.5)

Probable audit method:

 This requirement will be somewhat limited in applicability. Existing assessment methods applied to review of contractual and planning processes will be likely methodologies.

 Has the organization determined a process for responding to unplanned changes in such a way that conformity with specified requirements is maintained? (Clause 8.5.6)

Probable audit method:

Existing techniques for assessment of corrective actions and customer complaint resolution will very likely be used to assess this requirement.

 Have the organization determined a method for retaining documented information about changes, including who authorized the change and actions arising from the change? (Clause 8.5.6)

Probable audit method:

 Existing techniques for assessment of corrective actions and customer complaint resolution will very likely be used to assess this requirement.

 Has the organization structured the management review process in such a way that it includes discussion of internal and external issue changes, including the effect therein on the strategic direction of the company? (Clause 9.3.2b)

Probable audit method:

Existing audit methods used to review management review meeting minutes and other related records will be utilized with no anticipated change in technique.

 Has the organization structured the management review process in such a way that it includes discussion of External Provider (supplier) performance? (Clause 9.3.2c7)

Probable audit method:

 Existing audit methods used to review management review meeting minutes and other related records will be utilized with no anticipated change in technique.

• Has the organization structured the management review to include an assessment of risk management actions? (Clause 9.3.2e)

Probable audit method:

 Existing audit methods used to review management review meeting minutes and other related records will be utilized with no anticipated change in technique.

- Overall, our analysis has concluded that for most companies, the difference in an audit performed to ISO 9001:2015 will be minimal and quite manageable. The key differences are as follows:
 - The impact of Risk Based Thinking requirements;
 - The elimination of previously required documentation;
 - The concept of "Interested Parties"; and
 - The expanded role of Leadership.

- A more extensive discussion with the Leadership Team.
 - ISO 9001:2015 has placed numerous additional emphasis on the role of Leadership within the Quality Management System. Accordingly, PJR has had to expand the portions of the audit that deal directly with Leadership. Our audit report now includes several targeted questions that auditors will be expected to ask the management team.
 - The audit report also directs auditors to ensure that Leadership is directly involved in the management of the quality system.

- A targeted review of Risk Management
 - As has been stated many times over, the ISO 9001:2015 standard does not require a "formal" process for Risk Management.
 - Auditor will be directed to ask about Risk Management and will be prepared to examine the various activities presented by the auditee. It is presumed that several ISO 9001:2008 methodologies will be brought to bear including Preventive Action, Competency Planning, and Review of Requirements.

- No more pre-conceived expectations for documentation.
 - As has been discussed many times over, the ISO 9001:2015 standard has washed away the last of the lingering requirements for procedures, as well as the quality manual.
 - This means that auditors cannot demand a procedure for any particular activity.
 - However, if an organization chooses to have a procedure, the content of that procedure is still considered relevant audit criteria.

- In addition to the requirements ushered in by ISO 9001:2015, ISO 17021:2015 brings about a key new item to be verified during the audit process.
 - Auditors will now be specifically directed to review
 Statutory and Regulatory Requirements, and a special section of the audit report has established to record the results of these reviews.

How will an audit of ISO 9001:2015 be the same?

• The key aspect of these audits remains the same as it was under ISO 9001:2008 – namely that we audit the organization's stated processes.

• Remember:

- Element based audits became obsolete over 15 years ago.
- PJR's transition to process based auditing was complete over 13 years ago.

How will an audit of ISO 9001:2015 be the same?

- The auditing "methods" remain the same from ISO 9001:2008 (Observation, Review of Documented Information, and Interviews.)
- All of the existing techniques of learning about a process, reviewing evidence of the process, etc. are unchanged and remain the specified method of assessment.
- The organization is still expected to demonstrate that the requirements of the ISO 9001 standard have been addressed through the processes that have been established.

Conclusion

- PJR stands ready to ensure that your organization experiences a smooth transition to ISO 9001:2015.
- We feel confident that for the vast majority of our clients, this transition will proceed with minimal difference from past assessments, and that the new standard brings with it a host of benefits.

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