

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
<p>Foreword</p> <p>International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, <u>Part 3</u>.</p> <p>(중략).....</p> <p>International Standard ISO 9000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, Quality management and quality assurance, Subcommittee SC1, Concepts and terminology</p> <p>This <u>second</u> edition cancels and replaces ISO 8402:1994</p> <p>Annex <u>A</u> of this International Standard is for information only. It includes concept diagrams that.....to quality management systems.</p>	<p>Foreword</p> <p>International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, <u>Part 2</u>.</p> <p>(중략).....</p> <p>ISO 9000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, Quality management and quality assurance, Subcommittee SC1, Concepts and terminology</p> <p>This <u>third</u> edition cancels and replaces the second edition(ISO 9000:2000). It includes the changes accepted in the Draft Amendment ISO/DAM 9000:2004</p> <p>Annex <u>A</u> includes concept diagrams that.....to quality management systems.</p>
<p>2.11 Quality management systems and other management system focuses</p> <p>The quality management system is that.....such as ISO 9001 and <u>ISO 14001:1996</u>. These management system audits can be carried out separately or in combination.</p>	<p>2.11 Quality management systems and other management system focuses</p> <p>The quality management system is that.....such as ISO 9001 and <u>ISO 14001</u>. These management system audits can be carried out separately or in combination.</p>
<p>3 Terms and definitions</p> <p>A term in a.....(중략).....</p> <p>Product then becomes.....into outputs.</p> <p>A concept limited to a special meaning in a particular context is indicated by designating the subject field in angle brackets, < >, before the definition, for example, technical expert <audit>(3.9.11).</p>	<p>3 Terms and definitions</p> <p>A term in a.....(중략).....</p> <p>Product then becomes.....into outputs.</p> <p>A concept limited to a special meaning in a particular context is indicated by designating the subject field in angle brackets, < >, before the definition.</p> <p>EXAMPLE In the context of an audit, the term entry for technical expert is :</p> <p><u>3.9.11</u> technical expert <audit>person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team(3.9.10)</p>
<p>3.1.2 requirement</p> <p>need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory</p> <p>NOTE1~NOTE4(내용생략)</p>	<p>3.1.2 requirement</p> <p>need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory</p> <p>NOTE1~NOTE4(내용생략)</p> <p>NOTE5 This definition differs from that provided in 3.12.1 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004.</p>

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
	<p>3.12.1 requirement <u>expression in the content of a document conveying criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted</u></p>
<p>3.1.3 grade category or rank given to different quality requirements(3.1.2) for products(3.4.2), processes(3.4.10, or systems(3.2.1) having the same functional use</p>	<p>3.1.3 grade category or rank given to different quality requirements for products(3.4.2), processes(3.4.10, or systems(3.2.1) having the same functional use</p>
(신설)	<p>3.1.6 competence <u>demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills</u> NOTE The concept of competence is defined in a generic sense in this International Standard. The word usage can be more specific in other ISO documents.</p>
<p>3.2.11 quality assurance part of quality management(3.2.8) focused on providing confidence that <u>quality requirements(3.1.2)</u> will be fulfilled</p>	<p>3.2.11 quality assurance part of quality management(3.2.8) focused on providing confidence that <u>quality requirements</u> will be fulfilled</p>
<p>3.2.12 quality improvement part of quality management(3.2.8) focused on increasing the ability to fulfil <u>quality requirements(3.1.2)</u> NOTE The.....traceability(3.5.4)</p>	<p>3.2.12 quality improvement part of quality management(3.2.8) focused on increasing the ability to fulfil <u>quality requirements</u> NOTE The.....traceability(3.5.4)</p>
<p>3.3.3 infrastructure <organization><u>system</u> of facilities, equipment and services needed for the operation of an organization</p>	<p>3.3.3 infrastructure <organization><u>system(3.2.1)</u> of facilities, equipment and services needed for the operation of an organization</p>
(신설)	<p>3.3.8 contract <u>binding agreement</u> NOTE The concept of contract is defined in a generic sense in this International Standard. The word usage can be more specific in other ISO documents.</p>
<p>3.4.3 project (내용생략) NOTE1~NOTE3 (생략) NOTE4 Adapted from ISO <u>10006:1997</u></p>	<p>3.4.3 project (내용생략) NOTE1~NOTE3 (생략) NOTE4 Adapted from ISO <u>10006:2003</u></p>
3.6.1 conformity	3.6.1 conformity

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
<p>fulfillment of a requirement(3.1.2)</p> <p>NOTE1 This definition is consistent with ISO/IEC Guide 2 but differs from it in phrasing to fit into ISO 9000 concepts.</p> <p>NOTE2 The term "conformance" is synonymous but deprecated.</p>	<p>fulfillment of a requirement(3.1.2)</p> <p>(삭제)</p> <p>NOTE The term "conformance" is synonymous but deprecated.</p>
<p>3.9 Terms relating to audit</p> <p>NOTE The terms and definitions given in 3.9 have been prepared in anticipation of the publication of ISO 19011. It is possible that they will be modified in that standard.</p>	<p>3.9 Terms relating to audit</p> <p>(삭제)</p>
<p>3.9.1 audit</p> <p>systematic, independent and documented process(3.4.1) for obtaining audit evidence(3.9.4) and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria(3.9.3) are fulfilled.</p> <p>NOTE Internal audits, sometimes called first-party audits, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization(3.3.1) <u>itself for internal purposes and can form the basis for an organization's self-declaration of conformity(3.6.1)</u></p> <p>External audits include <u>what are generally termed "second-" or "third-party audits."</u> Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as <u>customers</u>, or by other persons on their behalf. Third-party audits are conducted by external independent organizations. <u>Such organizations provide certification or registration of conformity with requirements such as those of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001:1996</u></p> <p>When <u>quality and environmental management systems(3.2.2)</u> are audited together, this is termed a "combined audit".</p> <p>When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee(3.9.8) jointly, this is termed "joint audit."</p>	<p>3.9.1 audit</p> <p>systematic, independent and documented process(3.4.1) for obtaining audit evidence(3.9.4) and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria(3.9.3) are fulfilled.</p> <p>NOTE1 Internal audits, sometimes called first-party audits, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization(3.3.1) <u>itself for management review and internal purposes, and may form the basis for an organization's declaration of conformity(3.6.1). In many cases, particularly in smaller organizations, independence can be demonstrated by the freedom from responsibility for the activity being audited.</u></p> <p>NOTE2 External audits include <u>those generally termed "second-" and "third-party audits."</u> Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as <u>customers (3.3.5)</u>, or by other persons on their behalf. Third-party audits are conducted by external independent organizations, such as those providing certification/registration of conformity to <u>ISO 9001 or ISO 14001.</u></p> <p>NOTE3 When <u>two or more management systems(3.2.2)</u> are audited together, this is termed a "combined audit".</p> <p>NOTE4 When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee(3.9.8) jointly, this is termed "joint audit."</p>
<p>3.9.2 audit programme</p> <p>set of one or more audits(3.9.1) planned for a specific time frame and directed towards a specific purpose</p> <p>(신설)</p>	<p>3.9.2 audit programme</p> <p>set of one or more audits(3.9.1) planned for a specific time frame and directed towards a specific purpose</p> <p>NOTE An audit programme includes all activities</p>

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
	necessary for planning, organizing and conducting the audits.
<p>3.9.3 audit criteria</p> <p>set of policies, procedures(3.4.5) or requirements(3.1.2) used as a reference</p> <p>(신설)</p>	<p>3.9.3 audit criteria</p> <p>set of policies, procedures(3.4.5) or requirements(3.1.2)</p> <p>NOTE Audit criteria are used as a reference against which audit evidence(3.9.4) is compared.</p>
<p>3.9.7 audit client</p> <p>organization(3.3.1) or person requesting an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>(신설)</p>	<p>3.9.7 audit client</p> <p>organization(3.3.1) or person requesting an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>NOTE The audit client may be the auditee(3.9.8) or any other organization(3.3.1) that has the regulatory or contractual right to request an audit.</p>
<p>3.9.9 auditor</p> <p>person with the competence(3.9.12) to conduct an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>(신설)</p>	<p>3.9.9 auditor</p> <p>person with the demonstrated personal attributes and competence(3.1.6 and 3.9.14) to conduct an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>NOTE The relevant personal attributes for an auditor are described in ISO 19011.</p>
<p>3.9.10 audit team</p> <p>one or more auditors(3.9.9) conducting an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>NOTE1 One auditors in the audit team is generally as audit team leader.</p> <p>NOTE2 The audit team can include auditors-in-training and, where required, technical experts(3.9.11).</p> <p>NOTE3 Observers can accompany the audit team but do not act as part of it.</p>	<p>3.9.10 audit team</p> <p>one or more auditors(3.9.9) conducting an audit(3.9.1), supported if needed by technical experts(3.9.11)</p> <p>NOTE1 One auditors of the audit team is appointed as the audit team leader.</p> <p>NOTE2 The audit team may include auditors-in-training.</p> <p>(삭제)</p>
<p>3.9.11 technical expert</p> <p><audit>person who provides specific knowledge of or expertise on the subject to be audited</p> <p>NOTE1 Specific knowledge or expertise includes knowledge of or expertise on the organization(3.3.1), process(3.4.1) or activity to be audited, as well as language or cultural guidance.</p> <p>NOTE2 A technical expert does not as an auditor(3.9.9) in the audit team(3.9.10)</p>	<p>3.9.11 technical expert</p> <p><audit>person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team(3.9.10)</p> <p>NOTE1 Specific knowledge or expertise relates to the organization(3.3.1), the process(3.4.1) or activity to be audited, or language or culture.</p> <p>NOTE2 A technical expert does not as an auditor(3.9.9) in the audit team</p>

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
(신설)	<p>3.9.12 audit plan</p> <p>description of the activities and arrangements for an audit(3.9.1)</p>
(신설)	<p>3.9.13 audit scope</p> <p>extent and boundaries of an audit(3.9.1)</p> <p>NOTE The audit scope generally includes a description of the physical locations, organizational units, activities and processes(3.4.1), as well as the time period covered.</p>
<p>3.9.12 competence</p> <p>demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills</p>	<p>3.9.14 competence</p> <p><audit> demonstrated personal attributes and demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills</p>
<p>3.10 Terms related to quality assurance for measurement processes</p> <p>NOTE The terms and definitions given in 3.10 have been prepared in anticipation of the publication of ISO 10012. It is possible that they will be modified in that standard.</p>	<p>3.10 Terms related to quality management for measurement processes</p> <p>(삭제)</p>
<p>3.10.1 measurement control system</p> <p>set of interrelated or interacting elements necessary to achieve metrological confirmation(3.10.3) and continual control of measurement processes(3.10.2)</p>	<p>3.10.1 measurement management system</p> <p>set of interrelated or interacting elements necessary to achieve metrological confirmation(3.10.3) and continual control of measurement processes(3.10.2)</p>
<p>3.10.3 metrological confirmation</p> <p>set of for its intended use</p> <p>NOTE1~NOTE2(내용생략)</p> <p>NOTE3 The requirements for the intended use include such considerations as range, resolution, maximum permissible errors, etc.</p> <p>NOTE4 Metrological confirmation requirements are usually distinct from and not specified in product requirements.</p>	<p>3.10.3 metrological confirmation</p> <p>set of for its intended use</p> <p>NOTE1~NOTE2(내용생략)</p> <p>NOTE3 The requirements for the intended use include such considerations as range, resolution, maximum permissible errors.</p> <p>NOTE4 Metrological requirements are usually distinct from and not specified in, product requirements.</p>
<p>3.10.6 metrological function</p> <p>function with organizational responsibility for defining and implementing the measurement control system(3.10.1)</p> <p>(신설)</p>	<p>3.10.6 metrological function</p> <p>function with administrative and technical responsibility for defining and implementing the measurement management system(3.10.1)</p> <p>NOTE The word "defining" has the meaning of "specifying". It is not used in the terminological sense of "defining a concept"(in some languages, this distinction is not clear from the context alone).</p>

ISO 9000:2000 & ISO 9000:2005 비교표

ISO 9000 : 2000	ISO 9000 : 2005
Annex A, A.4 Concept diagrams Figure A.4 Concepts relating to quality(3.1) Figure A.6 Concepts relating to organization(3.3) Figure A.12 Concepts relating to audit(3.9)	Annex A, A.4 Concept diagrams Figure A.4 그림 변경 : *competence(3.1.6) 개념 추가 Figure A.6 그림 변경 Figure A.12 그림 변경 : *audit plan(3.9.12) 및 audit scope 개념 추가 기타 그림은 용어정의변경에 따른 관련 그림 하단에 기술된 용어 변경