SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST ISO/DIS 10007:2016

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Sistemi vodenja kakovosti - Smernice za vodenje konfiguracij

Quality management systems - Guidelines for configuration management

Systèmes de management de la qualité - Lignes directrices pour la gestion de la configuration

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Quality management systems — Guidelines for configuration management

Systèmes de management de la qualité — Lignes directrices pour la gestion de la configuration

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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, *Quality management and quality assurance*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Quality systems*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10007:2003). This edition has sought to improve the alignment of ISO 10007 with ISO 9000:2015 and ISO 9001:2015.

Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to enhance common understanding of the subject, to promote the use of configuration management, and to assist organizations applying configuration management to improve their performance.

This International Standard outlines the responsibilities and authorities before describing the configuration management process that includes configuration management planning, configuration identification, change control, configuration status accounting and configuration audit.

Configuration management is a management activity that applies technical and administrative direction over the life cycle of a product and service, its configuration identification and status, and related product and service configuration information.

Configuration management documents the product or service configuration. It provides identification and traceability, the status of achievement of its physical and functional requirements, and access to accurate information in all phases of the life cycle.

Configuration management can be implemented based on the size of the organization and the complexity and nature of the product or service and should reflect the needs of specific lifecycle phases.

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Quality management systems — Guidelines for configuration management

1   Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the use of configuration management within an organization. It is applicable to the support of products and services from concept to disposal.

2   Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9000:2015, *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9000 and the following apply.

3.1
configuration
interrelated functional and physical characteristics of a product or service defined in *configuration information* (3.5)

3.2
configuration baseline
approved *configuration information* (3.5) that establishes the characteristics of a product or service at a point in time that serves as reference for activities throughout the life cycle of the product or service

3.3
configuration item
entity within a *configuration* (3.1) that satisfies an end use function

3.4
configuration status accounting
formalized recording and reporting of *configuration information* (3.5), the status of proposed changes and the status of the implementation of approved changes

3.5
configuration information
requirements for product or service design, realization, verification, operation and support

4   Configuration management responsibility

4.1   Responsibilities and authorities

The organization should identify, describe, and assign responsibilities and authorities, including accountability, related to the configuration management process. The following should be considered:

a)   the complexity and nature of the product or service;

b)   the needs of the different product or service life cycle stages;

c)   the interfaces between activities directly involved in the configuration management process;

d)   the other relevant interested parties that are, or need to be, involved, within and outside the organization;

e)   the identification of the responsible authority for verifying implementation activities;

f)   the identification of the dispositioning authority.

4.2   Dispositioning authority

Prior to approval of a change, the dispositioning authority should verify that:

a)   the proposed change is necessary, and the consequences would be acceptable;

b)   the change has been properly documented and categorized;

c)   the planned activities for the implementation of the change into documented information, hardware and/or software are satisfactory.

5   Configuration management process

5.1   General

The organization should establish, implement and maintain a configuration management process. The organization should coordinate the activities of the configuration management process in order for it to be effective.

The configuration management process should focus on customer and statutory and regulatory requirements for the product or service and should take into account the context in which it will be performed. The configuration management process should be detailed in a configuration management plan. This should describe any project-specific documented procedures and the extent of their application during the life cycle of the product or service.

5.2   Configuration management planning

Configuration management planning is the foundation for the configuration management process. Effective planning coordinates configuration management activities in a specific context over the product or service life cycle. The output of configuration management planning is the configuration management plan.

The configuration management plan for a specific product or service should:

a)   be documented and approved;

b)   be controlled;

c)   identify the configuration management documented procedures to be used;

d)   make reference to relevant documented procedures of the organization wherever possible;

e)   describe the responsibilities and authorities, including accountability, for carrying out configuration management throughout the life cycle of the product.

The configuration management plan may be a stand-alone document, or a part of another document, or composed of several documents.

In some situations, the configuration management plan will be provided by an external provider. The organization may retain such plans either as stand-alone documents or incorporate them into its own configuration management plan.