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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 21001

Educational organizations — Management systems for educational organizations — Requirements with guidance for use

*Organismes d'éducation/formation — Systèmes de management
des organismes d'éducation/formation — Exigences et
recommandations pour leur application*

ICS: 03.180; 03.100.70

ISO/TC 232

Secretariat: **SAC**

Voting begins on:
2024-06-04

Voting terminates on:
2024-08-27

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee TC/232, *Education and learning services*.

This 2nd edition of the document revises ISO 21001:2018.

Introduction

0.1 General

This document provides a common management tool for organizations providing educational products and services capable of meeting learners' and other beneficiaries' requirements.

0.2 Relevance

There is a critical and continuous need for educational organizations to evaluate the degree to which they meet the requirements of learners and other beneficiaries, as well as other relevant interested parties and to improve their ability to continue to do so.

NOTE 1 A classification of interested parties in educational organizations is provided in [Annex C](#).

Although educational organizations and learners worldwide are the main beneficiaries of this document, all interested parties will benefit from standardized management systems in educational organizations.

EXAMPLE Employers who sponsor and encourage staff to participate in educational services can also benefit from this document.

The potential benefits to an organization of implementing an educational organizations management system (EOMS) based on this document are:

- a) better alignment of objectives and activities with policy (including mission and vision);
- b) enhanced social responsibility by providing inclusive and equitable quality education for all;
- c) more personalized learning and effective response to all learners and particularly to learners with special education needs, distance learners and lifelong learning opportunities;
- d) consistent processes and evaluation tools to demonstrate and increase effectiveness and efficiency;
- e) increased credibility of the organization;
- f) a means that enables educational organizations to demonstrate their commitment to effective educational management practices;
- g) a culture for educational organization improvement;
- h) harmonization of regional, national, open, proprietary, and other standards within an international framework;
- i) widened participation of interested parties;
- j) stimulation of excellence and innovation.
- k) continual improvement of the design and development of study programs to ensure the development of the competencies of learners to meet the needs of all interested parties

0.3 Relationship between this document and other International Standards

This document is a stand-alone management system standard, aligned with ISO 9001. It focuses on the management systems of educational organizations as well as the impact of these on learners and other relevant interested parties.

This document conforms to ISO's requirements for management system standards. These requirements include a high level structure, identical core text, and common terms with core definitions, designed to benefit users implementing multiple ISO management system standards.

This document can be implemented alongside regional, national, open, proprietary and other standards or related documents.

NOTE 2 [Annex F](#) provides an example of how to implement this document alongside the European Quality Assurance Framework for Vocational Education and Training (EQAVET).

0.4 Principles for an EOMS

This EOMS entails the following management principles:

- a) focus on learners and other beneficiaries;
- b) visionary leadership;
- c) engagement of people;
- d) process approach;
- e) improvement;
- f) evidence-based decisions;
- g) relationship management;
- h) social responsibility;
- i) accessibility and equity;
- j) ethical conduct in education;
- k) data security and protection.

NOTE 3 The details of these principles are analysed in [Annex B](#).

0.5 Process approach

0.5.1 General

This document promotes the adoption of a process approach when developing, implementing and improving the effectiveness of an EOMS, to enhance learner and other beneficiary satisfaction by meeting learner and other beneficiary requirements. Specific requirements considered essential to the adoption of a process approach are included in [4.4](#).

Understanding and managing interrelated processes as a system contributes to the educational organization's effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its intended results. This approach enables the educational organization to control the interrelationships and interdependencies among the processes of the system, so that the overall performance of the educational organization can be enhanced.

The process approach involves the systematic definition and management of processes, and their interactions, so as to achieve the intended results in accordance with the policy, objectives and strategic plan of the educational organization. Management of the processes and the system as a whole can be achieved using the PDCA cycle (see 0.5.2) with an overall focus on risk-based thinking (see 0.5.3) aimed at taking advantage of opportunities and preventing undesirable results. The application of the process approach in an EOMS enables:

- understanding and consistency in meeting requirements;
- the consideration of processes in terms of added value;
- the achievement of effective process performance;

— improvement of processes based on continuous evaluation of data and information.

Figure 1 gives a schematic representation of any process (such as assessment of the educational effectiveness process) and shows the interaction of its elements. The monitoring and measuring check points, which are necessary for control, are specific to each process and will vary depending on the related risks.

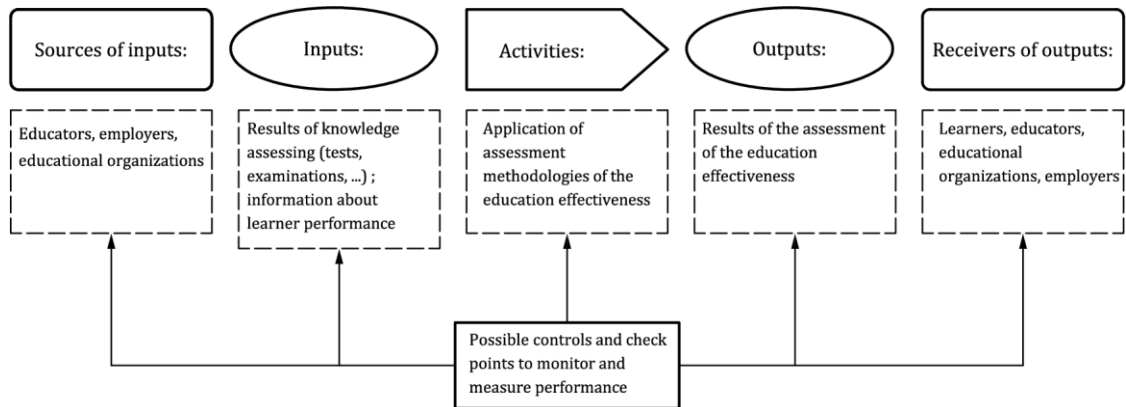
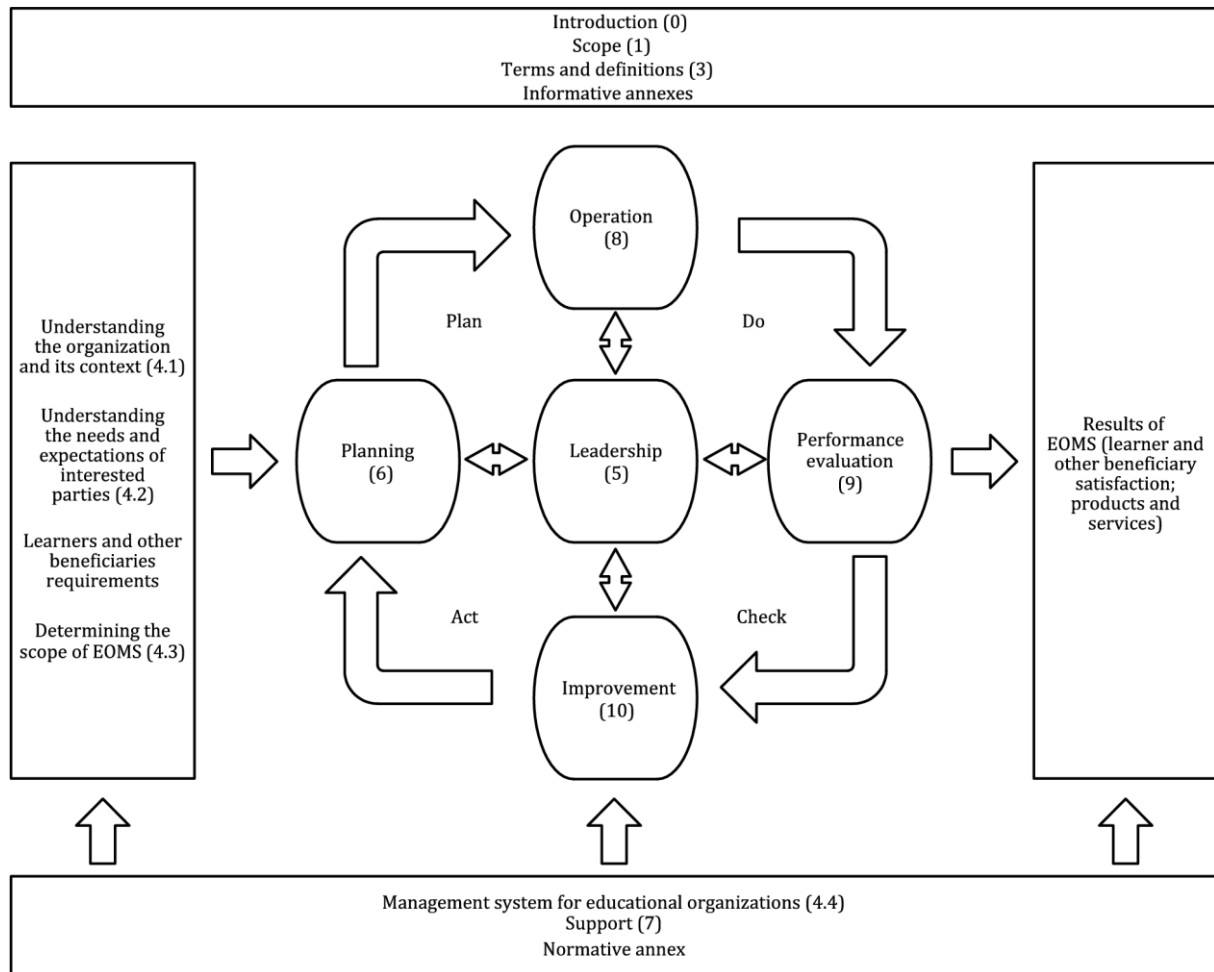


Figure 1 — Schematic representation of the elements of a single process (assessment of the educational effectiveness process)

0.5.2 Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle

The Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle can be applied to all processes and to the EOMS as a whole. Figure 2 illustrates how clauses 4 to 10 can be grouped in relation to the PDCA cycle.

EOMS in the framework of ISO 21001



NOTE Numbers in brackets refer to clauses in this document.

Figure 2 — Representation of the structure of this document in the PDCA cycle

The PDCA cycle can be briefly described as follows:

- **Plan:** establish the objectives of the system and its processes, and the resources needed to deliver results in accordance with learners' and other beneficiaries' requirements and the educational organization's policies, and identify and address risks and opportunities;
- **Do:** implement what was planned;
- **Check:** monitor and (where applicable) measure processes and the resulting products and services against policies, objectives, requirements and planned activities, and report the results;
- **Act:** take actions to improve performance, as necessary.

0.5.3 Risk-based thinking

Risk-based thinking is essential for achieving an effective EOMS. To conform to the requirements of this document, an educational organization needs to plan and implement actions to address risks and opportunities. Addressing both risks and opportunities establishes a basis for increasing the effectiveness of the quality management system, achieving improved results and preventing negative effects.

Opportunities can arise as a result of a situation favourable to achieving an intended result, e.g. a set of circumstances that allow the educational organization to attract learners and other beneficiaries, develop new products and services, reduce waste or improve productivity. Actions to address opportunities can also include consideration of associated risks. Risk is the effect of uncertainty and any such uncertainty can have positive or negative effects. A positive deviation arising from a risk can provide an opportunity, but not all positive effects of risk result in opportunities.

0.6 Educational organization mission, vision and strategy

Figure 3 illustrates EOMS strategy as related to mission and vision.

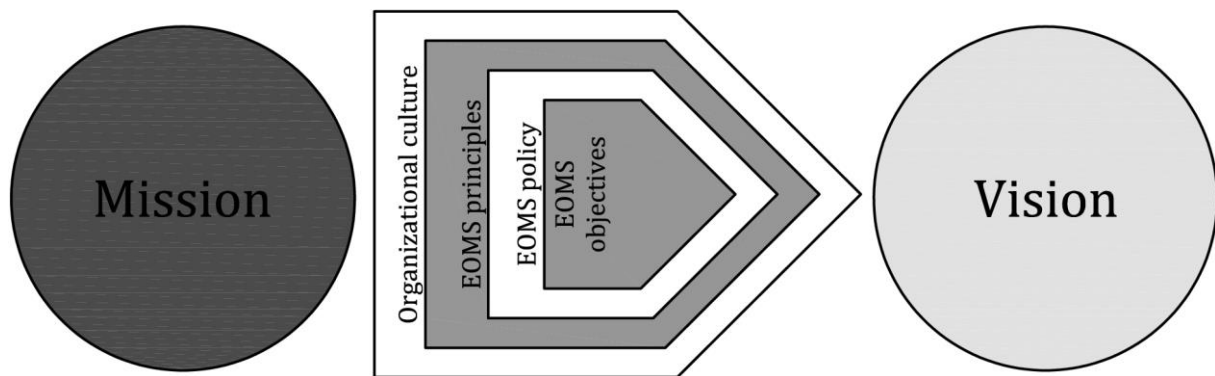


Figure 3 — EOMS strategy as related to mission and vision

The EOMS policy statements are framed by the educational organization's culture (the complete set of beliefs and values that condition its behaviour) and by the EOMS principles. In turn, the EOMS policy statements provide the framework for the establishment of the EOMS objectives, which are periodically revised to ensure the educational organization's mission is effectively and efficiently accomplished while walking the continuous path towards the achievement of the educational organization's vision.

0.7 Additional requirements and guidance

Annex A specifies additional requirements for early childhood education for educational organizations that provide this service.

Annex B outlines the principles for an EOMS.

Annex C provides a classification of interested parties.

Annex D provides guidelines for communication with interested parties.

Annex E provides guidance on processes, measures and tools in educational organizations.

Annex F gives an example of mapping to regional standards.

Annex G outlines health and safety considerations for educational organizations.

Educational organizations — Management systems for educational organizations — Requirements with guidance for use

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for a management system for educational organizations (EOMS) when such an organization:

- a) needs to demonstrate its ability to support the acquisition and development of competence through teaching, learning or research;
- b) aims to enhance satisfaction of learners, other beneficiaries and staff through the effective application of its EOMS, including processes for improvement of the system and assurance of conformity to the requirements of learners and other beneficiaries.

All requirements of this document are generic and intended to be applicable to any educational organization that uses a curriculum to support the development of competence through teaching, learning, training, or research, regardless of the type, size or method of delivery.

This document can be applied to educational organizations within larger organizations whose core business is not education, such as professional training departments.

This document also provides guidance for use for a management system for educational organizations (EOMS).

This document does not apply to organizations that only produce or manufacture educational products.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

organization

person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its *objectives* (3.6)

Note 1 to entry: The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to, sole-trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

Note 2 to entry: If the organization is part of a larger entity, the term “organization” refers only to the part of the larger entity that is within the scope of the educational organization *management system* (3.4).

3.2

interested party (preferred term)

stakeholder (admitted term)

person or *organization* (3.1) that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision or activity

3.3

top management

person or group of people who directs and controls an *organization* (3.1) at the highest level

Note 1 to entry: Top management has the power to delegate authority and provide resources within the organization.

Note 2 to entry: If the scope of the management system (3.4) covers only part of an organization, then top management refers to those who direct and control that part of the organization.

3.4

management system

set of interrelated or interacting elements of an *organization* (3.1) to establish *policies* (3.5) and *objectives* (3.6), as well as *processes* (3.8) to achieve those objectives

Note 1 to entry: A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines.

Note 2 to entry: The management system elements include the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning and operation.

Note 3 to entry: The scope of a management system may include the whole of the organization, specific and identified functions of the organization, specific and identified sections of the organization, or one or more functions across a group of organizations.

3.5

policy

intentions and direction of an *organization* (3.1) as formally expressed by its *top management* (3.3)

3.6

objective

result to be achieved

Note 1 to entry: An objective can be strategic, tactical, or operational.

Note 2 to entry: Objectives can relate to different disciplines (such as finance, health and safety, and environment). They can be, for example, organization-wide or specific to a project, product or process (3.8).

Note 3 to entry: An objective can be expressed in other ways, e.g. as an intended result, as a purpose, as an operational criterion, as an Educational Organization objective or by the use of other words with similar meaning (e.g. aim, goal, or target).

Note 4 to entry: In the context of educational organization management systems (3.4), Educational Organization objectives are set by the organization (3.1), consistent with the policy (3.5) of the Educational Organization (3.5) management system, to achieve specific results.

3.7

risk

effect of uncertainty

Note 1 to entry: An effect is a deviation from the expected — positive or negative.

Note 2 to entry: Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of, an event, its consequence, or likelihood.

Note 3 to entry: Risk is often characterized by reference to potential events (as defined in ISO Guide 73) and consequences (as defined in ISO Guide 73), or a combination of these.

Note 4 to entry: Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood (as defined in ISO Guide 73) of occurrence.

3.8

process

set of interrelated or interacting activities that uses or transforms inputs to deliver a result

Note 1 to entry: Whether the result of a process is called an output, a product or a service depends on the context of the reference.

3.9

competence

ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results

Note 1 to entry: The ability to apply knowledge and skills means that the *learner* (3.XX) demonstrates appropriate attitudes and behaviour in different contexts or situations with responsibility and autonomy.

3.10

documented information

information required to be controlled and maintained by an *organization* (3.1) and the medium on which it is contained

Note 1 to entry: Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source.

Note 2 to entry: Documented information can refer to: – the *management system* (3.4), including related *processes* (3.8); – information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation); – evidence of results achieved (records).

3.11

performance

measurable result

Note 1 to entry: Performance can relate either to quantitative or qualitative findings.

Note 2 to entry: Performance can relate to managing activities, *processes* (3.8), products, services, systems or *organizations* (3.1).

3.12

continual improvement

recurring activity to enhance *performance* (3.11)

3.13

effectiveness

extent to which planned activities are realized and planned results are achieved

3.14

requirement

need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory

Note 1 to entry: “Generally implied” means that it is custom or common practice for the *organization* (3.1) and *interested parties* (3.2) that the need or expectation under consideration is implied.

Note 2 to entry: A specified requirement is one that is stated, e.g. in *documented information* (3.10).

3.15

conformity

fulfilment of a *requirement* (3.14)

3.16

nonconformity

non-fulfilment of a *requirement* (3.14)

3.17

corrective action

action to eliminate the cause(s) of a *nonconformity* (3.16) and to prevent recurrence

3.18

audit

systematic and independent *process* (3.8) for obtaining evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled

Note 1 to entry: An audit can be an internal audit (first party) or an external audit (second party or third party), and it can be a combined audit (combining two or more disciplines).

Note 2 to entry: An internal audit is conducted by the *organization* (3.1) itself, or by an external party on its behalf.

Note 3 to entry: “Audit evidence” and “audit criteria” are defined in ISO 19011.

3.19

measurement

process (3.8) to determine a value

3.20

monitoring

determining the status of a system, a *process* (3.8) or an activity

Note 1 to entry: To determine the status, there can be a need to check, supervise or critically observe.

3.21

outsource (verb)

make an arrangement where an external *organization* (3.1) performs part of an organization’s function or *process* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: An external organization is outside the scope of the *management system* (3.4).

3.22

educational organization

organization (3.1) whose core business is the provision of *educational products* (3.24) and *educational services* (3.23)

Note 1 to entry: This can include an educational organization within a larger organization whose core business is not education, such as a professional training department.

3.23

educational service

process (3.12)) that supports acquisition and development of *learners’* (3.25) *competence* (3.10) through *teaching* (3.39), learning or research

3.24

educational product

learning resource

tangible or intangible goods used in pedagogical support of an *educational service* (3.23)

Note 1 to entry: Educational products can be either physical or digital and can include textbooks, workbooks, worksheets, manipulatives (e.g. blocks, beads), flashcards, *educator* (3.27) workshops, non-fiction, books, posters, educational games, applications, websites, software, online courses (3.33), activity books, graphic novels, reference books, magazines and periodicals, study guides, educator guides, laboratories, models, movies, television shows, webcasts, podcasts, maps and atlases, standards, technical specifications and case studies

Note 2 to entry: Educational products can be produced by any parties, including *learners* (3.25)

3.25

learner

beneficiary (3.26) acquiring and developing *competence* (3.9) using an *educational service* (3.23)

3.26

beneficiary

person (3.35) or group of people benefiting from the products and services of an educational organization (3.22) and whom the educational organization is obliged to serve by virtue of its mission (3.31)

Note 1 to entry: Annex C includes a list of beneficiaries.

3.27

educator

person (3.35) who performs teaching (3.39) activities

Note 1 to entry: In different contexts, an educator is sometimes referred to as a teacher, a trainer, a coach, a facilitator, a tutor, a consultant, an instructor, a lecturer or a mentor.

Note 2 to entry: Educators can be employees, volunteers or external providers.

3.28

curriculum

documented information (3.11) of what, why, how and how well learners (3.25) should learn in a systematic and intentional way

Note 1 to entry: A curriculum can include, but is not limited to, the learning aims or *objectives* (3.6), content, learning outcomes, *teaching* (3.39) and learning methods, *performance* (3.13) indicators, assessment methods or research plan that are related to learning. It can also be referred to as a *competence* (3.9) profile, competence referential, study *programme* (3.34) or teaching plan.

3.29

social responsibility

responsibility of an *organization* (3.1) for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behaviour that

- contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society;
- takes into account the expectations of *interested parties* (3.2);
- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour; and
- is integrated throughout the organization and practised in its relationships.

Note 1 to entry: Activities include products, services and *processes* (3.8).

Note 2 to entry: Relationships refer to an organization's activities within its sphere of influence.

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.18, modified — The word “stakeholders” has been replaced by “interested parties”.]

3.30

vision

aspirations of an *organization* (3.1) in relation to its desired future condition and duly aligned with its *mission* (3.31)

3.31

mission

reason for being, mandate and scope of an *organization* (3.1), translated into the context in which it operates

3.32

strategy

plan to accomplish the *organization's* (3.1) *mission* (3.31) and achieve the organization's *vision* (3.30)

3.33

course

distinct set of *teaching* (3.39) and learning activities, designed to meet defined learning *objectives* (3.6) or learning outcomes

Note 1 to entry: A course is sometimes referred to as a credit-unit or a subject.

3.34

programme

consistent set of *courses* (3.33) designed to meet defined learning *objectives* (3.6) or learning outcomes, and leading to recognition

Note 1 to entry: Recognition can take the form of a degree, a certificate of completion, participation or achievement, a badge, diploma and other forms.

3.35

person

individual

human being, i.e. a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible entity or is considered as such

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, 3.28, modified — The preferred term “person” has been added above the admitted term “individual”, and the words “person who is a” have been removed before “human being” at the start of the definition.]

3.36

staff

persons (3.35) who work for and within an *organization* (3.1)

3.37

usability

extent to which a product, service, environment or facility can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with *effectiveness* (3.6), efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use

[SOURCE: ISO 9241-11:1998, 3.1, modified — The words “service, environment or facility” have been added after “product”.]

3.38

accessibility

usability (3.37) of a product, service, environment, or facility by people within the widest range of capabilities

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 13131:2014, 3.1.1, modified — The example has been removed.]

3.39

teaching

working with *learners* (3.25) to assist and support them with learning

Note 1 to entry: Working with learners implies designing, leading and following up learning activities.

Note 2 to entry: Teaching can combine different roles: content delivery, facilitation, mentorship, community builder and, to a certain extent, counsellor and academic guidance provider.

3.40

lifelong learning

provision or use of learning opportunities throughout people’s lives in order to foster their continuous development

3.41

skill

set of know-how that allows a *person* (3.35) to master an activity and succeed in accomplishing a task

Note 1 to entry: Skill can be cognitive, emotional, social or psychomotor.

3.42

knowledge

facts, information, principles or understanding acquired through experience, research or education

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC TS 17027:2014, 2.56, modified — The word “truths” has been removed after “information” and the word “research” has been added after “experience”.]

3.43

verification

confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.8.12, modified — Notes to entry have been removed.]

3.44

validation

confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.8.13, modified — Notes to entry have been removed.]

3.45

assessment

activity designed to measure a learner's (3.25) knowledge (3.42), understanding or skills (3.41) against specific reference points or/and standards (educational or professional)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 23988:2007-02, 3.1 – modified: “against specific reference points or/and standards (educational or professional)” added]

3.46

formative assessment

activity which demonstrates that learners are acquiring the knowledge and skills of the programme implanted by the educational or training professional during the learning process.

3.47

summative assessment

activity which demonstrates the extent of a learner's success in meeting the assessment criteria used to gauge the intended learning outcomes of a module or programme, and which contributes to the final grade given for the module or programme.

Note 1 to entry: Summative assessment is normally, though not always, used at the end of a unit of teaching. It is used to quantify achievement, to reward achievement, to provide data for selection (to the next stage in education or to employment).

[SOURCE: ISO 29992 3.15]

3.48

special needs learner

learner who has educational needs that cannot be met through regular instruction and assessment practices.

Example: behavioral, communications, intellectual, physical, gifted or other additional needs for learners who are gifted or who have otherspecial educational needs.

Note 1 to entry: learners can have more than one special need.

4 Context of the organization

4.1 Understanding the organization and its context

The organization shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose, and that affect its ability to achieve the intended result(s) of its educational organization management system.

The organization shall determine whether climate change is a relevant issue.

The organization shall monitor and review information about these external and internal issues.

NOTE 1 Issues can include positive and negative factors or conditions for consideration.

NOTE 2 Understanding the external context can be facilitated by considering issues arising from technological, competitive, market, cultural, social, political, economic and environmental factors, whether international, national, regional or local.

NOTE 3 Understanding the internal context can be facilitated by considering issues related to values, culture, knowledge and performance of the organization.

NOTE 4 Strategic direction can be expressed through documented information such as the organizational mission or vision statement.

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

The organization shall determine:

- the interested parties that are relevant to the educational organization management system;
- the relevant requirements of these interested parties;
- which of these requirements will be addressed through the educational organization management system.

Interested parties that can affect, or potentially affect, the organization's ability to consistently and sustainably provide educational products and services, shall be taken into account.

Interested parties include:

- a) learners;
- b) other beneficiaries;
- c) staff of the organization.

The organization shall monitor and review information about these interested parties and their relevant requirements.

NOTE 1 Relevant interested parties can have requirements related to climate change.

NOTE 2 [Annex C](#) gives a classification of interested parties in educational organizations.

4.3 Determining the scope of the Educational Organization Management System

The organization shall determine the boundaries and applicability of the educational organization management system to establish its scope.

When determining this scope, the organization shall consider:

- the external and internal issues referred to in 4.1;
- the requirements referred to in 4.2;
- the educational products and services of the organization.

The organization shall apply all the requirements of this document if they are applicable within the determined scope of its EOMS.

The scope shall state the types of products and services covered, and provide justification for any requirement of this document that the organization determines is not applicable to its EOMS.

Conformity to this document may only be claimed if the requirements determined as not being applicable do not affect the organization's ability or responsibility to ensure the conformity of its educational products and services and the enhancement of learners' and other beneficiaries' satisfaction.

All products and services provided to learners by an educational organization shall be included within the scope of this EOMS.

The scope shall be available as documented information.

4.4 Educational Organization Management system

4.4.1 General

The organization shall establish, implement, maintain and continually improve an educational organization management system, including the processes needed and their interactions, in accordance with the requirements of this document.

The organization shall determine processes for the EOMS and their application throughout the organization and shall:

- a) determine the inputs required and the outputs expected from these processes;
- b) determine the sequence and interaction of these processes;
- c) determine and apply the criteria and methods (including monitoring, measurement and related performance indicators) needed to ensure the effective operation and control of these processes;
- d) determine the resources needed for these processes and ensure their availability;
- e) assign the responsibilities and authorities for these processes;
- f) address the risks and opportunities as determined in accordance with the requirements of 6.1;
- g) evaluate these processes and implement any changes needed to ensure that these processes achieve their intended results;
- h) improve the processes and the EOMS.

4.4.2 To the extent necessary, the organization shall:

- a) maintain documented information to support the operation of its processes;
- b) retain documented information to have confidence that the processes are being carried out as planned.