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**FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
ISO 22000:2005**

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 22000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Food products.

SYSTEM KARAN

## Introduction

Food safety is related to the presence of food-borne hazards in food at the point of consumption (intake by the consumer). As the introduction of food safety hazards can occur at any stage of the food chain, adequate control throughout the food chain is essential. Thus, food safety is ensured through the combined efforts of all the parties participating in the food chain.

Organizations within the food chain range from feed producers and primary producers through food manufacturers, transport and storage operators and subcontractors to retail and food service outlets (together with inter-related organizations such as producers of equipment, packaging material, cleaning agents, additives and ingredients). Service providers are also included.

This International Standard specifies the requirements for a food safety management system that combines the following generally recognized key elements to ensure food safety along the food chain, up to the point of final consumption:

- interactive communication;
- system management;
- prerequisite programmes;
- HACCP principles.

Communication along the food chain is essential to ensure that all relevant food safety hazards are identified and adequately controlled at each step within the food chain. This implies communication between organizations both upstream and downstream in the food chain. Communication with customers and suppliers about identified hazards and control measures will assist in clarifying customer and supplier requirements (e.g. with regard to the feasibility and need for these requirements and their impact on the end product).

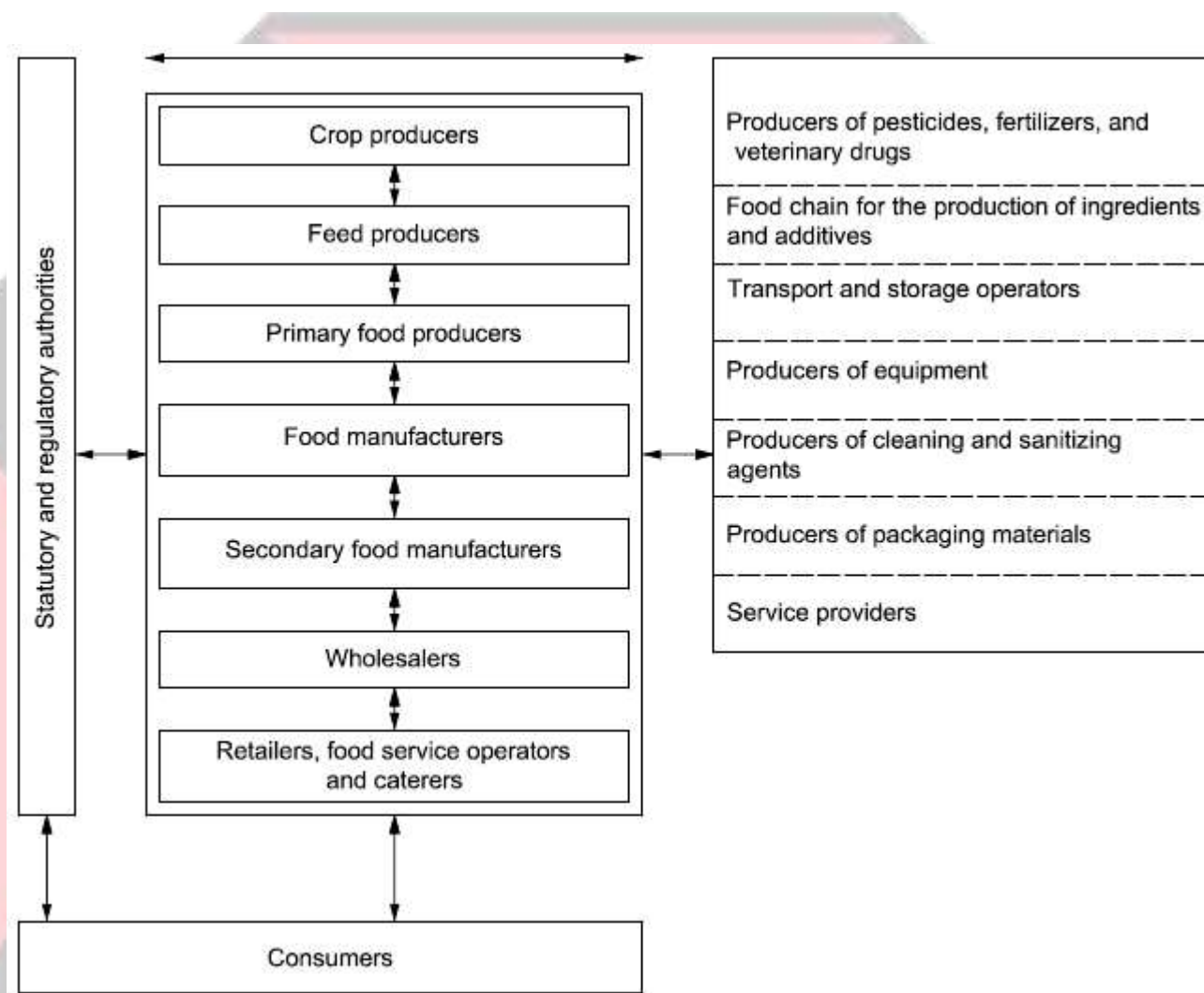
Recognition of the organization's role and position within the food chain is essential to ensure effective interactive communication throughout the chain in order to deliver safe food products to the final consumer. An example of the communication channels among interested parties of the food chain is shown in Figure 1.

The most effective food safety systems are established, operated and updated within the framework of a structured management system and incorporated into the overall management activities of the organization. This provides maximum benefit for the organization and interested parties. This International Standard has been aligned with ISO 9001 in order to enhance the compatibility of the two standards. Cross-references between this International Standard and ISO 9001 are provided in Annex A.

This International Standard can be applied independently of other management system standards. Its implementation can be aligned or integrated with existing related management system requirements, while organizations may utilize existing management system(s) to establish a food safety management system that complies with the requirements of this International Standard.

This International Standard integrates the principles of the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system and application steps developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. By means of auditable requirements, it combines the HACCP plan with prerequisite programmes (PRPs). Hazard analysis is the key to an effective food safety management system, since conducting a hazard analysis assists in organizing the knowledge required to establish an effective combination of control measures. This International Standard requires that all hazards that may be reasonably expected to occur in the food chain, including hazards that may be associated with the type of process and facilities used, are identified and assessed. Thus it provides the means to determine and document why certain identified hazards need to be controlled by a particular organization and why others need not.

During hazard analysis, the organization determines the strategy to be used to ensure hazard control by combining the PRP(s), operational PRP(s) and the HACCP plan.



**Figure 1 — Example of communication within the food chain**

NOTE The figure does not show the type of interactive communications along and across the food chain that by-pass immediate suppliers and customers.

Cross-references between the Codex Alimentarius Commission HACCP principles and application steps (see Reference [11]) and this International Standard are provided in Annex B.

To facilitate the application of this International Standard, it has been developed as an auditable standard. However, individual organizations are free to choose the necessary methods and approaches to fulfil the requirements of this International Standard. To assist individual organizations with the implementation of this International Standard, guidance on its use is provided in ISO/TS 22004.

This International Standard is intended to address aspects of food safety concerns only. The same approach as provided by this International Standard can be used to organize and respond to other food specific aspects (e.g. ethical issues and consumer awareness).

This International Standard allows an organization (such as a small and/or less developed organization) to



implement an externally developed combination of control measures.

The aim of this International Standard is to harmonize on a global level the requirements for food safety management for businesses within the food chain. It is particularly intended for application by organizations that seek a more focused, coherent and integrated food safety management system than is normally required by law. It requires an organization to meet any applicable food safety related statutory and regulatory requirements through its food safety management system.

## Food safety management systems — Requirements for any organization in the food chain

### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption.

It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size, which are involved in any aspect of the food chain and want to implement systems that consistently provide safe products. The means of meeting any requirements of this International Standard can be accomplished through the use of internal and/or external resources.

This International Standard specifies requirements to enable an organization

- a) to plan, implement, operate, maintain and update a food safety management system aimed at providing products that, according to their intended use, are safe for the consumer,
- b) to demonstrate compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory food safety requirements,
- c) to evaluate and assess customer requirements and demonstrate conformity with those mutually agreed customer requirements that relate to food safety, in order to enhance customer satisfaction,
- d) to effectively communicate food safety issues to their suppliers, customers and relevant interested parties in the food chain,
- e) to ensure that the organization conforms to its stated food safety policy,
- f) to demonstrate such conformity to relevant interested parties, and
- g) to seek certification or registration of its food safety management system by an external organization, or make a self-assessment or self-declaration of conformity to this International Standard.

All requirements of this International Standard are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations in the food chain regardless of size and complexity. This includes organizations directly or indirectly involved in one or more steps of the food chain. Organizations that are directly involved include, but are not limited to, feed producers, harvesters, farmers, producers of ingredients, food manufacturers, retailers, food services, catering services, organizations providing cleaning and sanitation services, transportation, storage and distribution services. Other organizations that are indirectly involved include, but are not limited to, suppliers of equipment, cleaning and sanitizing agents, packaging material, and other food contact materials.

This International Standard allows an organization, such as a small and/or less developed organization (e.g. a small farm, a small packer-distributor, a small retail or food service outlet), to implement an externally developed combination of control measures.

NOTE Guidance on the application of this International Standard is given in ISO/TS 22004.

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO 9000:2000, 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.

For the convenience of the users of this International Standard, some of the definitions in ISO 9000 are quoted with added notes that are applicable only to this special application.

NOTE Terms are not defined where they retain their normal dictionary definition. Where bold type is used in a definition, this indicates a cross-reference to another term defined in this clause, and the number reference for the term is given in parentheses.

### 3.1 food safety

concept that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use

NOTE 1 Adapted from Reference [11].

NOTE 2 Food safety is related to the occurrence of **food safety hazards** (3.3) and does not include other human health aspects related to, for example, malnutrition.

### 3.2 food chain

sequence of the stages and operations involved in the production, processing, distribution, storage and handling of a food and its ingredients, from primary production to consumption

NOTE 1 This includes the production of feed for food-producing animals and for animals intended for food production.

NOTE 2 The food chain also includes the production of materials intended to come into contact with food or raw materials.

### 3.3 food safety hazard

biological, chemical or physical agent in food, or condition of food, with the potential to cause an adverse health effect

NOTE 1 Adapted from Reference [11].

NOTE 2 The term “hazard” is not to be confused with the term “risk” which, in the context of food safety, means a function of the probability of an adverse health effect (e.g. becoming diseased) and the severity of that effect (death, hospitalization, absence from work, etc.) when exposed to a specified hazard. Risk is defined in ISO/IEC Guide 51 as the combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.

NOTE 3 Food safety hazards include allergens.

NOTE 4 In the context of feed and feed ingredients, relevant food safety hazards are those that may be present in and/or on feed and feed ingredients and that may subsequently be transferred to food through animal consumption of feed and may thus have the potential to cause an adverse human health effect. In the context of operations other than those directly handling feed and food (e.g. producers of packaging materials, cleaning agents, etc.), relevant food safety hazards are those hazards that can be directly or indirectly transferred to food because of the intended use of the provided products and/or services and thus can have the potential to cause an adverse human health effect.

### 3.4 food safety policy

overall intentions and direction of an organization related to **food safety** (3.1) as formally expressed by top management

### 3.5 end product

product that will undergo no further processing or transformation by the organization

NOTE A product that undergoes further processing or transformation by another organization is an end product in the context of the first organization and a raw material or an ingredient in the context of the second organization.

### 3.6 flow diagram

schematic and systematic presentation of the sequence and interactions of steps

### 3.7 control measure

food safety\* action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a **food safety hazard** (3.3) or reduce it to an acceptable level

NOTE Adapted from Reference [11].

### 3.8 PRP prerequisite programme

food safety\* basic conditions and activities that are necessary to maintain a hygienic environment throughout the **food chain** (3.2) suitable for the production, handling and provision of safe **end products** (3.5) and safe food for human consumption

NOTE The PRPs needed depend on the segment of the food chain in which the organization operates and the type of organization (see Annex C). Examples of equivalent terms are: Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Veterinarian Practice (GVP), Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), Good Hygienic Practice (GHP), Good Production Practice (GPP), Good Distribution Practice (GDP) and Good Trading Practice (GTP).

### 3.9 operational PRP operational prerequisite programme

PRP (3.8) identified by the hazard analysis as essential in order to control the likelihood of introducing **food safety hazards** (3.3) to and/or the contamination or proliferation of food safety hazards in the product(s) or in the processing environment

### 3.10 CCP critical control point

food safety\* step at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a **food safety hazard** (3.3) or reduce it to an acceptable level

NOTE Adapted from Reference [11].

### 3.11 critical limit

criterion which separates acceptability from unacceptability

NOTE 1 Adapted from Reference [11].

NOTE 2 Critical limits are established to determine whether a **CCP** (3.10) remains in control. If a critical limit is exceeded or violated, the products affected are deemed to be potentially unsafe.

### 3.12 monitoring

conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements to assess whether **control measures** (3.7) are operating as intended

### 3.13 correction

action to eliminate a detected nonconformity



[ISO 9000:2000, definition 3.6.6]

NOTE 1 For the purposes of this International Standard, a correction relates to the handling of potentially unsafe products, and can therefore be made in conjunction with a **corrective action** (3.14).

NOTE 2 A correction may be, for example, reprocessing, further processing, and/or elimination of the adverse consequences of the nonconformity (such as disposal for other use or specific labelling).

### 3.14 corrective action

action to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity or other undesirable situation

NOTE 1 There can be more than one cause for a nonconformity.

[ISO 9000:2000, definition 3.6.5]

NOTE 2 Corrective action includes cause analysis and is taken to prevent recurrence.

### 3.15 validation

food safety\* obtaining evidence that the **control measures** (3.7) managed by the HACCP plan and by the **operational PRPs** (3.9) are capable of being effective

NOTE This definition is based on Reference [11] and is more suitable for the field of **food safety** (3.1) than the definition given in ISO 9000.

### 3.16 verification

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

[ISO 9000:2000, definition 3.8.4]

### 3.17 updating

immediate and/or planned activity to ensure application of the most recent information

## 4 Food safety management system

## 4.1 General requirements

The organization shall establish, document, implement and maintain an effective food safety management system and update it when necessary in accordance with the requirements of this International Standard.

The organization shall define the scope of the food safety management system. The scope shall specify the products or product categories, processes and production sites that are addressed by the food safety management system.

The organization shall

- a) ensure that food safety hazards that may be reasonably expected to occur in relation to products within the scope of the system are identified, evaluated and controlled in such a manner that the products of the organization do not, directly or indirectly, harm the consumer,
- b) communicate appropriate information throughout the food chain regarding safety issues related to its products,
- c) communicate information concerning development, implementation and updating of the food safety management system throughout the organization, to the extent necessary to ensure the food safety required by this International Standard, and
- d) evaluate periodically, and update when necessary, the food safety management system to ensure that the system reflects the organization's activities and incorporates the most recent information on the food safety hazards subject to control.

Where an organization chooses to outsource any process that may affect end product conformity, the organization shall ensure control over such processes. Control of such outsourced processes shall be identified and documented within the food safety management system.

## 4.2 Documentation requirements

### 4.2.1 General

The food safety management system documentation shall include

- a) documented statements of a food safety policy and related objectives (see 5.2),
- b) documented procedures and records required by this International Standard, and
- c) documents needed by the organization to ensure the effective development, implementation and updating of the food safety management system.

### 4.2.2 Control of documents

Documents required by the food safety management system shall be controlled. Records are a special type of document and shall be controlled according to the requirements given in 4.2.3.

The controls shall ensure that all proposed changes are reviewed prior to implementation to determine their effects on food safety and their impact on the food safety management system.

A documented procedure shall be established to define the controls needed

- a) to approve documents for adequacy prior to issue,

- b) to review and update documents as necessary, and re-approve documents,
- c) to ensure that changes and the current revision status of documents are identified,
- d) to ensure that relevant versions of applicable documents are available at points of use,
- e) to ensure that documents remain legible and readily identifiable,
- f) to ensure that relevant documents of external origin are identified and their distribution controlled, and
- g) to prevent the unintended use of obsolete documents, and to ensure that they are suitably identified as such if they are retained for any purpose.

#### 4.2.3 Control of records

Records shall be established and maintained to provide evidence of conformity to requirements and evidence of the effective operation of the food safety management system. Records shall remain legible, readily identifiable and retrievable. A documented procedure shall be established to define the controls needed for the identification, storage, protection, retrieval, retention time and disposition of records.

## 5 Management responsibility

### 5.1 Management commitment

Top management shall provide evidence of its commitment to the development and implementation of the food safety management system and to continually improving its effectiveness by

- a) showing food safety is supported by the business objectives of the organization,
- b) communicating to the organization the importance of meeting the requirements of this International Standard, any statutory and regulatory requirements, as well as customer requirements relating to food safety,
- c) establishing the food safety policy,
- d) conducting management reviews, and
- e) ensuring the availability of resources.

### 5.2 Food safety policy

Top management shall define, document and communicate its food safety policy.

Top management shall ensure that the food safety policy

- a) is appropriate to the role of the organization in the food chain,
- b) conforms with both statutory and regulatory requirements and with mutually agreed food safety requirements of customers,
- c) is communicated, implemented and maintained at all levels of the organization,

- d) is reviewed for continued suitability (see 5.8),
- e) adequately addresses communication (see 5.6), and
- f) is supported by measurable objectives.

### 5.3 Food safety management system planning

Top management shall ensure that

- a) planning of the food safety management system is carried out to meet requirements given in 4.1 as well as the objectives of the organization that support food safety, and
- b) the integrity of the food safety management system is maintained when changes to the food safety management system are planned and implemented.

### 5.4 Responsibility and authority

Top management shall ensure that responsibilities and authorities are defined and communicated within the organization to ensure the effective operation and maintenance of the food safety management system.

All personnel shall have responsibility to report problems with the food safety management system to identified person(s). Designated personnel shall have defined responsibility and authority to initiate and record actions.

### 5.5 Food safety team leader

Top management shall appoint a food safety team leader who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall have the responsibility and authority

- a) to manage a food safety team (see 7.3.2) and organize its work,
- b) to ensure relevant training and education of the food safety team members (see 6.2.1),
- c) to ensure that the food safety management system is established, implemented, maintained and updated, and
- d) to report to the organization's top management on the effectiveness and suitability of the food safety management system.

NOTE The responsibility of the food safety team leader may include liaison with external parties on matters relating to the food safety management system.

### 5.6 Communication



### 5.6.1 External communication

To ensure that sufficient information on issues concerning food safety is available throughout the food chain, the organization shall establish, implement and maintain effective arrangements for communicating with

- a) suppliers and contractors,
- b) customers or consumers, in particular in relation to product information (including instructions regarding intended use, specific storage requirements and, as appropriate, shelf life), enquiries, contracts or order-handling including amendments, and customer feedback including customer complaints,
- c) statutory and regulatory authorities, and
- d) other organizations that have an impact on, or will be affected by, the effectiveness or updating of the food safety management system.

Such communication shall provide information on food safety aspects of the organization's products that may be relevant to other organizations in the food chain. This applies especially to known food safety hazards that need to be controlled by other organizations in the food chain. Records of communications shall be maintained.

Food safety requirements from statutory and regulatory authorities and customers shall be available.

Designated personnel shall have defined responsibility and authority to communicate externally any information concerning food safety. Information obtained through external communication shall be included as input to system updating (see 8.5.2) and management review (see 5.8.2).

### 5.6.2 Internal communication

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain effective arrangements for communicating with personnel on issues having an impact on food safety.

In order to maintain the effectiveness of the food safety management system, the organization shall ensure that the food safety team is informed in a timely manner of changes, including but not limited to the following:

- a) products or new products;
- b) raw materials, ingredients and services;
- c) production systems and equipment;
- d) production premises, location of equipment, surrounding environment;
- e) cleaning and sanitation programmes;
- f) packaging, storage and distribution systems;
- g) personnel qualification levels and/or allocation of responsibilities and authorizations;
- h) statutory and regulatory requirements;
- i) knowledge regarding food safety hazards and control measures;
- j) customer, sector and other requirements that the organization observes;
- k) relevant enquiries from external interested parties;
- l) complaints indicating food safety hazards associated with the product;
- m) other conditions that have an impact on food safety.

The food safety team shall ensure that this information is included in the updating of the food safety management system (see 8.5.2). Top management shall ensure that relevant information is included as input to the management review (see 5.8.2).

## 5.7 Emergency preparedness and response

Top management shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to manage potential emergency situations and accidents that can impact food safety and which are relevant to the role of the organization in the food chain.

## 5.8 Management review

### 5.8.1 General

Top management shall review the organization's food safety management system at planned intervals to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. This review shall include assessing opportunities for improvement and the need for change to the food safety management system, including the food safety policy. Records of management reviews shall be maintained (see 4.2.3).

### 5.8.2 Review input

The input to management review shall include, but is not limited to, information on

- a) follow-up actions from previous management reviews,
- b) analysis of results of verification activities (see 8.4.3),
- c) changing circumstances that can affect food safety (see 5.6.2),
- d) emergency situations, accidents (see 5.7) and withdrawals (see 7.10.4),
- e) reviewing results of system-updating activities (see 8.5.2),
- f) review of communication activities, including customer feed-back (see 5.6.1), and
- g) external audits or inspections.

NOTE The term "withdrawal" includes recall.

The data shall be presented in a manner that enables top management to relate the information to stated objectives of the food safety management system.

### 5.8.3 Review output

The output from the management review shall include decisions and actions related to

- a) assurance of food safety (see 4.1),

- b) improvement of the effectiveness of the food safety management system (see 8.5),
- c) resource needs (see 6.1), and
- d) revisions of the organization's food safety policy and related objectives (see 5.2).

## 6 Resource management

### 6.1 Provision of resources

The organization shall provide adequate resources for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and updating of the food safety management system.

### 6.2 Human resources

#### 6.2.1 General

The food safety team and the other personnel carrying out activities having an impact on food safety shall be competent and shall have appropriate education, training, skills and experience.

Where the assistance of external experts is required for the development, implementation, operation or assessment of the food safety management system, records of agreement or contracts defining the responsibility and authority of external experts shall be available.

#### 6.2.2 Competence, awareness and training

The organization shall

- a) identify the necessary competencies for personnel whose activities have an impact on food safety,
- b) provide training or take other action to ensure personnel have the necessary competencies,
- c) ensure that personnel responsible for monitoring, corrections and corrective actions of the food safety management system are trained,
- d) evaluate the implementation and the effectiveness of a), b) and c),
- e) ensure that the personnel are aware of the relevance and importance of their individual activities in contributing to food safety,
- f) ensure that the requirement for effective communication (see 5.6) is understood by all personnel whose activities have an impact on food safety, and

g) maintain appropriate records of training and actions described in b) and c).

## 6.3 Infrastructure

The organization shall provide the resources for the establishment and maintenance of the infrastructure needed to implement the requirements of this International Standard.

## 6.4 Work environment

The organization shall provide the resources for the establishment, management and maintenance of the work environment needed to implement the requirements of this International Standard.

# 7 Planning and realization of safe products

## 7.1 General

The organization shall plan and develop the processes needed for the realization of safe products.

The organization shall implement, operate and ensure the effectiveness of the planned activities and any changes to those activities. This includes PRP(s) as well as operational PRP(s) and/or the HACCP plan.

## 7.2 Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)

### 7.2.1 The organization shall establish, implement and maintain PRP(s) to assist in controlling

- a) the likelihood of introducing food safety hazards to the product through the work environment,
- b) biological, chemical and physical contamination of the product(s), including cross contamination between products, and
- c) food safety hazard levels in the product and product processing environment.

#### 7.2.2 The PRP(s) shall

- a) be appropriate to the organizational needs with regard to food safety,



- b) be appropriate to the size and type of the operation and the nature of the products being manufactured and/or handled,
- c) be implemented across the entire production system, either as programmes applicable in general or as programmes applicable to a particular product or operational line, and
- d) be approved by the food safety team.

The organization shall identify statutory and regulatory requirements related to the above.

### **7.2.3 When selecting and/or establishing PRP(s), the organization shall consider and utilize appropriate**

information [e.g. statutory and regulatory requirements, customer requirements, recognized guidelines, Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) principles and codes of practices, national, international or sector standards].

NOTE Annex C gives a list of relevant Codex publications.

The organization shall consider the following when establishing these programmes:

- a) construction and lay-out of buildings and associated utilities;
- b) lay-out of premises, including workspace and employee facilities;
- c) supplies of air, water, energy and other utilities;
- d) supporting services, including waste and sewage disposal;
- e) the suitability of equipment and its accessibility for cleaning, maintenance and preventative maintenance;
- f) management of purchased materials (e.g. raw materials, ingredients, chemicals and packaging), supplies (e.g. water, air, steam and ice), disposals (e.g. waste and sewage) and handling of products (e.g. storage and transportation);
- g) measures for the prevention of cross contamination;
- h) cleaning and sanitizing;
- i) pest control;
- j) personnel hygiene;
- k) other aspects as appropriate.

Verification of PRP(s) shall be planned (see 7.8) and PRP(s) shall be modified as necessary (see 7.7). Records of verifications and modifications shall be maintained.

Documents should specify how activities included in the PRP(s) are managed.

## **7.3 Preliminary steps to enable hazard analysis**

### **7.3.1 General**

All relevant information needed to conduct the hazard analysis shall be collected, maintained, updated and documented. Records shall be maintained.

### 7.3.2 Food safety team

A food safety team shall be appointed.

The food safety team shall have a combination of multi-disciplinary knowledge and experience in developing and implementing the food safety management system. This includes, but need not be limited to, the organization's products, processes, equipment and food safety hazards within the scope of the food safety management system.

Records shall be maintained that demonstrate that the food safety team has the required knowledge and experience (see 6.2.2).

### 7.3.3 Product characteristics

#### 7.3.3.1 Raw materials, ingredients and product-contact materials

All raw materials, ingredients and product-contact materials shall be described in documents to the extent needed to conduct the hazard analysis (see 7.4), including the following, as appropriate:

- a) biological, chemical and physical characteristics;
- b) composition of formulated ingredients, including additives and processing aids;
- c) origin;
- d) method of production;
- e) packaging and delivery methods;
- f) storage conditions and shelf life;
- g) preparation and/or handling before use or processing;
- h) food safety-related acceptance criteria or specifications of purchased materials and ingredients appropriate to their intended uses.

The organization shall identify statutory and regulatory food safety requirements related to the above.

The descriptions shall be kept up-to-date including, when required, in accordance with 7.7.

#### 7.3.3.2 Characteristics of end products

The characteristics of end products shall be described in documents to the extent needed to conduct the hazard analysis (see 7.4), including information on the following, as appropriate:

- a) product name or similar identification;
- b) composition;
- c) biological, chemical and physical characteristics relevant for food safety;
- d) intended shelf life and storage conditions;
- e) packaging;

- f) labelling relating to food safety and/or instructions for handling, preparation and usage;
- g) method(s) of distribution.

The organization shall identify statutory and regulatory food safety requirements related to the above.

The descriptions shall be kept up-to-date including, when required, in accordance with 7.7.

#### **7.3.4 Intended use**

The intended use, the reasonably expected handling of the end product, and any unintended but reasonably expected mishandling and misuse of the end product shall be considered and shall be described in documents to the extent needed to conduct the hazard analysis (see 7.4).

Groups of users and, where appropriate, groups of consumers shall be identified for each product, and consumer groups known to be especially vulnerable to specific food safety hazards shall be considered.

The descriptions shall be kept up-to-date including, when required, in accordance with 7.7.

#### **7.3.5 Flow diagrams, process steps and control measures**

##### **7.3.5.1 Flow diagrams**

Flow diagrams shall be prepared for the products or process categories covered by the food safety management system. Flow diagrams shall provide a basis for evaluating the possible occurrence, increase or introduction of food safety hazards.

Flow diagrams shall be clear, accurate and sufficiently detailed. Flow diagrams shall, as appropriate, include the following:

- a) the sequence and interaction of all steps in the operation;
- b) any outsourced processes and subcontracted work;
- c) where raw materials, ingredients and intermediate products enter the flow;
- d) where reworking and recycling take place;
- e) where end products, intermediate products, by-products and waste are released or removed.

In accordance with 7.8, the food safety team shall verify the accuracy of the flow diagrams by on-site checking. Verified flow diagrams shall be maintained as records.

##### **7.3.5.2 Description of process steps and control measures**

The existing control measures, process parameters and/or the rigorousness with which they are applied, or procedures that may influence food safety, shall be described to the extent needed to conduct the hazard analysis (see 7.4).

External requirements (e.g. from regulatory authorities or customers) that may impact the choice and the rigorousness of the control measures shall also be described.

The descriptions shall be updated in accordance with 7.7.

## 7.4 Hazard analysis

### 7.4.1 General

The food safety team shall conduct a hazard analysis to determine which hazards need to be controlled, the degree of control required to ensure food safety, and which combination of control measures is required.

### 7.4.2 Hazard identification and determination of acceptable levels

**7.4.2.1 All food safety hazards that are reasonably expected to occur in relation to the type of product, type of process and actual processing facilities shall be identified and recorded. The identification shall be based on**

- a) the preliminary information and data collected according to 7.3,
- b) experience,
- c) external information including, to the extent possible, epidemiological and other historical data, and
- d) information from the food chain on food safety hazards that may be of relevance for the safety of the end products, intermediate products and the food at consumption.

The step(s) (from raw materials, processing and distribution) at which each food safety hazard may be introduced shall be indicated.

#### 7.4.2.2 When identifying the hazards, consideration shall be given to

- a) the steps preceding and following the specified operation,
- b) the process equipment, utilities/services and surroundings, and
- c) the preceding and following links in the food chain.

**7.4.2.3 For each of the food safety hazards identified, the acceptable level of the food safety hazard in the end product shall be determined whenever possible. The determined level shall take into account established statutory and regulatory requirements, customer food safety requirements, the intended use by the customer and other relevant data. The justification for, and the result of, the determination shall be recorded.**



### 7.4.3 Hazard assessment

A hazard assessment shall be conducted to determine, for each food safety hazard identified (see 7.4.2), whether its elimination or reduction to acceptable levels is essential to the production of a safe food, and whether its control is needed to enable the defined acceptable levels to be met.

Each food safety hazard shall be evaluated according to the possible severity of adverse health effects and the likelihood of their occurrence. The methodology used shall be described, and the results of the food safety hazard assessment shall be recorded.

### 7.4.4 Selection and assessment of control measures

Based on the hazard assessment of 7.4.3, an appropriate combination of control measures shall be selected which is capable of preventing, eliminating or reducing these food safety hazards to defined acceptable levels.

In this selection, each of the control measures as described in 7.3.5.2 shall be reviewed with respect to its effectiveness against the identified food safety hazards.

The control measures selected shall be categorized as to whether they need to be managed through operational PRP(s) or by the HACCP plan.

The selection and categorization shall be carried out using a logical approach that includes assessments with regard to the following:

- a) its effect on identified food safety hazards relative to the strictness applied;
- b) its feasibility for monitoring (e.g. ability to be monitored in a timely manner to enable immediate corrections);
- c) its place within the system relative to other control measures;
- d) the likelihood of failure in the functioning of a control measure or significant processing variability;
- e) the severity of the consequence(s) in the case of failure in its functioning;
- f) whether the control measure is specifically established and applied to eliminate or significantly reduce the level of hazard(s);
- g) synergistic effects (i.e. interaction that occurs between two or more measures resulting in their combined effect being higher than the sum of their individual effects).

Control measures categorized as belonging to the HACCP plan shall be implemented in accordance with 7.6. Other control measures shall be implemented as operational PRPs according to 7.5.

The methodology and parameters used for this categorization shall be described in documents, and the results of the assessment shall be recorded.

## 7.5 Establishing the operational prerequisite programmes (PRPs)

The operational PRPs shall be documented and shall include the following information for each programme:

- a) food safety hazard(s) to be controlled by the programme (see 7.4.4);
- b) control measure(s) (see 7.4.4);
- c) monitoring procedures that demonstrate that the operational PRPs are implemented;
- d) corrections and corrective actions to be taken if monitoring shows that the operational PRPs are not in

- control (see 7.10.1 and 7.10.2, respectively);
- e) responsibilities and authorities;
- f) record(s) of monitoring.

## 7.6 Establishing the HACCP plan

### 7.6.1 HACCP plan

The HACCP plan shall be documented and shall include the following information for each identified critical control point (CCP):

- a) food safety hazard(s) to be controlled at the CCP (see 7.4.4);
- b) control measure(s) (see 7.4.4)
- c) critical limit(s) (see 7.6.3);
- d) monitoring procedure(s) (see 7.6.4);
- e) corrections and corrective action(s) to be taken if critical limits are exceeded (see 7.6.5);
- f) responsibilities and authorities;
- g) record(s) of monitoring.

### 7.6.2 Identification of critical control points (CCPs)

For each hazard that is to be controlled by the HACCP plan, CCP(s) shall be identified for the control measures identified (see 7.4.4).

### 7.6.3 Determination of critical limits for critical control points

Critical limits shall be determined for the monitoring established for each CCP.

Critical limits shall be established to ensure that the identified acceptable level of the food safety hazard in the end product (see 7.4.2) is not exceeded.

Critical limits shall be measurable.

The rationale for the chosen critical limits shall be documented.

Critical limits based on subjective data (such as visual inspection of product, process, handling, etc.) shall be supported by instructions or specifications and/or education and training.

### 7.6.4 System for the monitoring of critical control points

A monitoring system shall be established for each CCP to demonstrate that the CCP is in control. The system shall include all scheduled measurements or observations relative to the critical limit(s).

The monitoring system shall consist of relevant procedures, instructions and records that cover the following:

- a) measurements or observations that provide results within an adequate time frame;

- b) monitoring devices used;
- c) applicable calibration methods (see 8.3);
- d) monitoring frequency;
- e) responsibility and authority related to monitoring and evaluation of monitoring results;
- f) record requirements and methods.

The monitoring methods and frequency shall be capable of determining when the critical limits have been exceeded in time for the product to be isolated before it is used or consumed.

#### **7.6.5 Actions when monitoring results exceed critical limits**

Planned corrections and corrective actions to be taken when critical limits are exceeded shall be specified in the HACCP plan. The actions shall ensure that the cause of nonconformity is identified, that the parameter(s) controlled at the CCP is (are) brought back under control, and that recurrence is prevented (see 7.10.2).

Documented procedures shall be established and maintained for the appropriate handling of potentially unsafe products to ensure that they are not released until they have been evaluated (see 7.10.3).

### **7.7 Updating of preliminary information and documents specifying the PRPs and the HACCP**

#### **plan**

Following the establishment of operational PRP(s) (see 7.5) and/or the HACCP plan (see 7.6), the organization shall update the following information, if necessary:

- a) product characteristics (see 7.3.3);
- b) intended use (see 7.3.4);
- c) flow diagrams (see 7.3.5.1);
- d) process steps (see 7.3.5.2);
- e) control measures (see 7.3.5.2).

If necessary, the HACCP plan (see 7.6.1) and the procedures and instructions specifying the PRP(s) (see 7.2) shall be amended.

### **7.8 Verification planning**

Verification planning shall define the purpose, methods, frequencies and responsibilities for the verification activities. The verification activities shall confirm that

- a) the PRP(s) are implemented (see 7.2),
- b) input to the hazard analysis (see 7.3) is continually updated,
- c) the operational PRP(s) (see 7.5) and the elements within the HACCP plan (see 7.6.1) are implemented and



effective,

- d) hazard levels are within identified acceptable levels (see 7.4.2), and
- e) other procedures required by the organization are implemented and effective.

The output of this planning shall be in a form suitable for the organization's method of operations.

Verification results shall be recorded and shall be communicated to the food safety team. Verification results shall be provided to enable the analysis of the results of the verification activities (see 8.4.3).

If system verification is based on testing of end product samples, and where such test samples show nonconformity with the acceptable level of the food safety hazard (see 7.4.2), the affected lots of product shall be handled as potentially unsafe in accordance with 7.10.3.

## 7.9 Traceability system

The organization shall establish and apply a traceability system that enables the identification of product lots and their relation to batches of raw materials, processing and delivery records.

The traceability system shall be able to identify incoming material from the immediate suppliers and the initial distribution route of the end product.

Traceability records shall be maintained for a defined period for system assessment to enable the handling of potentially unsafe products and in the event of product withdrawal. Records shall be in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements and customer requirements and may, for example, be based on the end product lot identification.

## 7.10 Control of nonconformity

### 7.10.1 Corrections

The organization shall ensure that when critical limits for CCP(s) are exceeded (see 7.6.5), or there is a loss of control of operational PRP(s), the products affected are identified and controlled with regard to their use and release.

A documented procedure shall be established and maintained defining

- a) the identification and assessment of affected end products to determine their proper handling (see 7.10.3), and
- b) a review of the corrections carried out.

Products manufactured under conditions where critical limits have been exceeded are potentially unsafe products and shall be handled in accordance with 7.10.3. Products manufactured under conditions where operational PRP(s) have not been conformed with shall be evaluated with respect to the cause(s) of the nonconformity and to the consequences thereof in terms of food safety and shall, where necessary, be handled in accordance with 7.10.3. The evaluation shall be recorded.



All corrections shall be approved by the responsible person(s), and shall be recorded together with information on the nature of the nonconformity, its cause(s) and consequence(s), including information needed for traceability purposes related to the nonconforming lots.

## 7.10.2 Corrective actions

Data derived from the monitoring of operational PRPs and CCPs shall be evaluated by designated person(s) with sufficient knowledge (see 6.2) and authority (see 5.4) to initiate corrective actions.

Corrective actions shall be initiated when critical limits are exceeded (see 7.6.5) or when there is a lack of conformity with operational PRP(s).

The organization shall establish and maintain documented procedures that specify appropriate actions to identify and eliminate the cause of detected nonconformities, to prevent recurrence, and to bring the process or system back into control after nonconformity is encountered. These actions include

- a) reviewing nonconformities (including customer complaints),
- b) reviewing trends in monitoring results that may indicate development towards loss of control,
- c) determining the cause(s) of nonconformities,
- d) evaluating the need for action to ensure that nonconformities do not recur,
- e) determining and implementing the actions needed,
- f) recording the results of corrective actions taken, and
- g) reviewing corrective actions taken to ensure that they are effective.

Corrective actions shall be recorded.

## 7.10.3 Handling of potentially unsafe products

### 7.10.3.1 General

The organization shall handle nonconforming products by taking action(s) to prevent the nonconforming product from entering the food chain unless it is possible to ensure that

- a) the food safety hazard(s) of concern has(ve) been reduced to the defined acceptable levels,
- b) the food safety hazard(s) of concern will be reduced to identified acceptable levels (see 7.4.2) prior to entering into the food chain, or
- c) the product still meets the defined acceptable level(s) of the food safety hazard(s) of concern despite the nonconformity.

All lots of product that may have been affected by a nonconforming situation shall be held under control of the organization until they have been evaluated.

If products that have left the control of the organization are subsequently determined to be unsafe, the organization shall notify relevant interested parties and initiate a withdrawal (see 7.10.4).

NOTE The term “withdrawal” includes recall.

The controls and related responses and authorization for dealing with potentially unsafe products shall be documented.

#### 7.10.3.2 Evaluation for release

Each lot of product affected by the nonconformity shall only be released as safe when any of the following conditions apply:

- a) evidence other than the monitoring system demonstrates that the control measures have been effective;
- b) evidence shows that the combined effect of the control measures for that particular product complies with the performance intended (i.e. identified acceptable levels as identified in accordance with 7.4.2);
- c) the results of sampling, analysis and/or other verification activities demonstrate that the affected lot of product complies with the identified acceptable levels for the food safety hazard(s) concerned.

#### 7.10.3.3 Disposition of nonconforming products

Following evaluation, if the lot of product is not acceptable for release it shall be handled by one of the following activities:

- a) reprocessing or further processing within or outside the organization to ensure that the food safety hazard is eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels;
- b) destruction and/or disposal as waste.

#### 7.10.4 Withdrawals

To enable and facilitate the complete and timely withdrawal of lots of end products which have been identified as unsafe

- a) top management shall appoint personnel having the authority to initiate a withdrawal and personnel responsible for executing the withdrawal, and
- b) the organization shall establish and maintain a documented procedure for
  - 1) notification to relevant interested parties (e.g. statutory and regulatory authorities, customers and/or consumers),
  - 2) handling of withdrawn products as well as affected lots of the products still in stock, and
  - 3) the sequence of actions to be taken.

Withdrawn products shall be secured or held under supervision until they are destroyed, used for purposes

other than originally intended, determined to be safe for the same (or other) intended use, or reprocessed in a manner to ensure they become safe.

The cause, extent and result of a withdrawal shall be recorded and reported to top management as input to the management review (see 5.8.2).

The organization shall verify and record the effectiveness of the withdrawal programme through the use of appropriate techniques (e.g. mock withdrawal or practice withdrawal).

## 8 Validation, verification and improvement of the food safety management system

### 8.1 General

The food safety team shall plan and implement the processes needed to validate control measures and/or control measure combinations, and to verify and improve the food safety management system.

### 8.2 Validation of control measure combinations

Prior to implementation of control measures to be included in operational PRP(s) and the HACCP plan and after any change therein (see 8.5.2), the organization shall validate (see 3.15) that

- a) the selected control measures are capable of achieving the intended control of the food safety hazard(s) for which they are designated, and
- b) the control measures are effective and capable of, in combination, ensuring control of the identified food safety hazard(s) to obtain end products that meet the defined acceptable levels.

If the result of the validation shows that one or both of the above elements cannot be confirmed, the control measure and/or combinations thereof shall be modified and re-assessed (see 7.4.4).

Modifications may include changes in control measures (i.e. process parameters, rigorousness and/or their combination) and/or change(s) in the raw materials, manufacturing technologies, end product characteristics, methods of distribution and/or intended use of the end product.

### 8.3 Control of monitoring and measuring

The organization shall provide evidence that the specified monitoring and measuring methods and equipment are adequate to ensure the performance of the monitoring and measuring procedures.

Where necessary to ensure valid results, the measuring equipment and methods used

- a) shall be calibrated or verified at specified intervals, or prior to use, against measurement standards traceable to international or national measurement standards; where no such standards exist, the basis used for calibration or verification shall be recorded,



- b) shall be adjusted or re-adjusted as necessary,
- c) shall be identified to enable the calibration status to be determined,
- d) shall be safeguarded from adjustments that would invalidate the measurement results, and
- e) shall be protected from damage and deterioration.

Records of the results of calibration and verification shall be maintained.

In addition, the organization shall assess the validity of the previous measurement results when the equipment or process is found not to conform to requirements. If the measuring equipment is nonconforming, the organization shall take action appropriate for the equipment and any product affected. Records of such assessment and resulting actions shall be maintained.

When used in the monitoring and measurement of specified requirements, the ability of computer software to satisfy the intended application shall be confirmed. This shall be undertaken prior to initial use and shall be reconfirmed as necessary.

## 8.4 Food safety management system verification

### 8.4.1 Internal audit

The organization shall conduct internal audits at planned intervals to determine whether the food safety management system

- a) conforms to the planned arrangements, to the food safety management system requirements established by the organization, and to the requirements of this International Standard, and
- b) is effectively implemented and updated.

An audit programme shall be planned, taking into consideration the importance of the processes and areas to be audited, as well as any updating actions resulting from previous audits (see 8.5.2 and 5.8.2). The audit

criteria, scope, frequency and methods shall be defined. Selection of auditors and the conduct of audits shall ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the audit process. Auditors shall not audit their own work.

The responsibilities and requirements for planning and conducting audits, and for reporting results and maintaining records, shall be defined in a documented procedure.

The management responsible for the area being audited shall ensure that actions are taken without undue delay to eliminate detected nonconformities and their causes. Follow-up activities shall include the verification of the actions taken and the reporting of the verification results.

### 8.4.2 Evaluation of individual verification results

The food safety team shall systematically evaluate the individual results of planned verification (see 7.8).

If verification does not demonstrate conformity with the planned arrangements, the organization shall take action to achieve the required conformity. Such action shall include, but is not limited to, review of

- a) existing procedures and communication channels (see 5.6 and 7.7),
- b) the conclusions of the hazard analysis (see 7.4), the established operational PRP(s) (see 7.5) and the



- HACCP plan (see 7.6.1),
- c) the PRP(s) (see 7.2), and
- d) the effectiveness of human resource management and of training activities (see 6.2).

### 8.4.3 Analysis of results of verification activities

The food safety team shall analyse the results of verification activities, including the results of the internal audits (see 8.4.1) and external audits. The analysis shall be carried out in order

- a) to confirm that the overall performance of the system meets the planned arrangements and the food safety management system requirements established by the organization,
- b) to identify the need for updating or improving the food safety management system,
- c) to identify trends which indicate a higher incidence of potentially unsafe products,
- d) to establish information for planning of the internal audit programme concerning the status and importance of areas to be audited, and
- e) to provide evidence that any corrections and corrective actions that have been taken are effective.

The results of the analysis and the resulting activities shall be recorded and shall be reported, in an appropriate manner, to top management as input to the management review (see 5.8.2). It shall also be used as an input for updating the food safety management system (see 8.5.2).

## 8.5 Improvement

### 8.5.1 Continual improvement

Top management shall ensure that the organization continually improves the effectiveness of the food safety management system through the use of communication (see 5.6), management review (see 5.8), internal audit (see 8.4.1), evaluation of individual verification results (see 8.4.2), analysis of results of verification activities (see 8.4.3), validation of control measure combinations (see 8.2), corrective actions (see 7.10.2) and food safety management system updating (see 8.5.2).

NOTE ISO 9001 addresses continual improvement of the effectiveness of quality management systems. ISO 9004 provides guidance on continual improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of quality management systems beyond what is addressed in ISO 9001.

### 8.5.2 Updating the food safety management system

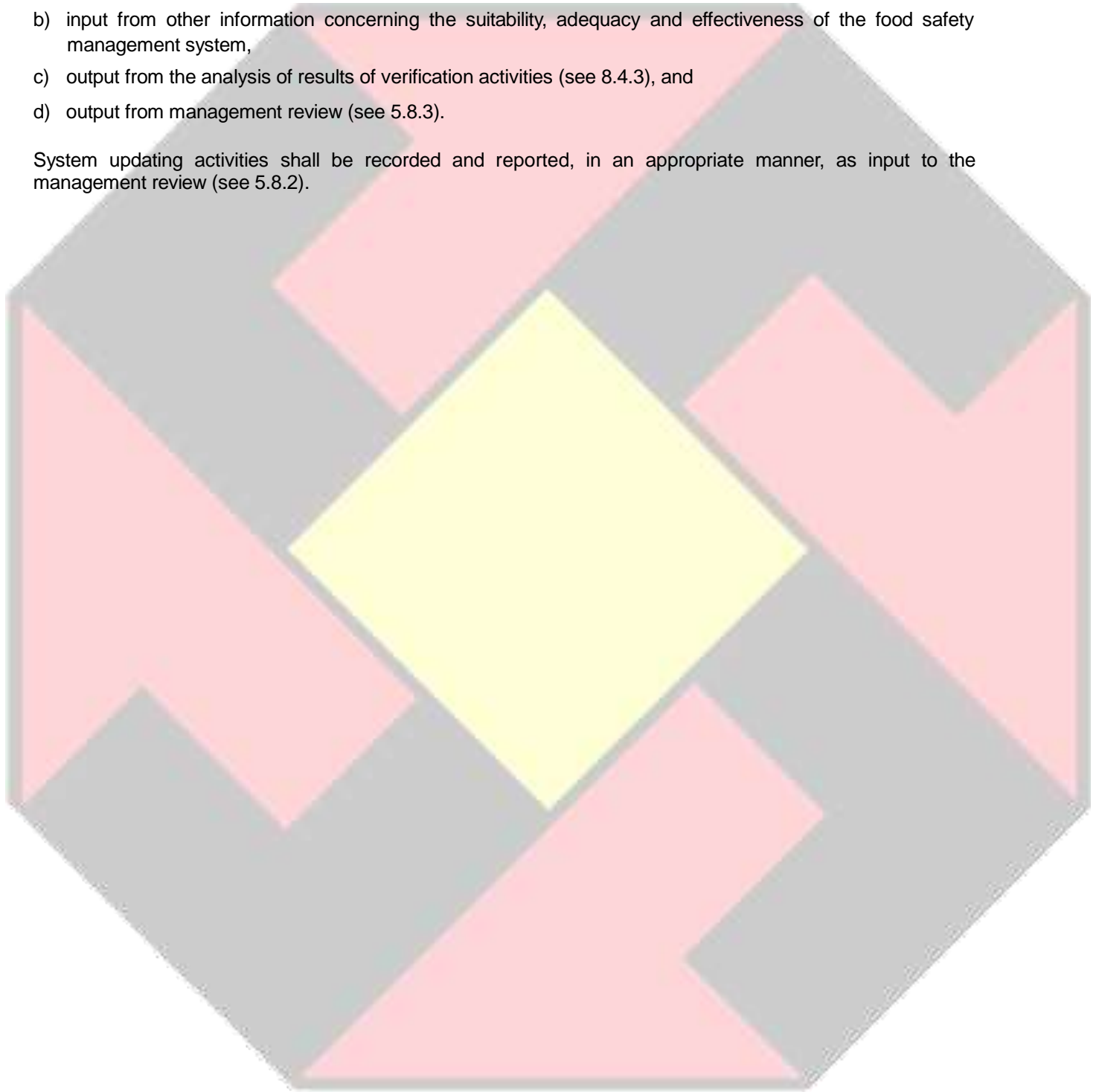
Top management shall ensure that the food safety management system is continually updated.

In order to achieve this, the food safety team shall evaluate the food safety management system at planned intervals. The team shall then consider whether it is necessary to review the hazard analysis (see 7.4), the established operational PRP(s) (see 7.5) and the HACCP plan (see 7.6.1).

The evaluation and updating activities shall be based on

- a) input from communication, external as well as internal, as stated in 5.6,
- b) input from other information concerning the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the food safety management system,
- c) output from the analysis of results of verification activities (see 8.4.3), and
- d) output from management review (see 5.8.3).

System updating activities shall be recorded and reported, in an appropriate manner, as input to the management review (see 5.8.2).



# SYSTEM KARAN

## Annex A

(informative)

### Cross references between ISO 22000:2005 and ISO 9001:2000

Table A.1 — Cross references between clauses of ISO 22000:2005 and Clauses of ISO 9001:2000

ISO 22000:2005		ISO 9001:2000	
<b>Introduction</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
		01	General
		02	Process approach
		03	Relationship with ISO 9004
		04	Compatibility with other management systems
<b>Scope</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Scope</b>
		1.1	General
		1.2	Application
<b>Normative references</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Normative reference</b>
<b>Terms and definitions</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Terms and definitions</b>
<b>Food safety management system</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Quality management system</b>
General requirements	4.1	4.1	General requirements
Documentation requirements	4.2	4.2	Documentation requirements
General	4.2.1	4.2.1	General
Control of documents	4.2.2	4.2.3	Control of documents
Control of records	4.2.3	4.2.4	Control of records
<b>Management responsibility</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Management responsibility</b>
Management commitment	5.1	5.1	Management commitment
Food safety policy	5.2	5.3	Quality policy
Food safety management system planning	5.3	5.4.2	Quality management system planning
Responsibility and authority	5.4	5.5.1	Responsibility and authority
Food safety team leader	5.5	5.5.2	Management representative
Communication	5.6	5.5	Responsibility, authority and communication
External communication	5.6.1	7.2.1	Determination of requirements related to the product
		7.2.3	Customer communication
Internal communication	5.6.2	5.5.3	Internal communication
		7.3.7	Control of design and development changes
Emergency preparedness and response	5.7	5.2	Customer focus
		8.5.3	Preventive action
Management review	5.8	5.6	Management review
General	5.8.1	5.6.1	General
Review input	5.8.2	5.6.2	Review input
Review output	5.8.3	5.6.3	Review output

Table A.1 — Cross references between clauses of ISO 22000:2005 and Clauses of ISO 9001:2000 (continued)

		ISO 9001:2000	
<b>Resource management</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Resource management</b>
Provision of resources	6.1	6.1	Provision of resources
Human resources	6.2	6.2	Human resources
General	6.2.1	6.2.1	General
Competence, awareness and training	6.2.2	6.2.2	Competence, awareness and training
Infrastructure	6.3	6.3	Infrastructure
Work environment	6.4	6.4	Work environment
<b>Planning and realization of safe products</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Product realization</b>
General	7.1	7.1	Planning of product realization
Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)	7.2	6.3	Infrastructure
	7.2.1	6.4	Work environment
	7.2.2	7.5.1	Control of production and service provision
	7.2.3	8.5.3	Preventive action
		7.5.5	Preservation of product
Preliminary steps to enable hazard analysis	7.3	7.3	Design and development
General	7.3.1		
Food safety team	7.3.2		
Product characteristics	7.3.3	7.4.2	Purchasing requirements
Intended use	7.3.4	7.2.1	Determination of requirements related to the product
Flow diagrams, process steps and control measures	7.3.5	7.2.1	Determination of requirements related to the product
Hazard analysis	7.4	7.3.1	Design and development planning
General	7.4.1		
Hazard identification and determination of acceptable levels	7.4.2		
Hazard assessment	7.4.3		
Selection and assessment of control measures	7.4.4		
Establishing the operational prerequisite programmes (PRPs)	7.5	7.3.2	Design and development inputs
Establishing the HACCP plan	7.6	7.3.3	Design and development outputs
HACCP plan	7.6.1	7.5.1	Control of production and service provision
Identification of critical control points (CCPs)	7.6.2		
Determination of critical limits for critical control points	7.6.3		
System for the monitoring of critical control point	7.6.4	8.2.3	Monitoring and measurement of processes
Actions when monitoring results exceed critical limits	7.6.5	8.3	Control of nonconforming product
Updating of preliminary information and documents specifying the PRPs and the HACCP plan	7.7	4.2.3	Control of documents
Verification planning	7.8	7.3.5	Design and development verification
Traceability system	7.9	7.5.3	Identification and traceability



Table A.1 — Cross references between clauses of ISO 22000:2005 and Clauses of ISO 9001:2000 (continued)

ISO 22000:2005		ISO 9001:2000	
Control of nonconformity	7.10	8.3	Control of nonconforming product
Corrections	7.10.	8.3	Control of nonconforming product
Corrective actions	7.10.	8.5.2	Corrective action
Handling of potentially unsafe products	7.10.	8.3	Control of nonconforming product
Withdrawals	7.10.	8.3	Control of nonconforming product
<b>Validation, verification and improvement of the food safety management system</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Measurement, analysis and improvement</b>
General	8.1	8.1	General
Validation of control measure combinations	8.2	8.4 7.3.6 7.5.2	Analysis of data Design and development validation Validation of processes for production and service provision
Control of monitoring and measuring	8.3	7.6	Control of monitoring and measuring devices
Food safety management system verification	8.4	8.2	Monitoring and measurement
Internal audit	8.4.1	8.2.2	Internal audit
Evaluation of individual verification results	8.4.2	7.3.4 8.2.3	Design and development review Monitoring and measurement of processes
Analysis of results of verification activities	8.4.3	8.4	Analysis of data
Improvement	8.5	8.5	Improvement
Continual improvement	8.5.1	8.5.1	Continual improvement
Updating the food safety management system	8.5.2	7.3.4	Design and development review

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Table A.2 — Cross references between clauses of ISO9001:2000 and Clauses of ISO 22000:2005

ISO 9001:2000		ISO 22000:2005	
<b>Introduction</b>			<b>Introduction</b>
General	0.1		
Process approach	0.2		
Relationship with ISO 9004	0.3		
Compatibility with other management systems	0.4		
<b>Scope</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Scope</b>
General	1.1		
Application	1.2		
<b>Normative reference</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Normative references</b>
<b>Terms and definitions</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Terms and definitions</b>
<b>Quality management system</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Food safety management system</b>
General requirements	4.1	4.1	General requirements
Documentation requirements	4.2	4.2	Documentation requirements
General	4.2.1	4.2.1	General
Quality manual	4.2.2		
Control of documents	4.2.3	4.2.2	Control of documents
		7.7	Updating of preliminary information and documents specifying the PRPs and the HACCP plan
Control of records	4.2.4	4.2.3	Control of records

# SYSTEM KARAN

Table A.2 — Cross references between clauses of ISO9001:2000 and Clauses of ISO 22000:2005 (continued)

ISO 9001:2000		ISO 22000:2005	
<b>Management responsibility</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Management responsibility</b>
Management commitment	5.1	5.1	Management commitment
Customer focus	5.2	5.7	Emergency preparedness and response
Quality policy	5.3	5.2	Food safety policy
Planning	5.4		
Quality objectives	5.4.1		
Quality management planning	5.4.2	5.3 8.5.2	Food safety management system planning Updating the food safety management system
Responsibility, authority and communication	5.5	5.6	Communication
Responsibility and authority	5.5.1	5.4	Responsibility and authority
Management representative	5.5.2	5.5	Food safety team leader
Internal communication	5.5.3	5.6.2	Internal communication
Management review	5.6	5.8	Management review
General	5.6.1	5.8.1	General
Review input	5.6.2	5.8.2	Review input
Review output	5.6.3	5.8.3	Review output
<b>Resource management</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Resource management</b>
Provision of resources	6.1	6.1	Provision of resources
Human resources	6.2	6.2	Human resources
General	6.2.1	6.2.1	General
Competence, awareness and training	6.2.2	6.2.2	Competence, awareness and training
Infrastructure	6.3	6.3 7.2	Infrastructure Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)
Work environment	6.4	6.4 7.2	Work environment Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)
<b>Product realization</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Planning and realization of safe products</b>
Planning of product realization	7.1	7.1	General
Customer-related processes	7.2		
Determination of requirements related to the product	7.2.1	7.3.4 7.3.5 5.6.1	Intended use Flow diagrams, process steps and control measures External communication
Review of requirements related to the product	7.2.2		
Customer communication	7.2.3	5.6.1	External communication
Design and development	7.3	7.3	Preliminary steps to enable hazard analysis
Design and development planning	7.3.1	7.4	Hazard analysis
Design and development inputs	7.3.2	7.5	Establishing the operational prerequisite programmes (PRPs)
Design and development outputs	7.3.3	7.6	Establishing the HACCP plan
Design and development review	7.3.4	8.4.2 8.5.2	Evaluation of individual verification results Updating the food safety management system
Design and development verification	7.3.5	7.8	Verification planning
Design and development validation	7.3.6	8.2	Validation of control measure combinations
Control of design and development changes	7.3.7	5.6.2	Internal communication

ISO 9001:2000		ISO 22000:2005	
Purchasing	7.4		
Purchasing process	7.4.1		
Purchasing information	7.4.2	7.3.3	Product characteristics
Verification of purchased product	7.4.3		
Production and service provision	7.5		
Control of production and service provision	7.5.1	7.2 7.6.1	Prerequisite programmes (PRPs) HACCP plan
Validation of production and service provision	7.5.2	8.2	Validation of control measure combinations
Identification and traceability	7.5.3	7.9	Traceability system
Customer property	7.5.4		
Preservation of product	7.5.5	7.2	Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)
Control of monitoring and measuring devices	7.6	8.3	Control of monitoring and measuring
<b>Measurement, analysis and improvement</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Validation, verification and improvement of the food safety management system</b>
General	8.1	8.1	General
Monitoring and measurement	8.2	8.4	Food safety management system verification
Customer satisfaction	8.2.1		
Internal audit	8.2.2	8.4.1	Internal audit
Monitoring and measurement of processes	8.2.3	7.6.4 8.4.2	System for the monitoring of critical control points Evaluation of individual verification results
Monitoring and measurement of product	8.2.4		
Control of nonconforming product	8.3	7.6.5 7.10	Actions when monitoring results exceed critical limits Control of nonconformity
Analysis of data	8.4	8.2 8.4.3	Validation of control measure combinations Analysis of results of verification activities
Improvement	8.5	8.5	Improvement
Continual improvement	8.5.1	8.5.1	Continual improvement
Corrective action	8.5.2	7.10.2	Corrective actions
Preventive action	8.5.3	5.7 7.2	Emergency preparedness and response Prerequisite programmes (PRPs)

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## Annex B

(informative)

### Cross references between HACCP and ISO 22000:2005

Table B.1 — Cross references between the HACCP principles and application steps and clauses of ISO22000:2005

HACCP Principles	HACCP application steps <sup>a</sup>		ISO 22000:2005	
	Assemble HACCP team	Step 1	7.3.2	Food safety team
	Describe product	Step 2	7.3.3 7.3.5.2	Product characteristics Description of process steps and control measures
	Identify intended use	Step 3	7.3.4	Intended use
	Construct flow diagram On-site confirmation of flow diagram	Step 4 Step 5	7.3.5.1	Flow diagrams
<b>Principle 1</b> Conduct a hazard analysis.	List all potential hazards Conduct a hazard analysis Consider control measures	Step 6	7.4 7.4.2 7.4.3 7.4.4	Hazard analysis Hazard identification and determination of acceptable levels Hazard assessment Selection and assessment of control measures
<b>Principle 2</b> Determine the critical control points (CCPs).	Determine CCPs	Step 7	7.6.2	Identification of critical control points (CCPs)
<b>Principle 3</b> Establish critical limit(s).	Establish critical limits for each CCP	Step 8	7.6.3	Determination of critical limits for critical control points
<b>Principle 4</b> Establish a system to monitor control of the CCP.	Establish a monitoring system for each CCP	Step 9	7.6.4	System for the monitoring of critical control points
<b>Principle 5</b> Establish the corrective action to be taken when monitoring indicates that a particular CCP is not under control.	Establish corrective actions	Step 10	7.6.5	Actions when monitoring results exceed critical limits
<b>Principle 6</b> Establish procedures for verification to confirm that the HACCP system is working effectively.	Establish verification procedures	Step 11	7.8	Verification planning
<b>Principle 7</b> Establish documentation and records appropriate to these principles and their application	Establish documentation and record keeping	Step 12	4.2 7.7	Documentation requirements Updating of preliminary information and documents specifying the PRP and the HACCP plan

<sup>a</sup> Published in Reference [11].

## Annex C

(informative)

### Codex references providing examples of control measures, including prerequisite programmes and guidance for their selection and use

#### C.1 Codes and Guidelines<sup>1)</sup>

##### C.1.1 General

CAC/RCP 1-1969 (Rev.4-2003), Recommended International Code of Practice — General Principles of Food Hygiene; incorporates Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system and guidelines for its application

Guidelines for the Validation of Food Hygiene Control Measures<sup>2)</sup>

Principles for the Application of Traceability/Product Tracing with respect to Food Inspection and Certification<sup>2)</sup>

Commodity Specific Codes and Guidelines

##### C.1.2 Feed

CAC/RCP 45-1997, Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feeding stuffs for Milk Producing Animals

CAC/RCP 54-2004, Code of Practice for Good Animal Feeding

##### C.1.3 Foods for special intended uses

CAC/RCP 21-1979, Code of Hygienic Practice for Foods For Infants and Children<sup>3)</sup>

CAC/GL 08-1991, Guidelines on Formulated Supplementary Foods for Older Infants and Young Children

##### C.1.4 Specifically processed foods

CAC/RCP 8-1976 (Rev. 2-1983), Code of Hygienic Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Foods

CAC/RCP 23-1979 (Rev. 2-1993), Recommended International Code of Hygienic Practice for Low and Acidified LowAcid Canned Foods

CAC/RCP 46-1999, Code of Hygienic Practice for Refrigerated Packaged Foods with Extended Shelf Life

1) These documents, as well as updates thereof, can be downloaded from the web-page of Codex Alimentarius: <http://www.codexalimentarius.net>.

2) Under development.

3) Under revision.

### **C.1.5 Ingredients for foods**

CAC/RCP 42-1995, Code of Hygienic Practice for Spices and Dried Aromatic Plants

### **C.1.6 Fruits and vegetables**

CAC/RCP 22-1979, Code of Hygienic Practice for Groundnuts (Peanuts)

CAC/RCP 2-1969, Code of Hygienic Practice for Canned Fruit and Vegetable Products

CAC/RCP 3-1969, Code of Hygienic Practice for Dried Fruit

CAC/RCP 4-1971, Code of Hygienic Practice for Desiccated Coconut

CAC/RCP 5-1971, Code of Hygienic Practice for Dehydrated Fruits and Vegetables, including Edible Fungi

CAC/RCP 6-1972, Code of Hygienic Practice for Tree Nuts

CAC/RCP 53-2003, Code of Hygienic Practice For Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

### **C.1.7 Meat and meat products**

CAC/RCP 41-1993, Code for Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Inspection of Slaughter Animals and for Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Judgement of Slaughter Animals and Meat

CAC/RCP 32-1983, Code of Practice for the Production, Storage and Composition of Mechanically Separated Meat and Poultry for Further Processing

CAC/RCP 29-1983, Rev. 1 (1993), Code of Hygienic Practice for Game

CAC/RCP 30-1983, Code of Hygienic Practice for the Processing of Frog Legs

CAC/RCP 11-1976, Rev. 1 (1993), Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Meat

CAC/RCP 13-1976, Rev. 1 (1985), Code of Hygienic Practice for Processed Meat and Poultry Products

CAC/RCP 14-1976, Code of Hygienic Practice for Poultry Processing

CAC/GL 52-2003, General Principles of Meat Hygiene

Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat<sup>2)</sup>

### **C.1.8 Milk and milk products**

CAC/RCP 57-2004, Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products

Revision of the Guidelines for the Establishment of a Regulatory Programme for the Control of Veterinary Drug Residues in Foods Prevention and Control of Drug Residues in Milk and Milk Products (including milk and milk products)<sup>2)</sup>

### **C.1.9 Egg and egg products**

CAC/RCP 15-1976, Code of Hygienic Practice for Egg Products (amended 1978, 1985)

Revision of the Code of Hygienic Practice for Egg Products<sup>2)</sup>

### **C.1.10 Fish and fishery products**

CAC/RCP 37-1989, Code of Practice for Cephalopods

CAC/RCP 35-1985, Code of Practice for Frozen Battered and/or Breaded Fishery products

CAC/RCP 28-1983, Code of Practice for Crabs

CAC/RCP 24-1979, Code of Practice for Lobsters

CAC/RCP 25-1979, Code of Practice for Smoked Fish

CAC/RCP 26-1979, Code of Practice for Salted Fish

CAC/RCP 17-1978, Code of Practice for Shrimps or Prawns

CAC/RCP 18-1978, Code of Hygienic Practice for Molluscan Shellfish

CAC/RCP 52-2003, Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products

Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (aquaculture)<sup>2)</sup>

### **C.1.11 Waters**

CAC/RCP 33-1985, Code of Hygienic Practice for the Collection, Processing and Marketing of Natural Mineral Waters

CAC/RCP 48-2001, Code of Hygienic Practice for Bottled/Packaged Drinking Waters (Other than Natural Mineral Waters)

### **C.1.12 Transportation**

CAC/RCP 47-2001, Code of Hygienic Practice for the Transport of Food in Bulk and Semi-packed Food

CAC/RCP 36-1987 (Rev. 1-1999), Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Oils and Fats in Bulk

CAC/RCP 44-1995, Code of Practice for Packaging and Transport of Tropical Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

### **C.1.13 Retail**

CAC/RCP 43-1997 (Rev. 1-2001), Code of Hygienic Practice for the Preparation and Sale of Street Foods



(Regional Code — Latin America and the Caribbean)

CAC/RCP 39-1993, Code of Hygienic Practice for Precooked and Cooked Foods in Mass Catering

CAC/GL 22-1997 (Rev. 1-1999), Guidelines for the Design of Control Measures for Street-Vended Foods in Africa

## **C.2 Food safety hazard specific codes and guidelines<sup>1)</sup>**

CAC/RCP 38-1993, Code of Practice for Control of the Use of Veterinary Drugs

CAC/RCP 50-2003, Code of Practice for the Prevention of Patulin Contamination in Apple Juice and Apple Juice Ingredients in Other Beverages

CAC/RCP 51-2003, Code of Practice for the Prevention of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals, including Annexes on Ochratoxin A, Zearalenone, Fumonisin and Tricothecenes

CAC/RCP 55-2004, Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Peanuts

CAC/RCP 56-2004, Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in Foods

Guidelines for the Control of *Listeria monocytogenes* in Foods<sup>2)</sup>

Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Inorganic Tin Contamination in Canned Foods<sup>2)</sup>

Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance<sup>2)</sup>

Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Treenuts<sup>2)</sup>

## **C.3 Control measure-specific codes and guidelines<sup>1)</sup>**

CAC/RCP 19-1979 (Rev. 1-1983), Code of Practice for the Operation of Irradiation Facilities Used for the Treatment of Foods

CAC/RCP 40-1993, Code of Hygienic Practice for Aseptically Processed and Packaged Low-acid Foods

CAC/RCP 49-2001, Code of Practice for Source Directed Measures to Reduce Contamination of Food with Chemicals

CAC/GL 13-1991, Guidelines for the Preservation of Raw Milk by Use of the Lactoperoxidase System

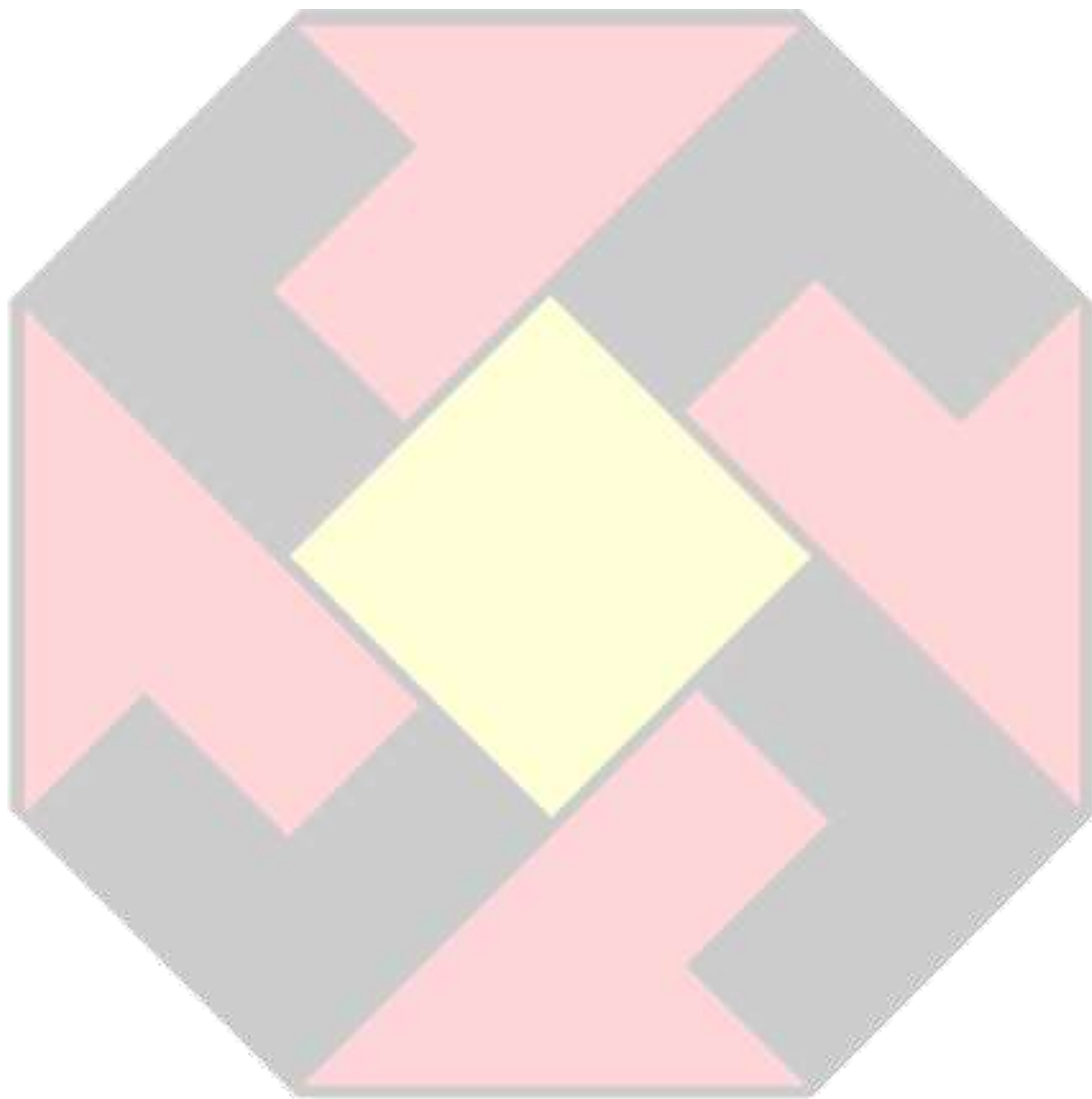
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