

Get started on your transition process

We recommend to start preparing for the transition as early as possible and plan properly to incorporate needed changes into your management system.

Recommended steps for the transition:

Get to know the content and requirements of ISO 22000:2018. The standard is available for purchase from ISO and possibly from your national standards provider. If you are a current user of ISO 22000:2005 you should focus on the changes in requirements.

Ensure that relevant personnel in your organization is trained and understand the requirements and key changes.

Identify gaps which need to be addressed to meet the new requirements and establish an implementation plan. Implement actions and update your management system to meet the new requirements.

Evaluate the effectiveness of implementation through internal audits and define further actions where needed.

Our auditors are prepared and have a full overview of the changes and what is required to transition from ISO 22000:2005 to ISO 22000:2018. We can support you in all phases of the migration, so that you can start preparing, assess your level of readiness and efficiently complete that migration.

How can LMS support your implementation?

LMS will support your transition process, and can include:

Seminars, webinars, e-learning, self-assessment checklists etc. where you typically learn about the standard and where you get a basic overview of the content and key changes compared with ISO 22000:2005, the migration process etc.

Tutored training courses, in-company or public. The objective of these courses is to provide detailed insight into the content and changes and about the required steps for transition. These are modular courses where the level of detail can be tailored to your needs.

Gap assessment (workshops) where we assess your management system against the requirements of the new standard and identify the gaps that need to be addressed. This will provide useful input to your process to comply with the new standard. The level of detail of such assessment can be tailored to your needs.

Key Changes in ISO 22000:2018

ISO 22000:2018 applies the ISO High Level Structure (HLS), common for all ISO standards. Some of the changes in ISO 22000:2018 vs. ISO 22000:2005 are induced by the HLS, while some are specific to food safety management.

ISO 22000:2018 was released on June 19 2018, and is an international standard. As it follows the same High Level Structure (HLS) structure as other widely applied ISO standards, such as ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, it will be easier to integrate with other management systems.

If you are already applying ISO 22000:2005, you will recognize most of the requirements in ISO 22000:2018. However, there are quite a few changes from ISO 22000:2005 that you must prepare for in order to transition and comply with ISO 22000:2018.

Key changes in ISO 22000:2018

These are some of the key changes to consider:

1) Changes due to the adoption of HLS

- Business Context and interested parties: Chapter 4.1, external and internal issues, introduces new clauses for systematic determination and monitoring of the business context, and Chapter 4.2, needs and expectations of interested parties, introduces demands to identify and understand factors that can (potentially) affect the ability of Management System to reach the intended results.
- Strengthened emphasis on leadership and management commitment: Chapter 5.1 now includes new demands to actively engage and take accountability for the effectiveness of the management system.
- Risk management: - Chapter 6.1 now requires companies to determine, consider and, where necessary, take action to address

any risks that may impact (either positively or negatively) the ability of the management system to deliver its intended results.

- Strengthened focus on objectives as drivers for improvements: these changes can be found in Chapter 6.2, and performance evaluation chapter 9.1.
- Extended requirements related to communications: Chapter 7.4 is now more prescriptive in respect to the “mechanics” of communication, including determination of what, when and how to communicate.
- Less strict requirements for a food safety manual: – the change is introduced in chapter 7.5. It is still required to have documented information. Documented information shall be controlled to ensure it is adequately protected (ref. 7.5.3). The explicit requirement to have a documented procedure has been removed.

2) Other changes that are specific to ISO 22000 and food safety management

- The PDCA cycle: the standard clarifies the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle, by having two separate cycles in the standard working together: one covering the management system and the other, covering the principles of HACCP.
- The scope now specifically includes animal food: food for animals not producing food for human consumption. Feed is intended to be fed to food producing animals.
- Some important changes in the definitions: ‘Harm’ is replaced by ‘adverse health effect’ to ensure consistency with definition of food safety hazard. The use of ‘assurance’ highlights the relationship between the consumer and the food product, based on the assurance of food safety.
- Communicating the food safety policy - Chapter 5.2.2: Explicitly requires the management to facilitate understanding of the food safety policies by employees.
- Food Safety Management System Objectives: Establishing objectives for the food safety management system is further specified in Chapter 6.2.1 and includes items as e.g. ‘consistent with customer requirements’, ‘monitored’ and ‘verified’.

- Control of externally-provided processes, products or services - Chapter 7.1.6: This clause introduces the need to control the suppliers of products, processes and services (including outsourced processes) and to ensure adequate communication of relevant requirements, to meet the food safety management system requirements.

In addition, there are several key changes in the ISO 22000:2018 compared to ISO 22000:2005 related to the HACCP systematics.