

Geregistreeerde Belgische norm

NBN EN ISO 22000

1e uitg., november 2005

Normklasse: V 03

Voedselveiligheid-managementsystemen - Eisen aan een organisatie in de voedselketen (ISO 22000:2005) (+AC:2006)

Systèmes de management de la sécurité des denrées alimentaires - Exigences pour tout organisme appartenant à la chaîne alimentaire (ISO 22000:2005) (+AC:2006)

Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain (ISO 22000:2005) (+AC:2006)

Toelating tot publicatie: 28 oktober 2005

Deze Europese norm EN ISO 22000:2005 heeft de status van een Belgische norm.

Deze Europese norm bestaat in drie officiële versies (Duits, Engels, Frans).

Er is bij het NBN ook een Nederlandstalige versie beschikbaar, die dezelfde status heeft als de officiële versies.



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***norme belge
enregistrée***

NBN EN ISO 22000

1e éd., novembre 2005

Indice de classement: V 03

**Systèmes de management de la sécurité des denrées alimentaires -
Exigences pour tout organisme appartenant à la chaîne alimentaire (ISO
22000:2005) (+AC:2006)**

Voedselveiligheidsmanagementsystemen - Eisen aan een organisatie in de voedselketen (ISO 22000:2005)
(+AC:2006)

Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain (ISO 22000:2005)
(+AC:2006)

Autorisation de publication: 28 octobre 2005

La présente norme européenne EN ISO 22000:2005 a le statut d'une norme belge.

La présente norme européenne existe en trois versions officielles (allemand, anglais, français).

Une version en néerlandais, ayant le même statut que les versions officielles, est également disponible au NBN.



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Banque 000-3255621-10 IBAN BE41 0003 2556 2110 BIC BPOTBEB1 TVA BE0880857592

ICS 67.020

English Version

Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain (ISO 22000:2005)

Systèmes de management de la sécurité des denrées alimentaires - Exigences pour tout organisme appartenant à la chaîne alimentaire (ISO 22000:2005)

Managementsysteme für die Lebensmittelsicherheit - Anforderungen an Organisationen in der gesamten Lebensmittelkette (ISO 22000:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 August 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EN ISO 22000:2005 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 22000:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Agricultural food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/SS C01 "Food Products", the secretariat of which is held by CMC.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2006.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 22000:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 22000:2005 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 22000

First edition
2005-09-01

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

*Systemes de management de la sécurité des denrées alimentaires —
Exigences pour tout organisme appartenant à la chaîne alimentaire*



Reference number
ISO 22000:2005(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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*.

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).

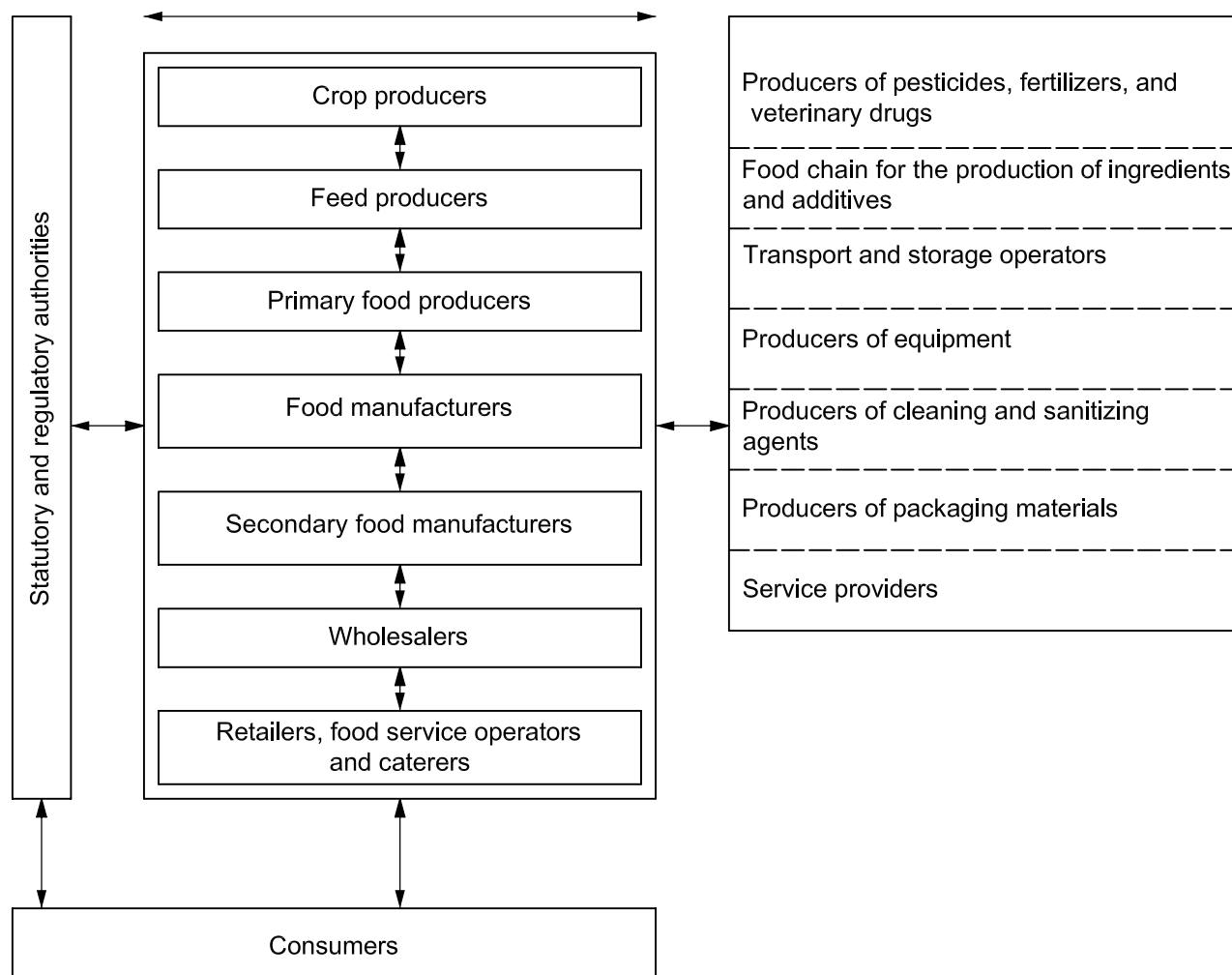
Recognition of the organization's role and position within the food chain is essential to ensure effective interactive communication throughout the chain in order to deliver safe food products to the final consumer. An example of the communication channels among interested parties of the food chain is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



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

Figure 1 — Example of communication within the food chain

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*