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

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.

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'.

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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.

Transition guidance plan
ISO 22000:2005 certificates will not be valid after the three-year transition period. Those who are currently using ISO 22000:2005 are encouraged to begin revising their food safety management systems as early as possible to prepare to transition to the new standard compliance in 2020.

Step 1: Transition Guidelines - ISO 22000:2018
Organizations will have 3 years from the date of the standards publication to transition their FSMS to become compliant to the new standard. All current existing certificates to ISO 22000:2005 will expire three years after release and publication of ISO 22000:2018 (19th June 2018), with the transition deadline being no later than 29 June 2021. Transition from ISO 22000:2005 to ISO 22000:2018 may be accomplished during a single visit. A minimum of one day additional time shall be added to the duration to effectively evaluate the changes and effectiveness of implementation. If a client's ISO 22000:2005 certificate expires before they are able to fully transition to the ISO 22000:2018 standard, they may be re-registered to ISO 22000:2005 (subject to a cut-off period to allow for subsequent transition). The expiration date of this re-registered certificate will be 29 June 2021.
A new certificate to the 2018 version will be issued when it can be satisfactorily shown that a client has fully met the requirements of the new standard. As is the current practice, all major non-conformities must be formally closed out and corrective actions for any minor non-conformances must be received and accepted by CCPL, prior to issuance of a certificate.
Prior to the Transition Audit being undertaken, clients are required to complete an internal audit and management review against the new standard, as this exercise serves both to ensure that all requirements have been addressed in the management system and to provide easy reference to these requirements during the transition audit.

Step 2: Your transition process
Based on the three-year transition timeline, we have developed the following transition process for organizations that currently have a registered ISO 22000:2005 system with CCPL: TRANSITION AT ANNUAL AUDIT
Transitions will be conducted at the time of annual surveillance or recertification audit.
Additional mandatory time will be added to the audit duration in order to allow the completion of a full and effective transition assessment against the new standard requirements.
If successful, CCPL will issue a new certificate with the valid until date
At a surveillance audit - this will reflect the previous certificate
At a re-certification audit – this will reset the three year certification cycle
It is likely that a number of certificates will have a valid until date that has been restricted to less than 3 years by the end of transition period. In this circumstance, when the client successfully transitions their system, the 22000 certificate will re-instate the remaining cycle duration. This will return the client to their previous 3 yearly cycle.

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