



# FSSC Version 5

## Key changes and timeline



**FSSC 22000 Version 5 has adopted the ISO 22000:2018 food safety management system as its core framework, adding sector-specific requirements known as pre-requisite programmes (PRPs) and FSSC-specific requirements to build a food safety management scheme that meets GFSI (Global Food Safety Initiative) benchmark requirements.**

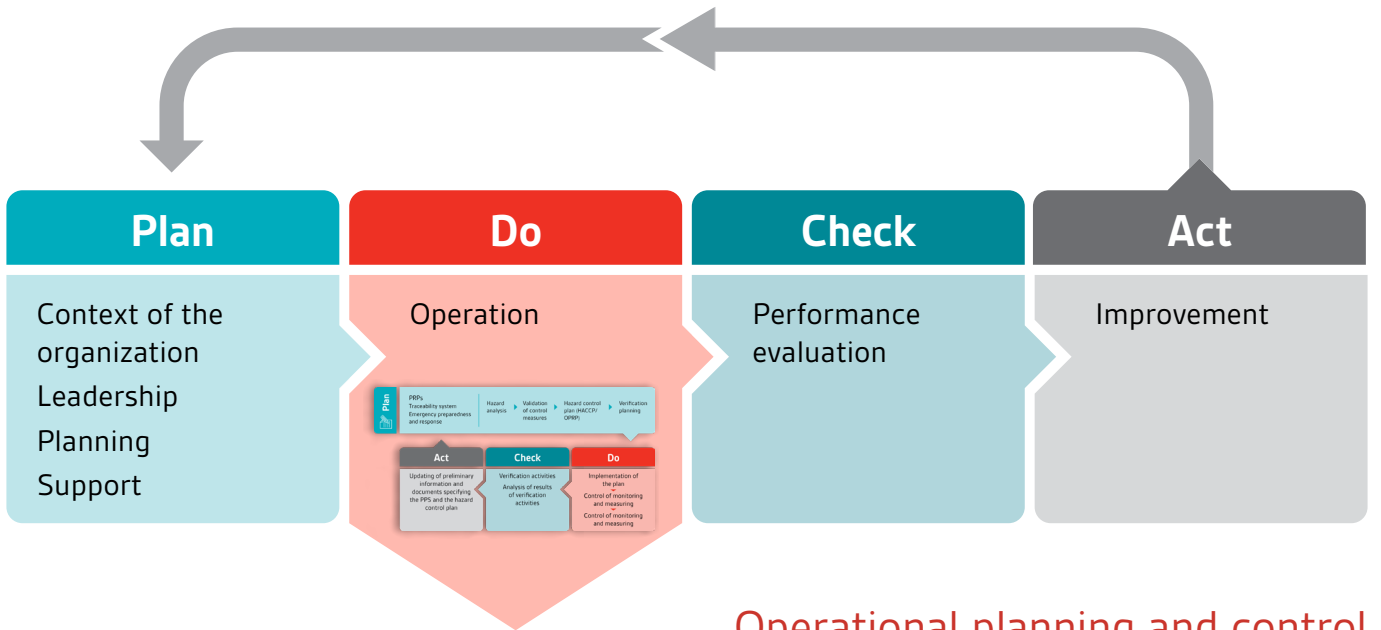
Key changes to the FSSC 22000 V5 scheme are largely centred around alignment to the new version of ISO 22000:2018, which is now aligned to the high level structure (HLS) of other ISO standards, including ISO 9001 for quality management and the new health and safety international standard, ISO 45001. Other key changes to FSSC 22000 requirements include changes related to the topics of product labelling, management of services and the mitigation of risks relating to food defence and food fraud.

Risk is a critical element in both ISO:22000:2018 and FSSC 22000 V5. Both now distinguish between risk and opportunity of the business' management systems and strategic goals as a whole, as well as risks at an operational level. This operational level risk management is described in clause 8 of FSSC 22000 V5, which simultaneously addresses HACCP-based methodology and principles (although to address risks around food fraud and food defence, VACCP and TACCP should also be applied as necessary).

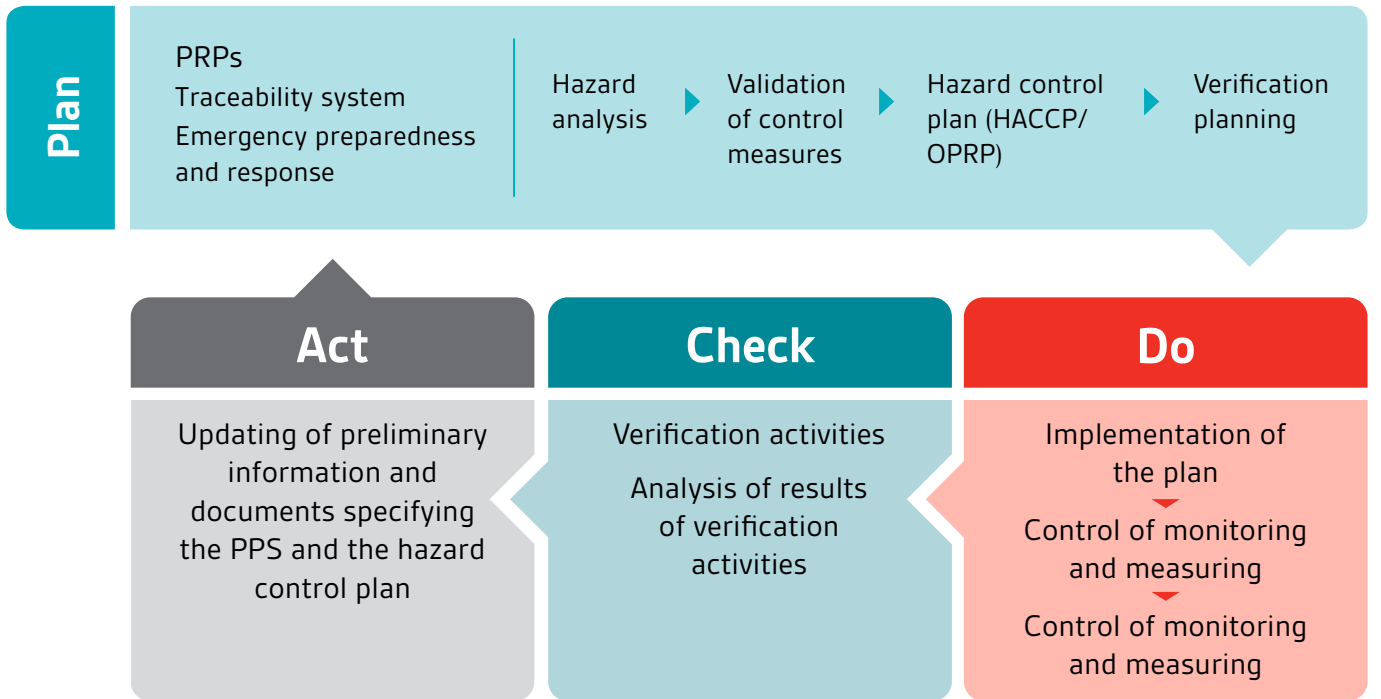
The distinction between food safety management system operational risks and overall business risk and opportunity. This is clearly applied by the utilization of two distinct interlinked PDCA cycles. One focuses on overall organizational goals and operation, and the other on the application of food safety, where the HACCP process sits. This separation essentially encourages the development a stronger more robust framework for continual improvement of our food safety management system.

Aligning with the HLS, this demonstrates where senior management commitment will have a more obvious role in the application of the scheme within the business, referencing clauses of leadership, performance evaluation, improvement and support to underpin the overarching PDCA cycle.

# PDCA cycle ISO 22000:2018



## Operational planning and control



## Other specific key changes

1	Scope
2	Definitions
3.21	Food safety
3.33	Outsource
3.39	Risk
5.2.2	Communicating the food safety policy
6.2.1	Food safety objectives
7.1.6	Control of externally provided processes, products or services
7.2	Competence

7.4.1	General
7.5.1	General
8.3	Traceability system
8.8.1	Verification
8.9.4.2	Evaluation for release
8.9.4.3	Disposition of non-conforming products
8.5.1.5.3	Description of processes and process environment
9.3.2	Management review input

## Changes affecting systematics on hazard analysis, CCPs and OPRPs

3.8	Control measure
3.11	Critical control point (CCP)
3.12	Critical limit
3.30	Operational prerequisite programme
8.1	Operational planning and control

8.5.2.4.1	Reworded and clarified
8.5.4.1	HACCP Plan vs Hazard Control Plan
8.5.4.2	Determination of critical limits and action criteria
8.5.4.3	Monitoring systems at CCPs and for OPRPs

## Other notable changes

- FSSC 22000 Version 5 has also made amendments to definitions which can be referenced in the definitions section of the scheme documents
- New clauses:
  - › 2.5.9: minimizing the potential for product contamination during transit for food chain category FI
  - › 4.1: systematic determination of business context (i.e. internal/ external issues)
  - › 4.2: needs and expectations of interested parties
- Wording changes to environmental monitoring (clause 2.5.7) to specifically include allergen controls, data and trend analysis and risk-based monitoring
- Management of allergens (clause 2.5.6) has been extended to include categories E, F and G in addition to C, I and K
- More specific communications requirements (clause 7.4) more specific on the delivery of communications including what, when and how to communicate
- Strengthened emphasis on leadership management commitment (clause 5.1), risk management (clauses 6.1.1 through 6.1.3), objectives as drivers for improvement (clauses 6.2.1, 6.2.2) and performance evaluation (clauses 9.1.1 and 9.1.2)
- Removal of explicit requirement for documented procedure of adequate protection of documents (ref clause 7.5.3)
- Formulation of products (clause 2.5.8) has been extended for the entirety of category D
- Additional requirements (clauses 2.5.1, 2.5.2) relating to management of services and product labelling

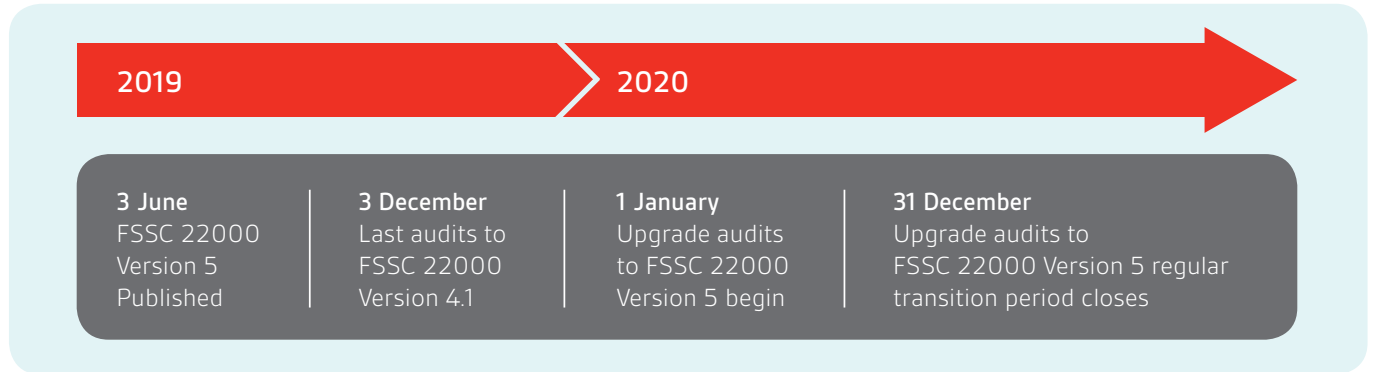


## FSSC 22000 transition timeline

All audits against the FSSC 22000 V4.1 scheme requirements must be completed prior to 31 December 2019. All FSSC 22000 v5 audits including transition from V4.1 to V5 and new certifications to FSSC commence on 1 January 2020. All transitions from V4.1 to V5 must be completed by 31 December 2020.

All initial audits to FSSC 22000 V5 will be announced unless a certificate holder requests the audit to be unannounced.

### FSSC 22000 V4.1 to V5 transition timeline



#### Transition options:

- Transition at the time of recertification: after a successful audit, a certificate to Version 5 is issued with a validity of three years
- Transition at the time of a surveillance audit: the surveillance audit is replaced by an 'upgrade audit'. After a successful upgrade audit, your certificate to Version 4.1 is replaced by a certificate to Version 5, with the same expiry date

## Your journey to FSSC 22000 Version 5 certification

BSI can help with training, gap analysis and certification to FSSC 22000 Version 5. Get in touch via [bsi.za@bsigroup.com](mailto:bsi.za@bsigroup.com) to start planning your transition journey today, or to request access to support materials such as guides, on-demand webinars and other resources.

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