COTECNA

Food Safety Management System

ISO 22000

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Change history

Version	Author	Description
Current Issue -2 dated 1st AUG 2018	Sumit Dey	Change to New COTECNA Logo
Previous Issue -1 dated 31.10.2017	Sumit Dey	Initial issue

1 FSMS- ISO 22000

1.1 Introduction

Food-borne illnesses pose a huge public safety hazard, and can damage a company's reputation and bottom line. Increased demand for safe food, as a result of globalisation and international trade, has made food safety management extremely important.

ISO 22000 - The food safety management system standard ISO 22000 enables any company directly or indirectly involved in the food chain to identify the relevant risks and manage them efficiently.
The scheme incorporates elements of existing standards including ISO 9001, PRPs and HACCP, it offers a complete certification program in a single package, making it accessible for organizations irrespective of their nature & size.

1.2 Benefits

1. Promotes Food Safety and Quality
2. By gaining certification, Organizations gain recognition for their ongoing commitment to food safety, proves their integrity to the market, and enhance consumer confidence in their brand.
3. Understands the actual risk for the consumers and for the organization.
4. Helps meet food safety legal compliance and corporate requirements.
5. Pro-actively improves processes saving valuable time and resources.
6. Demonstrates due diligence in food safety

1.3 Why Cotecna

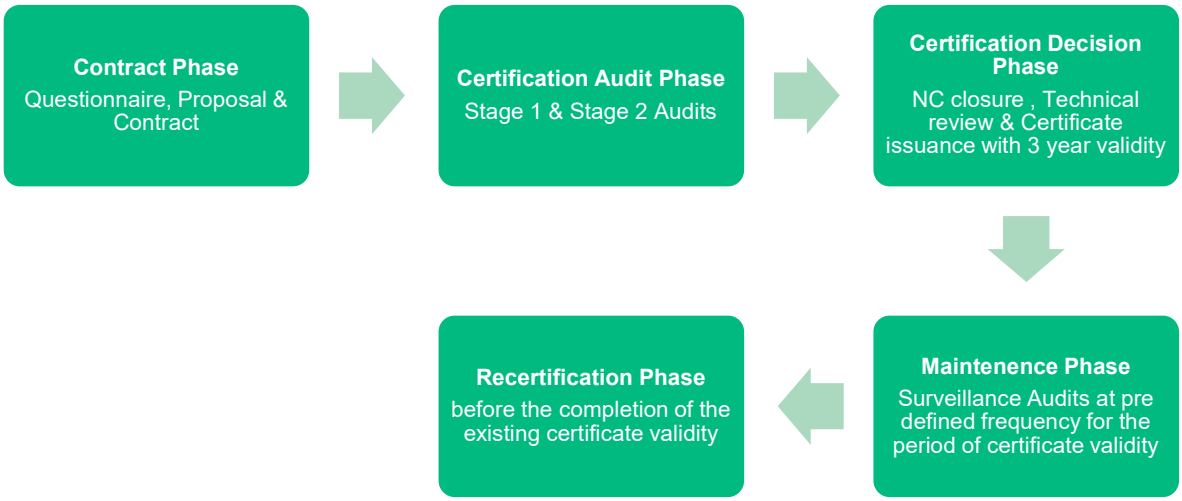
Swiss group founded in 1974. Extended network of over 100 offices & laboratories in 50 countries. The Group offers services to both governmental and commercial organizations. Cotecna is one of the world's leading testing, inspection and certification companies. Cotecna Inspection India Pvt Ltd has experienced experts on food safety aspects and experinced auditor with multiple competency to provide one umbrella solution. COTECNA India can help an organisation as below

- Provides comprehensive training on all aspects of FSMS
- Performs pre-assessment which helps the Organisation to understand their best route to certification
- Conducts the entire certification process to ensure compliance with food safety standards

1.4 Important Links

https://www.iso.org/standard/65464.html

1.5 Certification Process- ISO 22000



1.6 Application Process

To get Application / Questionnaire please contact indiacertification@cotecna.co.in

1.7 Audit

Opening meeting – Evaluation of the documentation – Site assessment and interviews of employees – Creation of the audit conclusions, Closing meeting

Initial Certification Audit is two stages of audit both Onsite, Stage-1 & Stage -2.

The Stage 1 audit, verifies that the system has been designed and developed in accordance with the organization's top management commitment to conform with Scheme requirements. The objective of this audit is to assess the preparedness of the applicant organization to proceed to the stage 2 audit.

The Stage 2 audit substantiates top management's claim by auditing implementation of the food safety management system. The activities subject to the proposed certification scopes shall be assessed during the initial certification audit. Once the gaps / deviation, identified during Stage-1 audit is satisfactory addressed by Audit site management - Stage -2 audit can be processed

Follow-up Audits (minimum annual surveillance) during the certification period to verify maintenance and continuous improvement will be conducted

1.8 Non-Conformity

Minor non-conformity - A minor non-conformity shall be issued when the finding does not affect the capability of the management system to achieve the intended results:

1) When a minor nonconformity is issued during an audit, the organization must provide the CB with objective evidence of an investigation into causative factors, exposed risks and the proposed corrective action plan (CAP) within three (3) months after the audit.
2) Corrective action (CA) shall be implemented by the organization within 12 months after the audit.
3) The CB shall review the design of the corrective action plan, challenge it and approve it when acceptable.
4) Implementation of the corrective action plan shall be reviewed, at the latest, at the next scheduled on-site audit. The CB shall review the corrective action plan and determine its effectiveness of implementation
5) A major nonconformity is raised (on management responsibility and resource allocation) in the event of non-completion of the approved action plan at the next scheduled on-site audit.

Major nonconformity - A major nonconformity shall be issued when the finding affects the capability of the management system to achieve the intended results:

1) When a major nonconformity is issued during an audit, the organization must provide the CB with objective evidence of an investigation into causative factors, exposed risks and the proposed CAP. This shall be provided to the CB within 14 days after the audit.
2) Corrective action shall be implemented by the organization within 14 days after the audit. The major nonconformity shall be closed by the CB within a further 14 days after implementation of the corrective action by the organization. The organization shall submit objective evidence of implementation to the CB.
3) The CB shall review the corrective action plan and related objective evidence of implementation, challenge it if necessary and determine its effectiveness and approve the CAP and CA
4) The CB shall conduct a follow-up audit to verify the implementation of the CA to close the major nonconformity. In cases where documentary evidence is sufficient to close out the major nonconformity, the CB may decide to perform a desk review.
5) The completion of corrective actions might take more time depending on the potential severity of the major nonconformity and the amount of work necessary to eliminate the causative factors. In such cases the CAP shall include any temporary measures or controls necessary to mitigate the risk until the permanent corrective action is implemented. A follow-up audit shall be conducted to verify the permanent corrective action and to close the major nonconformity.
6) A critical nonconformity is raised in the event of non-completion of the approved corrective action.

Critical nonconformity - A critical nonconformity is issued when a direct food safety impact without appropriate action by the organization is observed during the audit or when legality and/or certification integrity are at stake:

1) When a critical nonconformity is issued at a certified site the certificate shall be immediately suspended for a maximum period of six (6) months.
2) When a critical nonconformity is issued during an audit, the organization must provide the CB with objective evidence of an investigation into causative factors, exposed risks and the proposed CAP. This shall be provided to the CB within 14 days after the audit.

3) A follow-up audit shall be conducted by the CB within the six (6) month timeframe to verify the same.
4) The certificate shall be withdrawn when the critical nonconformity is not effectively solved within.
5) In case of a certification audit, the full certification audit shall be repeated

1.9 Transfer of Certification

Transfer of certification is done when the certification being transferred is in good standing, the certificate is valid and will be valid at the time of audit, all previous audits have been conducted at the appropriate intervals, there are no outstanding Major CARs and the scope remains the same. Copies of these documents shall be submitted with the proposal acceptance for further review and process