

Specimen ISO 22000 food safety revision

A clause register, an evidence list and a dated plan for the third edition. Built from the public draft contents and the held current edition. Our words, not the standard's.

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Planning date 2027-09-12, an estimate, not an ISO date. Retrieved 2026-10-19. Record change date 2026-10-19.

Not legal advice; does not certify. Not affiliated with ISO. The standard text remains ISO's.

SPECIMEN: sample rows only. The paid kit carries all 83 rows and the full plan.

How to use this kit

The register has one row per clause and per Annex A step. The requirement is in our own words from the held current edition. The draft status is read from the public contents and foreword, and the full draft is not reproduced. The four new clauses are covered by title; their obligations are not yet recorded. Fill the owner, the due date and the status columns for your site; the other columns are the reference.

Start with the four additions the draft foreword names: food safety culture, food defence, food fraud prevention and complaints management. They need evidence over time, so they come first. Then map the clause numbers, because the improvement clauses move and every document that cites them will be out of date.

The plan is a planning aid dated to an estimate. When the standard is published, re-date it from the published text and your certification body's transition rule.

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Dated plan

WHEN	TASK AND WHAT IT INVOLVES	OUTPUT
Now	Confirm the scope and the certificate dates Write the scope statement against the certificate. Enter the expiry, the next surveillance and the recertification date in the register. Name the person who owns the transition.	A scope statement that matches the certificate and a dated certificate record.
Month 1	Read the record and mark the gap The owner and each clause owner read the records for their clauses and mark where the evidence is missing or stale. Use the status column, not a separate list.	A register with a status and an owner on every row.
Month 1 to 2	Close the four named additions first Food safety culture, food defence, food fraud prevention and complaints management are the additions the public foreword names. Start the baseline, the vulnerability assessments and the complaint trend now, because they need evidence over time.	A culture baseline, a defence assessment, a fraud assessment and a complaint trend analysis.
Month 2	Map the clause numbers and the documents Continual improvement moves to 10.1, nonconformity to 10.2, complaints is new at 10.3 and the system update to 10.4. Operational planning splits at 8.1, and 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 get headings in the public contents. List every controlled document that cites a clause number and name its replacement.	A document list with the old citation, the new citation and an owner.
Month 2 to 3	Ask the certification body for the transition terms in writing No transition arrangement is published. Ask whether the transition happens at surveillance or recertification, what the audit will cover, the audit days and fee, and what happens to a certificate that expires before publication.	A written reply with the route and the certificate end date.
Month 3 to 4	Run the internal audit against today and the draft readiness Audit the current edition for conformity and, separately, audit readiness for the four additions. Keep the two findings sets apart so a draft item is not written as a nonconformity against the current standard.	An internal audit report with two sections and a corrective action per finding.
Month 4 to 5	Train the team and update the evidence pack Train the food safety team and the supervisors on the new subjects and the new clause numbers. Rebuild the evidence pack so an auditor can find the current version of each document in under a minute.	Training records with a competence check and an indexed evidence pack.
Month 5 to 6	Book the transition and brief top management Book the audit slot with a sector-competent auditor. Put the resource decision, the four additions and the certificate date in the management review.	A booking confirmation and review minutes with decisions and owners.
Planning date 2027-09-12	Confirm the published text and re-date the plan The planning date is an estimate. When the standard is published, read the text, confirm the transition rule with the certification body and replace every estimate in this plan with the published dates.	A re-dated plan with the published edition and the transition rule cited.
After the transition audit	Update the certificate and the public claims Check the certificate, the scope statement and every customer-facing claim against what was actually certified. Tell customers and regulators what changed.	A new certificate, a revised scope and a customer notice.

Register

REF	CLAUSE	TITLE	REQUIREMENT (OUR WORDS)	SUGGESTED EVIDENCE TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR AUDITOR	COMMON GAPS	DRAFT STATUS	OWNER	DUE	STATUS
ISO22000-4.1	4.1	Understanding the organization and its context	The organization works out which outside and inside conditions affect its purpose and its ability to reach the results it wants from the food safety management system. It records those conditions, keeps them current, and revisits them when the business, the market or the law moves. The clause does not prescribe a list; it requires a considered one.	A dated context register naming the issues, the source and the owner; A short note on whether climate change is relevant to the site, with the reasoning; Minutes showing the context was reviewed at the last management review	A context list written once for the certification audit and never touched again; No link between the identified issues and the risks recorded under 6.1	Unchanged title; climate change is now explicit			Open
ISO22000-4.2	4.2	Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	The organization names the parties that matter to the food safety system and pins down the requirements of those parties that it has to meet. It keeps that list current. The point is to turn vague expectations from customers, regulators, owners and the community into requirements the system can actually satisfy and evidence.	A party and requirement matrix with the source document and a review date; Evidence that customer-specific codes are held and communicated to the teams; A record of the last review, with changes and the action taken	A list of parties with no requirements attached; Requirements captured at certification and never updated when a customer changes its code	Unchanged title			Open
ISO22000-4.3	4.3	Determining the scope of the food safety management system	The organization defines the boundary of the system and states where it applies. The statement has to name the products and services, the processes and the production sites inside the boundary, and it has to include every activity that can affect the safety of the end product. It is kept as controlled information.	The current scope statement, approved and dated, matching the certificate; A site map or process map showing every location inside the boundary; A justification for any activity excluded, with the food safety reasoning	A scope written as a marketing sentence rather than a boundary; Contract manufacturing, storage or transport that affects the product left outside the scope without a reason	Unchanged title			Open