

MAURITIAN  
STANDARD

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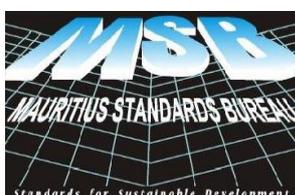
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**Traceability in the feed and food  
chain — General principles and  
basic requirements for system  
design and implementation**

ICS 67.040

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**Mauritius Standards Bureau  
Moka**

## National foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard **ISO 22005:2007**, *Traceability in the feed and food chain — General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau on the recommendation of the **Food Products Standards Committee** and approval of the **Standards Council** on **29 August 2008**. It was notified in the Government Gazette on **15 November 2008**\*.

For the purposes of this standard the following change should be made:

The words “International Standard” should be replaced by “Mauritian Standard”.

The following Mauritian Standard is identical to the International Standard, which is referenced in the adopted standard:

### International Standard

**ISO 22000:2005**, *Food safety management systems — Requirements for any organization in the food chain*

### Corresponding Mauritian Standard

**MS ISO 22000:2005**, *Food safety management systems — Requirements for any organization in the food chain*

\* **General Notice No 2100 of 2008**



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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 22005 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*.

## Introduction

A traceability system is a useful tool to assist an organization operating within a feed and food chain to achieve defined objectives in a management system.

The choice of a traceability system is influenced by regulations, product characteristics and customer expectations.

The complexity of the traceability system can vary depending on the features of the product and the objectives to be achieved.

The implementation by an organization of a traceability system depends on

- technical limits inherent to the organization and products (i.e. nature of the raw materials, size of the lots, collection and transport procedures, processing and packaging methods), and
- the cost benefits of applying such a system.

A traceability system on its own is insufficient to achieve food safety.

PREVIEW

# Traceability in the feed and food chain — General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation

## 1 Scope

This International Standard gives the principles and specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of a feed and food traceability system. It can be applied by an organization operating at any step in the feed and food chain.

It is intended to be flexible enough to allow feed organizations and food organizations to achieve identified objectives.

The traceability system is a technical tool to assist an organization to conform with its defined objectives and is applicable when necessary to determine the history, or location of a product or its relevant components.

## 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 22000:2005, *Food safety management systems — Requirements for any organization in the food chain*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22000 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **product**

result of a process

[ISO 9000:2005, definition 3.4.2]

NOTE Product may include packaging material.

### 3.2

#### **process**

set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs

NOTE 1 Inputs to a process are generally outputs of other processes.

NOTE 2 Processes in an organization (3.10) are generally planned and carried out under controlled conditions to add value.

NOTE 3 A process where the conformity of other resulting product (3.1) cannot be readily or economically verified is frequently referred to as a “special process”.

[ISO 9000:2005, definition 3.4.1]