

Possible fraud control measure	Source
Business management:	Internal organisation structure
Set up an organisation that is able to receive and verify signals (=deviating from what is normal) that indicate the possibility that fraud is committed	GMP+ International EWS
<ul> <li>Set up an organisation that is prepared for handling a crisis when there is a possibility that feed fraud is committed e.g.:</li> <li>Who should be present in crisis team</li> </ul>	GMP+ International newsletters
<ul> <li>Who should be present in crisis team</li> <li>Who in the crisis team does what (research, internal and external communication, contact with authorities, contact with clients, contact with suppliers, contact with own</li> </ul>	RASFF database
processing plants, what kind of control measures are needed, etc.	USP database
<ul> <li>Organise that new fraud related information (e.g. EWS notifications of GMP+ International, RASFF notifications, newsletters, media attention, information in food/feed fraud databases) is received and processed within the organisation so that adequate action can be taken if needed</li> </ul>	Scientific articles
New suppliers / product:	Quality and purchase
<ul> <li>Set up a procedure for the approval of new suppliers / producers and new products. Include e.g.</li> <li>Visit / audit the supplier / producer</li> <li>Verify whether the product and supplier name on the contract, label and other documents accompanying the delivered product is in compliance with the data present in the GMP+ certified company database</li> <li>Verify whether all relevant supply chain participants are known. E.g. in case the supplier is a trader: request for name and production location of producer</li> <li>Verify whether the product falls within the scope of the product definition of GMP+ International</li> </ul>	procedure GMP+ FSP Product List Feed Additives Register EFSA Opinions / publications GMP+ FSP Risk Assessments GMP+ certified Company database National authority Product specification Monitoring program

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<ul> <li>Verify whether the product is included in the risk assessment and check if the production process of the product similar to that in the risk assessment</li> <li>Verify whether the supplier and producer are meeting the GMP+ certified company database: e.g. are they GMP+ certified and is the product included in the scope of the supplier and producer</li> <li>Check if the supplier and producer comply with legal requirements concerning registration, authorisation and certification</li> </ul>	GMP+ certified Company database  Quality and purchase procedure Supplier evaluation Auditing program
<ul> <li>Background check supplier / producer (and possibly other supply chain participants)</li> <li>e.g.:</li> <li>Financial situation</li> <li>History with feed fraud or involvement with other criminal activities</li> <li>Check reliability of supplier / producer at reliable sources</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Document parameters which can give a signal that there is a probability that fraud is committed in e.g. a product specification. These can be chemical, microbiological, physical or other physical chemical characteristics, but also can be e.g. documents, health certificates, certificates of analysis that need to be present when a product is delivered.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Include the new product in the monitoring program and include parameters which can give a signal that there is a probability that fraud is committed</li> </ul>	
Set up a procedure for supplier / producer evaluation. Other supply chain participants can also be included in this evaluation. Include in the evaluation e.g.:	

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<ul> <li>Set up an audit program for suppliers / producers (or other supply chain participants). Include elements that increase the vulnerability for feed fraud e.g.:         <ul> <li>Working with night shifts;</li> <li>Protocol for visitors / third parties (hired for services)</li> <li>Use of sub-contractors or outsourced producers</li> <li>Possibility of gaining access to products (e.g. fenced production site / warehouse, sealed transport, closed production lines)</li> <li>Presence of non-feed products / non-feed activities on the site (e.g. technical grades of the product, biogas fermentation)</li> <li>Knowledge of the supply chain and origin of the products</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Verify if the information on the contract is in compliance with	Purchase procedure Purchase contract Logistic procedure Information in program where purchase contracts are registered
Check incoming products for deviations:	Receiving procedure  Label  Documents accompanying the product  Monitoring program  Information in program where products to be received are registered

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Monitoring program and EWS	Monitoring program
Set up a monitoring program in which parameters are included which can give a signal that there is a probability that fraud is committed. These are e.g. analytical techniques or visual checks. Verify if the correct methods of analysis are used	Laboratory
If applicable: verify if the analysing laboratory has the correct authorisation for performing the analysis	EWS procedure
Verify if the correct / authorised method of analyses is applied	
<ul> <li>Include the parameters in the EWS procedure that can give a signal there is a possibility that fraud is committed and that are chemically, microbiologically, physically or microscopically analysed or visually checked</li> </ul>	