food fraud advisors

Food Safety Standards Compared (2025)

Among the major food safety management system standards (FSMS), there are small but significant variations between food fraud prevention requirements. Key differences include whether finished products or ingredients are to be assessed, which types of food fraud must be included and the presence/absence of requirements related to horizon scanning and training.

	AIB*	BRC*	FSSC*	GlobalGAP*	IFS*	SQF*
Food types to include in food fraud prevention activities	Ingredients (implied)	Raw materials	Products and processes	Not described	Raw materials, Ingredients, packaging, outsourced processes	Raw materials, Ingredients, finished products
Food fraud types	Economically motivated adulteration (only)	Adulteration, substitution (only)	Any type where consumer health is at risk (in definition, Appendix A)	Examples are provided and include: counterfeit plant protection products, unauthorized propagation material, origin of packaging and access to packaging.	Substitution, mislabelling, adulteration, counterfeiting	Substitution, mislabelling, dilution, counterfeiting
Vulnerability assessments explicitly required?	A food fraud risk assessment is listed in Appendix A	Yes	Yes	Risk assessment	Yes	Implied (Edition 9)
Mitigation plan required?	-	Mitigation activities are to be included in the vulnerability assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Does packaging need to be included in the vulnerability assessment?	Yes (implied)	Yes (see 3.5.1.1)	Yes (as per food fraud definition, Appendix A)	Yes	Yes	Implied (primary packaging is a 'raw material')
Is a separate food fraud procedure explicitly required?	-	-	Vulnerability assessment method and verification procedures must be documented (ISO 22002-100:2025)	-	Implied ("responsibilities shall be defined")	Implied ("methods and responsibilities shall be documented")
Is training in food fraud explicitly mentioned?	-	"Knowledge" is required (Clause 5.4.1)	Yes (in ISO 22002-100:2025)	-	Yes (Clause 3.3.4)	Yes
Is an annual review explicitly mentioned?	-	Yes	Yes (in ISO 22002-100:2025)	-	Yes	Yes
Other	-	Horizon scanning for developing threats must be done (Clause 5.4.1)	-	Must consider 'intentional inaccurate information'	Criteria for vulnerability assessments must be defined (4.20.2)	Food safety risks from food fraud must be specified (2.7.2.2)

* The full names of the standards are:

AIB International Consolidated Standards for Inspection of Prerequisite and Food Safety Programs, 2023
BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety, Issue 9
FSSC 22000, Version 6
GlobalG.A.P. Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA), Version 6 GFS
IFS Food, Version 8
SQF Food Safety Code, Edition 9

Get a complete guide to all food fraud clauses in every standard, including human food, packaging, logistics and animal feed in our affordable e-book. [Learn more](#).