

Strategy & Policy Statement
Anti-Fraud, Bribery & Corruption & Whistleblowing Guidelines.

POLICY INFORMATION SHEET	
Title	Anti-Fraud Policy (the "**Policy**")
Policy Code	EIT Food_POL_01_Anti-Fraud
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Scope	All employees, Members of the Management Board, Members of the Supervisory Board, contractors, consultants, trainees, seconded staff, interns, agents, and any other persons associated with EIT Food (collectively, "EIT Food People").
Applicability	This Policy applies to all activities and operations undertaken by EIT Food
Mandatory Review	01 August 2028

REVISION

The Policy is subject to revision at least once every two (2) years, or sooner if triggered by a material change in applicable law, regulatory guidance, organisational structure, or following an incident of fraud, bribery, or corruption. Such revision is coordinated through and authorised by the Legal Department. Upon sign-off by the HR Department, the revised Policy is forwarded to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for approval. Publication of the approved Policy is coordinated by the Legal Department.

Users are requested to refer to the latest version of the Policy. The section Revision Highlights below provides an overview of the latest Policy updates.

REVISION HIGHLIGHTS

These highlights provide only an overview of the Policy revisions. The latest version of the Policy should be consulted for changes and/or more detailed information.

Revision and Issue History

Date	Revision	Author	Description
01.11.2025	1.0	HR Department	First version
01.08.2026	2.0	Legal	Second Version

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1. Introduction

Strategy Statement and Policy

We take a zero-tolerance approach to fraud, corruption and bribery and are committed to acting ethically, professionally and with integrity and transparency in all our relationships and business dealings wherever we operate. In line with this strategy, we will:

- Enhance, promote and maintain a culture of zero tolerance to fraud, bribery and corruption; and
- Implement and enforce effective systems to actively prevent, detect and counter fraud, corruption and bribery.

EIT Food has carried out an internal risk assessment in relation to fraud, corruption and bribery. The objective of such risk assessment was to identify the key fraud, corruption and bribery risks and produce a priority list as follows:

- KAVA and other direct grant allocation;
- Conflicts of interest and impartiality of assessment.
- Use of EIT (or EIT Food) funds by partners or other counterparties.
- Time recording.
- Goods and services procurement.
- Recruitment.

Fraud Risk Assessment Methodology

EIT Food conducts a structured fraud risk assessment, in order to identify, evaluate and prioritise the fraud, corruption and bribery risks to which it is exposed. This assessment:

- considers, for each identified risk, the three elements of the "fraud triangle" : opportunity (weaknesses in controls), pressure, and rationalisation – in order to understand the root causes of potential fraud;
- rates each identified risk on the basis of its likelihood and impact (financial, operational and reputational), on a scale from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high), and determines the corresponding residual risk after taking into account existing controls;
- is carried out at least every 2 years, and is updated earlier where a material change in EIT Food's activities, structure, or applicable law so requires, or following any confirmed incident of fraud, bribery or corruption;
- draws on multiple sources of information, notably: prior audit and control findings, results of ex-post controls, training feedback, whistleblowing reports, and guidance and case material shared by OLAF

and the EIT Anti-fraud task force;
- is coordinated by Management, and is submitted for validation to the Board.

The results of the fraud risk assessment are recorded in a dedicated Fraud Risk Register, which is reviewed an at least on annual basis and feeds directly into the priority measures and Action Plan.

Anti-Fraud Action Plan

For each significant or critical fraud risk identified, EIT Food maintains an Action Plan, explaining: the risk, the action objective, the risk response, responsible function, the target date for implementation, reporting requirements regarding the implementation status (planned, in progress or implemented).

For example, where a conflict-of-interest risk has been identified in KAVA allocation, the control objective may be to reduce the likelihood of undisclosed conflicts of interest. The corresponding risk response could be to require a mandatory declaration of interests before each evaluation round. A person responsible for implementing the risk response should be clearly identified and assigned a reasonable target date for implementation. Regular updates on the implementation status should also be provided to the Board.

The Action Plan is reviewed at least yearly by Management Board and reported to the Board. Gaps between the fraud risk assessment and the measures actually implemented must be explained in writing.

Monitoring and Reporting

The effectiveness of this Policy is monitored on an ongoing basis through indicators including, at a minimum:

- the completion rate of mandatory anti-fraud, bribery and corruption training across EIT Food People;
- the number and nature of concerns raised under this Policy, and the average time taken to acknowledge (target: 7 days) and provide feedback (target: 3 months) in line with Directive (EU) 2019/1937;
- the status of implementation of the Anti-Fraud Action Plan ;
- other indicators.

Management reports on these indicators to the Board on a yearly basis sis, as part of a dedicated Anti-Fraud Report. This report shall in particular highlight any systemic weakness identified and the corrective measures taken or planned.

2. Anti-Fraud and Corruption

2.1 What is Fraud?

As taken from the Convention for the Protection of European Communities' Financial Interests (Article

1(2) of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95), **Fraud** includes:

In respect of expenditure, as any intentional act or omission relating to:

- the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the misappropriation or wrongful retention of funds from the EU's budget.
- non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect; and/or
- the misuse of such funds for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted.

In respect of revenue, any intentional act or omission relating to:

- the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effects the illegal diminution of EU budget resources.
- non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect; and/or
- misuse of a legally obtained benefit, with the same effect.

Therefore, for EIT Food, the **concept of fraud covers not only any infringement of the financial interests of EIT Food, but also behaviour that may not have a direct effect on our financial interests – for example reputational impact, concealment of material facts, security breaches of IT systems, cyber fraud and conflict of interest that has not been declared intentionally. Favouritism and collusion are also included in the definition of fraud**.

2.2 What is Corruption? What is Bribery?

Corruption is the **abuse of entrusted power or position for private gain**. For example, favouring the funding of KIC Partners or projects which involve persons or entities in which you have a personal interest such as a shareholding, management/advisor position or other relationship.

A **bribe** is an inducement or reward offered, promised, or provided in order to gain any commercial, contractual, regulatory or personal advantage.

Examples: Offering a Bribe

You offer to vote positively on a partner's proposal in portfolio week (or otherwise foster a KAVA allocation to the partner), but only if they agree to employ your niece (or you, following your departure from EIT Food).

This would be a bribery offence as you are making the offer to gain a personal advantage. It may also be an offence for the partner to accept your offer.

Example: Receiving a Bribe

An IT supplier agrees to support your spouse's initiative but makes it clear that in return they expect you to use your influence in our organisation to ensure a consulting contract.

It is an offence for a partner to make such an offer. It would be an offence for you to accept the offer as you would be doing so to gain a personal advantage.

Example: Bribing a Foreign Official

You arrange for the organisation to pay an additional payment to a foreign official to speed up an administrative process, such as a cost reporting review.

The offence of bribing a foreign public official has been committed as soon as the offer is made. This is because it is made to gain a business advantage for us. We may also be found to have committed an offence.

2.3 Facilitation Payments and Kickbacks

We do not make, and will not accept, facilitation payments or "kickbacks" of any kind.

Facilitation payments are typically small, unofficial payments made to secure or expedite a routine government action by a government official.

If you are asked to make a payment on our behalf, you should always be mindful of what the payment is for and whether the amount requested is proportionate to the goods or services provided. If appropriate, you should also ask for a receipt which details the reason for the payment. If you have any suspicions, concerns, or queries regarding a payment, you should raise these with the Legal Counsel. Alternatively, you may report such suspicions or concerns via EIT Food's anonymous reporting system, the EIT Food Integrity Line, accessible at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/. Further details on reporting procedures can be found in Annex II to this Policy.

Kickbacks are typically payments made in return for a business favour or advantage and may include any proposed payments to EIT Food by third parties in order to secure additional funding.

All EIT Food people must avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, that a facilitation payment or kickback will be made or accepted by us.

2.4 Donations

We do not make charitable donations or contributions to political parties.

2.5 Hospitality and Gifts

Subject to the further terms of the Code of Conduct & Conflicts of Interest Policy, this Policy does not prohibit reasonable and appropriate hospitality (given and received) to or from third parties and the giving or receipt of gifts, provided that this is done in accordance with normal business practices. However, for the avoidance of doubt, **EIT Food staff must declare any gifts or hospitality received where the value of each such gift or hospitality is more than €75 (or equivalent). Where multiple gifts or hospitality are received from the same source within a twelve-month period, the aggregate value shall be considered; if the aggregate exceeds €150 (or equivalent), the matter must be reported to the Legal and HR.**
Normal and appropriate hospitality and gifts would include where the hospitality or gift:

- Is not made with the intention of influencing a business decision, or to reward the provision or retention of business or a business advantage, or in explicit or implicit exchange for favours or benefits;
- Complies with applicable law;
- Is given in our name, not in your name;
- Does not include cash or a cash equivalent (such as gift certificates or vouchers);
- Is appropriate in the circumstances (for example, it may be customary for small gifts to be given at Christmas time);
- Considering the reason for the gift, is of an appropriate type and value and given at an appropriate time;
- Is given openly, not secretly; and
- Is not offered to, or accepted from, government officials or representatives, or politicians or political parties, without the prior approval of the Legal and HR.

Promotional gifts of low value such as branded stationery to or from existing customers, suppliers and business partners will usually be acceptable.

The test to be applied is whether in all the circumstances the gift, hospitality or payment is reasonable and justifiable. The intention behind it should always be considered.

If you receive a gift that you are unable to refuse in person (e.g. an unexpected delivery) that does not meet the requirements of this Policy, immediately notify the HR or Legal Team who can advise on actions appropriate to the situation. This may include but is not restricted to:

- Declaration and investigation of the gift;
- Engaging an internal or external third party to understand intent and conduct further action;
- Returning the gift;
- Where the gift cannot be returned, donation to an appropriate charity that is not in conflict with this Policy; and/or
- Further investigation and action in accordance with this Policy.

2.6 What is Not Acceptable

It is not acceptable for you (or someone on your behalf) to:

- Give (or promise to give) or offer a funding or other payment contract (including EIT grant allocations, procurement contracts), gift or hospitality or other advantage with the expectation or hope that a business or personal advantage will be received, or to reward a business or personal advantage already received;
- Give (or promise to give) or offer, a payment, gift or hospitality or other advantage to a government official, agent or representative to "facilitate" or expedite a routine procedure;
- Accept payment, gift, hospitality or other advantage from a third party that you know or suspect is offered with the expectation that it will obtain a business advantage (e.g. inclusion in the EIT grant, lucrative consulting contract) for them;
- Threaten or retaliate against another EIT Food person who has refused to commit an act of fraud or corruption or a bribery offence or who has raised concerns under this Policy; or
- Engage in any activity that might lead to a breach of this Policy.

2.7 Segregation of Duties

EIT Food applies a segregation of duties between the person(s) who initiate, approve, execute and record a transaction (including grant allocations, procurement and payments). No single individual should be able to both initiate and approve the same financial transaction or grant/procurement decision. Where segregation of duties is not possible due to organisational constraints, compensating controls (e.g., additional management review) must be documented and approved by the compliance function at EIT Food.

- Roles and Responsibilities – to whom does this Policy apply?

This Policy applies to all individuals working at all levels and grades within the EIT Food group (EIT Food and its subsidiaries) or within any non-profit incorporated by EIT Food. This includes senior managers, officers,

directors, employees (whether permanent, fixed-term or temporary), consultants, contractors, trainees, seconded staff (including those employed by a KIC Partner), homeworkers, casual workers and agency staff, volunteers, interns, agents, sponsors, or any other person associated with us or for us, wherever located (collectively referred to as EIT Food people and individually EIT Food persons in this Policy).

EIT Food people must ensure they have read and understood this Policy and act in compliance at all times. The prevention, detection and reporting of fraud, corruption and bribery are the responsibility of all those working for us, under our control and with us. All EIT Food people are required to avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, a breach of this Policy.

EIT Food shall conduct proportionate, risk-based due diligence on third parties (including KIC Partners, suppliers, consultants, and agents) before entering into any business relationship. Such due diligence shall be documented and shall include, at a minimum, verification of the third party's identity, an assessment of corruption risk indicators, and a review of any adverse media or regulatory findings. Enhanced due diligence shall be carried out where the third party is based in a jurisdiction with a high corruption risk rating according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2025).

Any employee who breaches this Policy will face disciplinary action, which could result in dismissal for gross misconduct. Any non-employee EIT Food person who breaches this Policy may have their engagement or contract terminated with immediate effect, without prejudice to any other legal remedies available to EIT Food.

- Record Keeping

We must keep financial records and have appropriate internal controls in place which will evidence the business reason for making payments to third parties including partners.

Subject to and in line with the further terms of the Conflicts of Interest, you must declare and keep a written record of all hospitality or gifts accepted or offered, which will be subject to review.

You must ensure all expenses claims relating to hospitality, gifts or expenses incurred to third parties are submitted in accordance with our expenses policies and specifically record the reason for the expenditure.

All accounts, invoices, memoranda and other documents and records relating to dealings with third parties, such as KIC Partners, award and prize recipients, suppliers, customers, start-ups and other business

contacts, should be prepared and maintained with strict accuracy and completeness. No accounts must be kept "off-book" to facilitate or conceal improper payments or other side agreements (i.e. those outside our normal processes and procedures).

- How to Raise a Concern

All EIT Food people are responsible for the success of this Policy and should ensure they use it to disclose any suspected danger or wrongdoing. You are encouraged to raise concerns about any issue or suspicion of malpractice at the earliest possible stage. If you are unsure whether a particular act constitutes bribery or corruption, or if you have any other queries, these should be raised with a trusted manager, the Legal Counsel, HR or via EIT Food's anonymous reporting system, the EIT Food Integrity Line, accessible at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/ (see Annex II for further details and procedures).

- What to do if you are a victim of fraud, corruption or bribery

It is important that you tell the Legal Counsel, HR or a trusted manager as soon as possible if you suspect fraud or corruption or are offered a bribe by a third party, are asked to make one, suspect that this may happen in the future, or believe that you are a victim of another form of unlawful activity. Alternatively, you may report the issue via EIT Food's anonymous reporting system, the EIT Food Integrity Line, accessible at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/.

- Protection

EIT Food people who refuse to act in a fraudulent or corrupt manner or refuse to accept or offer a bribe, or those who raise concerns or report another's wrongdoing, are sometimes worried about possible repercussions. We aim to encourage openness and will support anyone who raises genuine concerns in good faith under this Policy, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

We are committed to ensuring no one suffers any detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to take part in fraud, corruption or bribery, or because of reporting in good faith their suspicion that an actual or potential fraud, corruption, bribery or other offence has taken place, or may take place in the future. Detrimental treatment includes dismissal, disciplinary action, threats, or other unfavourable treatment connected with raising a concern. If you believe that you have suffered any such treatment, you should inform Legal Counsel or a trusted manager or report via EIT Food's anonymous reporting system, the EIT Food Integrity Line, accessible at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/, immediately. If the matter is not remedied, and you are an employee, you should raise it formally using the appropriate grievance procedure.

- Training and Communication

EIT Food will work closely with the EIT Anti-fraud task force to develop and disseminate relevant training materials. The anti-fraud task force provides a unique opportunity to identify and utilise materials relevant to identifying and dealing with fraud in our community. Such materials will include official EIT, and partners' presentations and literary material.

Training will be focused on senior management, where management will be responsible for the dissemination to the relevant persons in their teams. Training materials and, if needed, training sessions will be extended to any relevant staff member as required. All EIT Food People shall complete mandatory anti-fraud, bribery, and corruption training within thirty (30) days of joining EIT Food and thereafter at least once every twelve (12) months. Completion of training shall be recorded and monitored by the HR Department.

Communication of EIT Food's anti-fraud policy and subsequent actions will be disseminated company-wide in appropriate channels throughout the year. These may include: Company internal newsletters, yearly company business letter, the EIT Food website.

4. Non-Compliance

Disciplinary action. Any employee found to have breached this Policy will face disciplinary proceedings in accordance with EIT Food's disciplinary procedure. Such proceedings may result in sanctions up to and including summary dismissal for gross misconduct, without notice or payment in lieu of notice.

Termination of engagement. Any non-employee EIT Food Person (including contractors, consultants, agents, seconded staff or interns) who breaches this Policy may have their engagement, contract or association with EIT Food terminated with immediate effect, without entitlement to compensation or any further remuneration regardless of any activities or agreements with additional third parties entered into before termination.

Recovery of losses. EIT Food reserves the right to recover from the individual or entity concerned, by way of civil proceedings or otherwise, the full amount of any losses, damages, costs (including legal fees) and expenses incurred by EIT Food as a result of a breach of this Policy.

Referral to law enforcement and regulatory authorities. Where EIT Food reasonably believes that a criminal

offence has been committed — including but not limited to fraud, bribery or corruption — the matter will be referred to the relevant law enforcement authorities and, where applicable, to the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) or other competent EU institutions. EIT Food will co-operate fully with any resulting investigation or prosecution.

Suspension pending investigation. Where a breach of this Policy is suspected, EIT Food may suspend the individual concerned (with pay, in the case of employees) pending the outcome of an investigation. During any such suspension, the individual shall co-operate fully with EIT Food's investigation and shall not destroy, conceal or tamper with any evidence or documentation.

Notification to funding bodies. Where a breach of this Policy involves the misuse of funds provided by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) or other funding bodies, EIT Food shall promptly notify the relevant funding body in accordance with its reporting obligations. Such notification may result in the recovery of funds, suspension or termination of grant agreements, or exclusion from future funding.

Impact on third-party relationships. Where a breach of this Policy is attributable to a KIC Partner, supplier, subcontractor or other third party, EIT Food may terminate the relevant agreement with immediate effect. EIT Food shall also require such third parties to impose equivalent anti-fraud obligations on their own subcontractors and personnel, and failure by a third party to do so shall itself constitute a breach entitling EIT Food to terminate the relationship.

Reputational and record-keeping consequences. Any confirmed breach of this Policy shall be recorded in EIT Food's Fraud Risk Register and taken into account in future risk assessments, due diligence exercises and procurement decisions. Individuals or entities involved in a confirmed breach may be excluded from future engagement with EIT Food.

Nothing in this section limits or restricts the rights or remedies otherwise available to EIT Food under applicable law, regulation or contract.

5. Annexes

Annex I: Further Potential Risk Scenarios / "Red Flags"

The following is a list of possible red flags that may arise during the course of you working for or with us and which may raise concerns under various Anti-fraud, corruption and bribery laws. The list is not intended to be exhaustive and is for illustrative purposes only. If you encounter any of these red flags while working for us, please report them promptly to the Legal Team or HR.

- You become aware that an EIT Food person or a third party engages in, or has been accused of engaging in, improper business practices;
- You learn that an EIT Food person or a third party has a reputation for paying bribes, or requiring that bribes are paid to them, or has a reputation for having a "special relationship" with foreign government officials;
- You are preparing to engage (or become engaged) with individuals or organisations based in a country outside the EU and deemed a risk according to the EIT Food -KIC New Country Policy (based on Transparency International);
- A KIC partner or other person promises you an advantage if you secure or agree to approve certain grants, projects or other proposals – i.e. proposal to create side agreements outside of standard processes and procedures;
- An EIT Food -KIC person or a third party insists on receiving a commission or fee payment before committing to sign up to a contract with us, or before carrying out a government function or process for us;
- An EIT Food person or a third-party requests payment in cash and/or refuses to sign a formal commission or fee agreement, or to provide an invoice or receipt for a payment made;
- An EIT Food person or a third-party request that payment is made to a country or geographic location different from where the third party resides or conducts business;
- An EIT Food person or a third party requests an unexpected additional fee or commission to smooth, facilitate or assist timely deployment of a service;
- An EIT Food person or a third party demands lavish entertainment or gifts before commencing or continuing contractual negotiations or provision of services;
- An EIT Food person or a third-party request that a payment is made to "overlook" potential legal violations;
- You receive an invoice from an EIT Food person or a third party that appears to be non-standard or customised;
- An EIT Food person or a third party insists on the use of side letters or agreements or refuses to put terms agreed in writing;
- You notice that we have been invoiced for a commission or fee payment that appears large given the service stated to have been provided; or
- An EIT Food person or a third party requests or requires the use of an agent, intermediary, consultant, distributor or supplier that is not typically used by or known to us.

Annex II: Whistleblowing Guidelines

WHISTLE BLOWING: WHY? WHAT? WHEN?

- ✓ Staff members have a duty to report serious irregularities
- ✓ Choice between a number of reporting channels
- ✓ Good faith/retaliation
- ✓ The EIT/OLAF to verify the reported facts and if confirmed, to ensure appropriate follow-up
- ✓ confidentiality of identity

Protective measures for whistle-blowers: confidentiality of identity, anonymity, penalty for those taking retaliatory action.

PREVENTION

- Prevention
    - Be familiar with how fraud occurs, be vigilant;
- What to do if you suspect fraud?
    - Gather the evidence that you can, document it (but do not overdo this and try to play the role of OLAF);
    - Bring to the attention of your Manager, HR or the Legal Counsel – follow internal procedure;
    - If necessary, file a report transmitted to OLAF.

WHAT TO DO:

- If you have suspicions of fraud…
    - ➢ Inform immediately your Manager or the Legal Counsel – follow internal procedure (see below)
    - ➢ Don't directly accuse the person/s involved
    - ➢ Don't do your own investigation

INTERNAL PROCEDURE:

These Whistleblowing Guidelines are intended to comply with Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law (the "EU Whistleblower Directive"), as transposed into applicable national law. EIT Food is committed to establishing internal reporting channels and procedures that meet the requirements of the EU Whistleblower Directive, including appropriate timelines for acknowledgment of reports (within seven days) and feedback to the reporting person (within three months).

Every member of EIT Food staff can in a confidential way and without risk for his/her job position make contributions to report knowledge or suspicion of any unethical behavior, violation of law or regulation, binding contracts or of EIT Food's policies and procedures. All efforts will be made to retain anonymity and to protect the employment arrangements of the person.

You can report your concern during business hours to the Legal Team, via email (legal@eitfood.eu).

Alternatively, you may submit a report at any time through EIT Food's anonymous reporting system, the EIT Food Integrity Line, accessible at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/. In this reporting system, you can quickly and easily report concerns about actual or suspected misconduct that can affect our company or the well-being of people. The reporting system should not be used to make false accusations against others or report information that you know is untrue.

We encourage you to provide your name in the report. Regardless of whether you do so or not, please open a secure Inbox. This makes it safer and easier for us to communicate.

All reports submitted through the reporting system are strictly confidential. You can find more information on this in the "Privacy policy" section above.

Reports relating to potential misconduct in member states of the European Union or identified by whistleblowers within the European Union can also be reported to external authorities. You can find an overview at: https://eitfood.integrityline.app/.

All reported potential violations are reviewed and investigated as appropriate. HR, COO, and the Management Board may be involved when necessary.

Below is a quick guide to help EIT Food staff in the event somebody wants to make a report:

What concerns can one raise?

You can raise concerns, suspicions or knowledge of issues related to:

- Violations of EIT Food Code of Conduct or of EIT Food policies and procedures;
- Breach of legally binding contracts.
- Violations of any law, regulation, or rule, including safety or privacy violations, theft, or other criminal conduct.
- Fraud, financial or accounting misconduct, questionable auditing practices, bribery, or falsification of company records;
- Abusive or retaliatory behavior, threats of workplace violence, sexual discrimination, harassment, or other serious misconduct.

What should one include in his/her report?

The following information is useful to provide when reporting a concern:

- How the situation occurred (circumstance, dates, times, names, places);
- Law and regulation, contracts, policies and procedures potentially being violated;
- The offices and individuals involved;
- Indicate whether you witnessed the situation, or whether someone told you about it;
- Names and telephone numbers of witnesses.

What happens after one has raised a concern?

The Legal Counsel will assess the concern one has reported and make every attempt to investigate the incident. During that period of investigation, the Legal Counsel may need to contact the person who submitted the report. One should remain prepared to provide any further information about the situation to allow the relevant investigation.

EIT Food will provide reporting to EIT on an ad-hoc basis based on incidents that have occurred.

EXTERNAL PROCEDURE

An external procedure to report suspected cases of fraud and corruption is also available to EIT Food People:

Fraud Notification System (FNS)

FNS allows any informant (i.e. citizens) to report suspected cases of fraud and corruption via the OLAF website Fraud Notification System: https://fns.olaf.europa.eu/

Advantages of the FNS

- Simple and user-friendly interface for the informant
- Anonymity is protected
- Dialogue with investigators is possible