

# SecureFeed

## Annual report 2022



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# Foreword

## Chapter 1

SecureFeed closed its seventh year of operations on December 31, 2022 with 378 member participants. The year ended without any calamities and overall we see that the Assurance system was well complied with and Participants once again worked hard together to maintain a high level of feed and food safety across the board. This has once again made a good contribution to SecureFeed's mission and done to its vision and ambition. This Annual Report shows that compliance with SecureFeed requirements is generally good and continues to progress. SecureFeed continues to work on continuously optimizing the Assurance system. The trends derived from the monitoring data presented in Chapter 6 show that food safety is well assured, but also that food safety is an issue that always requires attention. Especially at a time when the entire agro-complex is under the microscope, it is important to remain alert with regard to safe (animal) feed.

The main pillars of the Assurance system remain for next as well:

- The annual monitoring plan (SMD);
- The Notifications (EWS);
- Conducting Participants and Supplier Audits;
- The LPC assessment;
- Risk classification.
- Calamity management.

# Mission

# , vision and ambition

## Chapter 2

### Mission

*SecureFeed works towards trusted safe food of animal origin. With timely recognition of risks and taking appropriate measures, SecureFeed and its Participants ensure the food safety of Feed materials, Compound feed and Feed additives directly or indirectly to livestock farmers. As an impartial point of contact for Participants, chain partners and external parties, SecureFeed ensures mutual contact, coordination and openness. By knowledge and experience, risks can be further reduced and a decisive approach can be directed in the event of calamities.*

*The merit is trust in, integrity and stability of meat, dairy and egg production chains. This is how SecureFeed fulfills **caring for food safety**.*

### Ambition

SecureFeed aspires that the risk awareness and risk approach of its Participants and the Feed materials, Compound feeds and Feed additives they supply add value to safe and trusted eating of food of animal origin.

### Core goals

- SecureFeed develops and manages an Assurance system for the food safety of Feed materials, Compound feeds and Feed additives that its Participants supply directly or indirectly to Livestock farmers.
- As an impartial partnership/organization, SecureFeed cooperates and coordinates with (chain) partners and external parties and creates a relationship of trust between them and its Participants.
- SecureFeed strengthens risk awareness and risk approach among its Participants and (chain) partners in the animal production chains and external parties in their environment.
- When calamities occur, SecureFeed directs a decisive approach that ensures food safety assurance and contributes to integrity, stability and trust meat, dairy and egg production chains.

# Report Supervisory Board.

## Chapter 3

*The Supervisory Board (SB) oversees the policies of the Board of , the general course of business at SecureFeed and the implementation of and compliance with the food safety policy. The BoS also deals with the appointment of board members and functions as a sounding board for the Board of Directors, the Director and the Technical Committee.*

### Meetings

In 2022, the Supervisory Board met five times with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and in the presence of the Director. Once there was a meeting where the entire Board of Directors joined.

In 2022, the Supervisory Board appointed Tineke Postma of Postma (animal) feed in Grouw, as TC member, succeeding Suzanne Zebregs, of Coppens animal feed/De Heus.

Messrs. Robbertsen (chairman) and Van Vuren (member) were reappointed to the Board of Directors for another term.

The Supervisory Board approved an amendment to the Articles of Association following the introduction of the Law on Management and Supervision of Legal Entities (WBTR).

### Supervisory Board composition.

The Supervisory Board bid farewell to Mr. D. van 't Riet in 2022. For this vacancy, Mr. W. van Rooyen has been appointed. In addition to this replacement appointment, the Supervisory Board was expanded to include an independent member, Ms. B. Jager-Koorn was appointed.

As of December 31, 2022, the Supervisory Board has the following composition: Mr. R. van Eck (Chairman), Mr. C. Roordink, W. van Rooyen, B. Jager-Koorn and Ms. C. de Wit-Heuver.

# Report Board of directors.

## Chapter 4

*The Board of Directors (BoD) manages the SecureFeed Foundation and is responsible for implementing the policy and general affairs of the Foundation. The Director reports to the BoD.*

### Meetings

In 2022, the BoD and management met five times. Important topics of discussion were the 2022-2025 strategy and the revision of the Articles of association following the coming into force of the WBTR (Law on Management and Supervision of Legal Entities).

Other items on the BoD's agenda included SecureFeed's monitoring plan, the scheduling of supplier audits and the new aflatoxin protocol.

In addition to the usual matters such as the annual accounts and the budget, in 2022 the BoD partnered with a new accountant from the firm, Lansigt Accountants in Ridderkerk.

Furthermore, the scope of what is to be understood within SecureFeed as litter has been tightened and it has been decided to apply the Aflatoxin standard for corn by-products intended for dairy cattle in a slightly more practical way, without changing the level of the standard itself.

### Work Plan

The 2022 Work Plan was developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Working Groups and the Technical Committee. This document provides guidance and focus for the Secretariat and the working groups. The BoD adopts this document every year in order to monitor the realization of the projects.

### Chain partners

Several administrative consultations place in 2022. For example, regular consultations place with NZO and the poultry sector.

#### Composition of BoD

The Board of Directors reappointed Messrs. Robbertsen and van Vuren for three-year terms.

At the end of 2022, the BoD will consist of the following members:

R.C. Robbertsen (independent chairman), J. Schuttert (vice chairman), P. Wolleswinkel (treasurer), A. Uittenboogaard, G.H. Wielink, P. van Vuren and K. van der Velden.

# Organization

## Chapter 5

### Quality Management

Since 2018, SecureFeed has held ISO 9001 certification. There was also an audit in 2022 with result that SecureFeed retained its certification status with no non-conformities.

NZO and IKB also audited SecureFeed on the requirements that important for both of these stakeholders. And that audit, too, was completed without any non-conformities.

In addition to the external audits, three internal audits took place. A start was also made attending Participant audits. Three Participants were visited in that context.

The number of complaints from Participants has been limited to two in 2022. Many of the issues that Participants or other stakeholders report to us are often resolved directly by telephone. Incidentally, most suggestions for improvement and points for attention for service provision do not reach SecureFeed through the formal complaints procedure, but directly through one of the bodies (Working Groups, TC and/or BoD) in which Participants themselves have a seat.

### Human Resources

On February 1, 2022, Ms. Vogels said goodbye, the work was taken over by Ms. Rensink, she took over as Programme manager. On May 1, Ms. Hiltjesdam joined SecureFeed as a program officer. And on June 1, Mr. Gremmen (policy secretary) stepped down, his duties were temporarily by the team. On December 31, 2022, this vacancy was still open. Last year 2 working students from the WUR were active at SecureFeed. The working students support manual work in conformity assessment.

Finally, corona measures for the Secretariat have been eliminated as of April 2022. A policy has also been developed for working from home after corona.

### Work Plan

The Secretariat together with the Working Groups and the Technical Committee realized the 2022 Work Plan and in October 2022 the 2023 Work Plan was adopted. The annual hei-session with the Technical Committee took place on November 24.

The Technical Committee discussed the strategy adopted by the BoD, reviewed its own performance and reviewed the 2022 work plan. The 2023 work plan was then discussed. This work plan was then concretized and further developed for each working group. The 2022 work plan was realized in its entirety.

### Disputes Committee.

No disputes referred to the Disputes Committee in 2022.

## Look into the future

In 2023, in addition to implementing the Assurance system, SecureFeed will focus, among other things, on the objectives from the work plan. These include improving processes around Participants and Supplier audits, increasing visibility and implementing improvements in the Assurance system and associated ICT infrastructure. With regard to supplier audits, we see that it is becoming increasingly difficult to do the growing number of audits with Participants' quality staff. Adjustments in the systematics are therefore necessary.

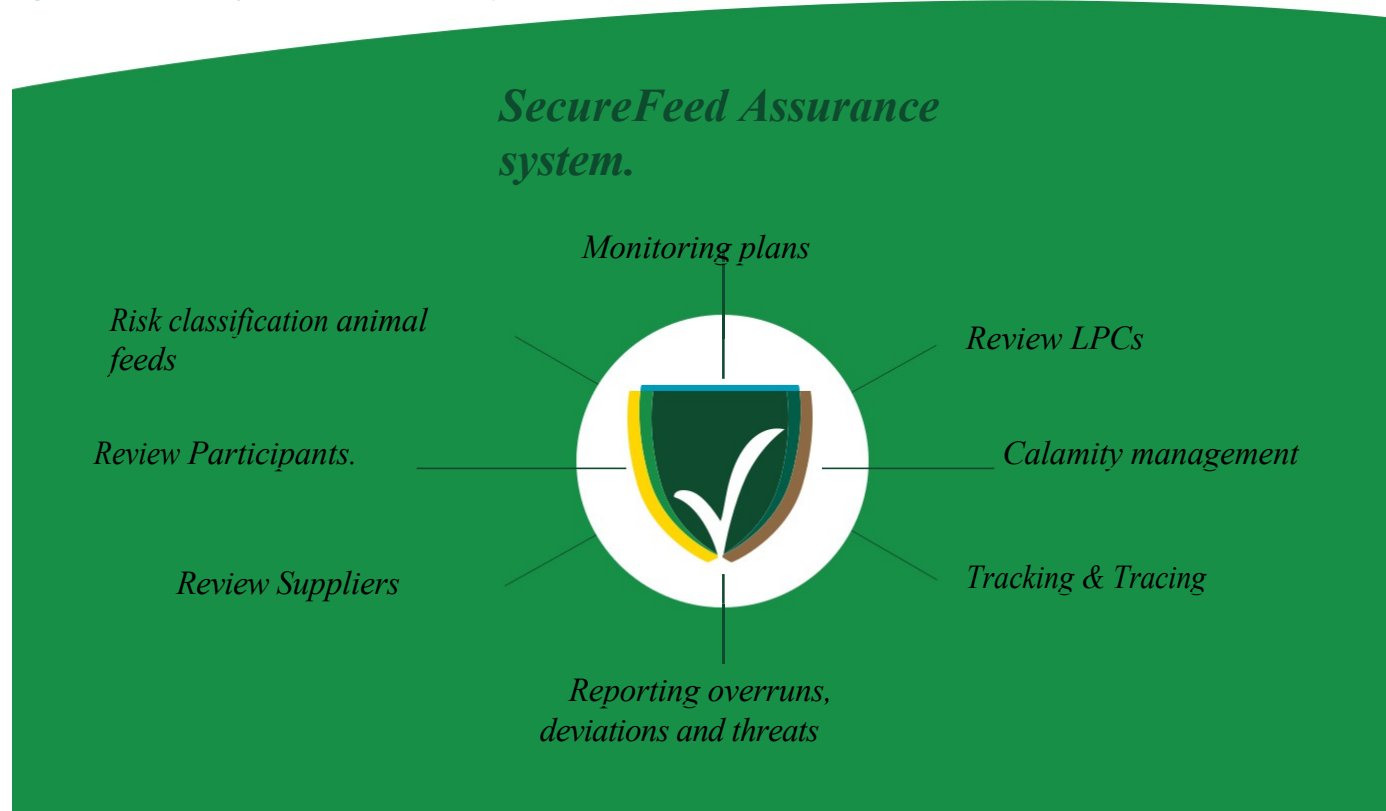


# Assurance system

## Chapter 6

*SecureFeed Participants have an important role in the elements of the SecureFeed assurance system. For example, by notifying LPCs, taking samples for monitoring, reporting deviations and violations, and testing with Tracking & Tracing. They also contribute through participation in working groups, as auditors, in preparing the risk classification or assessing suppliers. SecureFeed's Assurance system includes a number of elements. They are shown in Figure 6.1. This chapter discusses the elements and relevant developments.*

*Figure 6.1: Structure of SecureFeed Assurance system*



## 6.1 Background Participants.

SecureFeed's participant base, as shown in Figure 6.1.1, has been stable in recent years. As of January 2022, SecureFeed has 373 participants. In addition, there are 126 cluster participants; these Welkoop stores fall under the cluster Welkoop Retail BV.

The diversity of SecureFeed participants is large, both in size and in business activities. SecureFeed classifies its Participants by business activities, with the goal of better matching the needs and desires of the different groups of Participants. The largest group of participants by number, is (Forage) trading in feed materials, followed by trading in Compound feed & Feed materials. In total, there are 289 participants who trade and 84 participants who produce. Looking at Participants' farm size (tons purchased based on 88% dry matter), the group 'Compound feed producers' by far the largest group (see Figure 6.1.1).

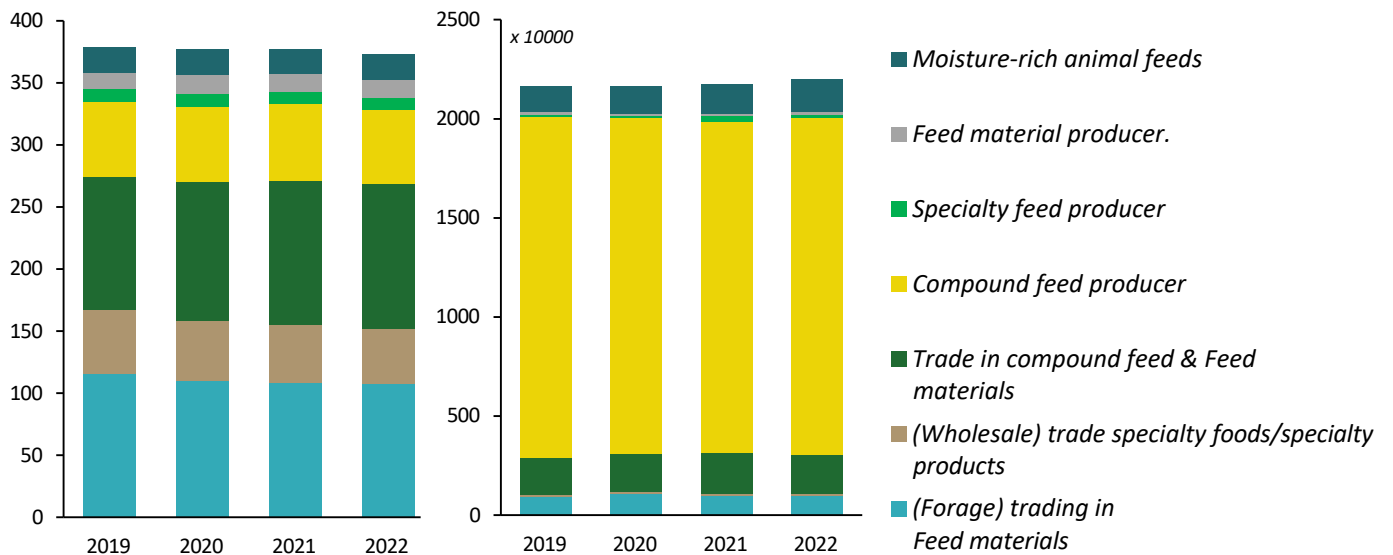


Figure 6.1.1: Number of Participants (left) and Tonnages (right) by business activity

## Participant audits.

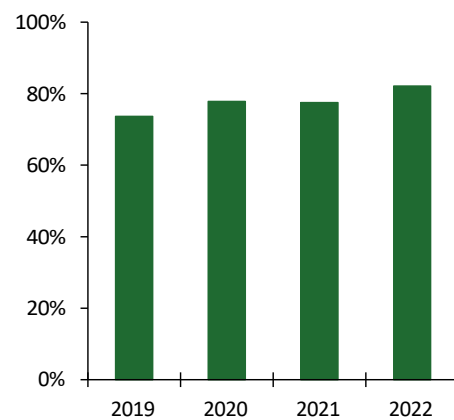
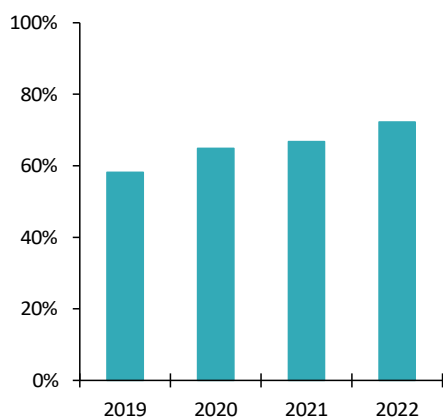
SecureFeed Participants are audited annually. This audit is normally combined with the GMP+ (or equivalent) audit. The Participant audit serves to verify the participant's compliance with the (quality) requirements of the SecureFeed Assurance system and to assess the *mindset* regarding food safety. Selected Certifying bodies (CBs) the Participant audit; the audit is conducted using an Assessment framework and the findings are recorded in SecureFeed's database.

By 2022, all Participant audits have been conducted. The number of Participants with no non-conformities identified during the audit increases annually. The most common non-conformity was incomplete registration of Supplier-Product Combinations (SPCs). Progress can be seen here as well.

The timely notification of LPCs is one of the things that form the basis of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Therefore, the Secretariat strictly enforces the LPC being in order. Non-registered LPCs must still be registered and there is a fine for not having the LPC list in order.

The Secretariat also put a lot of effort into communication around this issue in 2022 and will continue this in 2023, ensuring that the urgency is clear to all Participants.

Figures 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 show the LPC non-conformities and the average number of non-conformities in recent years.



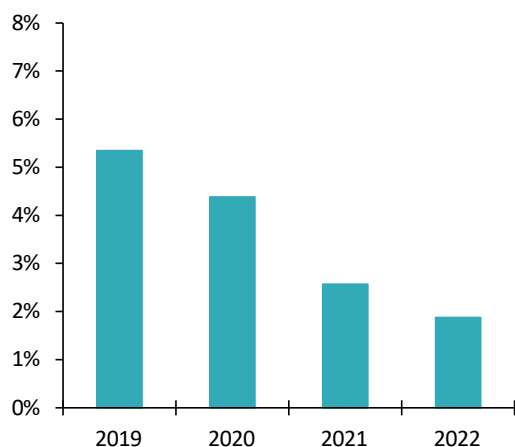
*Figure 6.1.2: Percentage of Participants without Non-Conformities.      Figure 6.1.3: Percentage of Participants with complete LPC list*

## 6.2 Tracking & Tracing

A good Tracking & Tracing (T&T) system is important for a participant to be able to use it to identify the buyers involved and the origin of (suspect) Feed materials.

SecureFeed participants are required to conduct an annual T&T survey. To this end, as in previous years, SecureFeed has prepared three (fictitious) cases; (Forage) trade (conducted by 33% of Participants), Compound feed trade (30%) and production (18%). There is also an opportunity to develop your own scenario (18%).

The T&T survey conducted is during the Participant audit. This is : each year there are fewer companies with non-conformities in this area (see Figure 6.2.1).



*Figure 6.2.1: Nonconformities T& T investigations.*

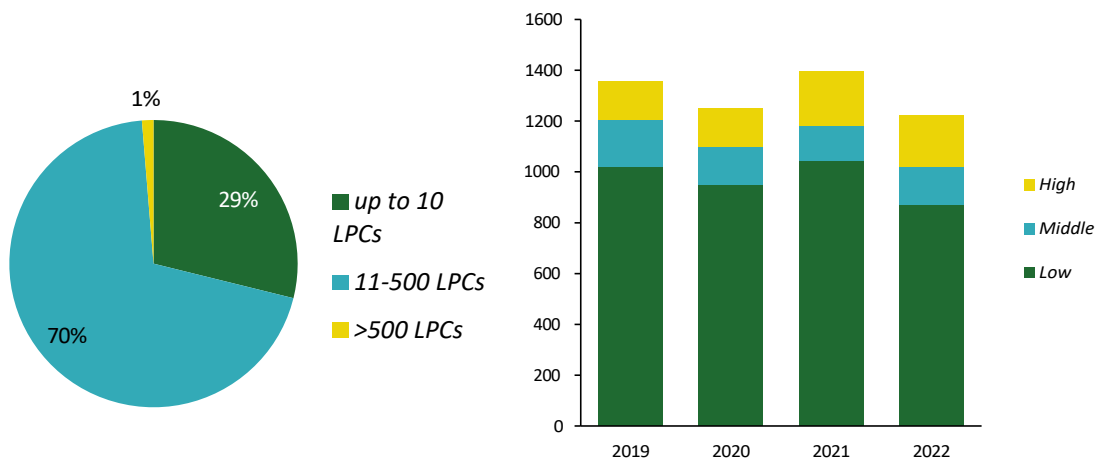
Prior to 2021, the T&T research conducted was required to be evaluated by Participants with an external, subject matter expert, independent party in order to identify areas of learning and improvement. As of 2021, this evaluation was no longer mandatory and remained so in 2022.

### 6.3 Review LPCs

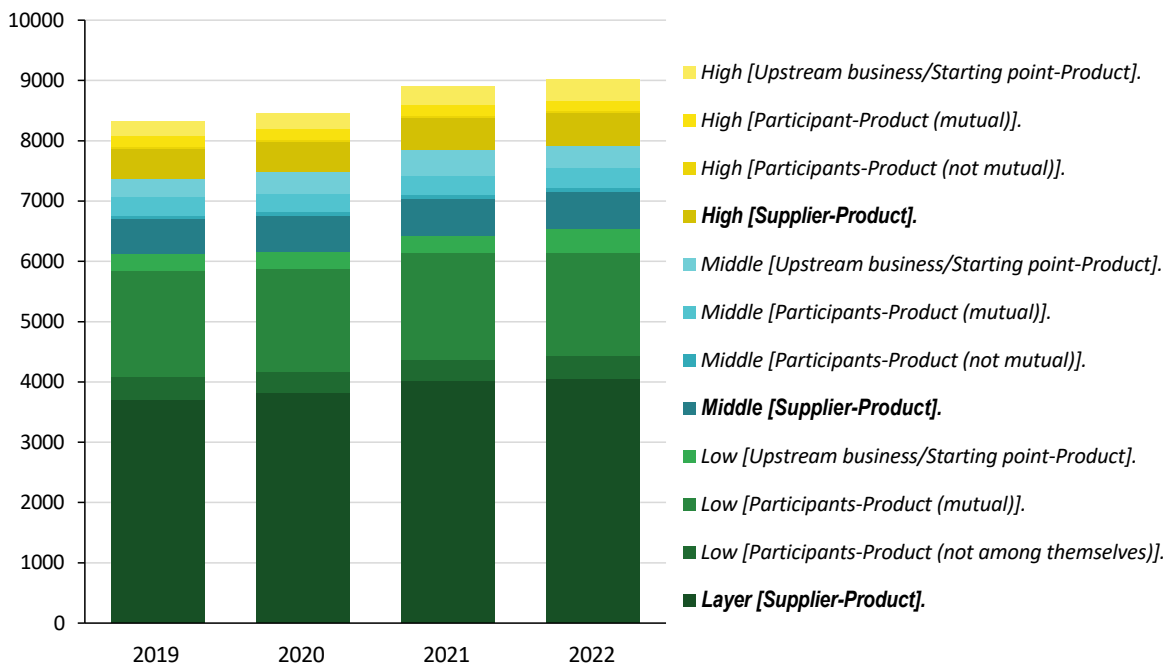
All assurance activities begin with imaging all Supplier-Product Combinations (SPCs). The assessment of an LPC is based on the Supplier risk classification (Section 6.4) and the product (Section 6.5) and serves as the basis for the SecureFeed monitoring plan and participant fee.

Participants are therefore required to register (and ) all LPCs they purchase with SecureFeed in a timely manner. This did not always go in 2022. The most common non-compliance was incomplete registration of Supplier-Product Combinations (LPCs). In 2023, SecureFeed will therefore pay extra attention to LPC registration.

*Figure 6.3.1: Number of LPCs per participant (left) and registrations of new LPCs (right).*



In 2022, the number of registrations of new LPCs (Figure 6.3.1) decreased and the number of unique deliveries (Figure 6.3.2) increased.



*Figure 6.3.2: Number of unique deliveries 2019 -2022*

## 6.4 Review Suppliers

### Number and source of suppliers

Participants register new suppliers in the SecureFeed database. SecureFeed assesses whether the supplier is certified and can be admitted within SecureFeed. At the end of 2022, the database contained 1488 suppliers. That's 22 more than at the end of 2021. The growth in the number of suppliers comes from European countries, especially the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium and Poland. As in previous years, the vast majority of suppliers are from the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium. If the target supplier's product is Risk class HIGH, the participant is also required to disclose who the (original) producer of the product in question is. This can be the intended Supplier itself, but also another company supplying the Supplier. That producer is called "upstream business. See Table 6.4.1 for the number of suppliers and upstream business per location in 2022.

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
Netherlands	519	98	527	98	524	106	533	137
Europe (excl. NL)	843	260	860	260	919	324	927	335
Europe/Asia	0	11	0	11	0	16	3	16
Asia	11	96	12	96	16	114	16	115
America	4	52	5	52	6	69	7	66
Africa	0	6	0	6	0	9	1	9
Oceania	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>678</b>

Table 6.4.1: Number of suppliers (L) and upstream business (V) 2019-2022

### Classification of suppliers based on risk.

SecureFeed classifies Suppliers by Risk class (Table 6.4.2). The classification is done based on the risk classification of the products the supplier supplies. If his assortment contains at least one product from risk class "High," then the Supplier also falls into that class. The huge increase in the number of HIGH risk suppliers in 2022 is striking.

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
High	290	173	283	173	321	213	359	255
Middle	225	241	238	241	242	326	215	261
Low	863	109	884	109	903	99	914	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>678</b>

Table 6.4.2: Supplier (L) and Upstream business (V) classification by risk class 2019-2022

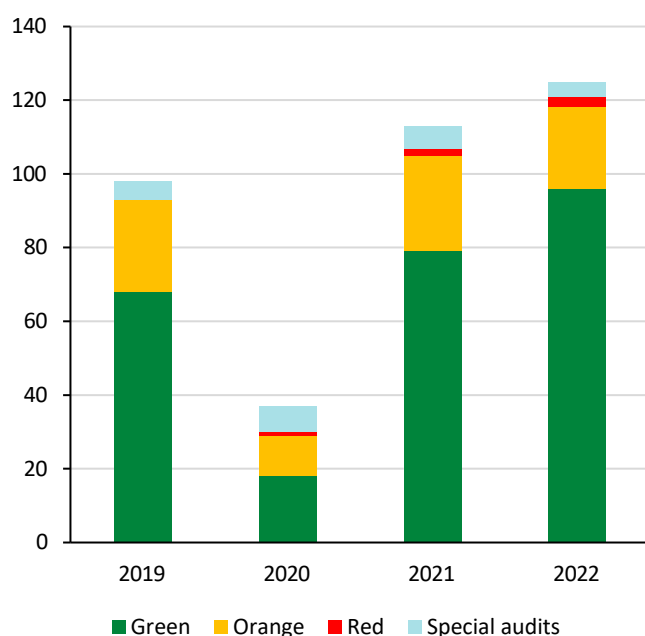
## Supplier Audits

Suppliers are audited to assess whether the supplier in question delivers products that meet SecureFeed in terms of food and feed safety. By 2022, the number of supplier audits has increased compared to the year. This is because the number of LPCs has continued to increase and the importance of suppliers undiminished. Part of the supplier audits took place remotely. Remote audits will continue to be part of SecureFeed's way of auditing in the coming years. In 2022, 125 supplier audits were conducted (Table 6.4.3).

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
High	38	13	4	8	50	15	76	22
Middle	24	3	12	3	19	2	14	4
Low	27	4	8	0	24	1	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>

*Table 6.4.3: Number of supplier audits conducted by risk class 2019-2022*

During an audit, on the 'Assessment framework Supplier audits', it is checked whether a supplier the requirements of SecureFeed. If this is the case, the Supplier is given the status 'green' and meets all requirements. In case there are non-conformities, the Supplier is given the status 'orange', until the non-conformities have been followed up and this has been declared sufficient by the audit team and the Secretariat. A Supplier is given the status 'red' if no more offtake is allowed. In this case, the non-conformities are so high that there is no confidence in the supplier, or the supplier has refused the SecureFeed audit. Figure 6.4.4 shows the proportions of Supplier statuses over the 2019-2022 period.



*Figure 6.4.4: Number of supplier audits ratings red, orange, green and special audits*

## Auditors

An audit team consists of a lead auditor and a co-auditor. The auditors are employed by SecureFeed participants. Together, they conducted the 125 supplier audits in 2022.

Every year, SecureFeed organizes training days and harmonization meetings for lead auditors. In 2022, SecureFeed also organized another harmonization meeting for lead auditors. New lead auditors were also able to participate in the two-day lead auditor training.

## Witness audits

SecureFeed wants to evaluate the performance of auditors and support them in further developing audit competencies. In addition to training, *witness audits* are held for this purpose. During a *witness audit*, audit teams are "monitored" by experienced external auditors during a regular Supplier audit. The purpose of the witness audits is to evaluate performance, ensure the quality and independence of the and ensure auditor competencies. The *witness audits* are viewed positively by the auditors.

During the *witness audits*, the auditors were found to have good industry knowledge and knowledge of food safety risks, that they are careful in defining the scope and that they have in-depth Conducting an audit of the risks identified by SecureFeed in the Risk classification.



## 6.5 Risk classification animal feeds

SecureFeed's assessment of an LPC depends on the Risk class (low, medium, high) that SecureFeed assigns to each animal feed. Risk class is based on an animal feed's risk assessment for various contaminants and an animal feed's food integrity score.

Depending on the result of monitoring (Sampling and Analysis results, see section 'monitoring plans'), Notifications (see section 'Notifications, exceedances, deviations and threats') and other relevant information, the risk assessment per contaminant may change, and thus the Risk class of an (animal) feed. The SecureFeed document D-13 Risk Classification is therefore reviewed annually.

The classification of products into low, medium or high categories in 2022 is shown in Table 6.5.1.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Low	383	391	389	426
Middle	93	95	100	118
High	75	73	75	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>564</b>

*Table 6.5.1: Number of products by risk class 2019-2022*

The number of products per risk class remains fairly stable over the years. The risk classification of a product is one of the determining factors for the monitoring frequency and therefore the monitoring plans (Chapter 6.6). A higher risk classification leads to a higher monitoring frequency.

## 6.6 Monitoring

Monitoring of purchased (animal) feed for possible contaminants is an important part of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Monitoring is important for tracking and monitoring quality, for collecting information and for identifying deviations from the purchased (animal) feed. The results of monitoring provide insight into the state of (animal) feed and food safety, which risks are satisfactorily assured and which new hazards require more attention.

To this end, SecureFeed has up an ongoing Monitoring Plan for Animal Feed (SMD), which specifies the frequency of monitoring of potential contaminants in the various animal feeds. SecureFeed Participants are required to participate in the SMD.

The SMD is prepared, and possibly revised during the year, based on the Risk classification of the (animal) feeds and the reported tonnages of animal feed that Participants (will) supply.

In addition to the SecureFeed Monitoring Plan for Animal Feed, SecureFeed also has several additional monitoring plans. Some of these are mandatory for Participants and some are voluntary. These are the following monitoring plans:

- Collective Plan Dioxin Monitoring in Laying Poultry (Rearing) Feeds;
- Collective Monitoring of Mycotoxins in New Harvest Grains;
- Verification Aflatoxin B1 in maize and maize by-products;
- Verification Aflatoxin B1 Dairy Feeds;
- Inventory of *Salmonella* in Compound feed.

### Results Monitoring Plan for (animal) feed (SMD).

The number of samples in the collective sent and performed was 1134 samples in 2022 (1250 samples in 2021). total of 193,455 analyses were performed on the submitted samples. Since 2020, Participants who do not send in the scheduled SMD samples on time receive a warning letter (official warning as per sanction framework) from the Secretariat. Since then, more samples are submitted by Participants in the scheduled quarter. Since 2021, analysis results are uploaded by the member laboratories directly into the database and then automatically checked against the applicable standards.

### Rejection limit violations SMD.

A total of 7 analyses from the SMD contained rejection limit violations. Of these exceedances, 1 involved cadmium, 1 involved ergot, 2 involved fluorine, 1 involved aflatoxin B1, 1 involved phenitrothion, 1 involved permethrin and 1 involved glyphosate. With the exception of the above pesticides, pesticides are generally well secured. The values remain well below the MRL in most cases.

### Action limit exceedances SMD.

The number of analyses that exceeded the Action limit in 2022 was 181. Action limit exceedances in 2022 mainly concerned Mycotoxins.

The level of Aflatoxin B1 found was in 48 cases above the SecureFeed action limit of 0.0025 mg/kg (action limit for Feed materials not directly delivered to dairy cattle). 42 of these exceedances were found in maize and maize by-products.

For DON, 52 results were found above the SecureFeed action limit of 2.5 mg/kg (action limit for Feed materials for processing in compound feed). Of these exceedances, 43 were found in corn (by)products.

For ZEA, 47 results were found above the SecureFeed action limit of 0.25 mg/kg (action limit for Feed materials for processing in compound feed). Most of these exceedances (38) were found in corn (by)products.

## Results of additional monitoring plans

### Monitoring Aflatoxin B1

Feed companies are increasingly confronted with maize and maize by-products which, depending on origin and weather conditions, are contaminated to a greater or lesser extent with aflatoxin B1. Therefore, additional verification takes place for aflatoxin B1 in maize, maize by-products and dairy feeds containing maize and/or maize by-products.

### Dairy Feed

The Aflatoxin B1 protocol for controlling the risk of Aflatoxin B1 in dairy feeds ran for the tenth consecutive year in 2022. In the past year, a total of 778 samples were submitted, of which 774 had a result  $\leq 1.0$  ppb. 3 samples were  $> 1.0$  ppb, but  $\leq 2.0$  ppb. For values in this range, a cause analysis should be prepared. 1 sample was lying  $> 2.5$  ppb, but  $\leq 5.0$  ppb. Values  $> 2$  ppb should be reported. In the case this sample, the SecureFeed Rejection limit (2.5 ppb) was also exceeded. Table 6.6.1 shows the values found over the past year. These values are in line with those of past years, in which the number of analysis results  $\leq 1.0$  ppb was generously above 99%. The figures of past years confirm the functionality of the Aflatoxin protocol.

Classification	Number	Percentage (%)
values $\leq 1.0$ ppb	774	99,49
1.0 ppb < values $\leq 2.0$ ppb	3	0,39
2.0 ppb < values $\leq 2.5$ ppb	0	0,0
2.5 ppb < values $\leq 5.0$ ppb	1	0,19
value $\geq 5.0$ ppb	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 6.6.1 Dairy feed 2022*

### Corn and by-products of corn

Besides the verification of Aflatoxin B1 in dairy feeds, this protocol is mainly concerned with the monitoring of this mycotoxin in maize and maize by-products. The results are used as a basis for country classification.

In 2022, the number of lot analyses submitted by Participants for Aflatoxin B1 in corn and corn by-products decreased to 718 (884 in 2021).

Ukraine, Brazil and Romania are the countries of origin with the most samples. Ukraine and Brazil are at MIDDEN in the country classification, Romania at HIGH. In previous years, these were more often the countries of origin with the most samples. Of the analyses, Aflatoxin B1 was detected in 289 cases, 238 of which were above the Action limit of 2 ppb. Weather conditions in 2022 may have contributed to the increased number of detections in that year. In addition, there were changes in origin due to limited supplies from Ukraine.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of detections	149	244	201	289
Of which Action limit exceedances (> 2 ppb)	99	162	171	238

*Table 6.6.2 Aflatoxin B 1 in maize and maize by-products for dairy cattle feed*

### Collective plan for dioxin monitoring in laying poultry (rearing) feeds

2022 marked the sixth full year of GMP+ FSA review of GMP+ Country Note BCN-NL2 "Dioxin monitoring in laying poultry (rearing) feeds." In 2022, 6 small producers of laying poultry feeds participated the SecureFeed-managed collective monitoring plan for dioxin in laying poultry (rearing) feeds, one less than in 2021. The 2022 production level was 119,500 tons and 24 analyses were performed. All results in 2022 remained well below the Action limit (0.4 ng/kg), as was also the case in the 2017-2021 period. One exceedance of the Action limit was found in 2016.

### Collective Monitoring of Mycotoxins in New Harvest Grains

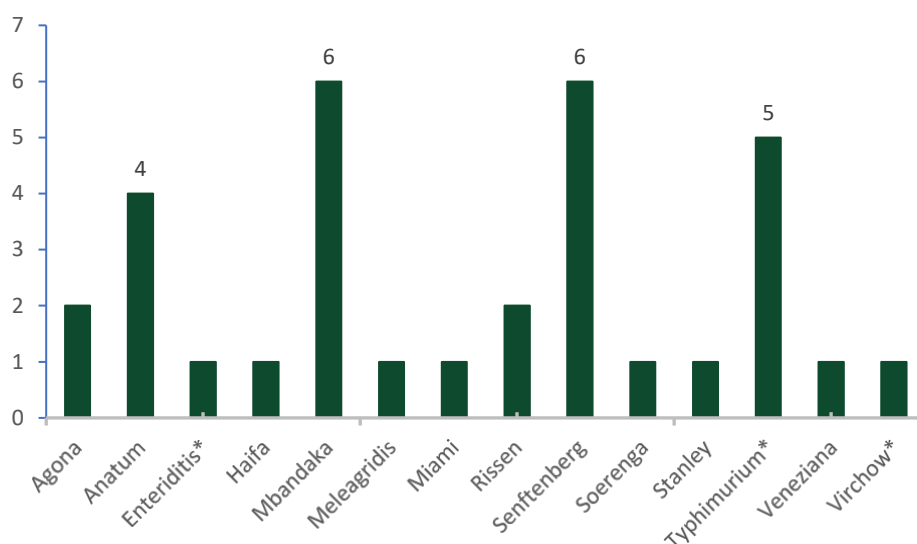
Batches of grain with excessive levels of mycotoxins are not suitable for use in (animal) feed. These batches must be given a destination outside the (animal) feed chain. In 2022, 12 SecureFeed participants participated in the voluntary Collective Monitoring of Mycotoxins in New Harvest Grains. Most results came from Germany, followed by France, the Netherlands and Ukraine. Barley and wheat were widely analyzed and DON and ZEA remained the most analyzed mycotoxins.

In 2022, both the action and statutory rejection limits standard were not exceeded.

### Salmonella inventory in compound feed

SecureFeed inventories *Salmonella* analyses in compound feed every six months. SecureFeed's infrastructure and participant base make it possible to efficiently generate a complete overview. Since 2015, SecureFeed has been collecting the figures and sharing them with relevant partners and chain parties, such as governments, authorities and the poultry sector.

Salmonella was reported 35 times in 2022. Figure 6.6.3 shows that critical typing was found seven times in 2022, *S. Virchow*, *S. Enteritidis* and five times *S. Typhimurium*. In the case of *S. Virchow* a contamination had been detected at the SecureFeed participant's plant, no cause was found in the remaining notifications of critical typing, also no contamination was detected as a result of shoeing in the barn.



**Figure 6.6.3: Number of Salmonella notifications by typing in compound feed for poultry in 2022 based on SecureFeed's notification system. Typings with an \* are considered critical typings.**

## 6.7 Reporting overruns, deviations and threats

### Notifications

Compared to 2021, Notifications increased in 2022: 694 notifications were made in 2022, up 608 in 2021. Over a series of years, it can be seen how the extra attention among SecureFeed participants to known risks can shift (Figure 6.7.1).

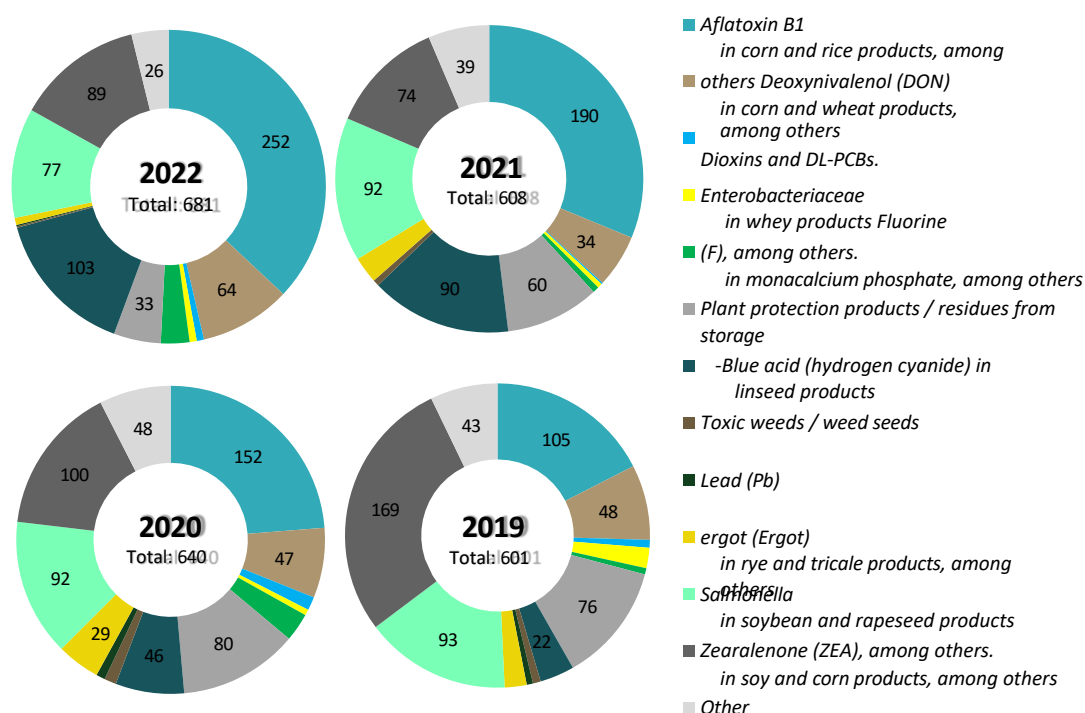


Figure 6.7.1: Notifications by contaminant.

An increase in the number of Aflatoxin Notifications is visible. Possible causes are weather conditions in 2022 and changes in maize origin due to limited supply from Ukraine. In 2021 there was a sharp increase in the number of notifications of prussic acid in linseed, probably due to participants' awareness of the notification requirement when exceeding the SecureFeed Action limit of 187.5 mg/kg. In 2022, a similar number of Notifications were seen. However, it was decided in 2022 to drop the action limit for prussic acid. In the following year, a sharp decrease in the number of Notifications for prussic acid is expected. Most contaminants are similar to previous years in numbers of Notifications.

## Rejected shipments.

As in Figure 6.7.2, the main reasons for rejecting a shipment remain the same as in previous years. In particular, an unhealthy/moldy/musty lot comes frequently. In addition, vermin appeared to be a major argument for refusing shipments in 2022. In 2021, changes to the notification form have occurred: the reason "admixture not critical" has been dropped, as this is not a food safety issue. Therefore, in 2022 it can be seen that the number of rejected shipments is lower compared to previous years. In 2021, the reasons 'Phosphine' and 'Transport: contaminated loading space (manure)' were added. Phosphine was used twice as an argument to refuse a cargo, contaminated loading space (manure) once.

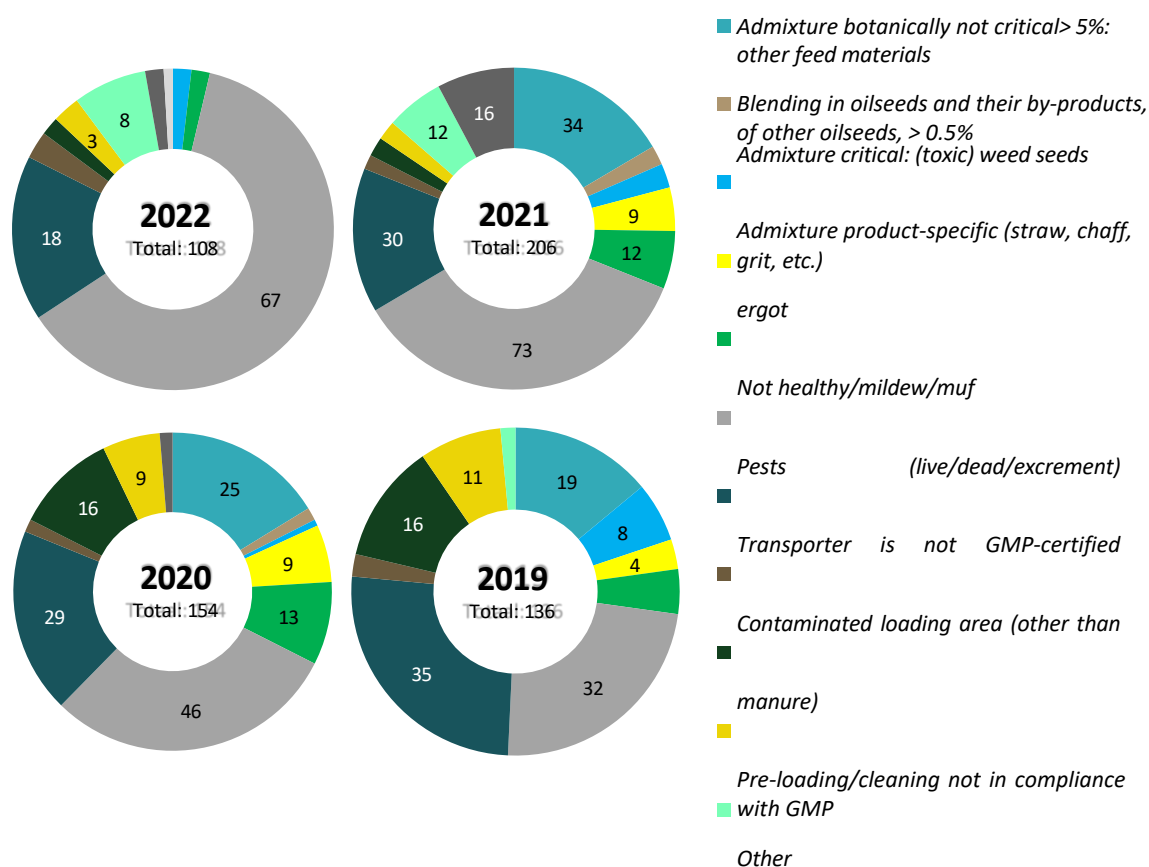


Figure 6.7.2: Summary of rejected shipments by cause

## 6.8 Calamity management

If an analysis shows that a contamination exceeds SecureFeed's Rejection limit, the Participant reports this to SecureFeed without delay. If it appears that there is a (potential) calamity, SecureFeed takes the initiative to act quickly and adequately. This is done using the 'Calamity management protocol', which is continuously kept up-to-date based on the annual calamity exercise.

Participants are expected to fully cooperate in determining the origin of suspicious lots. Participants must follow up any additional measures determined by SecureFeed. These measures may include blocking or recalling a batch, revoking an LPC, or conducting an audit.

In addition to Rejection limit violations, other Notifications may also trigger the protocol.

'Calamity management SecureFeed' to be . No calamities in 2022.



# Financial and management report

## Chapter 7

SecureFeed closed its seventh year of operations on December 31, 2022 with 378 member participants. The year ended without any calamities and overall we see that the Assurance system was well complied with and hard work was again done together with the Participants to keep feed and food safety at a high level.

The main pillars of the Assurance system remain:

- the annual monitoring plan (SMD);
- Notifications (EWS);
- Conducting Participants and Supplier Audits.

In 2022, SecureFeed a total of 125 supplier audits and 386 Participant audits. One previously authorized supplier was blocked from supplying SecureFeed Participants in 2022.

The results of the audits formed input for the annual revision of the risk classification, which in turn are input for the annual monitoring plan. This year about 1,100 samples were analyzed, resulting in about 200,000 analyses (figures collective monitoring excluding own direction). Slightly lower than last year. This is due to the introduction of the additional status basic monitoring. As a result, certain LOW-risk products are monitored less intensively. This leads in particular to fewer samples and analyses for crop protection products.

We processed 646 notifications of which 46 were alerts (Rejection limit exceeded) and 600 signals (Action limit exceeded). Most of the alerts were discussed and followed up from the Working group 'Alerts' and, where , led to actions such as re-analysis, blocking, etc.

Approximately 4508 LPC applications/changes were processed and settled. Fines were imposed on 25 Participants for failure to submit LPCs (Supplier-Product Combinations (SPC) (on time). Only Participants who had multiple LPCs not registered were fined. Participants with only a single missing LPC an informal warning. Safeguarding begins with registering an LPC in a timely manner (before taking it). It is therefore important that this be done accurately.

Furthermore, in 1 case last year a (formal) warning was imposed, for not reporting a Rejection limit violation in a timely manner.

There were no emergencies in 2022. However, the Technical Committee did consider the risks of African Swine Fever (ASF) introduction through (animal) feed, following an action by *Farmers Defense Force*. This action did not warrant modification of the previously established risk analysis. The risk of spreading ASF through animal (animal) feed remains extremely low and has not occurred to date.

Regarding the country classification for Aflatoxin in maize, about 5 countries (regions) were classified in a higher risk category last year. These were the countries: Italy (from MIDDEN to HIGH); France partly from MIDDEN to LOW; Hungary (from LOW to MIDDEN); Ukraine (from LOW to MIDDEN).

To professional knowledge between Participants and stakeholders, a network meeting was in September at the Koelhuis in Zwolle. The meeting focused on circularity and food safety and was well attended.

SecureFeed works with external auditors for the assessment of SecureFeed Participants (third party audits) and with "in-house auditors" (Quality employees of the Participants) for the evaluation of the Suppliers (second party audits). For the auditors of the Certifying body (CB), two harmonization meetings took place as well as for the lead auditors. A start was also made in 2022 on making supplier audits future-proof. In recent years we have seen that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain auditors to conduct supplier audits. An important pillar of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Final decisions will follow in 2023.

In terms of finances, as in 2021, the ended with the smallest possible positive result ad € 847. Total regular income in 2022 is:€ 1,933,723 (€ 2,050,670 in 2021). The purchase value of the income was €702,753 (€772,234 in 2021). Operating expenses were €1,225,072 (€1,260,147 in 2021). Compared to 2021, personnel costs slightly. This was due to an open vacancy that was difficult to fill due to the tight labor market.

As in 2021, the 2022 Final settlement was in February. This avoids having reverse significant amounts in the final financial statements (later this year).

After all, as a foundation, SecureFeed has no profit motive. This is why the final settlement was adjusted in terms of rates (Tonnages from €0.04 to €0.01 and contribution SMD from€ 0.023 to €0.016 per ton). After adoption of the 2022 annual accounts, an amount of €32,256 remains for the Participants in the collective monitoring (SMD) and an amount of €47,744 for all Participants in proportion to the registered tonnages. These amounts will be settled with the next advance invoice.

Looking ahead to 2023, we see that the year began with a calamity, fortunately of limited magnitude. Corn originating from Romania contained excessive of Aflatoxin B1. We see this as an important wake-up call.

Furthermore, we see that PFAS are found in the environment. The question is to what extent this is problematic for the raw materials used by the (animal) feed industry. Currently, no excessively high values are found, but it is certainly important to vigilant. Possibly the sustainability goals the "Green Deal" will affect food safety. Getting more protein-rich raw materials from Europe and making more of raw materials that are not suitable for human consumption, such as crop residues and by-products, may bring new risks. Much research is being done on the risks of circular raw materials. For example, SecureFeed is involved in the PPS Circular Residual Flows of the WUR. Furthermore, due to increased gas prices, we see that certain wet raw material streams are no longer dried, but moisture-rich feed. This too brings with it a change in risks in terms of concentration factors and shelf life, for example.

**Table 7.1.** Balance sheet SecureFeed

As of December 31	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Assets</i>	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets	1.205	2.392	2.908	5.440
Current assets	113.502	101.273	130.670	151.102
Cash and cash equivalents	1.504.085	1.262.444	1.156.826	1.098.791
Total assets	1.618.792	1.366.109	1.290.404	1.255.333
<i>Liabilities</i>	€	€	€	€
Earmarked reserves	950.000	965.000	950.000	950.000
Free reserve	82.600	72.336	70.343	70.694
Non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0
Current liabilities	586.192	328.773	270.061	234.639
Total liabilities	1.618.792	1.366.109	1.290.404	1.255.333

**Table 7.2.** SecureFeed operating account.

As of December 31	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Income</i>	€	€	€	€
Net income	1.933.723	2.050.670	1.777.574	2.198.926
Purchase value income	702.753	772.233	582.249	762.542
Gross profit	1.230.970	1.278.437	1.185.325	1.473.484
<i>Charges</i>	€	€	€	€
Personnel costs	753.976	810.744	744.715	833.714
Depreciation	1.184	2.055	2.532	4.926
Other expenses	469.912	452.931	437.907	531.474
Interest expense and similar expenses	-5.051	-1.294	522	403
Total expenses	1.225.027	1.264.434	1.185.676	1.370.920
Balance of income and expenses	847	11.413	-351	102.564
<i>Appropriation of balance, income</i>				
Earmarked reserves	0	10.000	0	120.000
Free reserve	847	1.413	-351	-17.436
	847	11.413	-351	102.564

# Attachment

## S

*Overview of persons with function within SecureFeed on 31-12-2022*

### Disputes Committee.

P.W. van Baal  
P.A. de Lange  
A.C.J.M. Hectors  
M. de Vries (*Secretary*)

### Supervisory Board.

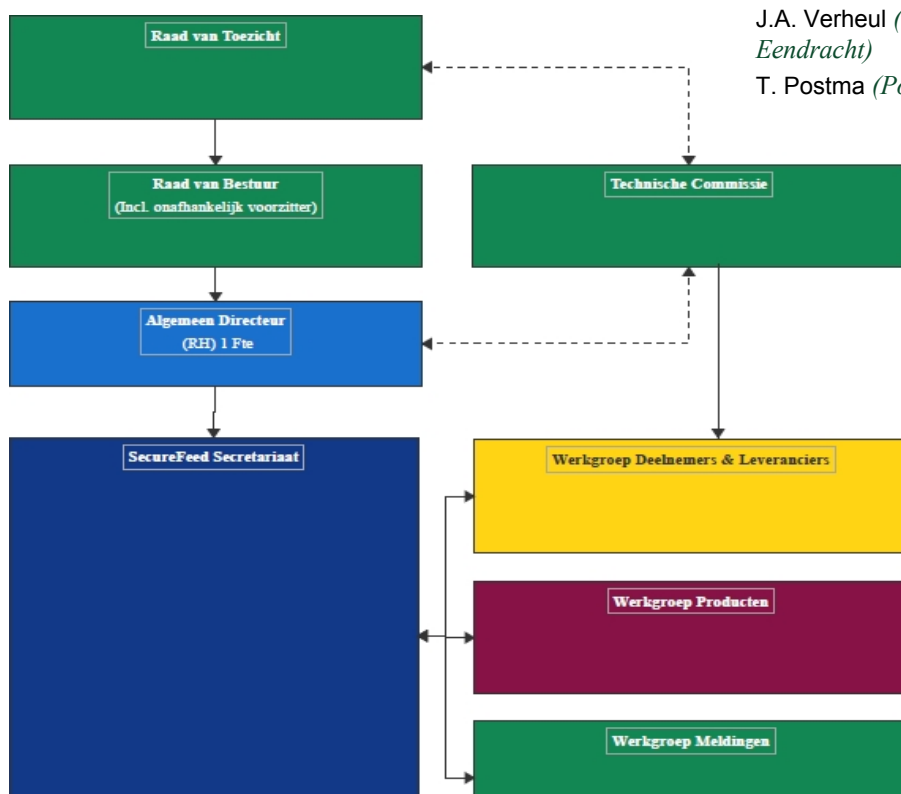
Mr. R. van Eck (*chairman*)  
Dr. C. Roordink (*ABZ Animal Nutrition*)  
Mrs. C. de Wit-Heuver  
Mr. D.J. van 't Riet (*CLV De Samenwerking U.A.*)

### Board of directors.

R. Robbertsen (*chairman*)  
J. Schuttert (*Agruniek Rijnvallei; vice chairman*).  
P. Wolleswinkel (*ForFarmers: treasurer*)  
A. Uittenbogaard (*E.J. Bos Compound feed B.V.*)  
G.J. Wielink (*Wielink Agrarisch Handelsbedrijf B.V.*)  
P. van Vuren (*L. Verschoor Forage BV*)  
K. van der Velden (*Nijssen Company*)

### Technical Committee

D. van Manen (*Duynie Group; chairman*)  
A. Achterkamp (*Feed Group South*)  
C. Booij (*De Heus*)  
D. den Elzen (*Agrifirm NWE B.V.*)  
M. Hessing (*ForFarmers*)  
M. van Vulpen (*Van Vulpen Veevoeders B.V.*)  
J.A. Verheul (*CAVV Zuid-Oost Salland and AVC De Eendracht*)  
T. Postma (*Postma (animal) feed*)



### Secretariat

M.P.C. (Rien) Huige (*Director*)  
J.L. (Jannie) Atzema (*Functional Administrator*)  
D. (Daniëlle) Gaasbeek (*Secretary*).  
N. (Nelly) de Graaff (*Program Officer*)  
K.A. (Kars) Jansen (*Program Manager*)  
M.J.D. (Melanie) Rensink (*Program Manager*)  
J.M. (Judith) Straver (*Program Coordinator*)  
Y. (Yoni) Trienes (*Program Officer*)  
L. (Loïs Hiltjesdam) (*Program Officer*)

### Working group 'Participants & Suppliers'.

Anja Achterkamp (*Chairman*)  
Tineke Postma (*Vice president*)  
Melanie Rensink (*Program Manager*) Nelly  
de Graaff (*Program Officer*) Yoni Trienes  
(*Program Officer*)  
Johan Stoel  
Arie Stout  
Geert van Grunsven  
Cécile Willems- van Zadelhoff  
Anne Vissers  
Jelle Fuite  
Hubert Ruis  
Cyriel van Erve  
Arno van Gorp (*plv.*  
*member*) Bert Sleumer  
(*plv. member*) Maike  
Ypinga (*plv. member*)  
Walter Scholten (*plv. member*)  
Harry van Deursen (*plv.member*)

### Working group 'Alerts'.

Hans Verheul (*Chairman*)  
Manfred Hessing (*Vice Chairman*)  
Melanie Rensink (*Program Manager*)  
Judith Straver (*Program Coordinator*)  
Loïs Hiltjesdam (*Program Officer*)  
Johan Stoel  
Geert van Grunsven  
Cécile Willems- van Zadelhoff  
Nicolette van den Brand  
Pauline Kraan  
Gertjan Verbeek  
Ton van Paassen  
Gijs Koenis  
Ben Gardebroek

### Working group 'Product'

Désirée den Elzen (*Chair*)  
Celesta Booij (*Vice Chair*)  
Melanie Rensink (*Program Manager*)  
Judith Straver (*Program Coordinator*) Loïs  
Hiltjesdam (*Program Officer*) Martin  
Hoogenboom  
Jan Bieleman  
Pieter Kling  
René de Looff  
Arjan Wegereef  
Nicolette van den Brand  
Jan Speerstra  
Alwin Hiddink  
Ron Verrijth



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LinkedIn: [@Foundation SecureFeed](https://www.linkedin.com/company/foundation-securefeed)

