# SecureFeed

## Annual report 2020

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# Mission, vision and ambition
## Chapter 1

## 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.*

*Merit is trust in and integrity and stability of meat, dairy and egg production chains. This is how SecureFeed gives substance to **caring for food safety.***

## Core values

- Impartial
- Risk-aware and environmentally conscious
- Director
- Alert and decisive
- Open and connecting

## Core goals

- SecureFeed develops and operates an Assurance system for the food safety of Feed materials, blends and Feed additives that its Participants supply directly or indirectly to Livestock farmers.
- As an impartial 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 management among its Participants and (chain) partners in the animal production chains and external parties in their environment.
- In the event of calamities, SecureFeed directs a decisive approach that ensures food safety assurance and contributes to integrity, stability and trust in the meat, dairy and egg production chains.

## Ambition

SecureFeed aspires that risk awareness and risk approach to its Participants and Feed materials, Compound feeds and feed additives they , from Add value to safe and secure eating of animal origins.

# Report
# Supervisory Board.
## Chapter 2

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

## Meetings

In 2020, the SB met four 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 2019, the SB paid attention to the codification process and looked at scenarios related to longer-term revenue development.

The SB appointed Ms. Den Elzen and Mr. Van Vulpen as members of SecureFeed's Technical Committee (TC). Mr. Verheul was also reappointed as a member of the TC. In addition, the SB appointed Mr. Uittenboogaard and Mr. Wolleswinkel to the Board of Directors for a new three-year term.

Mr. van Eck was reappointed for another three-year term on the Supervisory Board in 2020.

## Composition of the Supervisory Board

As of December 31, 2019, the Supervisory Board has the following composition: Mr. R. van Eck (chairman), Mr. C. Roordink, Mr. D. van 't Riet and Ms. C. De Wit-Heuver

# Report
# Board of directors.

*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 2020, the BoD and management five times. The BoD meetings proceeded constructively.
Major topics of discussion were SecureFeed's codification process, the establishment of remote auditing in connection with the COVID-19 crisis and SecureFeed's sanctions policy. The budget and financial statements were presented to the Supervisory Board for adoption.

## Work Plan

The 2020 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 den the working groups. The Board of Directors adopts this document every year in order to monitor the realization of the projects.

## Chain partners

Several administrative consultations took place in 2020. For example, regular consultations took place with NZO and the poultry sector. In addition, discussions were held with the various chain partners in the context of codification. There were also several consultations with POV to shape the further affiliation of the pig sector. In the context of the Coalition Vital

Pig farming is looking further into how the pig sector can join SecureFeed. The intention is to shape this through the HollandVarken chain management system.

## Other topics

In addition to the usual matters such as the annual accounts and the budget, in 2020 there was specific attention from the Executive Board on completing the codification process and substantiating the number of supplier audits and conducting remote audits during and after the COVID-19 period. In addition, following a legal opinion, SecureFeed's penalty options were discussed. Long-term revenue development was also considered given the anticipated contraction in the sector partly as a result of government measures. Finally, the new work plan and monitoring plan were adopted.

## Composition of BoD

There were no changes in the composition of the Executive Board in 2020. The Supervisory Board reappointed Mr. Uittenbogaard and Mr. Wolleswinkel for a period of three years. At the end of 2020, the BoD consists 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 R. Tijssens.

# Executive Report

## A special year

2020 was a special year. Due to the COVID-19 issue, many things turned out differently than anticipated. It led to various effects on the operations of SecureFeed and its Participants. Meetings with forums and stakeholders were completed digitally, as were part of the Participant audits. A protocol has been drawn up by SecureFeed regarding remote supplier audits. A training course in remote auditing also took place. In the second half of the year a significant number of supplier audits were conducted remotely.

## Collaboration with stakeholders

Despite the COVID-19 circumstances, contacts with stakeholders were maintained unchanged.
During the year, discussions and consultations took place in varying compositions with parties such as Nevedi, Hisfa, NZO, Qlip, IKB-ei, POV, COV, LNV, Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA), FND, the Committee of Grain Traders and MVO. There were also consultations with Wageningen University & Research at various times, including on a number of PPPs in which SecureFeed was asked to participate and on a report on meadow birds.

From the outbreak of COVID-19, many digital consultations have been conducted. Across the border with Ovocom several times about cooperation in the area of audits and sharing audit reports. Exchanges took place with Qualimat, a French organization that works in a similar way to SecureFeed, in order to get to know each other and each other's Assurance systems and to explore possible areas of cooperation. There was also participation in the monthly COVID-19 consultation of the various certification schemes, such as GMP+, QS, Ovocom, Qualimat and Oqualim.

## Emergency drill

On May 18, 2020, under the direction of VIRTUS Communications, a disaster drill took place. The purpose of this exercise was to tighten up documents and procedures. Processes were reviewed and better streamlined, documents were updated and a spokesperson protocol was written.

## Networking event / Bow day

Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 crisis and related measures, the 2020 networking event and bar day could not place. A small gift was sent to the members of SecureFeed's bodies as a replacement.

## The (lead) auditors

On January 14, 2020, a harmonization meeting was held with SecureFeed's lead auditors. In this, audit facts related to the different products were reviewed. The audit program was also explained, the Assessment framework was discussed, and there was a presentation on audits of companies with organic products. On June 11, 2020, there was a harmonization meeting focusing on remote auditing and an explanation of the updated layout of the SecureFeed database. There were also several meetings with auditors after the summer in the context of remote auditing.

## Codification

Work continued on the path of codification in 2020. In cooperation with the Netherlands Standardization Institute (NEN), discussions were held on the standardization of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Stakeholders have been informed and consulted, has resulted in the completion of the codification process with the delivery of three so-called *white label* documents describing the SecureFeed Assurance system as it is customary in the world of conformity assessment. These documents will allow stakeholders to benchmark other assurance organizations.

## Communications

In 2020, in terms of communication, the 2019 line has continued. SecureFeed keeps its Participants informed of developments through Updates. If a situation requires increased vigilance, an Alert is sent out. In addition, various news items are published on the website and online magazines are compiled.

SecureFeed was created for and by our Participants. The SecureFeed secretariat highly values the involvement and opinions of its participants. Therefore, a participant satisfaction survey was conducted in 2020. This is to give all participants the opportunity to express their views on SecureFeed's policies and to see if we can improve our services in some areas. Some 15 percent of our participants completed this survey. The participant satisfaction survey showed that a large proportion of respondents are satisfied with SecureFeed's service, they get a lot of information from the database and are happy with how the database works. People also indicate that they are satisfied with the contact with the Secretariat. Of course, there are also a few areas for improvement. For example, as a result of the participant satisfaction survey, consideration was given to setting up a choice menu when calling the Secretariat and making data transparent by means of trend analyses.

# Organization

## Organizational Change

At the end of 2019, the Director conducted an evaluation of the Secretariat. This revealed that the organization is a small team with great commitment and dedication and strong on content. At the same time, it emerged that role retention could be better, a lot of time goes into consultations and different tasks get mixed up. This, combined with the fact that the organization is facing more and more questions and that the basis is not yet sufficiently in order, has led to a new organizational plan.
This involves working from three pillars: the knowledge platform, conformity assessment and development of the Assurance system.

In 2020, these issues took effect and the working group structure changed. A new working group 'Alerts' has been created, in order to follow up incoming notifications of overruns quickly and appropriately. The Supplier working group and Participants working group have been merged into one working group.

## Personnel changes

For this new structure to be successful, it is important to have the staffing in place. For the Assurance system development pillar, Kars Jansen was hired last year as manager. He will look for opportunities to further refine and improve the Assurance system. Anita Vogels has been hired as manager for the conformity assessment, consisting of Participants, Suppliers, product. She will be in charge of this pillar which contains the core of the Assurance system. To further support her, in addition to the employees already working at SecureFeed, Yoni Trienes has been recruited as a Programme officer. She will focus in particular on the Participants and Suppliers

portion of the conformity assessment. Finally, there are two working students who support the manual work in conformity assessment. With this, SecureFeed will be at full strength in 2020 and thus in a position to face the challenges ahead and thus continue working on the future!

## Work Plan

The Secretariat, together with the working groups and the Technical Committee, realized the 2020 work plan and the 2021 work plan was adopted in October 2020. At October 29, the annual hei-session with the Technical Committee took place. The Technical Committee evaluated its own functioning and reviewed the 2020 work plan. The 2021 work plan was then discussed. This work plan was then concretized and developed for each working group. Despite the circumstances, it turned out that in 2020 the work plan was largely realized. For the 2021 work plan, we looked at what projects could be realized in addition to the Secretariat's regular work.

## Disputes Committee.

Due to the COVID-19 crisis, there were no consultations with the Disputes Committee. No disputes were referred to the Disputes Committee in 2020.
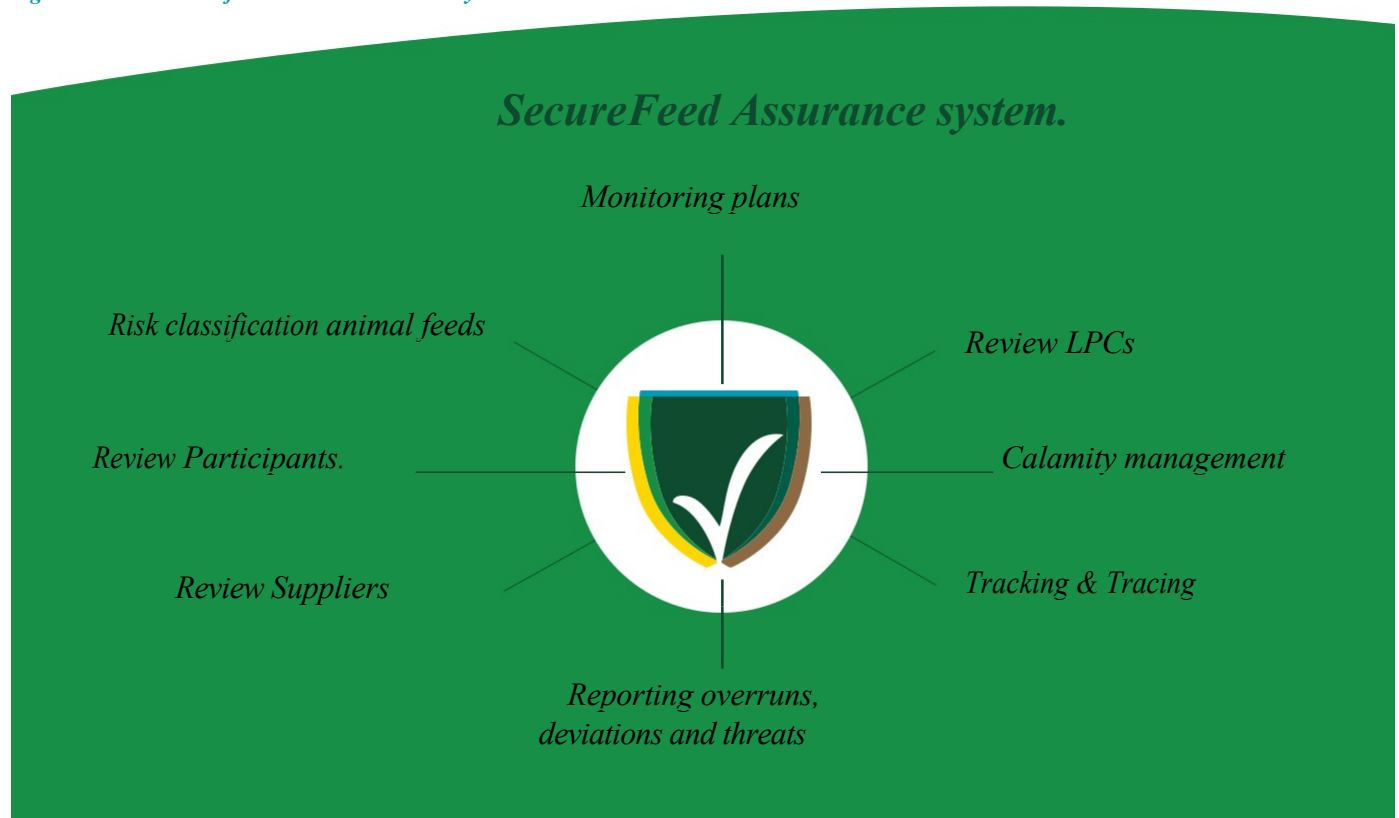
## Look into the future

In 2021, SecureFeed will go full steam ahead to achieve the goals set out in the work plan. This will include a thorough evaluation of our processes around Participants and Supplier audits and, in part, the further automation of our processes. Furthermore, SecureFeed will be active in expanding relationships with Participants and strengthening relationships with existing and new chain partners.

# Assurance system

*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 and recall. They also contribute through participation in working groups or as auditors and in risk classification or supplier assessment. SecureFeed's Assurance system includes a number of elements. They are shown in* **Figure 1**. *This chapter discusses the elements and relevant developments.*

*Figure 6.1: Structure of SecureFeed Assurance system*



## SecureFeed Assurance system.

- Monitoring plans
- Risk classification animal feeds
- Review LPCs
- Review Participants.
- Calamity management
- Review Suppliers
- Tracking & Tracing
- Reporting overruns, deviations and threats

## 6.1 Background Participants.

In the year 2019, SecureFeed gained 13 new Participants. A total of 14 Participants their participation. One participant's participation was terminated due to suspension. As of January 2020, SecureFeed has 385 *Participants.*

| Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number | 383 | 389 | 385 | 384 |

*Table 6.1.1: Development of number of participants SecureFeed 2017-2020*

In addition, there are 124 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. Overall, there are 271 participants who trade and 110 participants who produce.
Looking at farm size of participants (tons purchased based on 88% dry matter), the Producers Compound feed group is by far the largest group. (see Figure 6.1.1)
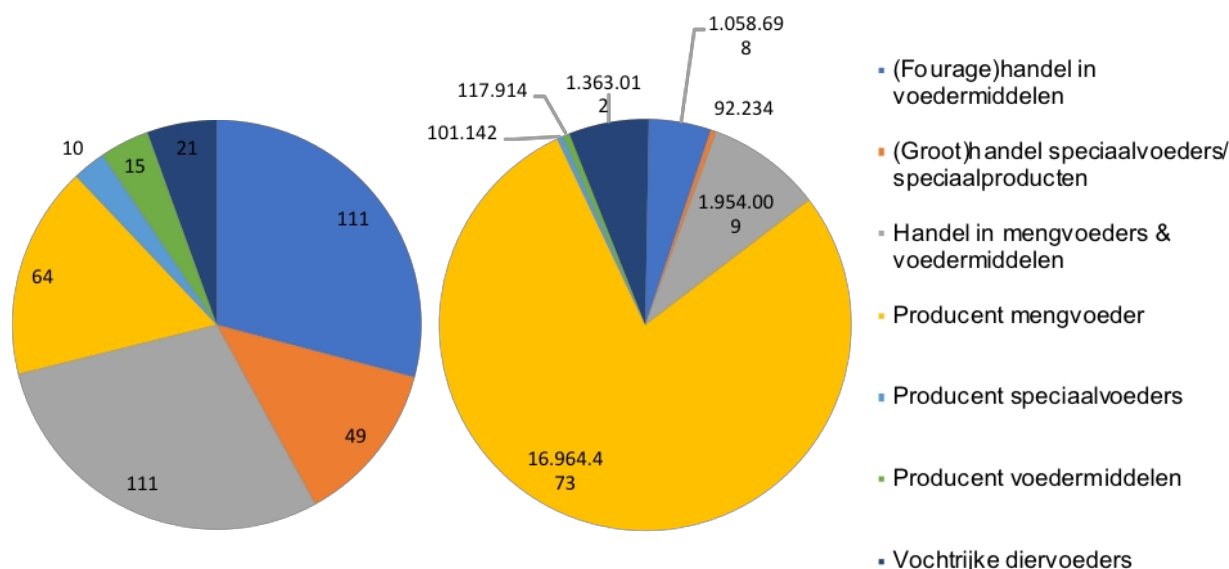


*Figure 6.1.1: Number of Participants and Tonnages by Business Activity.*

### Input to policy Assurance system.

In developing SecureFeed's Assurance system, Participants have input through Working Groups and Technical Committee. These provide substantive advice to the Secretariat and the Board of Directors on the
development, preparation, interpretation, implementation and evaluation of SecureFeed's three core programs:
Participants, Suppliers and Product Assessment. In consultation with the Programme managers, the working groups prepare recommendations for the Technical Committee, and follow up on decisions and action items taken. The working group chairs are members of the Technical Committee.

Throughout the year, SecureFeed kept its Participants informed about the results of the Assurance system in a variety of ways: through alerts, weekly updates, the SecureFeed newsletter and meetings. Mutual exchange of information and knowledge is an important pillar for success of the joint assurance system.

## Participant audits.

SecureFeed Participants are audited annually. This audit is combined with the GMP+ audit. The Participant audit serves to verify that the participant complies 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 based on a
Assessment framework and findings are recorded in SecureFeed's database.

Despite COVID-19 somewhat delaying the planning and execution of Participant audits, SecureFeed still  to conduct all 2020 Participant audits, some of the audits were conducted remotely.

In 2020, 392 Participant audits were conducted. The number of Participants with no non-conformities identified during the audit increases annually. Of the participants who did have 1 or more non-conformities, incomplete registration of Supplier-Product Combinations (SPCs) was the most common non-conformity. Here too, however, progress can be seen, as the percentage of Participants with missing LPCs has decreased by about 6%. The timely submission of LPCs is one of the things that form the basis of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Therefore, the Secretariat strictly enforces the LPC list to be in order. Non-registered LPCs must still be registered and there will be a fine for not having the LPC list in order.
Figures 3 and 4 show LPC non-conformities and the average number of non-conformities over the past few years.
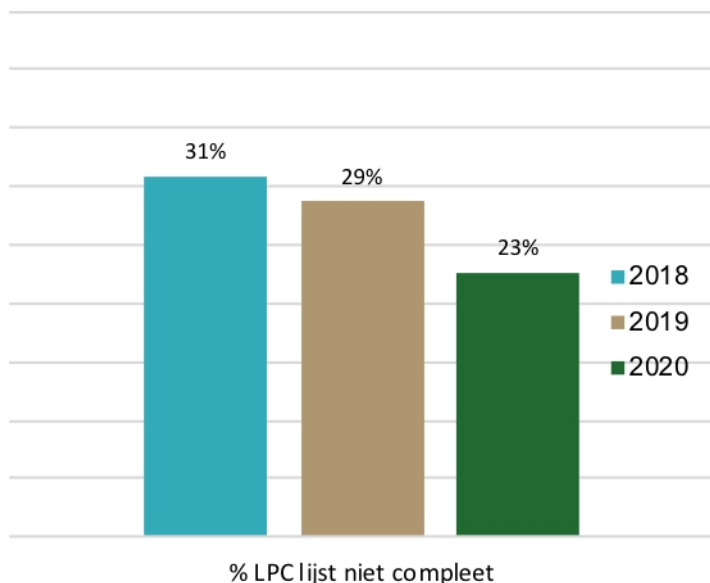


*Figure 6.1.2: Percentage of audits where LPC list is not complete*
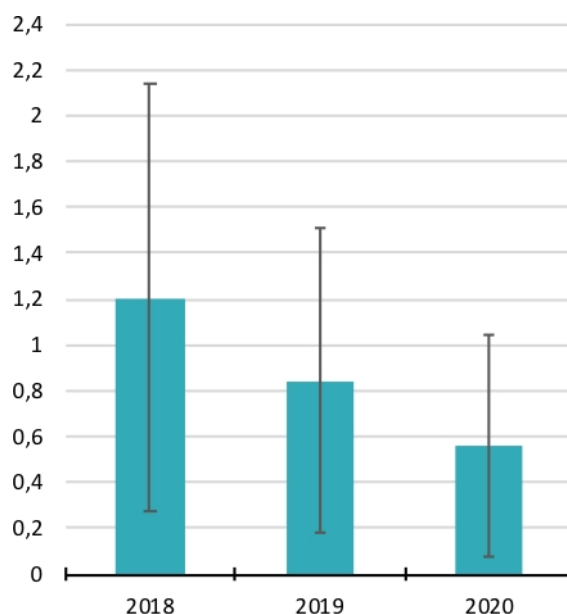


*Figure 6.1.3: Average number of non-conformities per audit*

## 6.2 Tracking & Tracing

A good Tracking & Tracing 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 Tracking and Tracing survey To this end, as in previous years, SecureFeed has prepared three (fictitious) cases. (Forage) trade (conducted by 40% of Participants), Compound feed trade (28%) and production (17%). There is also an opportunity to develop your own scenario (12%).

The completed T&T and recall investigation questionnaire was then reviewed during the Participant audit. Each there are fewer companies with non-conformities on the T&T and recall test.
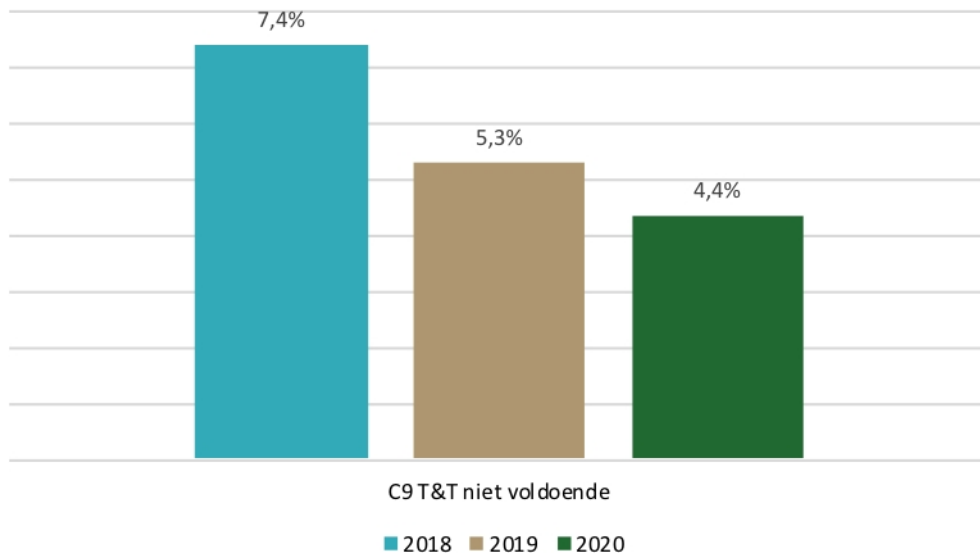


*Figure 6.2.1: Nonconformities T& T and recall test.*

After conducting the T&T test, Participants must evaluate the exercise with an external, subject matter expert, independent party in order to identify learning and areas for improvement. As of 2021, evaluation of the T&T recall test is no longer mandatory.

## 6.3 Review LPCs

All assurance activities begin with imaging all Supplier-Product Combinations (SPCs). The assessment/classification of an LPC is based on the risk classification the Suppliers (Section 6.4) and the product (Section 6.5) and serves as the basis for the SecureFeed monitoring plan and participant fee. It is therefore important and mandated that Participants in SecureFeed provide their complete LPC list, in accordance with the Scope of SecureFeed. The number of LPC per participant is shown in Table 6.3.1.

*Table 6.3.1: Number of LPCs per participant.*

| Number of LPCs | Number of Participants | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2020 |
| to 10 | 108 | 105 |
| 11 to 500 | 273 | 275 |
| >500 | 4 | 5 |

A total of 3872 new LPCs were notified and accepted into the database in 2020 (Table 6.3.2). Some of the LPC 's are mutual LPCs. These are deliveries of (unmodified) feeds from participant to participant. Mutual LPCs require less contribution to be paid by the participant.

*Table 6.3.2: Number of LPC registrations 2017 - 2020*

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Auto-matic good-inspected | Approved | Auto-matic good-inspected | Approved | Auto-matically approved | Approved | Auto-matic good-inspected | Approved |
| **Low** | 825 | 1075 | 2194 | 979 | 2173 | 1180 | 1971 | 951 |
| **Middle** | 138 | 177 | 392 | 201 | 346 | 208 | 365 | 169 |
| **High** | 129 | 138 | 326 | 144 | 263 | 158 | 274 | 142 |
| *Total* | *1092* | *1390* | *2912* | *1324* | *2782* | *1546* | *2610* | *1262* |
| | 2482 | | 4236 | | 4328 | | 3872 | |

# 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 2020, the database contained 1478 suppliers. That's 134 more than at the end of 2019. The growth in the number of suppliers comes from European countries, especially the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium and Poland. As in previous years, 37% are from the Netherlands, 25% from Germany and 17% are from Belgium. If the target supplier's product is from 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 by location in 2020.

| | Upstream business/starting points. | Suppliers |
|---|---|---|
| **Africa** | 7 | 0 |
| **Australia** | 0 | 1 |
| **Asia** | 121 | 13 |
| **Europe** | 227 | 1459 |
| **North America** | 7 | 5 |
| **South America** | 48 | 0 |
| **Final total** | *410* | *1478* |

*Table 6.4.1: Number of Suppliers and Upstream Business 2020*

## Classification of suppliers based on risk.

SecureFeed classifies Suppliers by Risk class (Table 6.4.2). The classification is 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. Notable is the increase in the number of HIGH risk suppliers in 2020.

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **High** | 142 | 164 | 218 |
| **Middle** | 301 | 332 | 342 |
| **Low** | 866 | 848 | 918 |
| **Total** | **1309** | **1344** | **1478** |

*Table 6.4.2: Supplier classification by risk class*

## Supplier Audits

Suppliers are audited to assess whether the supplier in question delivers products that meet SecureFeed requirements in terms of food and feed safety. In 2020, due to the corona crisis, many audits failed. Starting in August, SecureFeed started conducting supplier audits online. This allowed part of the audit program to be carried out. There were 88 scheduled in 2020 of which 35 were done in 2020 (Table 6.4.3).

| | **2018** | | **2019** | | **2020** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # Supplier | # Upstream business | # Supplier | # Upstream business | # Supplier | # Upstream business |
| **High** | 24 | 20 | 38 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| **Middle** | 23 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| **Low** | 38 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| **Total** | *85* | *24* | *89* | *20* | *24* | *11* |

*Table 6.4.3: Number of supplier audits conducted by risk class 2018-2020.*

During an audit, a Supplier's compliance with the requirements of
SecureFeed. When this is the case, the Supplier is given the status 'green' and meets all requirements. In case there  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.
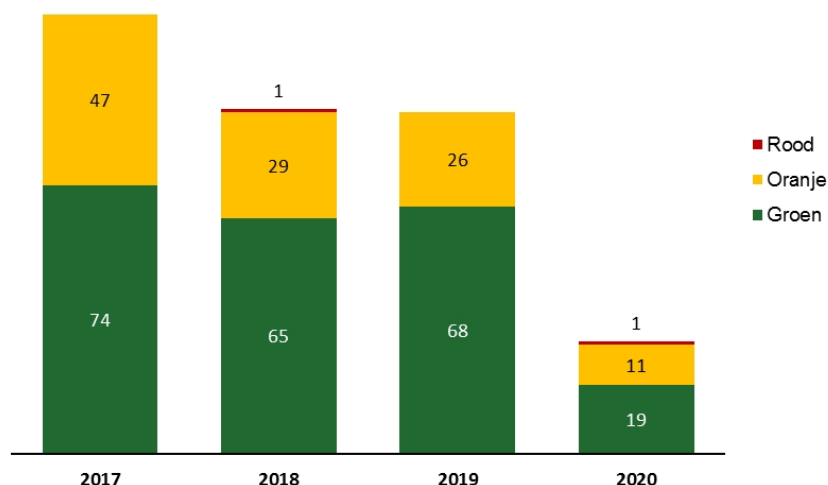


*Figure 6.4.4: Number of supplier audit ratings red, orange, green*

## Auditors

An audit team consists of a lead auditor and a co-auditor. The auditors are employed by SecureFeed participants. Together, they conducted the 36 supplier audits in 2020....

Annually, SecureFeed organizes training days and harmonization meetings for lead auditors. In 2020, SecureFeed organized two harmonization meetings and a training day for lead auditors where, among other things, areas for improvement were discussed and the revised Supplier audit assessment framework was reviewed. 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, on-site monitoring of auditors is used for this purpose. Monitoring consists of observing audit teams by experienced external auditors during a regular Supplier audit. The purpose of monitoring auditors is to evaluate performance, ensure the quality and independence of audits, and ensure auditor competencies. The witness audits are viewed positively by the auditors. During the witness audits it was found that the auditors have good industry knowledge and knowledge of have food safety risks, are careful in defining the scope and conduct in-depth audits on
The risks identified by SecureFeed in the Risk classification.

Unfortunately, in 2020, due to the COVID-19 issue, 10% witnessaudits target was not met. This will be attempted to be made up in 2021.

## 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 chapter
'monitoring plans'), Notifications (see section 'Notifications, exceedances, deviations and threats' and other relevant information, the risk assessment for each 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 2018-2020 is shown in Table 6.5.1.

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Low risk | 433 | 440 | 421 |
| Medium risk | 121 | 101 | 123 |
| High risk | 53 | 60 | 72 |
| *Total* | *607* | *601* | *616* |

*Table 6.5.1: Number of products by risk class 2018 -2020*

It can be seen that the number of low-risk and medium-risk products remained almost the same, while the number of high-risk products increased compared to 2019 and 2018. The risk classification of a product is one of the determinants of monitoring frequency and, therefore, monitoring plans (Chapter 6.6): A higher risk classification results in 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  of (animal) feed and food safety, which risks are satisfactorily secured and which new hazards require more attention.

To this end, SecureFeed has drawn up an ongoing Monitoring Plan for Animal Feed (SMD), which  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 SMD samples sent and performed in 2020 (1265 samples) increased from 2019 (1110 samples). Since 2020, Participants who do not send in the scheduled SMD samples on time receive a warning letter from the Secretariat. Since then, more samples have been submitted by Participants in the scheduled quarter. Figure 6.6.1 shows the number of boundary violations.
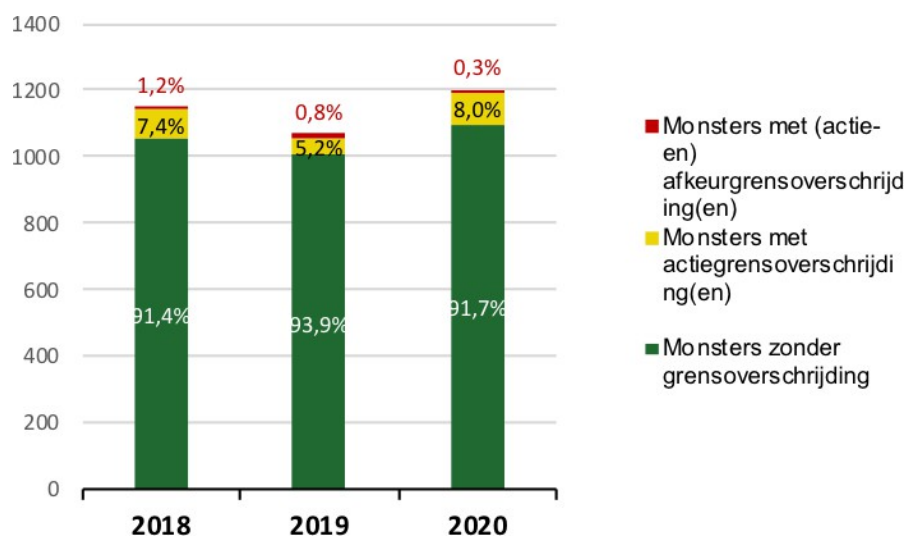


*Figure 6.6.1: Number of borderline collective SMD analyses at the monstorcontaminant level 2018 -2020*

### Rejection limit violations SMD.

The percentage of samples containing one or more contaminants exceeding the Rejection limit in 2020 was 0.3%. Rejection limit exceedances in 2020 involved toxic weed seeds (Ambrosia spp.) (72.3288 ppm) in broken corn; Non-dioxin-like PCBs (15.3 ppb) in Kaolinite (1, E 559); and Arsenic (2.0276 ppm) in sugar beets.

Pesticides are generally well controlled in 2020. Values remain well below the MRL in most cases, with the exception of two rejection limit violations; Pirimiphos-methyl (0.034 ppm) in linseed and Chlorpyrifos (0.03 ppm) in lupins.

## Action limit exceedances SMD.

The percentage of samples exceeding the Action limit for one or more contaminants in 2020 was 8.0%. Action limit exceedances in 2020 mainly concerned Mycotoxins:

The level of Aflatoxin B1 found was in 18 cases above the SecureFeed action limit of 0.0025 mg/kg (action limit for Feed materials not directly delivered to dairy cattle). 12 of the 18 exceedances were found in maize (all origins).

For DON, 19 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, 12 were found in corn (by)products.

For ZEA, 67 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 (41) were found in Soybean hulls whose origin is not known to SecureFeed.

# Results of additional monitoring plans

## Monitoring Aflatoxin B1

Animal feed companies are increasingly confronted with corn and corn (by)products which, depending on origin and weather conditions, are contaminated to a greater or lesser extent with aflatoxin B1. Therefore, extra verification takes place on aflatoxin B1 in corn and/or corn (by-) products and dairy feeds in which corn and/or corn (by-) products have been processed.

## Dairy Feed

The Aflatoxin B1 protocol for controlling the risk of Aflatoxin B1 in dairy cattle feed ran for the eighth consecutive year in 2020. 2018 saw the transition from weekly to monthly verification of Aflatoxin B1 in Dairy cattle feed. 2020 is the second full year that most Participants operated with monthly verification. The transition was made because the first six months of participation in this protocol showed that weekly measured values remained below 2 ppb. For values above 1 ppb in dairy feeds, a cause analysis should be prepared. Values above 2 ppb should be reported. The verification obligation then goes to a weekly frequency for a period of six months. It should be noted that this value of 2 ppb is below the SecureFeed Rejection limit of 2.5 ppb and is only 40% of the legal standard of 5 ppb.

The proportion of results below 2 ppb was generously above 99% as in 2019. In 2020, the SecureFeed limit of 2.5 ppb was not exceeded. Also, as in 2019, the legal standard of 5 ppb was not exceeded in 2020. The timely submission of analysis results still needs some attention, but the excellent figures of the past years confirm the functionality of the Aflatoxin B1 protocol and justify the adaptation of the Aflatoxin B1 verification in dairy feeds.

### Corn and/or corn (by-products).

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

In 2020, the number of lot analyses submitted by Participants for Aflatoxin B1 in corn increased to 1330 (2019: 1248). Ukraine is again the country of origin with by far the most samples (792), followed by Brazil (169).

Although the United States accounted for 293 samples in 2018, it is not reflected in the analyses in 2019 and 2020. There were 26 samples of organic corn in 2020, compared with 69 samples in 2019.

Of the analyses in 2020, Aflatoxin B1 was detected in 244 cases; of these, 162 analyses were above the Action limit (2 ppb). This is more than in 2019, but less than in 2018.

|  | Number of detections | Of which Action limit. exceedances (2ppb) |
|---|---|---|
| **2020** | 244 | 162 |
| **2019** | 149 | 99 |
| **2018** | 265 | 171 |

*Table 6.6.2 Aflatoxin B 1 in corn and corn (by)products for dairy cattle feed*

There were four analyses above 10 ppb, from Romania (12.1 ppb and 12.0 ppb), Brazil (14.1 ppb) and Russia (18.5 ppb). Russia was placed at risk high following this outlier. Here, the SecureFeed risk classification of Russia is higher compared to that of GMP+. Of the larger countries of origin, Romania (84 analyses) scored relatively poorly, Aflatoxin B1 was detected in 55% of analyses As the largest country of origin, Ukraine scored relatively well, Aflatoxin B1 was detected in 16% of analyses.

## Collective Plan Dioxin monitoring in laying poultry (rearing) feeds

2020 was the fourth full year of the review by GMP+ FSA of the GMP+ Country Note BCN-NL2 "Dioxin monitoring in laying poultry (rearing) feeds." In 2020, eight small producers (<50,000 tons/year) of laying poultry feeds participated in the SecureFeed-managed collective monitoring plan for dioxin in laying poultry (rearing) feeds compared to nine producers in 2019. The 2020 production level was 112,500 tons

and 26 analyses were performed (compared to 145,574 tons and 44 analyses in 2019). All results in 2020 remained well below the Action limit (0.4 ng/kg), as was also the case in the 2017-2019 period. An 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 2020, 12 SecureFeed Participants participated in the voluntary Collective Monitoring of Mycotoxins in New Harvest Grains. Like 2019, 2020 was also a quiet year. The total number of samples analyzed (650) was slightly higher than that of 2019 (599).

In 2020, the legal rejection limit standard was exceeded. A total of six action exceedances were found for DON coming from Poland; twice 3.7 mg/kg in maize and four values between 20.0 mg/kg and 33.0 mg/kg in barley. Two action exceedances of 0.64 mg/kg and 1.1 mg/kg zearalenone were also found in Polish barley. Furthermore, three exceedances of ergot were found in German rye, one analysis of which had exceeded the Rejection limit with a content of 1681 mg/kg. In 2019, the legal Rejection limit was not exceeded and there were two exceedances of the Action limit for DON.

Most Analysis results come from Germany, followed by France. Barley is the most analyzed grain, followed by wheat. The number of mycotoxins analyzed remained about the same, from 1298 in 2019 to 1305 in 2020. DON and ZEA traditionally remained the most analyzed mycotoxins.

## 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.

As in previous years, the number of samples with positive analysis results for Salmonella in absolute terms is low. In 2019, 40 samples were positive, which was an increase with previous years. In 2018, the ban on the use of the biocide and additive formaldehyde had taken effect, which was seen as a possible explanation for the increase in the number of positive samples. However, this trend did not continue into 2020, where 29 positive samples were found. This means that 0.20% of the samples were found positive. For untreated poultry feed, it is 0.43% of positive samples. These figures are similar to 2018, in which 0.19% of all samples were positive and 0.33% of samples from untreated feed.

## 6.7 Reporting overruns, deviations and threats

For SecureFeed participants, there is a reporting requirement for situations in which (animal) feed and/or food safety may be or could be compromised. If, for example, analyses show that a value for a substance exceeds an action or Rejection limit, the participant reports this directly to SecureFeed via the SecureFeed database. From there, SecureFeed can assess whether the company involved needs to take (additional) action or whether it is necessary, for example, to warn other Participants and chain partners. This way (increased) risks for feed and food safety can be contained and/or prevented in a timely manner.

SecureFeed gives Notifications a qualification depending on the (potential) impact of the situation:

- A "Signal": the individual company concerned can use its own (additional) measures to reduce the impact of the problem mastery;
- An 'Alert': more feed companies extra vigilance and sometimes additional measures;
- A "Rejected shipment": (trade) quality is the problem, not safety;
- A "Calamity": has the most impact and also affects other chain links.

In the cases listed below, Participants are required to submit Notification to SecureFeed:

1.  Exceedance of action and Rejection limits as defined in D-01, as evidenced by the results of:
    a.  mandatory analyses of raw materials based on the SecureFeed Monitoring Plan for Animal Feed as referred to in I-08-02 Instruction SecureFeed Monitoring Plan for Animal Feed, or one of the additional Monitoring Plans;
    b.  analyses of raw materials and finished products conducted based on the Participants' own monitoring plan;
    c.  analyses of raw materials by a Supplier;
    d.  SecureFeed has prepared documents that can help assess pesticide levels in (animal) feed:
        i.  Pesticide guide
        ii. I-11-02 Assessment of pesticide levels in (animal) feed;

2.  A reporting obligation may also  in case of deviations that do not result from an analysis with an exceedance of Action or Rejection limit. There is a reporting obligation for Participants in any case when:
    a.  a shipment is rejected for reasons related to feed and food safety as referred to in I-11-02 Notification requirement for rejected shipments;
    b.  there is notification from the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) and/or GMP+ with respect to food safety which (may) relate to the Participants (e.g. request blockade/ recall);
    c.  there is other supplier information (e.g. request blockade/ recall), where there is a real threat to feed and food safety;
    d.  there is a real threat to food and feed safety to the extent that animal or human health is endangered and the Participants cannot fully eliminate the hazard themselves or reduce it to an acceptable level.

3.  It is up to the Participants to judge whether such a situation exists. If in doubt, it should always be reported.

# Notifications

As in 2019, Notifications of potential feed and food safety threats again increased in 2020: 665 notifications were made in 2020. Over a range of years, it can be seen how the extra attention among SecureFeed Participants to known risks may shift (Figure 6.7.1 Notifications per month broken down by signal and alert & 6.7.2 Notifications by contaminant)
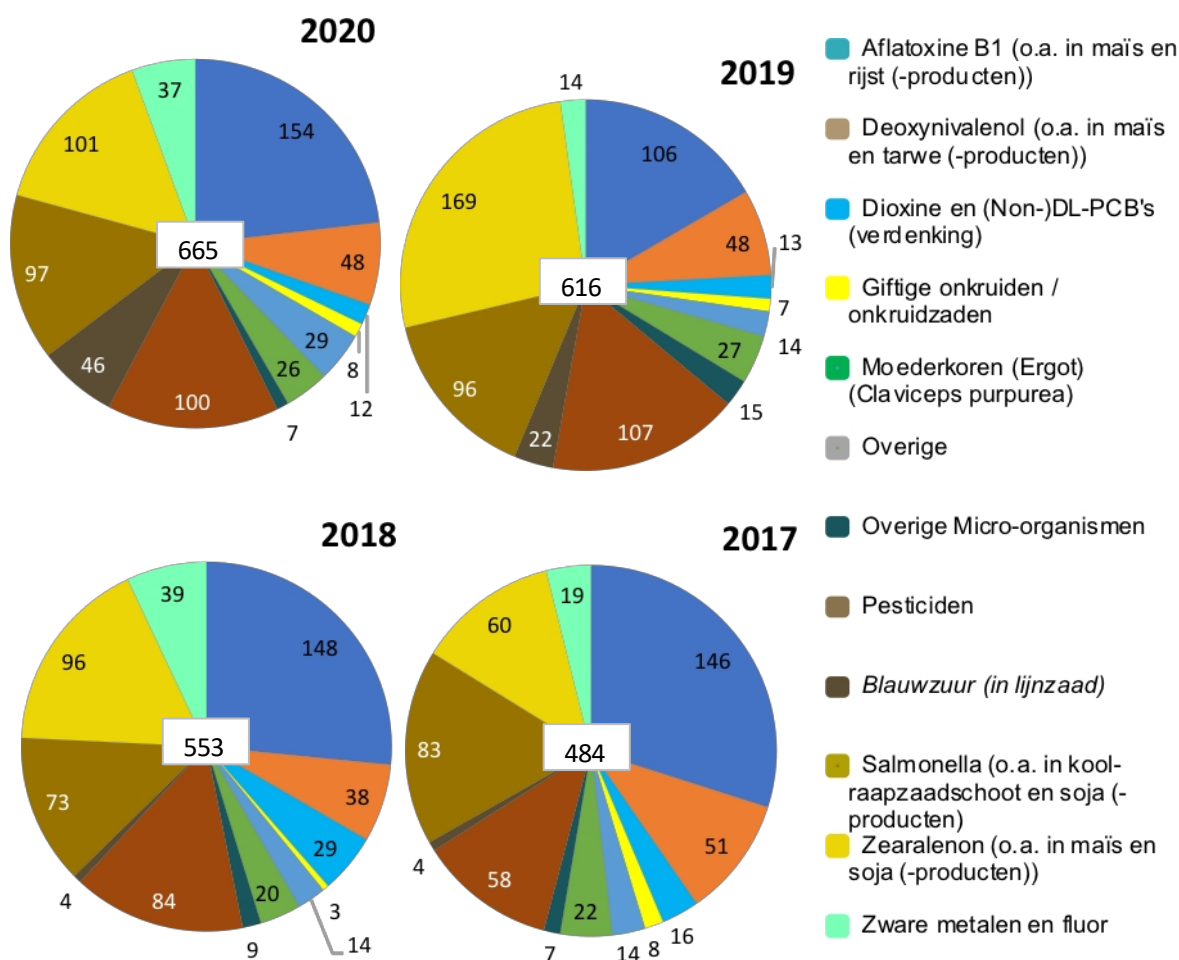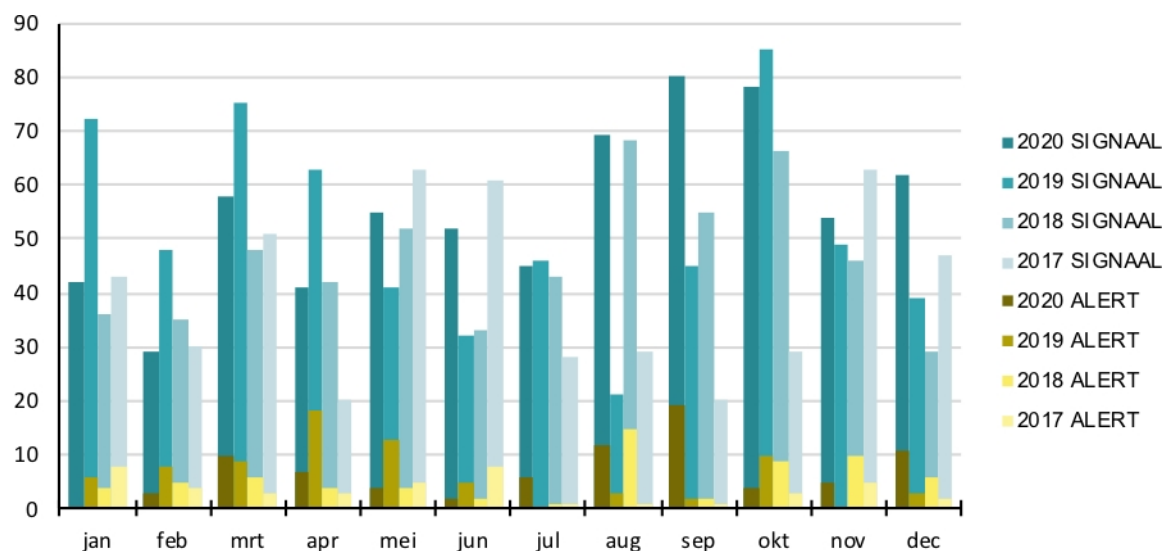
The number of Notifications of DON, pesticides, weeds/toxic plants, ergot, other microorganisms and other contaminants remained in line with previous years. In particular, there has been a sharp increase in Notifications of Hydrocyanic Acid in Linseed. This is explained by flows of linseed having shifted to countries where linseed has higher levels of hydrocyanic acid. There has also been an increase in Notifications of plant protection products. One possible explanation is that there is more clarity among Participants on reporting potential business due to the Pesticide Guide introduced in 2019. Also, in 2019/2020 the standard has been lowered for a number of pesticides. Perhaps a small portion of Notifications can also be attributed to this.

There is an increase in the number of Notifications of Aflatoxin B1 in 2020 compared to 2019, However, the number is about the same with 2017 and 2018. Contamination is highly dependent on weather conditions during critical stages of maize development (flowering, cob setting, ripening, harvesting). Elevated levels of Aflatoxin B1 are particularly evident in maize (by-products) (>5ppb) (Figure 6.7.3).
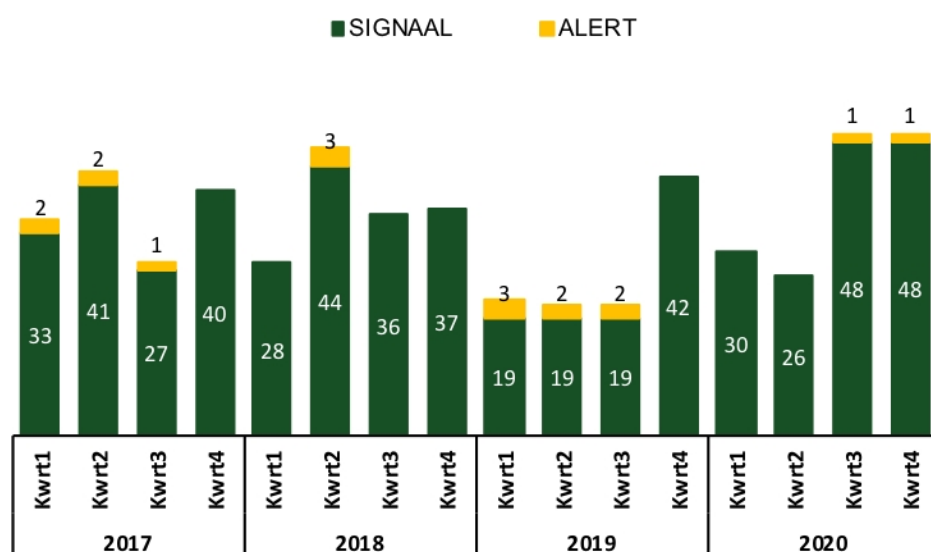


*Figure 6.7.3: Notifications of Aflatoxin in corn (products) 2017 -2020.*

## Rejected shipments.

As shown in the figure below (6.7.3), the main reasons for rejecting a batch remain the same as in previous years. The main reasons are: admixture, not healthy/moldy product and pests. Contaminated loading space also appeared to be a major reason for refusing a shipment in 2020.
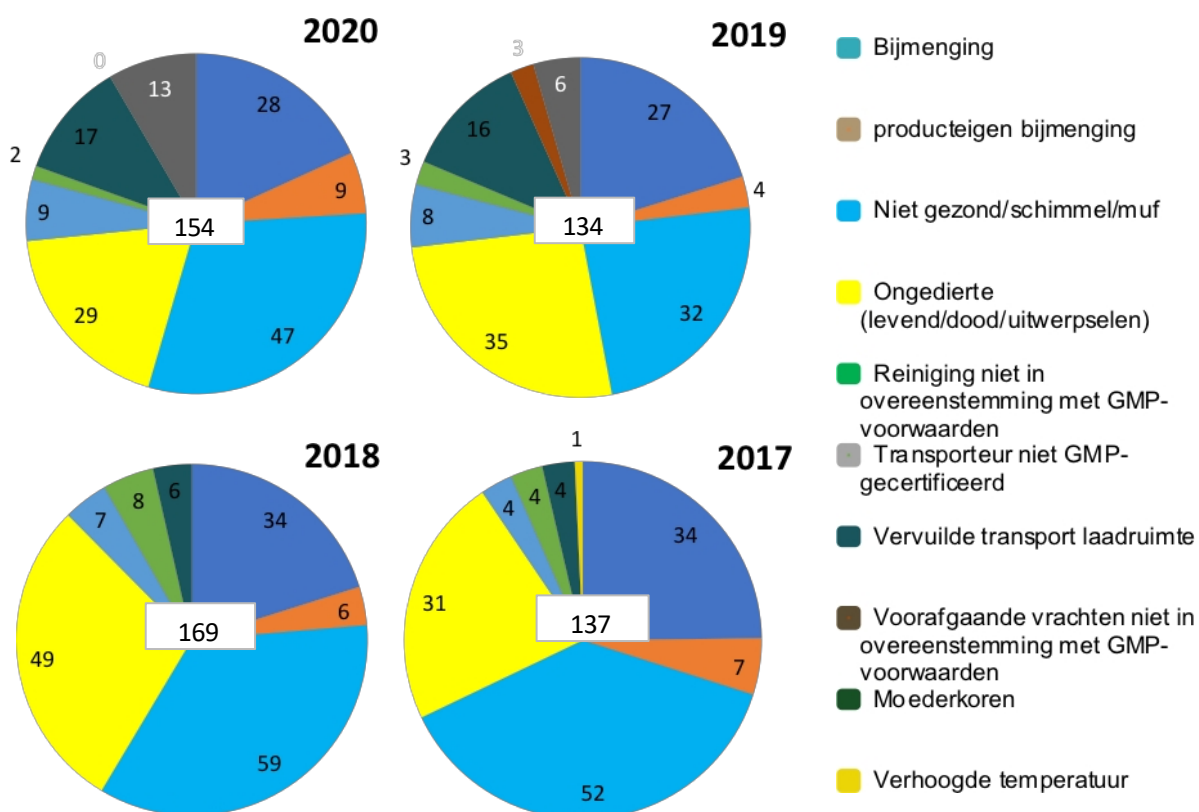


*Figure 6.7.4: Summary of rejected shipments by cause*

## 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 control to act quickly and adequately. To this end, SecureFeed has drawn up the SecureFeed Calamity Management Protocol.

Participants are expected to fully in determining the origin of suspect lots. Participants must follow up on any additional measures  by SecureFeed. These measures may include blocking or recalling a lot, revoking an LPC, or conducting an audit. In addition to Rejection limit violations, other Notifications may also trigger the SecureFeed Calamity management protocol.

No calamities  in 2020.

# Financial report

## Chapter 7

SecureFeed closed its sixth year of operations on Dec. 31, 2020, with 386 companies that had completed the entire application process and were registered Participants.

The number of Participants is expected to remain the aforementioned figure in 2021 as well. The objectives for the coming years remain unchanged: recognition of the Assurance system by more chain partners (animal production chains), sharing knowledge with Participants and stakeholders and a decisive organization.

The main pillars of the Assurance system remain the monitoring plan and conducting audits. In 2020, SecureFeed conducted a total of 40 supplier audits and 381 Participant audits. The number of supplier audits was significantly lower than before due to the COVID-19 crisis. Due to various measures, it was not possible to  on-site audits worldwide. Work has been done to develop online, remote, audits for this reason. The experiences with this are positive and it may also serve as an addition to the regular on-site audits in the future. The results of the audits are used as input in the annual revision of the risk classification, which in turn forms input for the annual monitoring plan. About 1,200 samples were analyzed this year, resulting in more than 220,000 analyses. We processed 665 notifications, including 83 alerts (Rejection limit exceeded) and 582 signal (Action limit exceeded). Most alerts were discussed and followed up with experts and resulted in further actions (re-analysis, blocking, etc.) if necessary. Approximately 4,063 LPC requests/changes were processed and settled. There were no calamities in 2020.

Another pillar of SecureFeed is knowledge sharing. By sharing knowledge and experience with Participants and stakeholders, risks are further reduced and it is possible to direct a decisive approach in case of calamities. Steps have been taken in 2020 to connect the pig sector to SecureFeed. Discussions on this are currently underway as of CoViVa (Coalition Vital Pig farming) and the intention is to achieve a connection via the chain management system HollandVarken.

Finally, in 2020 we worked on further strengthening the organization's decisiveness. This led to some personnel changes and a slightly different arrangement of the working group structure.

In terms of finances, as in 2019, the year ended with a positive result. Total regular income in 2020 is €1,777,574 (€2,198,926 in 2019). This seems like a big difference with the income in 2019, but there were also significantly less costs incurred in because of COVID-19 (purchase value of income was €592,249 (€762,542 in 2019) and operating costs were €1,185,154 (€1,370,517 in 2019). In particular, less was spent on the Supplier audits component.

Therefore, a reduction has already been made in the final settlement 2020 in the rates, resulting in a lower amount in terms of income. This is to prevent that later in the year, once the financial statements have been finalized, a large amount would have to be returned to the Participants. It would be better to take this into account as much as possible as early as the final settlement. When the annual figures were finalized, an amount of €130,000 still proved available for return to the Participants. This amount will be factored into the next advance invoice. As in the previous year, restitution will take place in proportion to personbusiness contribution. After appropriation of the balance of income and expenses, we note that SecureFeed's solvency remains at a level that will enable SecureFeed to continue to meet its obligations in the future.

Outlook 2021

In 2021, SecureFeed will go full steam ahead to the goals set out in the work plan. This includes a thorough evaluation of our processes surrounding Participants and Supplier audits and, in part, the further automation of our processes. Enough challenges for the coming year. Together with its participants and stakeholders, SecureFeed will move forward in 2021!

**Table 7.1.** *Balance sheet SecureFeed*

| As of December 31 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Assets* | | € | | € |
| Fixed assets | 2.908 | 5.440 | 10.366 | 15.352 |
| Current assets | 130.670 | 151.102 | 98.905 | 430.422 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1.156.826 | 1.098.791 | 1.129.212 | 661.572 |
| Total assets | 1.290.404 | 1.255.333 | 1.238.483 | 1.107.136 |
| | | | | |
| *Liabilities* | | | | |
| Earmarked reserves | 950.000 | 950.000 | 850.000 | 650.000 |
| Free reserve | 70.343 | 70.694 | 68.130 | 63.374 |
| Non-current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current liabilities | 270.061 | 234.639 | 320.353 | 393.972 |
| Total liabilities | 1.290.404 | 1.255.333 | 1.238.483 | 1.107.346 |

**Table 7.2.** *SecureFeed operating account.*

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Income* | € | € | € | € |
| Net income | 1.777.574 | 2.198.926 | 2.195.702 | 2.342.947 |
| Purchase value income | 592.249 | 762.542 | 749.628 | 845.489 |
| Gross profit | 1.185.325 | 1.436.384 | 1.446.074 | 1.497.458 |
| | | | | |
| *Charges* | € | € | € | € |
| Personnel costs | 553.805 | 548.465 | 720.407 | 717.292 |
| Depreciation | 2.532 | 4.926 | 4.986 | 4.110 |
| Other expenses | 628.817 | 817.126 | 515.919 | 556.169 |
| Interest expense and similar costs | -522 | -403 | 4 | -114 |
| Total expenses | 1.185.154 | 1.370.517 | 1.241.316 | 1.277.457 |
| Balance of income and expenses | -351 | 102.564 | 204.758 | 220.001 |

| *Appropriation of balance of income and expenses* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earmarked reserves | 0 | 120.000 | 200.000 | 220.001 |
| Free reserve | -351 | -17.436 | 4.758 | 0 |
| | -351 | 102.564 | 204.758 | 220.001 |

# Attachments

*Overview of persons with function within SecureFeed*

## Disputes Committee.

A.C.J.M Hectors
P.W. van Baal
P.A. de Lange
H.C.J.L. Borghouts
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)*
R. Tijssens *(Agrifirm Feed)*

## 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.)*
H. Verheul *(CAVV Zuid-Oost Salland)*
S. Zebregs *(Coppens Animal Nutrition)*
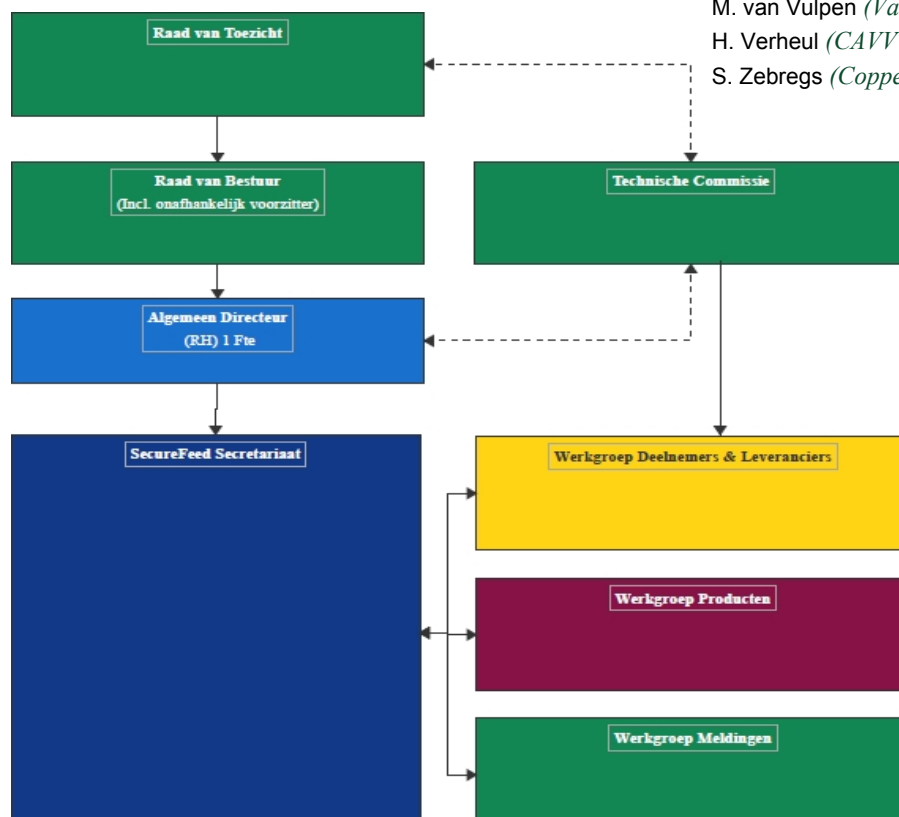
## Secretariat

Mr. M.P.C. (Rien) Huige *(Director)*
dr.ir. J.L. (Jannie) Atzema *(Program Officer)*
D. (Daniëlle) Gaasbeek *(Secretary).*
N. (Nelly) de Graaff *(Program Officer)*
R.J. (Roel) Gremmen, MSc. *(policy secretary).*
Mr. K.A. (Kars) Jansen *(Program Manager)*
ir. M.J.D. (Melanie) Rensink *(Program Coordinator)*
ir. J.M. (Judith) Straver *(Program Coordinator)*
ir. Y. (Yoni) Trienes *(Program Officer)*
Ir. A.H.P.M (Anita) Vogels *(Program Manager)*

## Working group 'Participants & Suppliers'.

Suzanne Zebregs *(chairman)*
Anja Achterkamp *(vice president)*
Anita Vogels *(Program Manager)*
Nelly de Graaff *(Program Officer)* Yoni
Trienes *(Program Officer)* Johan Stoel
*(Forage)*
Tineke Postma *(Forage)*
Arie Stout *(Forage)*
Geert van Grunsven *(Compound feed & Feed materials)*
Cécile Willems- van Zadelhoff *(Compound feed & Feed materials)*
Chantal van Merwijk *(Compound feed & Feed materials)*
Hubert Ruis *(Mineral feeds and additives)*
Cyriel van Erve *(Wet (animal) feed)*
Arno van Gorp *(Compound feeds and Feed materials; plv. member)* Bert Sleumer *(Compound feeds and Feed materials; plv. member)* Maike Ypinga *(Compound feeds and Feed materials; plv. member)*
Walter Scholten *(Compound feed and Feed materials; plv. member)*
Harry van Deursen *(Compound feed & Feed material trade; plv.member)*

## Working group 'Alerts'.

Hans Verheul *(chairman)*
Manfred Hessing *(vice chairman)*
Anita Vogels *(Program Manager)* Melanie
Rensink *(Program Officer)* Johan Stoel
*(Forage)*
Tineke Postma *(Forage; alternate member).*
Geert van Grunsven *(Compound feed & Feed materials)*
Cécile Willems- van Zadelhoff *(Compound feed & Feed materials)*
Nicolette van den Brand *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Chantal van Merwijk *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Gertjan Verbeek *(Mineral feeds and additives)* Ton van
Paassen
Gijs Koenis

## Working group 'Product'

Désirée den Elzen *(chair)*
Celesta Booij *(vice chair)*
Anita Vogels *(Program Manager)*
Judith Straver *(Program Officer)*
Martin Hoogenboom *(Forage)*
Jan Bieleman *(Forage)*
Pieter Kling *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Jelle van Bruggen *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
René de Looff *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Arjan Wegereef *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Nicolette van den Brand *(Compound feeds & Feed materials)*
Jan Speerstra *(Mineral feeds & additives)*
Wim van Rooyen *(Wet (animal) feed)*
Alwin Hiddink *(Compound feeds and Feed materials)*
Erik Alders *(Forage, alternate member).*
Jan Hovius *(Compound feed and Feed materials, plv. member)*

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