

# SecureFeed

Annual report 2021





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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.*

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

### Core values

Impartial

Risk aware and environmentally conscious

Director

Alert and decisive

Open and connecting

### 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 operates 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.
- SecureFeed cooperates and coordinates as an impartial partnership/organization 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.
- SecureFeed directs a decisive approach to calamities that ensures food safety assurance and contributes to integrity, stability and trust meat, dairy and egg production chains.

# 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 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 2021, the Supervisory Board 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 2021, the Supervisory Board posted a vacancy for a new member of the Board of Directors. There were substantive discussions about the new law "management and supervision of legal entities" and the resulting revision of SecureFeed's Articles of association. In addition, the new strategy, with accompanying work plan and budget 2022 as adopted by the Board of Directors, was approved by the Supervisory Board in December.

The Supervisory Board reappointed Ms. Zebregs and Mr. Van Manen as members of SecureFeed's Technical Committee (TC). In addition, the Supervisory Board appointed Mr. Van der Velden to the Board of Directors and reappointed Mr. Schuttert and Mr. Wielink to the Board of Directors for a new three-year term.

### Supervisory Board composition.

As of December 31, 2021, 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.

## Chapter 3

*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 2021, the BoD and management met five times. The meetings of the BoD were constructive. Important topics of discussion were the 2022-2025 strategy and the revision of the Articles of Association following the arrival of the WBTR (Wet Bestuur en Toezicht Rechtspersonen). Other items on the BoD's agenda included SecureFeed's monitoring plan, the planning of supplier audits and the new aflatoxin protocol.

### Strategy

In addition to the usual matters such as the annual accounts and budget, 2021 saw a lot of attention from the BoD on the 2022-2025 strategy. In a brainstorming session, several themes, including the position of Participants, audit numbers, fraud and international cooperation were explored in more depth and how SecureFeed should position itself in the coming years. The developed proposal was approved by the BoD in November.

### Work Plan

The 2021 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 proposes

this document every year in order to monitor the realization of the projects.

### Chain partners

Several administrative consultations took place in 2021. For example, regular consultations took place with NZO and the poultry sector. There were also several consultations with POV to the further affiliation of the pig sector. As part of the 'Coalition Vital Pig Farming', we are further examining how the pig sector can join SecureFeed. The intention is to shape this via the 'HollandVarken' chain management system.

### Composition of BoD

In 2021 Mr. Tijssens, with thanks for all his efforts for SecureFeed, stepped down from the BoD. Mr. Van der Velden succeeded him. The Supervisory Board reappointed Mr. Schuttert and Mr. Wielink for a period of three years. By the end of 2021, 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.

# Executive Report

## Chapter 4

### Renewing Strategy SecureFeed 2021

was in part about renewing SecureFeed's strategy. In multiple sessions with the working groups, Technical Committee, Board of Directors and Supervisory Board discussed the renewal of SecureFeed's strategy. The strategy is set for three years and is fleshed out annually through the work plan. SecureFeed's principles, core values and mission have remained unchanged. The strategy pays more attention to SecureFeed's support among Participants and to the importance of Supplier audits within the Assurance system. There will also be more focus on international cooperation in northwestern Europe and efforts to increase awareness of SecureFeed among livestock farmers and use of the SecureFeed participant logo.

### Collaboration with stakeholders

Contacts with stakeholders did not suffer under the COVID-19 circumstances. During the year, discussions and consultations took place in various composition 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 & at various times, in the context of two public-private partnership projects (PPP Safety Residual Flows and PPP Pro-Risk Feed (risk prediction model)).

Across the border, several meetings were held with Ovocom (Belgium) and AFS (Germany) about cooperation in the area of supplier audits and sharing audit reports. There were several contacts 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.

### Emergency drill

In 2021, the processes related to emergencies were reviewed and better streamlined, the documents were renewed and a spokesperson protocol was written. In 2022, the operation of the procedures based on these new documents was tested during an emergency exercise.

## The (lead) auditors

On April 13, 2021, a harmonization meeting was held with SecureFeed's lead auditors. In this, we looked at the new way of working with regard to remote auditing and dilemmas were shared and discussed. In addition, we looked at how communication between the Secretariat and the auditors could be improved.

On June 15, several cases were discussed during the training day.

On Oct. 5 was the second harmonization meeting, which focused on the new situation regarding *processed animal products (PAPs)*. New European legislation has been on this subject, which has implications for the (animal) feed industry. Animal feed producing companies are now allowed to process these PAPs and given the complexity of the regulations, the auditors discussed how audits of suppliers of such products should proceed and tips and experiences were shared.

## Aflatoxin

Elevated levels of aflatoxin were found in corn from France in 2021. This led SecureFeed to change its Risk classification for France from 'Low' to 'Medium', later specified to the Southwest France region. This aligns with the classification used by GMP+.

Partly due to changing weather conditions, future mycotoxin values are expected to be higher than in the past. SecureFeed has therefore reviewed its aflatoxin protocol and adjusted it in coordination with Participants, working groups and Technical Committee.

## Communications

In 2021, in terms of communication, the line of 2020 was continued. SecureFeed keeps its Participants informed of developments through 'Updates'. If a situation requires increased vigilance, an 'Alert' is sent. In addition, various news items are published on the website and online magazines are compiled.

# Organization

## Chapter 5

### Quality Management

A new quality management system, Scienta, was successfully implemented in the second quarter of 2021. This will enable the SecureFeed handbook to be managed in a professional manner.

### Human Resources

There no personnel changes in 2021 except to replace two working students who left. The working students support manual work in conformity assessment. The Programme officer product has been promoted to the role of programme coordinator and has taken charge of the Working group 'Alerts'.

Finally, 2021 was again dominated by a lot of working from home and (limited) investment in things to facilitate that.

### Work Plan

The Secretariat together with the working groups and the Technical Committee realized the 2021 work plan and in October 2021 the 2022 work plan was adopted. On November 11, the annual hei-session with the Technical Committee took place.

The Technical Committee discussed the strategy adopted by the BoD, evaluated its own performance and reviewed the 2021 work plan.

The 2022 work plan was then discussed. This work plan was then concretized and fleshed out for each working group.

The 2021 work plan has been realized in its entirety, except two projects, implementation alone has been pushed forward to 2022.

### Disputes Committee.

No disputes referred to the Disputes Committee in 2021.

### Look into the future

In 2022, 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, completing the fats and mixtures projects, connecting the pig sector and developing plans for further communication to Livestock farmers and the use of the SecureFeed logo.

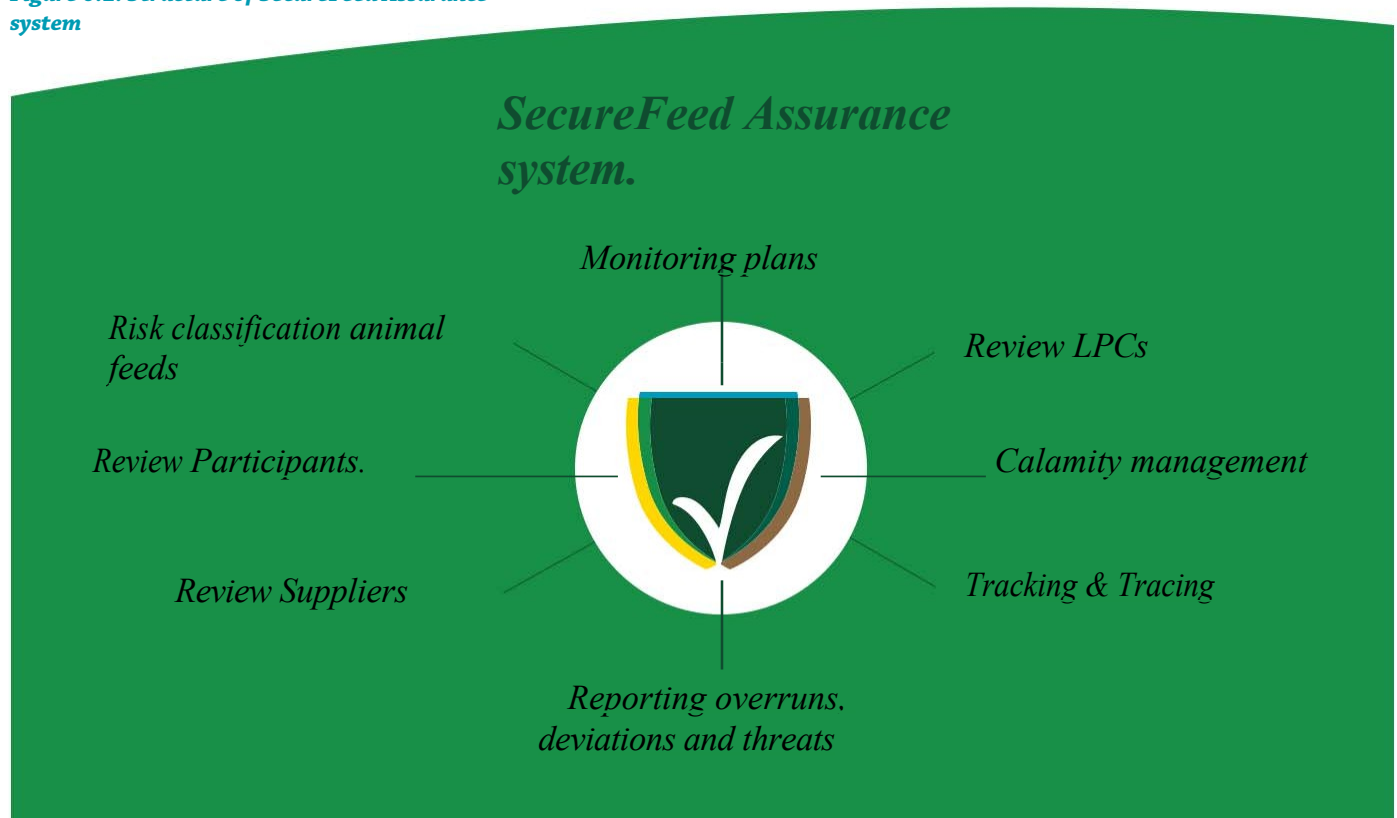


# Assurance system

## 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 2021, SecureFeed has 385 participants. 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. In total, there are 281 participants who trade and 104 participants who produce. Looking at company size of participants (tons purchased based on 88% dry matter), the group "Producers of Compound feed" is by far the largest group (see Figure 6.1.1).

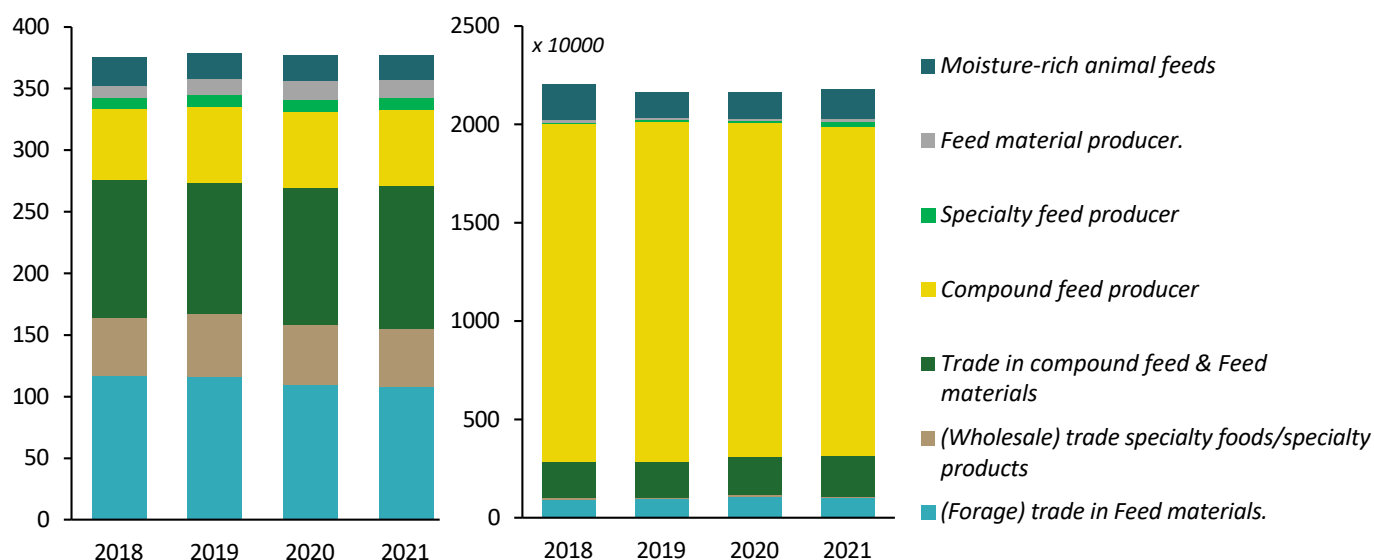


Figure 6.1.1: Number of Participants (left) and Tonnages (right) by business activity

### Input to policy Assurance system.

In the (continued) development of SecureFeed's Assurance system, Participants have input via Working Groups and Technical Committee. These advise the Secretariat and the Board of Directors in terms of content. 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 various ways: via alerts, weekly updates and the SecureFeed newsletter. 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 often combined with the GMP+ (or equivalent) 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.

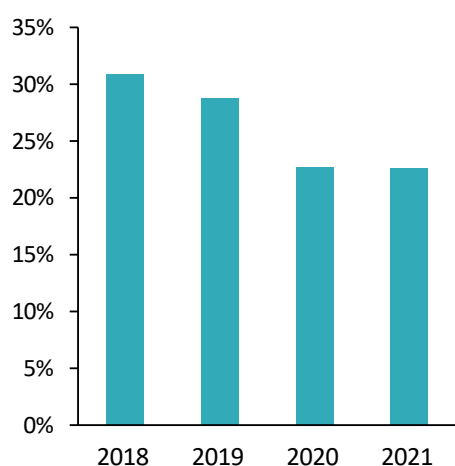
Selected Certifying bodies (CBs) the Participant audit; the audit is conducted using an Assessment framework and the findings are recorded in SecureFeed's database.

By 2021, 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).

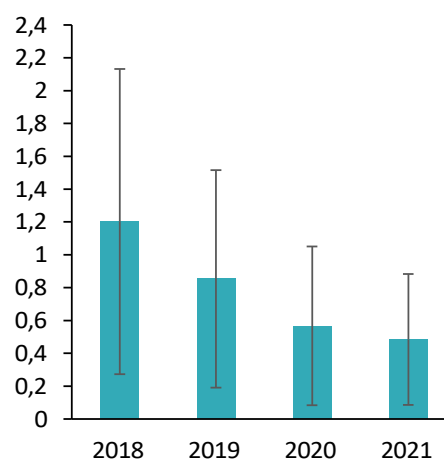
Progress was here in recent years, but this has stagnated in 2021. Timely notification of LPCs is one of the things that form the basis of the SecureFeed Assurance system. Therefore, the Secretariat strictly enforces the LPC list to be in order. Non-registered LPCs must still be registered and there 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 2021 and will continue this in 2022, 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 audits where LPC list is not complete**



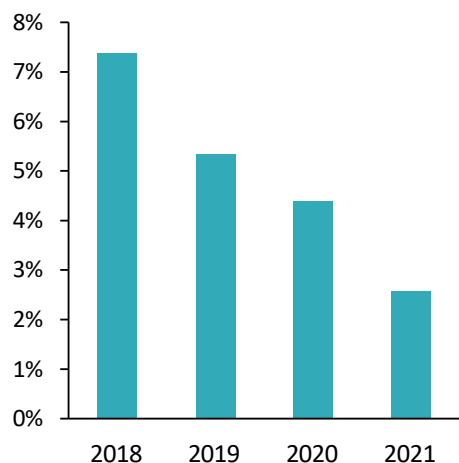
**Figure 6.1.3: Average number of non-conformities per audit**

## 6.2 Tracking & Tracing

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

SecureFeed Participants are required to conduct an annual T&T survey To this end, as 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 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.**

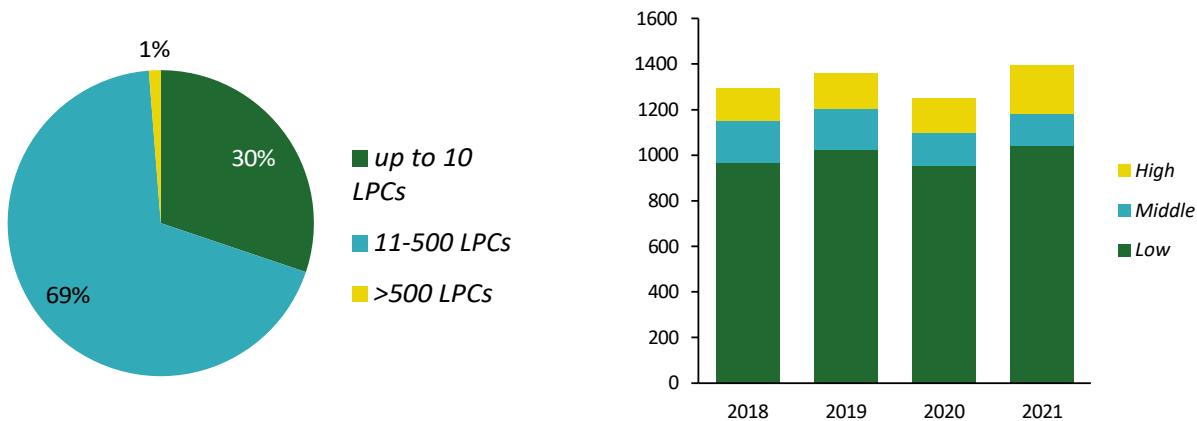
Prior to 2021, the T&T research conducted by Participants was required to be evaluated with an external, subject matter expert, independent party in order to identify areas of learning and improvement. As of 2021, this evaluation is no longer mandatory.

### 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.

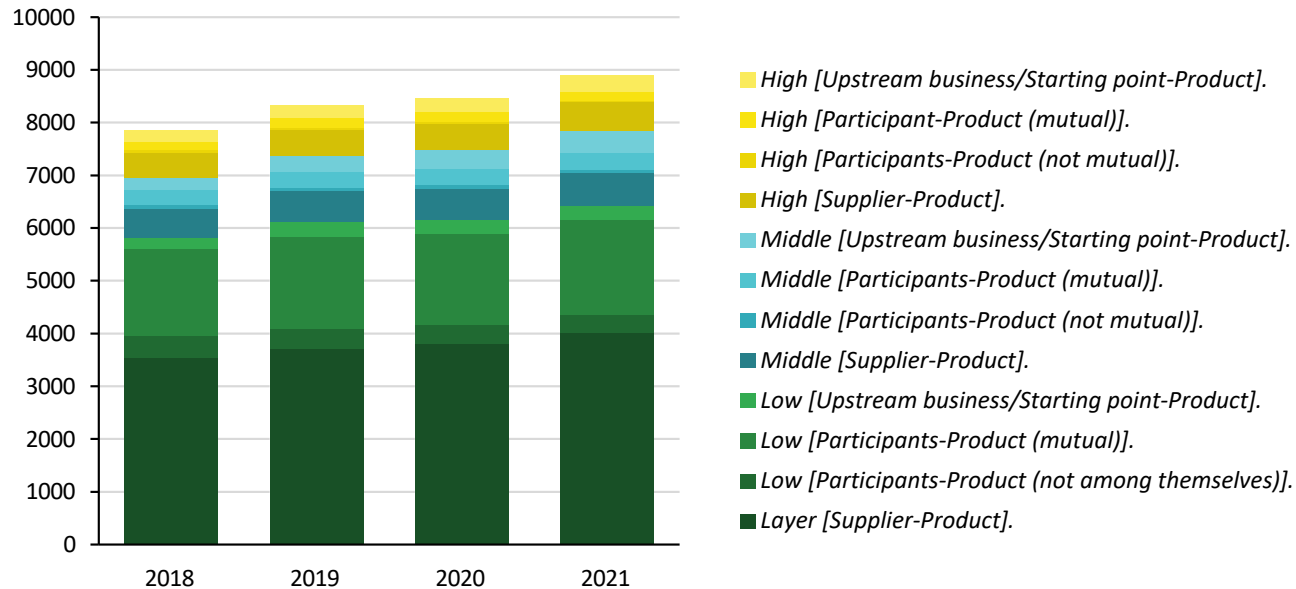
Participants are therefore required to register (and ) all LPCs they purchase with SecureFeed in a timely manner. This did not always go well in 2021. The most common non-compliance was incomplete registration of Supplier-Product Combinations (LPCs). In 2022, SecureFeed will therefore pay extra attention to LPC registration.

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



In 2021, the increase in the number of registrations of new LPCs (Figure 6.3.1) and the number of unique deliveries (Figure 6.3.2) continued.

Figure 6.3.2: Number of unique deliveries 2018-2021





## 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 2021, the database contained 1466 suppliers. That's 61 more than at the end of 2020. 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 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 2021.

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
Netherlands	483	74	519	98	527	98	524	106
Europe (excl. NL)	813	221	843	260	860	260	919	324
Europe/Asia	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	16
Asia	6	75	11	96	12	96	16	114
America	3	46	4	52	5	52	6	69
Africa	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	9
Oceania	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>638</b>

**Table 6.4.1: Number of suppliers (L) and upstream business (V) 2018-2021**

### 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. What is striking is the huge increase in the number of HIGH risk suppliers in 2021.

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
High	283	155	290	173	283	173	321	213
Middle	201	181	225	241	238	241	242	326
Low	822	96	863	109	884	109	903	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>638</b>

**Table 6.4.2: Supplier (L) and Upstream business (V) classification by risk class 2018-2021**

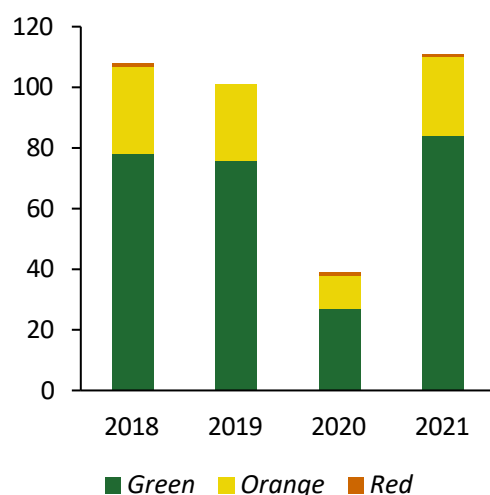
### Supplier Audits

Suppliers are audited to assess whether the supplier in question delivers products that meet SecureFeed requirements in terms of food and feed safety. In 2021, the number of supplier audits increased from the previous year. This is because the number of LPCs has continued to increase and the importance of auditing 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 2021, 111 supplier audits were conducted (Table 6.4.3).

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	L	V	L	V	L	V	L	V
High	24	20	38	13	4	8	50	15
Middle	23	4	24	3	12	3	19	2
Low	38	0	27	4	8	0	24	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18</b>

**Table 6.4.3: Number of supplier audits conducted by risk class 2018-2021**

During an audit, based on the 'Assessment framework Supplier audits', it is checked whether a supplier meets 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 period 2018-2021.



**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 111 supplier audits in 2021.

Every year, SecureFeed organizes training days and harmonization meetings for lead auditors. In 2021, SecureFeed organized two harmonization meetings and a training day for lead auditors where, among other things, the new guidelines regarding *processed animal proteins (PAPs)* were discussed and experiences were exchanged. 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 audits and ensure auditor competencies. The *witness audits* are positively by the auditors. During the *witness audits*, it was found that the auditors have good industry knowledge and knowledge of food safety risks, are careful in defining the scope and conduct in-depth audits on 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 chapter 'Monitoring plans'), Notifications (see chapter 'Notifications, exceedances, deviations and threats') and other relevant information, the risk assessment per contaminant may change, and thus also the Risk class of an animal feed. The SecureFeed document D-13 Risk Classification is therefore reviewed annually.

The categorization of products into low, medium or high in 2018-2021 is shown in Table 6.5.1.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
High	378	383	391	389
Middle	95	93	95	100
Low	75	75	73	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>564</b>

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

It can be seen that the number of products remained almost the same. The risk classification of a product is one of the determining factors for monitoring frequency and thus 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 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 samples in the collective sent and performed 2022 was around 1250 samples (1561 samples in 2021). A total of 249,128 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 have been uploaded by member laboratories directly into the database and then automatically tested against applicable standards.

### Rejection limit violations SMD.

A total of 7 analyses from the SMD contained rejection limit violations. Of these exceedances, 3 were hydrocyanic acid, 3 were toxic weed seeds and one was chlorpyrifos-methyl. With the exception of the latter exceedance, the pesticides are generally well controlled. The values remain well below the MRL in most cases.

Of all analyses, there were 155 results with an action limit violation. Most involved Zearalenone (ZEA) 60), Aflatoxin B1 (22) and Deoxynivalenol (DON) (21).

## Action limit exceedances SMD.

The number of analyses that exceeded the Action limit in 2021 was 155. Action limit exceedances in 2021 were mainly related to Mycotoxins.

The level of Aflatoxin B1 found was in 22 cases above the SecureFeed Action limit of 0.0025 mg/kg (Action limit for Feed materials not directly delivered to dairy cattle). 16 of these exceedances were found in corn and corn by-products.

For DON, 21 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, 14 were found in corn (by)products.

For ZEA, 60 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 (45 items) 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 Aflatoxin B1 in dairy feeds ran for the ninth consecutive year in 2021. Last year, a total of 1029 samples were submitted, of which 1026 a result  $\leq 1.0$  ppb. The remaining 32 samples were  $> 1.0$  ppb, but  $\leq 2.0$  ppb. For values in this range, a cause analysis should be prepared. Values  $> 2$  ppb should be reported, with values  $> 2.5$  ppb also exceeding the SecureFeed Rejection limit. Table 6.6.1 shows the values found over the past year. These values are in with those of past years, in which the number of analysis results  $\leq 1.0$  ppb was generously above 99%. The figures from past years confirm the functionality of the Aflatoxin protocol.

Classification	Number	Percentage (%)
values $\leq 1.0$ ppb	1026	99,7
1.0 ppb < values $\leq 2.0$ ppb	3	0,3
2.0 ppb < values $\leq 2.5$ ppb	0	0,0
2.5 ppb < values $\leq 5.0$ ppb	0	0,0
value $\geq 5.0$ ppb	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>100,1</b>

Table 6.6.1 Dairy feed 2021

### 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 2021, the number of lot analyses submitted by Participants for Aflatoxin B1 in corn and corn by-products decreased to 884. France and Ukraine are the countries of origin with the most samples. This was also true for Ukraine in previous years; it was not true for France. However, France's country classification was scaled up to MIDDEN in 2021, so more analyses were done from this country. Of the analyses, Aflatoxin B1 was detected in 201 cases, 171 of which were above the Action limit of 2 ppb.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of detections	265	149	244	201
Of which Action limit exceedances ( $> 2$ ppb)	171	99	162	171

Table 6.6.2 Aflatoxin B1 in maize and maize by-products for dairy cattle feed



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

2021 was the fifth full year of GMP+ FSA's review of GMP+ Country Note BCN-NL2 "Dioxin monitoring in laying poultry (rearing) feeds." In 2021, 7 small producers of laying poultry feeds participated in the SecureFeed-managed collective monitoring plan dioxin in laying poultry (rearing) feeds, one less than in 2020. The 2021 production level was 122,000 tons and 24 analyses were performed. All results in 2020 remained well below the Action limit (0.4 ng/kg), as was also the case in the 2017-2020 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 2020, 24 SecureFeed Participants participated in the voluntary Collective Monitoring of Mycotoxins in New Harvest Grains. Many results came from Ukraine and Germany. Barley and wheat were widely analyzed and DON and ZEA remained the most analyzed mycotoxins.

In 2021, the legal rejection limit standard was not exceeded. A total of 3 action exceedances were found for DON in maize originating in Poland: 3.1, 2.9 and 2.6 mg/kg. Action limit for ZEA was exceeded 2 times: 0.4 mg/kg in French barley and 0.34 mg/kg in German oats.

### 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.

In 2021, 35 samples tested positive, which is an increase over 2020 (29) but slightly lower than in 2019 (40).

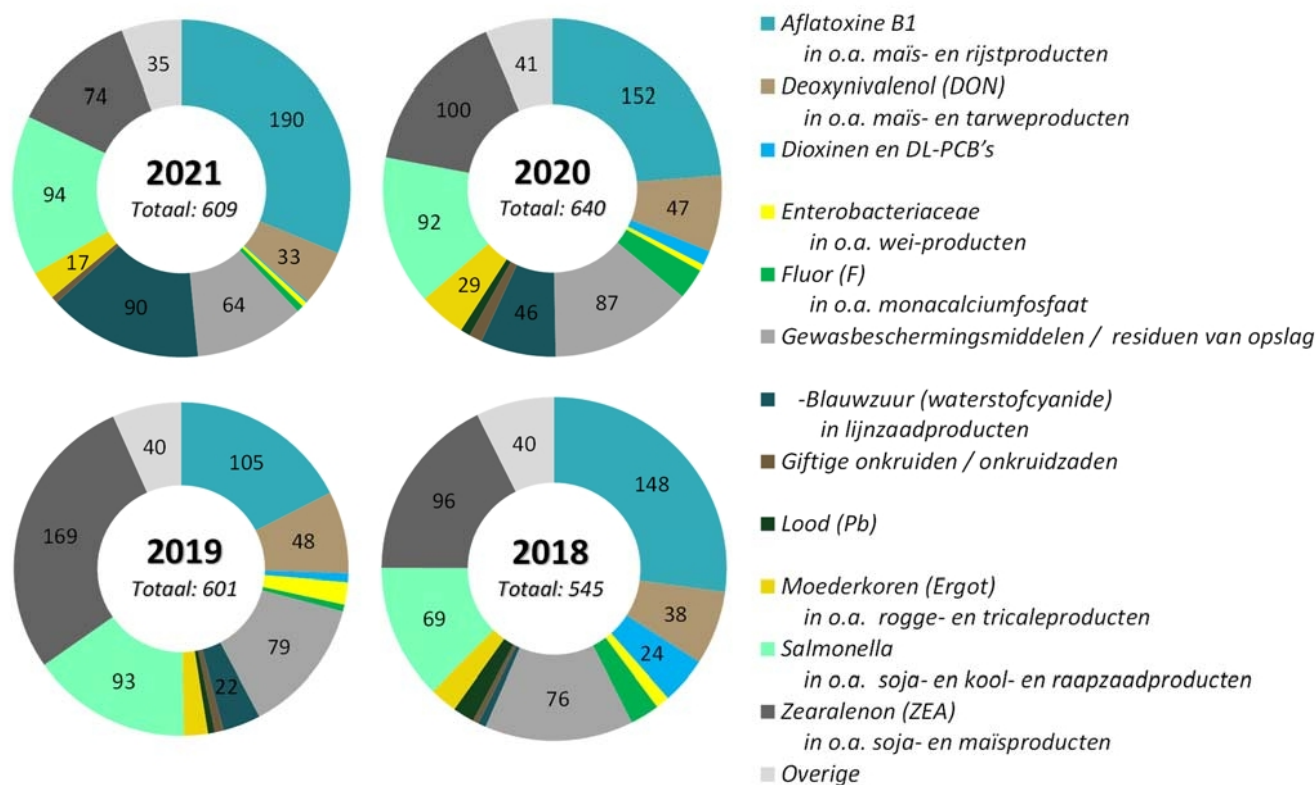
	2019	2020	2021
Poultry (treated/heated) Poultry	0,050	0,070	0,086
(untreated/unheated) Pigs	0,630	0,430	0,497
Cattle	0,000	0,000	0,000
Other	0,320	0,140	0,315
	0,000	0,000	0,000

**Table 6.6.3 Percentage of *Salmonella* positive analyses.**

## 6.7 Reporting overruns, deviations and threats

### Notifications

Compared to 2020, the number of Notifications decreased in 2021: There were 609 Notifications in 2021, compared to 640 in 2020. Over a series of years, it can be seen how the additional attention among SecureFeed participants to known risks may shift (Figure 6.7.1).



**Figure 6.7.1: Notifications by contaminant.**

An increase in the number of Aflatoxin Notifications is visible. This is largely due to a large case in early 2021 involving many Participants. In addition, a significant increase can be seen in the number of Notifications of Blue Acid in Linseed. This probably has to do with increased awareness among Participants regarding the reporting obligation when exceeding the SecureFeed Action limit of 187.5 mg/kg. The number of ZEA notifications has decreased compared to previous years. 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/muffy lot comes up frequently.

In addition, pests and non-critical admixture proved important arguments for rejecting cargoes in 2021.

Changes to the notification form took place in 2021: the reason 'Admixture not critical' was dropped, as this is not a food safety issue. In addition, the reasons 'Phosphine' and 'Transport: contaminated loading area (manure)' have been added.

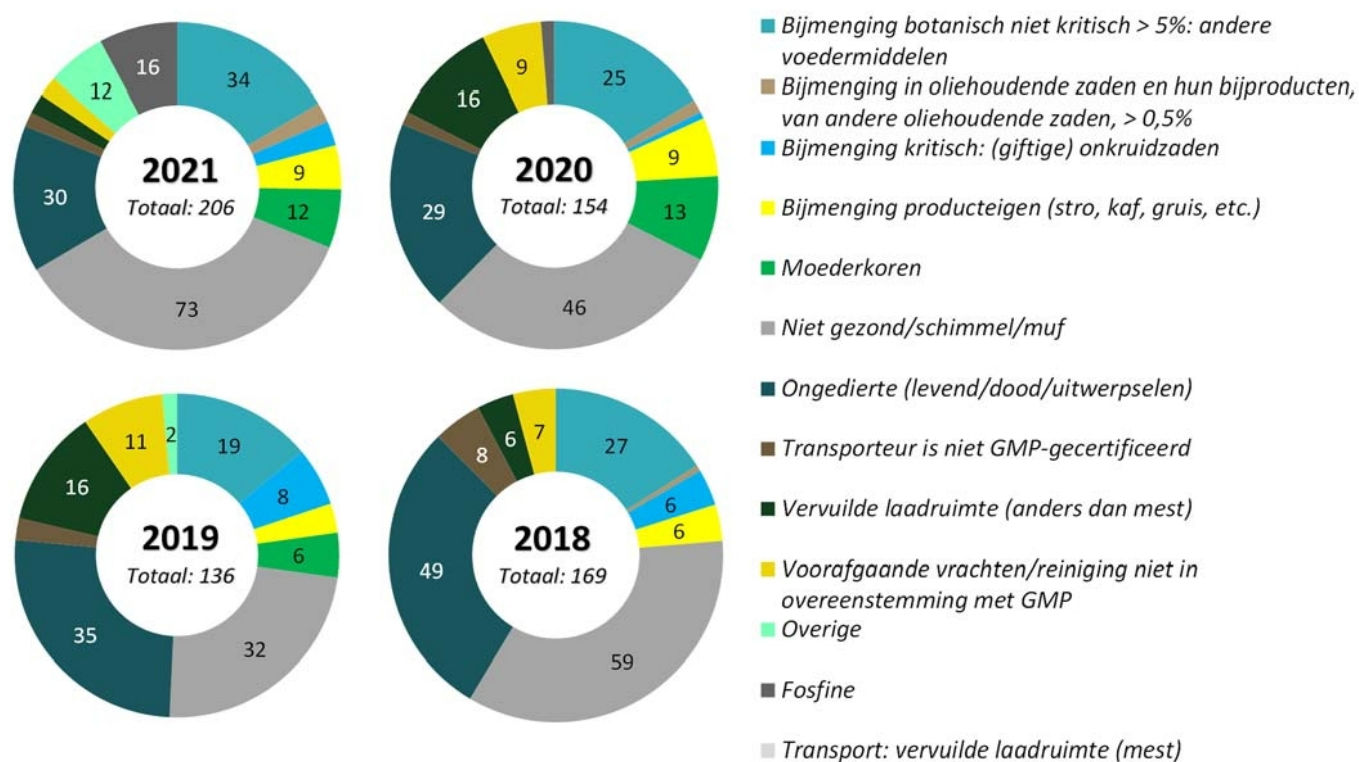


Figure 6.7.2: Summary of rejected shipments by cause

## 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 drill.

Participants are expected to fully cooperate in determining the origin of suspicious lots. Participants must follow up on 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 SecureFeed Calamity management protocol. No calamities occurred in 2021.

# Financial report

## Chapter 7

SecureFeed closed its seventh year of operations on December 31, 2021, with 385 companies that had completed the entire application process and were registered as Participants. In 2022, the number of Participants is expected to continue to be around the pre-reported number.

Last year the goals for the coming years were recalibrated. The mission and vision remain unchanged: working on trusted safe food of animal origin. The objectives for the coming year remain: recognition of the Assurance system by more chain partners (animal production chains), sharing knowledge with Participants and stakeholders. More emphasis will be placed on (European) cooperation with comparable Assurance systems and GMP+. The main pillars of the Assurance system remain the monitoring plan and conducting an audit. In 2021, SecureFeed conducted a total of 111 supplier audits and 393 Participant audits. Despite the ongoing COVID-19 situation, we managed to restore the number of supplier audits. Of these audits, 45 were conducted remotely. Particularly outside Europe, it was not yet possible to conduct on-site audits.

The results of the audits are used as input in the annual review of risk classification, which in turn provides input for the annual monitoring plan. About 1,200 samples were analyzed this year, resulting in more than 220,000 analyses. We processed 611 notifications, including 80 alerts (Rejection limit exceeded) and 531 signals (Action limit exceeded). Most alerts were discussed and followed up with the experts and, if necessary, resulted in further actions (reanalysis, blocking, etc.). Approximately 4,063 LPC requests/changes were processed and settled.

There were no calamities in 2021. However, we did have two incidents of exceeding the SecureFeed Rejection limit for Aflatoxin B1 in dairy cattle feed. This also led to an adjustment of the country classification, whereby France was classified from LOW-risk country to MIDDEN-risk country. For Harvest year 2021, another differentiation was implemented based on the data from the new harvest, with only Southwest France still categorized as MIDDEN. We may see here the first effects of shifting temperature limits due to climate change.

Partly in response to the aforementioned incidents, the SecureFeed aflatoxin protocol has been thoroughly revised. The new version is effective February 1, 2021. Furthermore, a page has been set up on the website behind the login for sharing analyses and trends, and a new manual/document management system has been put into use (to be rolled out externally). Finally, absolutely noteworthy is the fact that the number of Participant audits without non-conformities increased significantly last year.



Another pillar of SecureFeed is knowledge sharing. By sharing knowledge and experience with Participants and stakeholders, risks are further reduced and in the event of calamities a decisive approach can be directed. Exchanges with IKB-EI and NZO therefore take place on a regular basis. Last year the pork sector expressed its intention to join SecureFeed in the '*HollandVarken*' chain assurance concept. Talks on how to implement this started in 2021 and will continue in 2022.

In terms of finances, like 2020, the year ended with a positive result. Total regular income in 2021 is €2,050,670 (€1,777,574 in 2020). Mainly caused by an increase in the number of LPCs and an increase in audit points (valued lower in 2020 due to a relatively low number of supplier audits performed). The procurement value of income was €772,233 (€592,249 in 2020) which thus returns to its pre-Covid-19 crisis level. Operating expenses were €1,265,730 (€1,185,154 in 2020). Compared to 2020, where there were two vacancies during part of the year, personnel costs increased but still remained below the 2019 level.

As with the Final Settlement for 2020, in March the Final Settlement for 2021 saw a reduction rates resulting in lower income. This is to avoid having to return significant amounts to Participants later in the year once the financial statements are finalized. After all, as a foundation, SecureFeed has no profit motive. This is why rates have been adjusted in the final settlement (Tonnes from 0.04 to 0.014 and SMD contribution from 0.023 to 0.02 per tonne of (animal) feed).

## Outlook 2022

Whereas the COVID-19 crisis has left its mark on our Participants' business and the work and actions within SecureFeed over the past two years, for 2022 the war in Ukraine and its impact on the global market will have its effect on the availability of raw materials. This also affects SecureFeed. Even in this tense situation, it is important to remain vigilant and maintain the food safety assurance we have in place, while at the same time the challenge is to enable Participants to move quickly in these turbulent times.

**Table 7.1.** Balance sheet SecureFeed

As of December 31	2021	2020	2019	2018
<i>Assets</i>				€
Fixed assets	2.392	2.908	5.440	10.366
Current assets	101.273	130.670	151.102	98.905
Cash and cash equivalents	1.262.444	1.156.826	1.098.791	1.129.212
Total assets	1.366.109	1.290.404	1.255.333	1.238.483
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Earmarked reserves	965.000	950.000	950.000	850.000
Free reserve	72.336	70.343	70.694	68.130
Non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0
Current liabilities	328.773	270.061	234.639	320.353
Total liabilities	1.366.109	1.290.404	1.255.333	1.238.483

**Table 7.2.** SecureFeed operating account.

	2021	2020	2019	2018
<i>Income</i>	€	€	€	€
Net income	2.050.670	1.777.574	2.198.926	2.195.702
Purchase value income	772.234	582.249	762.542	749.628
Gross profit	1.278.436	1.185.325	1.436.384	1.446.074
<i>Charges</i>	€	€	€	€
Personnel costs	639.424	553.805	548.465	720.407
Depreciation	2.055	2.532	4.926	4.986
Other expenses	618.668	628.817	817.126	515.919
Interest expense and similar expenses	-1.296	-522	-403	4
Total expenses	1.260.147	1.185.154	1.370.517	1.241.316
Balance of income and expenses	16.993	-351	102.564	204.758
<i>Appropriation of balance of</i>				
Earmarked reserves	15.000	0	120.000	200.000
Free reserve	1.993	-351	-17.436	4.758
	16.993	-351	102.564	204.758

# Attachmen ts

## Overview of persons with function within SecureFeed

### Disputes Committee.

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

### Supervisory Board.

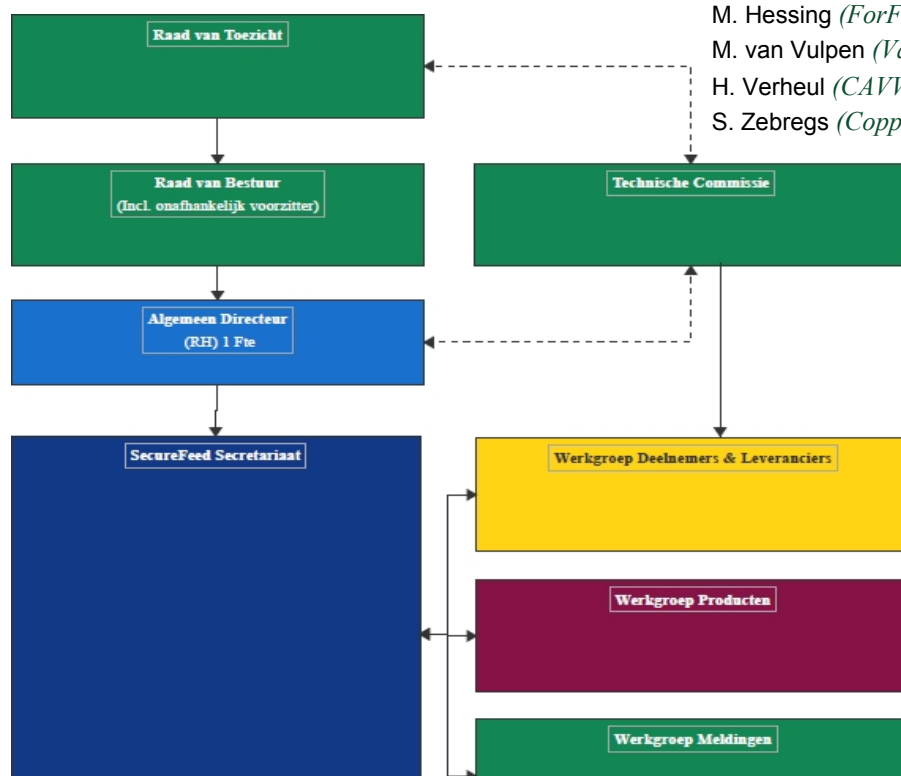
Mr. R. van Eck (*chairman*)  
Dr. C. Roordink (*ABZ Animal Nutrition*)  
Mrs. C. de Wit-Heuver  
Mr. D.J. van 't Riet (*CLV De Samenwerking U.A.*)

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



### Secretariat

M.P.C. (Rien) Huige (*Director*)  
J.L. (Jannie) Atzema (*Functional Administrator*)  
D. (Daniëlle) Gaasbeek (*Secretary*).  
N. (Nelly) de Graaff (*Program Officer*)  
R.J. (Roel) Gremmen (*policy secretary*)  
K.A. (Kars) Jansen (*Program Manager*)  
M.J.D. (Melanie) Rensink (*Program Coordinator*)  
J.M. (Judith) Straver (*Program Coordinator*)  
Y. (Yoni) Trienes (*Program Officer*)  
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*)  
Anne Vissers (*Compound feeds & Feed materials*)  
Jelle Fuite (*Compound feeds & feed materials*)  
Hubert Ruis (*Mineral feeds and additives*) Cyriel  
van Erve (*Highly nutritious feeds*)  
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 feeds 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*)  
Melanie Rensink (*Program Coordinator*)  
Johan Stoel (*Forage*)  
Tineke Postma (*Forage; alternate member*).  
Geert van Grunsven (*Compound feeds & Feed materials*)  
Cécile Willems- van Zadelhoff (*Compound feeds & Feed  
materials*)  
Nicolette van den Brand (*Compound feeds &  
Feed materials*)  
Gertjan Verbeek (*Mineral feed and additives*) Ton  
van Paassen (*Trade in Compound feed & Feed  
materials*)  
Gijs Koenis (*Wet (animal) feed*)

### 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 Looft (*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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