

## MSC SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES CERTIFICATION

### On-Site Surveillance Visit - Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown Mussel Enhanced Fishery



4<sup>th</sup> Surveillance Audit

September 2016

Certificate Code	F-ACO-090
Prepared For:	<b>The Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group &amp; Seafood Shetland</b>
Prepared By:	<b>Acoura Marine</b>
Authors:	Rod Cappell & Bert Keus



## Assessment Data Sheet

Fishery name	Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced Fishery		
Species and Stock	Blue Mussel ( <i>Mytilus</i> spp.) wild stock of the Shetland Islands and Scottish Waters		
Date certified	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2012	Date of expiry	2 <sup>nd</sup> May 2017
Surveillance level and type	Normal – On-site		
Date of surveillance audit	W/C 26 <sup>th</sup> September 2016		
Surveillance stage (tick one)	4th Surveillance	✓	
Surveillance team	Lead assessor: Rod Cappell Assessor(s): Bert Keus		
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	Contact name(s)	<b>SSMG:</b> Gillian Dickie <b>Seafood Shetland:</b> Ruth Henderson	

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Scope of Surveillance

This report outlines the findings of the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Surveillance of the Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery. The scope of the certified fishery and therefore of this surveillance is specified in the Units of Certification set out below:

### UoC 1

<b>Species:</b>	Blue Mussel ( <i>Mytilus spp.</i> )
<b>Stock:</b>	Blue Mussel (spp.) wild stock of the Shetland Islands
<b>Geographical area:</b>	The Shetland Islands, North-east Atlantic, within FAO Statistical Area 27 and ICES area IVa.
<b>Harvest method:</b>	Rope
<b>Client Group:</b>	Seafood Shetland (incorporating Shetland Fish Processors and Shellfish Growers) members harvesting rope grown mussels in the Shetland Islands.

### UoC2

<b>Species:</b>	Blue Mussel ( <i>Mytilus spp.</i> )
<b>Stock:</b>	Blue Mussel (spp.) wild stock in Scottish waters
<b>Geographical area:</b>	Scottish coastal waters ranging from Argyll to Sutherland, within FAO Statistical Area 27 and ICES area VIa
<b>Harvest method:</b>	Rope
<b>Client Group:</b>	Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group (SSMG) members harvesting rope grown mussels in Scottish coastal waters.

## 1.2 Aims of the Surveillance

The purpose of the annual Surveillance Report is fourfold:

1. to establish and report on whether there have been any material changes to the circumstances and practices affecting the original complying assessment of the fishery;
2. to monitor the progress made to improve those practices that have been scored as below “good practice” (a score of 80 or above) but above “minimum acceptable practice” (a score of 60 or above) – as captured in any “conditions” raised and described in the Public Report and in the corresponding Action Plan drawn up by the client;
3. to monitor any actions taken in response to any (non-binding) “recommendations” made in the Public Report;
4. to re-score any Performance Indicators (PIs) where practice or circumstances have materially changed during the intervening year, focusing on those PIs that form the basis of any “conditions” raised.

**Please note:** The primary focus of this surveillance audit is assess changes made in the previous year. For a complete picture, this report should be read in conjunction with the Public Certification Report for this fishery assessment which can be found here:

[https://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/in-assessment/north-east-atlantic/shetland-and-scottish-mussel/assessment-downloads-1/20120625\\_PCR.pdf](https://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/in-assessment/north-east-atlantic/shetland-and-scottish-mussel/assessment-downloads-1/20120625_PCR.pdf)

### 1.3 Certificate Holder Details

**Certificate holder:** The Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group Ltd (SSMG) & Seafood Shetland

**Address:** **The Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group Ltd (SSMG)**

1 Pit Road,

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Stewart Building

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**Contact Name:** Ruth Henderson

**Tel:** +44(0) 1595 693 644

**Email:** [ruth@fishuk.net](mailto:ruth@fishuk.net)

## 2 Surveillance Process

### 2.1 Findings of the original assessment

The Performance of the fishery in relation to MSC Principles 1, 2 and 3 at time of original assessment is summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

**Table 2- Allocation of weighted scores at Sub-criteria, Criteria and Principle levels**

MSC Principle	Fisheries Performance	
	Scottish Mainland	Shetlands
Principle 1: Sustainability of Exploited Stock	84.7	84.7
Principle 2: Maintenance of Ecosystem	81.7	81.7
Principle 3: Effective Management System	84.8	84.8

(Sourced from original assessment)

**Table 3 - Allocation of weighted scores at Criteria and Performance Indicator levels at original assessment**

Principle 1 – Stock Status / Harvest Control Rules			Scottish Mainland	Shetland
1.1.1	Outcome (status)	Stock status	98.9	98.9
1.1.2		Reference Points	80	80
1.1.3		Stock Rebuilding	NA	NA
1.2.1	Management	Harvest Strategy	80	80
1.2.2		Harvest control rules & tools	80	80
1.2.3		Information & monitoring	80	80
1.2.4		Assessment of stock status	80	80

Principle 2 – Wider Ecosystem Impacts			Scottish Mainland	Shetland
2.1.1	Retained Species	Outcome (status)	100	100
2.1.2		Management	100	100
2.1.3		Information	80	80
2.2.1	Bycatch	Outcome (status)	80	80
2.2.2		Management	80	80
2.2.3		Information	80	80
2.3.1	ETP Species	Outcome (status)	80	80
2.3.2		Management	80	80
2.3.3		Information	70	70
2.4.1	Habitats	Outcome (status)	80	80
2.4.2		Management	80	80
2.4.3		Information	75	75
2.5.1	Ecosystem	Outcome (status)	80	80
2.5.2		Management	80	80
2.5.3		Information	80	80

Principle 3 – Management / Governance			Scottish Mainland	Shetland
3.1.1	<b>Governance &amp; Policy</b>	Legal & customary framework	95	95
3.1.2		Consultation, roles & responsibilities	95	95
3.1.3		Long term objectives	100	100
3.1.4		Incentives for sustainable fishing	80	80
3.2.1	<b>Fishery-specific Management System</b>	Fishery specific objectives	80	80
3.2.2		Decision making processes	70	70
3.2.3		Compliance & enforcement	95	95
3.2.4		Research plan	70	70
3.2.5		Management performance evaluation	70	70

(Sourced from original assessment)

As a result of the assessment, 5 conditions of certification were raised by the assessment team, and maintenance of the MSC certificate is contingent on the Shetland & Scottish Mainland Rope Grown Mussel Enhanced Fishery moving to comply with these conditions within the time-scales set at the time the certificate was issued. These conditions are summarized in **Section 5.1** of this report. One recommendation was made for this fishery during the 3th surveillance audit.

**Date certified**

26.06.2012

**Certificate expiry**

25.06.2017

**Number of previous audits**

The 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance audit involved a site visit to Shetland on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013; the 1<sup>st</sup> Surveillance Report was published in June 2013. As a result of the 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance audit, all conditions remained open for the fishery.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> surveillance audit involved a site visit to Bellshill, Glasgow on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The 2<sup>nd</sup> surveillance report was published in July 2014. Due to the progress made by the fishery two conditions could be closed as a result of the 2<sup>nd</sup> surveillance audit. Three conditions remained open.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> surveillance audit was conducted remotely through a skype meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2015. There was also subsequent correspondence with the client and with SNH Shetland and mainland Scotland representatives regarding condition 1. Two conditions were closed, while one (condition 5 – Management plan contains review procedures) remained open and was considered 'behind target'.

**2.2 Surveillance Activity****2.2.1 Surveillance team details**

This on-site surveillance visit was carried out by Rod Cappell and Bert Keus. The Team Leader was Rod Cappell.

**Rod Cappell (P3)**

Rod Cappell is an experienced, qualified MSC auditor with over 20 years of industry experience, including 10 years as project leader and project manager. Rod was part of the original assessment team for the Scottish and Shetland mussels and participated in each surveillance cycle.

**Bert Keus (P2)**

Bert Keus is an independent consultant based in Leiden, the Netherlands. He holds degrees in biology and law, and has previously held the position of Head of the Environmental Division of the Dutch Fisheries Board, and research fellow with the fisheries division of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Holland (LEI-DLO).



Over the years 2003 and 2004 he managed fishing and processing companies in the Gambia handling fish from industrial and artisanal fisheries, and he maintains his contacts with the Gambian seafood industry.

In addition, however, he has long association with the shellfish fisheries of the Wadden Sea and neighbouring areas of northwest Europe, and he has been involved in efforts to achieve MSC certification of the North Sea brown shrimp fishery – acting as technical advisor to this multi-stakeholder initiative, and sitting on the project's management board.

Through this work and several other MSC certifications he has become particularly familiar with the MSC certification process (and indirectly with the GASS/DD assessment methodology). Between the years 1998 and 2003 he was a Member of the European Sustainable Use Specialist Group, Fisheries Working Group of IUCN.

### **2.2.2 Date & Location of surveillance audit**

The fourth surveillance audit was conducted on site on 27th September 2016.

### **2.2.3 Stakeholder consultation & meetings**

Acoura have actively sought the views of client and stakeholders (including managers, scientists, industry and environmental NGOs) with regards to this fishery and its performance in relation to its sustainability certification and issues relevant to the MSC's Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing.

In addition, all key milestones in the fishery surveillance process have been announced on the MSC website. This 4th surveillance audit was announced on the MSC website on 23 August 2016. Direct email notifications were sent to stakeholders that had previously been identified for this fishery, inviting interested parties to contact the assessment team. A total of 45 stakeholder organisations and individuals having relevant interest in the assessment were identified and consulted during this surveillance audit. The interest of others not appearing on this list was solicited through the postings on the MSC website.

All stakeholders were given the opportunity to request an onsite meeting with a locally based member of the team if necessary. No such requests were received and no verbal or written stakeholder submissions were received other than from the client in support of the surveillance audit process.

#### **Documents referred to**

See **Appendix 4**.

## **2.3 Surveillance Standards**

### **2.3.1 MSC Standards, Requirements and Guidance used**

This surveillance audit was carried out according to the MSC Fisheries Certification Requirements FAM 1.3 using process 2.0.

### **2.3.2 Confirmation that destructive fishing practices or controversial unilateral exemptions have not been introduced**

No indication was given or suggested during the surveillance audit to suggest that either of these practices is in evidence for this fishery.

### **2.3.3 Enhancement Activities**

The following criteria are met by the fishery under assessment and therefore the fishery is within scope in relation to enhanced fisheries (*CR paragraph 27.4.12*):

- » The system relies upon the capture of fish (finfish or shellfish) from the wild environment (in this case wild mussel seed).
- » The species are native to the geographic region of the fishery and the natural production areas from which the fishery's catch originates.

- » There are natural reproductive components of the stock from which the fishery's catch originates that maintain themselves without having to be restocked every year.
- » The production system operates without augmentation of food supply.
- » The production during the captive phase does not require disease prevention involving chemicals or compounds with medicinal prophylactic properties.
- » There are no irreversible modifications to the habitat that cause serious or irreversible harm to the natural ecosystem's structure and function.

The team assessed the fishery against the above criteria from the start of the evaluation process through the information gathering phase of the assessment. The site visit and stakeholder consultation provided the team with the information needed to assess the fishery in relation to the enhanced fisheries criteria required under the MSC CR 27.4.12.

## 3 Updated Fishery Background

### 3.1 General Background about the fishery

#### 3.1.1 Area Under Evaluation

The fishery takes place in the Shetland Islands and Scottish coastal waters ranging from Argyll to Sutherland.

#### 3.1.2 Fishery Ownership & Organisational Structure

While establishing the Zetland County Council (ZCC) Act of 1974, Viscount Gormoyle intimated to then ZCC Chief Executive, Ian Clark, that Shetland would be an ideal location to develop an aquaculture industry. This was encouraged in 1975-76. The Highlands and Islands Development Board had also seen the potential for aquaculture in Shetland's waters and several experimental mussel rafts were deployed at sites including Ronas Voe and Skeld.

In 1980/81 and 82, a grant scheme was developed which offered 50% towards the construction of rafts and in the region of 40 were built. A growers' association was established in 1984/85. The Association bought bags and ice and P. & O. provided a carcass container to transport the product.

Seafood Shetland was formed in 2003 following the merger of Shetland Fish Processors' Association and Shetland Shellfish Growers' Association and represents the interests of Shetland's fish processing and shellfish growing companies. It comprises a fish processors' sub-committee and a shellfish growers' sub-committee, both with Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Seafood Shetland employs two staff and operates from an office in the Shetland Seafood Centre, Stewart Building in Lerwick, Shetland.

Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group Ltd (SSMG) was incorporated as an Industrial & Provident Society in 1992. SSMG is the marketing and processing arm of a cooperative group of mussel and oyster farmers, supplying shellfish products to a range of customers including UK supermarket retailers, Food Service and Export.

#### 3.1.3 History of the Fishery

Mussel production has grown significantly since 1986. Shetland mussel harvesting began in 1991 and now represents the majority of Scottish mussel production. Table 1 shows trends in mussel production for Scotland and the proportion that is harvested from the Shetland Islands.

**Table 1 - Mussel production (for consumption) in Scotland and Shetland's contribution to Scottish total landings.**

Year	Scottish Tonnage	Shetland's Contribution to Scottish Total	Percent of production from Shetland
1986	262	*	
1987	271	*	
1988	384	*	
1989	346	*	
1990	462	*	
1991	1,024	6	0.6
1992	923	10	1.1
1993	708	2	0.3
1994	716	19	2.7
1995	882	21	2.4
1996	1,072	10	0.9
1997	1,307	96	7.3

Year	Scottish Tonnage	Shetland's Contribution to Scottish Total	Percent of production from Shetland
1998	1,355	175	12.9
1999	1,400	196	14
2000	2,003	372	18.6
2001	2,988	822	27.5
2002	3,236	1,246	38.5
2003	3,632	1,552	42.7
2004	4,223	2,188	51.8
2005	4,135	2,150	52
2006	4,219	2,284	54.1
2007	4,806	2,605	54.2
2008	5,869	3,506	59.7
2009	6,302	3,698	58.7
2010	7,199	3,840	53.3
2011	6,996	4,567	65.3
2012	6,277	4,340	69.1
2013	6,757	4,337	64.2
2014	7,683	5,919	77.0
2015	7,270	5,565	76.5

Source: Client

### 3.2 Changes in fleet structure or operation

There have been no changes to the way farms operate. There have been some changes in operation of the fishery in that a few operators have added a few ropes since the last surveillance audit. These extensions have been subject to the normal planning process extending an existing site. Each new or extended site requires planning permission from the relevant Local Authority and each planning application submitted is subject to review by a range of statutory consultees (including SNH, SEPA etc). Through the mechanism of permitted development rights some changes to existing mussel farms are possible without planning permission, but these are limited in scale (i.e. size/area and/or tonnage).

Irish spat continues to be collected and used within some sites, however this remains outwith the MSC certificate. The use of Irish spat on growing lines is marked and given unique colour-coded identifiers to ensure traceability and to inform chain of custody.

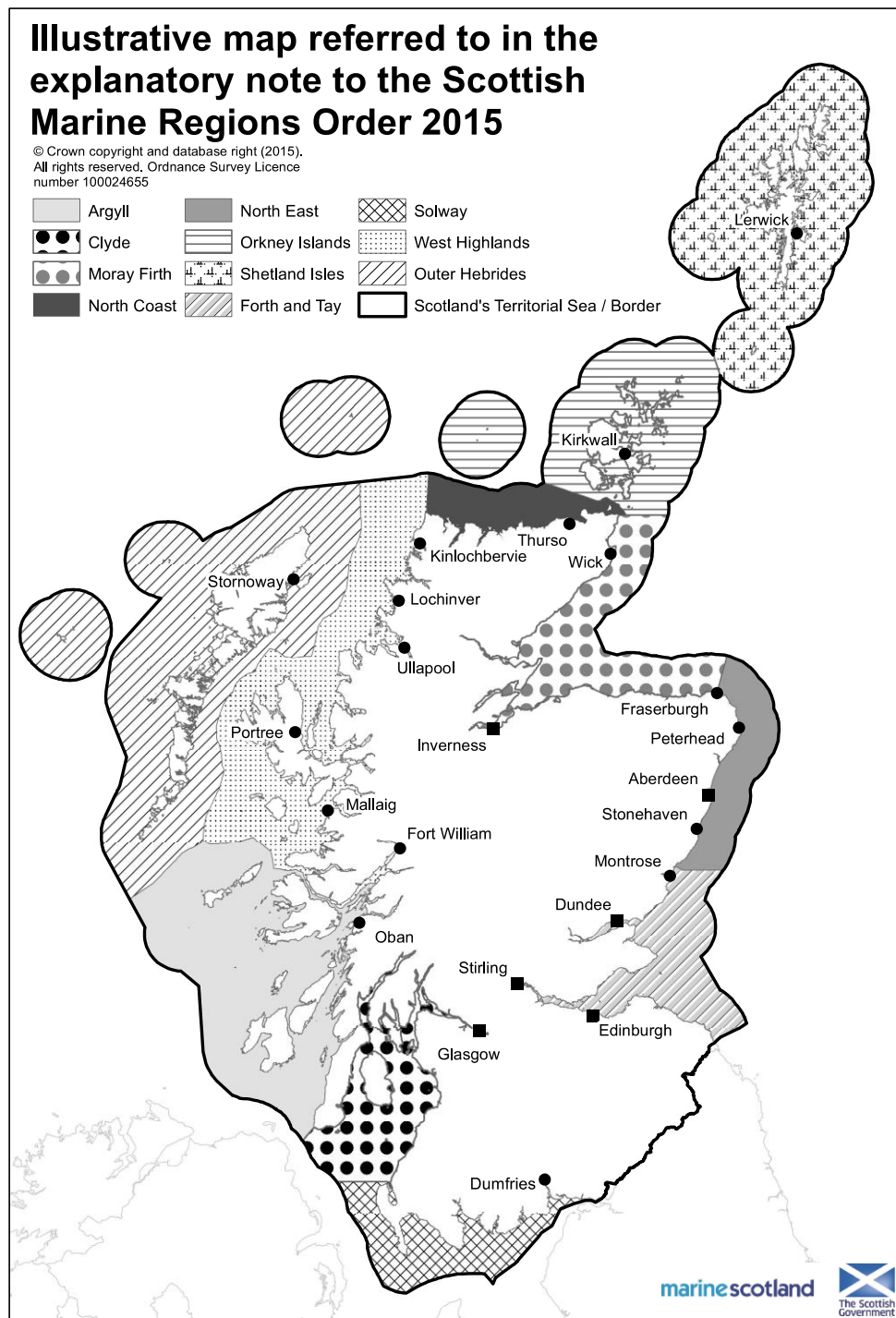
### 3.3 Changes in stock status and exploitation patterns

There are no changes in the stock status of Shetland and Scottish mainland rope grown mussels. It is noted by the assessment team that the original assessment was undertaken using the Risk Based Framework (RBF) and that this score was carried forward in the 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance audit. Enhanced fisheries no longer require Principle 1 to be scored as part of full MSC assessments.

### 3.4 Changes in ecosystem interaction or management

There have been no changes in ecosystem interaction or management of mussel farming since the 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance audit. There have, however, been advances in marine planning within which aquaculture development and licensing operates. The Scottish National Marine Plan, supported by eleven regional marine plans, sets the wider context within which planning operates. The Scottish Marine Regions Order came into force in May 2015 defining marine region boundaries as per figure 1 below.

Figure 1 Scottish Marine Regions



It is noted that the planning permission procedure requires information to be considered on environmental aspects, including carrying capacity and habitat and ETP interactions; the latter is largely informed by the site's proximity to Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), as well as other environmental designations. So, while a formal Environmental Impact Assessment is not required for mussel farming, environmental parameters are still considered within the planning process and consulted on with the relevant statutory environmental organizations. This planning process is consistent for sites in Shetland and mainland Scotland.

### 3.5 Changes in the management system

There have been no infringements, complaints, issues or actions against the client group.

There have been no changes in the management system, other than the decision to utilize the already established Ministerial Working Groups for Sustainable Aquaculture as a forum to discuss information and future management decisions with key stakeholders and decision makers.

The Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) was established in May 2013 to replace the Ministerial Group on Aquaculture (MGA). Its aim is to support Scotland's aquaculture industry to achieve sustainable growth targets by 2020, with due regard to the marine environment, while also ensuring the implementation of: A Fresh Start - the renewed Strategic Framework for Scottish Aquaculture. The MGSA includes four working groups of particular relevance to mussel farming: Shellfish, Capacity, Interactions and Science & Research. Ruth Henderson (Seafood Shetland) chairs the Shellfish Working Group, SSMG is also a member. Both Seafood Shetland and SSMG are members on the other aforementioned Working Groups. All relevant stakeholders sit on the groups including:

- The Scottish Government Minister for Environment and Climate Change;
- Marine Scotland;
- Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS);
- Scottish Aquaculture Research Forum (SARF);
- Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA);
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH);
- Scottish Water;
- Food Standards Scotland;
- The Crown Estate;
- CoSLA;
- Seafish;
- Shellfish industry; and
- Shellfish processors.

Other stakeholders, such as RSPB are invited to join specific meetings should their input on particular agenda items be required. The first MGSA meeting on Shellfish took place on 5 June 2013. On 1 September 2016 the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the MGSA was held and the external review of Seafood Shetland and SSMG documents by the group was discussed and agreed on (see Condition 5).

Further details on the groups are available on the Scottish Government website, in particular:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/Fish-Shellfish/MGSA>

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/Fish-Shellfish/MGSA/Shellfishwg>

### 3.6 Changes in relevant regulations

There have been no changes in relevant regulations beyond those specified above.

### 3.7 Changes to personnel involved in science, management or industry

There have been no (relevant) changes in personnel involved in science, management or industry.

### 3.8 Changes to scientific base of information including stock assessments

No significant changes in scientific knowledge relating to the fishery are known to the client group's knowledge.

### 3.9 Updates on enhanced fishery's position in relation to scope criteria

There have been no changes in enhanced fishery's position in relation to scope criteria.

### 3.10 Any developments or changes within the fishery which impact traceability or the ability to segregate between fish from the Unit of Certification (UoC) and fish from outside the UoC (non-certified fish)

There have been no changes within the fishery which impact traceability or the ability to segregate between fish from the Unit of Certification (UoC) and fish from outside the UoC (non-certified fish).

### 3.11 Catch data

Table 2 - Catch Data

Total Scottish mussel production for most recent fishing year (2014):		7,270 tonnes
Unit of Certification share of the total Scottish mussel production established for the fishery in most recent fishing year*		
Shetlands Islands	UoC 1	5,565 tonnes
Scottish coastal waters ranging from Argyll to Sutherland	UoC 2	827 tonnes
Client share of the total Scottish mussel production in most recent fishing year:		88% (6392 tonnes)
Total greenweight catch taken by the client group in the two most recent calendar years:		2014: 6685 t. 2015: 6392 t.

\* To be added into MSC database for each Unit of Certification

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Condition 5

Condition 5	Decision-making processes
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	<b>3.2.5 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation</b> There is a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives. There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system. <b>Score: 70</b>
<b>Summary of issues</b>	Different aspects of management are administered by different agencies it is not evident that all <u>key</u> parts of the management system are subject to regular internal review and occasional external review. SG-80 is therefore partially met.
<b>Suggested Action</b>	A management plan to be developed in line with condition 3 should be subject to regular internal review and subject to occasional external review.



<b>Milestones</b>	<p><b>Year 1:</b> Management plan contains review procedures  <b>Resulting score: 75</b></p> <p><b>Year 2:</b> Evidence of internal review  <b>Resulting score: 75</b></p> <p><b>Year 3:</b> Evidence of external review  <b>Resulting score: 80</b></p> <p><b>Years 4-5:</b> No further action required</p>
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### Progress against interim milestones

In the 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance audit it was concluded that the management plan did not clearly detail how the performance of the fishery specific management system is evaluated against its objectives. Seafood Shetland and SSMG have since updated the management plan to include the procedure of evaluating the fishery specific management system against its objectives, which is organized within the MGSA and its sub working groups. Evidence was also provided that the fishery management plan and the research plan have been reviewed internally through the provision of minutes from a meeting held on 14th February 2014. The year 2 milestone was therefore met and the condition on target.

At year 3 surveillance the client group reported that its intention to disseminate the management plan and research plan to the Shellfish Working Group of the Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MSGA) for external review. At the 4<sup>th</sup> surveillance audit the client provided the minutes of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of this working group and the minutes show that the working group has accepted the task of reviewing Seafood Shetland and SSMG documents.

Since SNH and other external organizations are members of the MGSA it can be concluded that external review of the performance of the management system will take place regularly.

### Remedial actions

None.

### Changes to condition

None.

### Updated status

Shetland UoC: condition closed.

Scottish mainland UoC: condition closed.

## 4.2 New Conditions & Recommendations

### Recommendation 1: 2.3.3: Continuation & improvement of eider reporting.

While the condition for 2.3.3 has been closed, the reporting developed under this condition should continue. Environmental managers are appreciative of the new information being provided on eider duck interactions at Shetland mussel farms and this is important in informing the management of Shetland eider populations. Efforts should be made to improve the consistency of detail in reports by members. They should also be reminded of the importance of nil returns. Regular reporting throughout the year is essential, with a particular need for information during key periods such as eider breeding season.



## 5 Conclusion

### 5.1 Summary of findings

Table 3: Summary of progress on conditions/recommendations

Binding Conditions / Recommendations	Descriptions	Status of Progress
Condition 1	Proof of discussion with scientists and representatives of NGO's regarding eider duck interactions	Condition closed.
Condition 2	Clear proof of the establishment of clear procedures on the provision of information on habitats to the marine planning process	Condition closed
Condition 3	Develop management plan	Condition closed
Condition 4	Develop research plan	Condition closed
Condition 5	Management plan contains review procedures	Condition closed
Recommendation 1	Continuation & improvement of eider reporting	Ongoing

### 5.2 Status of Certification

Certified.

## 6 References

Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) - Shellfish Working Group (2016). Meeting 9 Note and Actions. Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016

Seafood Shetland and Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group. (2016). Management Plan.

Seafood Shetland and Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group. (2016). Research Plan.

Williamson, I. (2015). Benthic Survey: Physico-chemical analysis of sediments from West of Blackwell, Ronas Voe, Clift Sound and Loch Eriboll. Prepared for Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group (SSMG). By Biotikos Marine Consultancy.

## Appendix 1 – Re-scoring evaluation tables

	Criteria	60 Guideposts	80 Guideposts	100 Guideposts
3.2.5	<b>Monitoring and management performance evaluation</b> There is a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives. There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system.	The fishery has in place mechanisms to evaluate <u>some</u> parts of the management system and is subject to <u>occasional internal</u> review.	The fishery has in place mechanisms to evaluate <u>key</u> parts of the management system and is subject to <u>regular internal</u> and <u>occasional external</u> review.	The fishery has in place mechanisms to evaluate <u>all</u> parts of the management system and is subject to <u>regular internal</u> and <u>external</u> review.

<b>Score:</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>A Fresh Start, published in 2009 illustrates that the fishery-specific management system is subject to <u>occasional internal</u> review (SG-60 is met). The review of the 2003 Strategic Framework included an extensive consultation process, which could be considered as external review. <del>As different aspects of management are administered by different agencies it is not evident that all key parts of the management system are subject to regular internal review and occasional external review. SG-80 is therefore partially met.</del></p> <p>The Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) was established in May 2013 to replace the Ministerial Group on Aquaculture (MGA), which had been identified as the body to provide the necessary 'regular internal and occasional external review'.</p> <p>The Shellfish Working Group of the Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MSGA) has accepted the task of reviewing Seafood Shetland and SSMG documents. Since SNH and other external organizations are seated in MGSA it can be concluded that external review of the performance of the management system will take place regularly and that the <u>key</u> parts of the management system are subject to regular internal review and occasional external review. SG-80 is therefore met.</p>	
<b>References</b>	
Scottish Government, 2009 A Fresh Start: The renewed strategic framework for Scottish Aquaculture. MGSA Shellfish Working Group (2016). Meeting 9 Note and Actions. Wednesday 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2016	

**Appendix 2 - Stakeholder submissions (if any)**

none

**Appendix 3 - Surveillance audit information (if necessary)**

n/a

**Appendix 4 - Additional detail on conditions/ actions/ results (if necessary)**

n/a

**Appendix 5 - Surveillance Program****Table 5.1: Fishery Surveillance Program**

Score from CR Table C3	Surveillance Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
5	Normal Surveillance	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	COMPLETED

**Table 5.2 Surveillance score rationale.**

Criteria	Fishery under Assessment	Score
Use of Default Assessment tree	Use of the RBF	2
Number of open conditions	0	0
Principle level score	P1 = 84.7, P2 = 82.3, P3 = 87.3 (for both UoCs)	2
Conditions on outcome PIs	None	0
Overall Score		4