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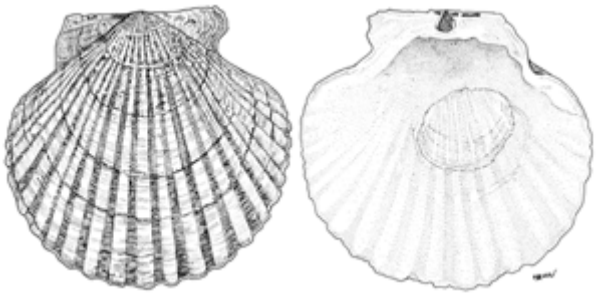
# Lloyd's Register

# Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fisheries

# Surveillance Review of Information



Surveillance stage

December 2019

# 1 Surveillance information

**Table 1 – Report information**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Fishery name |
| | Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fisheries |
| 2 | Report title |
| | 1st Surveillance report – review of information |
| 3 | Certificate code |
| | MSC-F-31365 (F-ACO-0068) |
| 4 | CAB |
| | Lloyd's Register |
| 5 | Author's names |
| | Jo Akroyd, Rob Blyth-Skyrme and Kohei Nagano |
| 6 | Client name(s) |
| | Hokkaido Gyoren (Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) |
| 7 | Date |
| | November 2019 |

# 2 General information

**Table 2 – Surveillance announcement**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fishery name | |
| | Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhance Fisheries | |
| 2 | Unit(s) of Assessment (UoA) | |

**UoC 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Species | Japanese scallop (*Patinopecten (Mizuhopecten) yessoensis*, Jay) |
| Geographical area | All spat areas in Hokkaido, Japan (Funka Bay, Lake Saroma, Sea of Okhotsk, Nemuro Strait and Sea of Japan). |
| Method of capture | Hanging spat collectors |
| Stock | Hokkaido scallops, North West Pacific |
| Management | Japanese national and regional fisheries regulations |
| Client Group | Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (Hokkaido Gyoren) |

**UoC 2**

| | |
|---|---|
| Species | Japanese Scallop (*Patinopecten (Mizuhopecten) yessoensis*, Jay) |
| Geographical area | Funka Bay and Lake Saroma, Hokkaido, Japan. |
| Method of capture | “Suika-shiki” (Rope grown, ‘hanging’ cultivation) |
| Stock | Hokkaido Scallops, North West Pacific |
| Management | Japanese national and regional fisheries regulations |
| Client Group | Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (Hokkaido Gyoren) |

**UoC 3**

| | |
|---|---|
| Species | Japanese Scallop (*Patinopecten (Mizuhopecten) yessoensis*, Jay) |
| Geographical area | Sea of Okhotsk and the Nemuro Straits, Hokkaido, Japan |
| Method of capture | “Keta ami” (Seabed ranching and dredging, ‘sowing’ cultivation) |
| Stock | Hokkaido Scallops, North West Pacific |
| Management | Japanese national and regional fisheries regulations |
| Client Group | Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (Hokkaido Gyoren) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Date certified | Date of expiry |
| | Re-certified 13 May 2018 | 12 May 2023 |
| 4 | Surveillance level and type | |
| | Surveillance level 1 – review of information | |
| 5 | Date of surveillance audit | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Information was transferred to assessors on the 14th October 2019. | |
| 6 | Surveillance number | |
| | 1st Surveillance | X |
| 7 | Surveillance team | |
| | Jo Akroyd | Rob Blyth-Skyrme |
| 8 | CAB | |
| | Lloyd's Register | |
| 9 | CAB contact details | |
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| | Email | Contact name(s) |
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| | j-yamaguchi@gyoren.or.jp | Mr. Juko Yamaguchi |

# 3 Background

This Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fishery was first certified in 2013 (Andrews et al. 2013), and then recertified in 2018 (Akroyd et al. 2018). The fishery is enhanced and is based on scallop seed captured in the wild (UoC 1). For hanging culture (Suika-Shiki) method of grow out to market size (UoC 2), all of the stock is derived from seed scallop collectors (SSCs). For the seabed cultivation (Keta-Ami) method of grow out to market size (UoC 3), most of the stock is derived from the SSCs, with a small proportion of the stock recruiting from natural settlement of spat on the seabed in the ranching areas. Areas around Hokkaido where the different UoCs occur are shown in Figure 1.

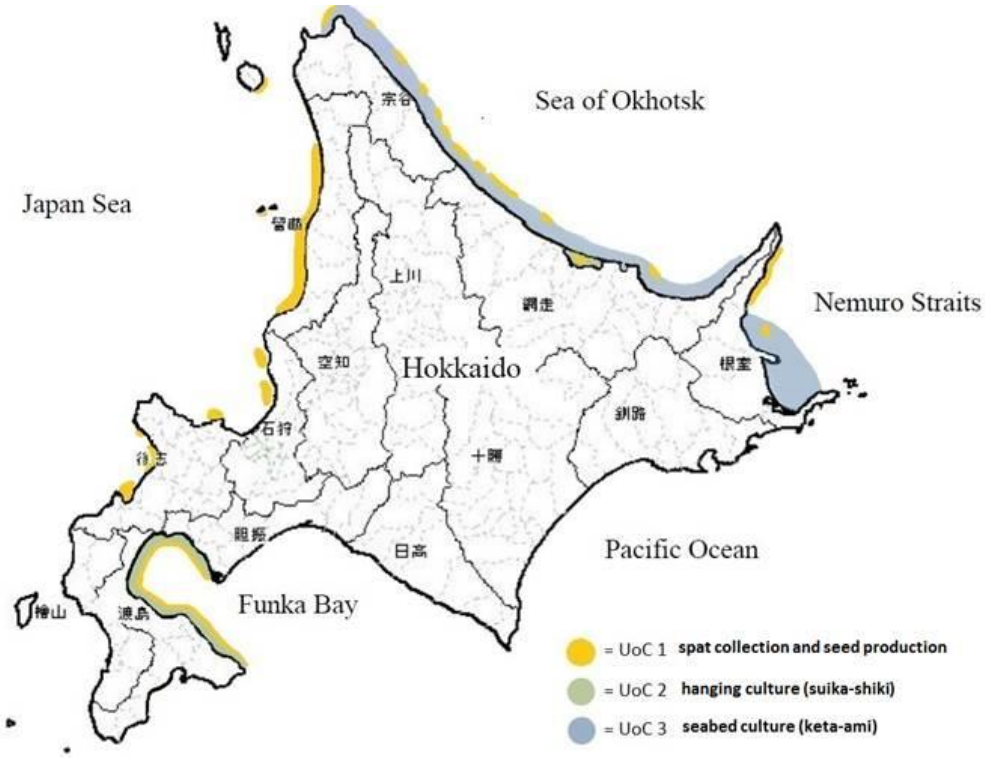


**Figure 1:** Hokkaido, Japan, and the areas where the different UoCs occur.

Grow-out of scallops, both on the seabed and in hanging culture, is classified as a 'catch and grow' (CAG) enhanced fishery under the MSC scheme, making use only of natural food and not making use of any artificial feed, medicines or any other product to increase production. SSCs, which are used only to collect spat, are classified as a 'Habitat Modified' (HM) fishery under the MSC scheme.

At reassessment (Akroyd et al. 2018), it was noted that the requirements of CK2.1.2 (there is no evidence that the fishery negatively impacts the parent stock) and CK2.1.3 (the fishery does not involve translocations that threaten the genetic structure of the target species) were met such that Principle 1 was not required to be scored (MSC 2013). At reassessment, no specific changes were noted to the background information for Principle 2 or Principle 3 in comparison to the original assessment report (Andrews et al. 2013).

This audit report represents the first surveillance of the recertified Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fishery.

### 3.1.1 Changes in management system

No changes to the management system were reported to the Audit Team this year.

### 3.1.2 Changes in relevant regulations

No changes to relevant regulations were reported to the Audit Team this year.

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

It was reported to the Audit Team that Mr. Juko Yamaguchi has taken over the role of Executive Director of Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (the Hokkaido Gyoren, as the certificate holder); this position was previously held by Mr. Hirokazu Sakide. It is not anticipated that this will make any fundamental differences to the way in which the client operates or engages with the MSC certification of the fishery.

### 3.1.4 Changes to scientific base of information, including stock assessments

No change to the scientific base of information, including stock assessments were reported to the Audit Team this year.

Summaries of several environmental monitoring studies were provided to the Audit Team, including from sampling in Funka Bay (ATT06) (South Coast), Syukutsu (ATT07) and Usuya (ATT08) (West Coast), Sarufutsumura (ATT04) (North Coast), Yubetsu (ATT01), Saruru (ATT02) and Lake Saroma (ATT03) (Northeast Coast). These studies indicate that the culture areas and their surroundings are dominated by sand and sandy gravels, with a variety of infaunal and epifaunal species present including whelk, starfish, anemone, sea cucumber and scallops; these results are consistent with those reported in the recertification report for the fishery (Akroyd et al. 2018).

The fishery also continues to operate an ETP species recording programme. No ETP species interactions were reported in the fishery this year (ATT05); this is consistent with results since 2015.

### 3.1.5 Compliance

No compliance issues were reported to the Audit Team this year.

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

No developments or changes within the fishery which impact traceability or the ability to segregate between fish from the UoC and fish from outside the UoC were reported to the Audit Team this year.

## 3.2 Catches from the fishery

It is noted that there is no total allowable catch (TAC) set for the Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fishery. As such, Table 1 shows the catch data for the Japanese scallop enhanced fishery in Hokkaido.

We note there is a 5,298-t difference between the total catch from Hokkaido (377,779 t) and the UoC share of the total catch (76,259 t + 296,222 t = 372,481 t). This additional quantity is comprised of scallops caught in diving, suika-shiki and keta-ami fisheries that were not assessed as part of the certified fishery. Appropriate traceability is considered to be in place to ensure these items do not enter certified CoC.

**Table 1:** Total allowable catch (TAC) and catch data for recent years (data from client).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total catch | Year | 2018 | Amount | 377,779 t |
| UoC share of total catch | Year | 2018 | Amount | UoC 1: 0 t (only spat produced)<br>UoC 2: 76,259 t (24.91%)<br>UoC 3: 296,222 t (72.77%) |
| Total green weight catch by UoC | Year (most recent) | 2018 | Amount | UoC 1: 0 t (only spat produced)<br>UoC 2: 76,259 t<br>UoC 3: 296,222 t |
| | Year (second most recent) | 2017 | Amount | UoC 1: 0 t (only spat produced)<br>UoC 2: 31,058 t<br>UoC3: 231,813 t |

## 3.3 Harmonised fishery assessments

The fishery does not overlap with any other MSC fishery (and therefore harmonisation considerations are not relevant) – FCR 7.7.5.

# 4 Assessment process

## 4.1 Stakeholder input

Stakeholder organisations and individuals having relevant interest in the Japanese scallop assessment were identified and consulted during this Year 1 audit. The interest of others not appearing on this list was solicited through the postings on the MSC website (fishery website, here: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/japanese-scallop-hanging-and-seabed-enhanced-fisheries/).

The client provided Lloyd's Register with a completed Client Checklist in preparation for the audit. No responses or stakeholder comments were received at this Year 1 audit.

# 5 Results and conclusion

## 5.1 Summary of conditions

This fishery was originally MSC certified in 2013, with five conditions of certification set at that time. All five of the original Conditions were met by the Year 3 Audit. A summary of the action taken to close those Conditions is provided in Table 5 of the reassessment report for the fishery (Akroyd et al. 2018).

No Conditions were placed on the Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fisheries at recertification. As such, there is no reporting of Conditions at this Year 1 audit.

## 5.2 Recommendations

No Recommendations were set on the fishery at recertification. As such, there is no reporting against Recommendations at this Year 1 audit.

## 5.3 Conclusion

At this first annual surveillance audit it was established that:

- There were no material changes to the circumstances and practices affecting the original complying assessment of the fishery;
- This fishery continues to meet the MSC Standard and it remains certified.

# 6 References

Akroyd, J., Blyth-Skyrme, R.E. & K. Nagano (2018). Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fisheries Reduced Re-assessment - Public Certification Report. Acoura Marine Ltd., March 2018, 111 pp. Available here: https://cert.msc.org/FileLoader/FileLinkDownload.asmx/GetFile?encryptedKey=wH1vAZc165aUQqZhzFfD91IIIlEOwQc2EzALrDI6jUc/MWv+fBd+Xp/cvZI/iDji.

Andrews, J. Akroyd, J., Hough, A. & P. Kimura (2013). MSC assessment report for Japanese scallop hanging and seabed enhanced fisheries, Version 5: Public Certification Report. Moody Marine Ltd. Ref: 82120/v5. May 2013, 284 pp. Available here: https://cert.msc.org/FileLoader/FileLinkDownload.asmx/GetFile?encryptedKey=5zAKFkSJNaaNA5Vwdjw7Gyt7yYD0N8E6Op7WFv1rZjUUqWq45lVcij5cXSmX2ALM.

ATT01. Findings of scallop stock research conducted in Yubetsu in 2018 (for Seabed Culture (Ketaami-shiki) (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT02. Sample data on fishery resource camera research findings conducted in Saruru in 2018 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT03. Research paper on macrobenthos in Lake Saroma in 2018 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT04. Data on scallop and bycatch catch research conducted in Sarufutsumura from 2012 to 2018 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT05. Monthly record on ETP species caught by accident from Jan 2015 to Jun 2019 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT06. Research report on scallop cultivation area environment in Funka Bay in 2018 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT07. Seabed chemistry and organisms found during underwater camera research conducted in Syukutsu in 2017 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

ATT08. Seabed chemistry and organisms found during underwater camera research conducted in Usuya in 2017 (Translation provided by K. Nagano).

MSC (2013). MSC Certification Requirements, Version 1.3, 14th January 2013. Marine Stewardship Council, London, 254 pp.