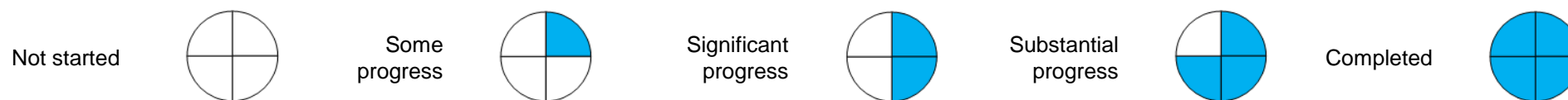


**ANNEX A: PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION OF OBJECTIVES**

**Table A1** provides a brief progress update for each recommendation of the Scudamore Expert Advisory Group (Scudamore Recommendations).

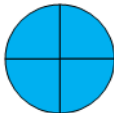
A guide to progress as assessed by FSS officials is provided for each recommendation using an indicative progress category:

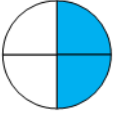



A summary of progress against each of the workstreams is set out in the main paper, Figures 1 and 2.


**Table A1:** Progress against objectives for each recommendation (Rec), grouped by workstream (WS) and ordered by recommendation number within each workstream. The columns from left to right represent respectively:

1. The workstream number followed by the recommendation number.
2. The relevant Scudamore recommendation.
3. The response jointly agreed by the FSA and Scottish Government relating to the recommendation published in November 2013. Followed by any extension that FSS has applied to the jointly agreed objectives.
4. An indication of the timeframe and, where practicable, the expected completion date.
5. A summary of progress to date.
6. An overall progress indicator.


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
<b>Workstream 1 Surveillance Strategy</b>					
18	<p>The New Food Body should continue to be involved with the Food Fraud Advisory Unit and share information with the Food Fraud database.</p>	<p>The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue the working relationships developed by staff in Scotland with the FSA Food Fraud Unit after Vesting Day and will seek to ensure that this relationship will be included in the Memorandum of Understanding between the FSS and the FSA</p> <p><b>FSS will manage an effective and integrated intelligence collection and analysis facility in Scotland which works collaboratively with UK wide systems.</b></p>	Completed in 2016	<p>The Food Fraud Advisory Unit and the Food Fraud Database have been superseded by new arrangements now in place following the creation of the Scottish Food Crime and Incidents Unit (SFCIU) and its counterpart, the National Food Crime Unit (NFCU), which has responsibility for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>FSA and FSS have produced a joint Strategic Assessment and have agreed UK wide priorities for food crime. This will take place annually to ensure consistency of approach to food crime across the UK. The SFCIU Lead Analyst plays a key role in the development of these areas.</p> <p>FSS has joined the COSLA MEMEX intelligence system currently used by Trading Standards Scotland, Trading Standards departments and the Intellectual Property Office. Access to this system has been rolled out to all Environmental Health Departments in Scotland.</p> <p>There is now one national Scottish depository for intelligence for criminality relating to food. FSS still have access to</p>	



WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				FSA's intelligence system and an information sharing agreement between FSS and FSA permits data exchange. Both organisations meet weekly to discuss and exchange intelligence which may be relevant across the UK.	
1 12	The New Food Body should consider how to improve the use and collation of information across food standards and food safety to ensure Scotland has a world recognised surveillance system in place	<p>At the request of Scottish Ministers the FSA has commenced the development of advice on what a world recognised surveillance system would look like and FSS will continue to prioritise this work in line with available resources post Vesting Day. The FSA will produce a progress report on its work on what a world class surveillance system would look like by April 2014.</p> <p><b>FSS will develop a food surveillance strategy for Scotland which will incorporate methods for horizon scanning and identifying emerging risks that have been recognised as best practice internationally.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>An FSS Board paper outlining the framework for future food surveillance in Scotland is scheduled for February 2017.</p>	<p>FSS is currently developing a food surveillance strategy for Scotland based on the findings of a research project (contracted to ICF International) which benchmarked Scotland (and the rest of the UK) against countries that have the best performing food surveillance systems. The final report can be found at:  <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/news/scotlands-food-surveillance-systems-benchmarked-new-report">http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/news/scotlands-food-surveillance-systems-benchmarked-new-report</a></p> <p>FSS is engaging with FSA throughout the development of its food surveillance strategy to ensure programmes are complementary and that mechanisms are in place to ensure effective intelligence sharing.</p> <p>Emerging risks will be fed into the Tactical Assessment and will form an integral part of Scotland's Food Surveillance Strategy. As well as reflecting and reacting to emerging risks, the Tactical Assessment will be based on food crime priorities and will be the basis on which the Tactical</p>	 <p>This work is on-going and will be subject to further development and refinement over the lifetime of FSS's Strategic Plan</p>

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				<p>Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG) monthly process will operate.</p> <p>Horizon scanning is an integral part of this process, the TTCG will plan activity designed to mitigate risks that are considered a likely probability based on the group's collective surveillance activities. The TTCG process is currently being developed.</p> <p>FSS are now part of the Scotland wide MEMEX intelligence system. In addition FSS has an information sharing agreement with the Food Industry Intelligence Network (FIIN), which includes all the major retailers. The information gathered from FIIN will enable an enhanced assessment of threats from food crime and allow FSS to advise members on sampling activity based on emerging risks and intelligence.</p>	
1 17	The New Food Body should develop annual monitoring programmes for Scotland in collaboration with the local authorities covering a diverse range Food Safety and Food Standards	Prior to Vesting Day the FSA will work towards agreeing annual Scottish monitoring plans through collaborative work with local authorities and SFELC. This will include greater targeted sampling based on a review of existing datasets and using available enforcement and other intelligence sources to target activity. A	On-going.  There is already an established strategy for commissioning LA food surveillance programmes. This will continue to be developed in line with the work of the	FSS agreed a LA food sampling strategy with SFELC which takes account of UK wide priorities identified in collaboration with FSA and trends and emerging issues from UKFSS data, incidents, research and LA intelligence. This work was previously funded through a combination of grants awarded to Scottish LAs by FSA and FSAS.	


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	issues.	<p>Scottish programme will take account of baseline standards set for sampling across the UK. The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue this post Vesting Day.</p> <p><b>FSS will develop and manage annual programmes of nationally coordinated risk-based sampling covering UK wide and Scottish priorities relating to food safety and standards.</b></p> <p><b>Co-ordinated local authority sampling programmes will be commissioned annually.</b></p>	<p>SFCIU and horizon scanning activities.</p> <p>This recommendation will be considered complete when the FSS surveillance strategy has been implemented and is operating as intended.</p>	<p>On 1 April 2015, FSS took over the central co-ordinating role for all LA food sampling grants in Scotland, and awarded £201,000 to support sampling during 2015/16 across a range of UK and Scottish priorities relating to food safety and authenticity. This programme was completed successfully by 31 March 2016.</p> <p>An LA sampling grants programme for 2016/17 was designed through consultation with FSA, LAs and industry stakeholders. £150,000 has been made available to support this sampling programme which will run from 1 August 2016 – 31 March 2017 and is being coordinated by the four Public Analyst Laboratories.</p> <p>Future programmes will be developed in the same way and refined to take account of other intelligence sources as they become available through the FSS surveillance strategy.</p>	
18	The New Food Body could implement additional surveys across a range of foodstuffs, such as the survey on the authenticity of meat products as an	The FSA in Scotland will commence this work before Vesting Day and the Scottish Government agrees that it should be continued by FSS. For example, the FSA is currently commissioning a programme of sampling of beef for isotope profiling and a national	On-going.  This work will be further developed as part of proposals for a food surveillance strategy for Scotland.	FSAS/FSS has funded research to investigate the use of Stable Isotope Ratio Analysis (SIRA) as a means of confirming the provenance of Scottish beef. An additional surveillance project was funded by FSS during 2014/15 to determine the extent of fish species substitution in products sampled from	



WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	example based on risk assessment and general intelligence.	<p>survey of fish authenticity. FSS will keep its food surveillance under review and commission additional surveys based on risk assessment and intelligence post Vesting Day.</p> <p><b>On an annual basis, FSS will review evidence from research, surveys and risk assessment to identify requirements for additional targeted surveillance projects to supplement intelligence from LA sampling programmes.</b></p>	This recommendation will be considered complete when the FSS surveillance strategy has been implemented and is operating as intended	<p>public sector organisations. These projects are completed and the final report for the fish authenticity survey can be found at:  <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/news/fss-survey-fish-authenticity-foods-schools-care-homes-and-hospitals">http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/news/fss-survey-fish-authenticity-foods-schools-care-homes-and-hospitals</a></p> <p>The final report for the SIRA project is due to be published by the end of October 2016. FSS is liaising with Defra to consider how this work can be developed further to support future surveillance on the provenance of Scottish beef.</p> <p>The commissioning of stand-alone food surveys to underpin risk assessment will be considered on an annual basis as part of the food surveillance strategy.</p> <p>FSS is also collaborating on SG and EU funded research programmes to develop new methods for meat speciation and adulteration of spirits.</p> <p>Development of a Tactical Tasking process, linked into Food Crime priorities, will make sure that the tactical assessment takes account of intelligence lead targeting of sampling.</p>	

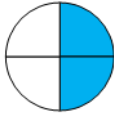
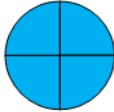
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
1 19	<p>The New Food Body should develop a risk assessment strategy for food safety and standards. This should ensure the development of Scottish capacity and expertise in horizon-scanning including economic analysis as well as speculatively looking for potential areas of risk, rather than just following an intelligence-led approach.</p>	<p>In response to the Troop report, the FSA is improving its collation and analysis of intelligence by formation of an Intelligence Hub by December 2013. The FSA and the Scottish Government agree that FSS should have access to capacity and expertise in horizon scanning and this will be considered during the transition to establish FSS. A research project, due to report April 2014, has been commissioned by the FSA to develop a risk-based sampling method for local authorities and to look at how FSA data systems could be used by the FSA to assess risk.</p> <p><b>FSS will develop a risk assessment framework as part of its food surveillance strategy. This will include a horizon scanning approach which takes account of a range of intelligence sources, including economic data to identify emerging food safety issues and potential areas for food fraud.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Proposals for a horizon scanning framework will be presented as part of the surveillance strategy in February 2017. This work will require further development and refinement over the lifetime of FSS's Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Since 2015, FSS has had access to risk assessment analytical and statistical support from SG, SEPA and FSA to support the development of its horizon scanning and food surveillance strategies.</p> <p>Scottish capacity in these areas has been further developed following the setup of a new Science Strategy and Information Analysis branch within FSS and the appointment of a Chief Scientist. Through this new functional unit, FSS and Marine Scotland will recruit a joint economist post which will start in 2017/18. FSS will also have access to the Marine Scotland analytical team from 2017/18 to provide additional support for statistics and social science.</p>	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
1 23	The Scottish Government and the FSA Scotland should ensure the remaining 3 local authorities in Scotland participate fully in the UKFSS.	<p>The 3 local authorities in Scotland not currently using the UKFSS have agreed in principle to start using the system following a period of staff training. The FSA is currently in a position to provide training to local authorities and will now make arrangements with each authority to meet individual needs.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure all Scottish LAs submit details of food sampling activity to UKFSS and any future systems intended to centrally record details of food sampling undertaken in Scotland.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Since 2013 two out of the three LAs are now on board. This recommendation will be considered complete when the final LA agrees to implement UKFSS.</p>	<p>31 out of the 32 Scottish LAs have been using the UKFSS database routinely since 2013. The final LA (South Lanarkshire) has not yet come on board but has agreed to participate in the pilot for a new Scottish national database which will include the UKFSS platform.</p> <p>The Scottish UKFSS was moved to a cloud server in 2016, and FSS is continuing to work closely with LAs and Public Analysts on the development of the database. This work will complement the project which is currently underway to develop a Scottish National Database which will facilitate the recording of all LA enforcement data.</p>	
1 24	The New Food Body should ensure that Local authorities in Scotland continue to participate in the UKFSS.	<p>The Scottish Government agrees that all Scottish local authorities should continue to participate in the use of this important data gathering tool.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure all Scottish LAs continue to participate in UKFSS and any future systems intended to centrally record details of food sampling undertaken in Scotland.</b></p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Significant progress has been made but further work required to ensure 100% uptake across Scotland.</p>	<p>FSS has continued to promote LA use of UKFSS for routine recording of food sampling data through the production of annual reports, on-going IT support and training.</p> <p>This support will continue as FSS develops its new IT strategy for collecting LA data.</p>	





WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
1 33	<p>FSA Scotland and the Scottish Government must urgently identify the scientific capacity and capability it would require to deliver official controls in the future, so that decisions could be made about what needed to be available in Scotland and what needed to be available elsewhere. This should then be used to inform more strategic investment decisions.</p>	<p>The Scottish Government welcomes the recommendation and will work with the FSA to deliver the recommendation. The FSA has agreed to join the Scottish Shared Scientific Services Steering Group to ensure that the potential requirements for Official Controls on food will be incorporated into any shared service proposals for Scotland that may emerge in the future.</p> <p><b>FSS will work with laboratories and others to ensure that Scotland has an integrated laboratory infrastructure equipped to provide the range of tests and scientific advice required to meet current needs and to adapt to meet foreseeable needs.</b></p> <p><b>FSS will complete a review of analytical provision for food and feed testing in Scotland by 31 March 2016. This will take account of findings of the review of scientific services in Scotland and consultation with other stakeholders with an interest in centralised laboratory facilities.</b></p>	<p>Due to delays with the Shared Services project this work will now be carried into 2017/18.</p> <p>Adequate analytical capability and capacity will be essential for implementation of FSS's surveillance Strategy and in the context of overall resilience of incident response.</p>	<p>The FSA, since 2013, and subsequently FSS, has worked with the with Shared Scientific Services Project Board (led by Improvement Services Scotland) to identify where there is scope to strengthen and improve co-ordination of current analytical services for official controls on food safety and standards. FSS contributed to the development of a business case for a new model of publically funded analytical services. As of 30 September 2016 the business case was approved by the four Councils which govern the existing Public Analyst service (Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen). Additional work will be taken forward during 2016/17 to review the details of the business case and the implications for Scottish LAs. This work is expected to be concluded during Q1 or Q2 of 2017.</p> <p>FSS continues to engage with other SG and NHS partners to explore the potential for improving the integration of veterinary, food, water, environmental and clinical surveillance and monitoring in Scotland. There has been very positive engagement with SEPA, MSS and HPS with a consensus that there is scope for strengthening the co-ordination and resilience of laboratory services in</p>	 <p>This work was initiated in 2015/16 and is on-going.</p> <p>Strengthening the co-ordination and resilience of laboratory services in Scotland will require significant FSS resource and cross government support</p> <p>Current progress with the Local Authority led Shared Scientific Services</p>

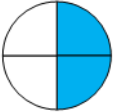

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				Scotland. Access to state of the art laboratory services in Scotland is key to the success of FSS's food surveillance strategy and incident response capability, and will continue to be handled as a priority matter.	project presents a risk to the delivery of this recommendation
1 40	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should determine the sample basis of any surveillance in order to provide statistically significant result.	<p>The FSA will continue to factor in statistical significance to all surveillance sampling under its control when appropriate and will provide support and advice to local authorities on surveys commissioned by local authorities. The Scottish Government expects this to be continued by FSS.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure that statistical significance is taken into account in the design of all food surveillance programmes in Scotland.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>This programme of work will continue to be developed when FSS has agreed its strategy for food surveillance.</p> <p>This recommendation will be considered to be complete when statistical support is available to FSS on a sustainable basis.</p>	<p>Statistical significance has always been a pre-requisite of FSAS/FSS funded surveillance work.</p> <p>Since 2013/14, FSS has recommended sample numbers for LA sampling based on recommendations from UKFSS reports and for the purposes of the co-ordinated food sampling grants programme.</p> <p>Further work will be undertaken to strengthen the power of FSS survey work during 2016/17 once statistical expertise is available.</p>	
1 41	The New Food Body should ensure a co-ordinated sampling programme is in place across Scotland, with local sampling plans complementing Scotland and UK-wide sampling activity.	Prior to Vesting Day the FSA in Scotland will ensure that a co-ordinated national sampling programme is in place, continuing to collaborate with local authorities through SFELC to work towards a Scottish monitoring programme. It will work towards greater targeted sampling based on a review of existing datasets and using	<p>On-going.</p> <p>See Recommendation 17 (WS 1)</p>	See progress for Recommendation 17 (WS 1)	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any <b>Updated Objective</b>	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / <b>FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme</b>	Progress Indicator
		<p>available enforcement and other intelligence sources to target activity. FSS will continue this post Vesting Day.</p> <p><b>See response to Recommendation 17 (WS 1).</b></p>			
1 42	<p>The Scottish Government, the FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should ensure Food Business Operators share the detail and the results of their testing programmes in Scotland with FSA Scotland.</p>	<p>The FSA has commenced a programme of work to increase information sharing opportunities with industry, delivering the initial project by March 2014 as outlined in Recommendation 1 (WS 3). Scottish Government will consider in consultation with FSA whether additional powers should be included in the FSS Bill.</p> <p><b>FSS will engage with the food industry to develop protocols and mechanisms which will facilitate the sharing of intelligence on food safety and authenticity in Scotland.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Preliminary work has been undertaken and will be completed as the regulatory strategy is developed in 2016/17.</p>	<p>FSS has an information sharing agreement with the Food Industry Intelligence Network (FIIN), which includes all the major retailers. In addition. An initial meeting is taking place in November 2016.</p> <p>This work will be further developed as part of FSS's Regulatory Strategy.</p>	
1 43	<p>FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should ensure that the Scottish Food Enforcement Liaison Committee publishes annual reports of UKFSS information</p>	<p>Prior to Vesting Day the FSA will support SFELC to ensure a timely publication of annual reports. Post Vesting Day FSS will review the reporting arrangements for surveillance data.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure timely annual</b></p>	<p>Completed by 2015 update.</p>	<p>Annual reporting of key findings from UKFSS by SFELC has taken place since 2013, with each report approved by SFELC in December of the reporting year. These reports include recommendations for LA adoption in order to improve surveillance sampling as identified through review of the</p>	



WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	relevant to Scotland within 6 month of the year end and contributes to the identification of priorities for surveillance of food safety and food standards in Scotland.	<b>reporting of UKFSS data trends to LAs in Scotland to enable trends and emerging issues to be taken into account in food surveillance programmes.</b>		UKFSS data along with other sources of information that are available. Reports are circulated to all Scottish LAs within 6 months of the reporting year end (December) in order for priorities to be included in the sampling programmes for the subsequent year.	

Workstream 2		Testing Methods for Food Authenticity	See paragraph 3.8 in Board paper (FSS 16/10/04), which refers to all 8 recommendations in Workstream 2.		
231	The New Food Body should continue to participate actively in groups established by DEFRA and FSA to develop methods for testing food for authenticity.	The Scottish Government agrees that partnership working with the FSA and DEFRA will be important for FSS and expects working arrangements for participation in authenticity method development to be formalised through appropriate agreements before Vesting Day.  <b>FSS will ensure that it is actively involved in UK strategies relating to the development of methods for food authenticity testing.</b>	On-going.  FSS continues to participate in the UK Food Authenticity Steering Group.	FSS participates in the UK Food Authenticity Steering Group and will continue to engage with this group to maintain awareness of trends and global drivers for food fraud, share intelligence on emerging risks and ensure effective knowledge exchange in relation to research, surveillance and method development. FSS will liaise with Scottish Public Analysts involved in this group to ensure methods used in Scotland for authenticity purposes are fully accredited and comparable to the rest of the UK.	 <p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<b>From 1 April 2015, FSS will ensure that it is formally included in Defra's food authenticity steering group.</b>			
2 32	FSA Scotland should encourage Food Business Operators to use standardised approved tests for adulteration of produce throughout the food chain.	<p>The FSA will work with industry to encourage best practice in relation to testing for adulteration of produce.</p> <p><b>FSS will work with commercial laboratories to facilitate and encourage testing of food products by businesses in Scotland is undertaken using standardised, accredited methods.</b></p> <p><b>This work will be on-going. A review of current testing provision will be undertaken during 2015/16, and consideration given to the development of guidance in this area during 2016/17.</b></p>	On-going.	<p>FSS has conducted a review of current testing methods used in Scotland by commercial and official laboratories, their accreditation status and which are the most commonly used methods. This review has identified that fully accredited commercial testing services for meat and fish speciation are available in Scotland.</p> <p>In 2015, Defra established a Virtual UK Food Authenticity Network (<a href="http://www.foodauthenticity.uk/">http://www.foodauthenticity.uk/</a>) to raise awareness of the tools available to check for mislabelling and food fraud and to ensure that the UK has access to a resilient network of laboratories providing fit for purpose testing to check for food authenticity so consumers can have confidence in the food they buy. The network currently has over 400 members from industry, enforcement, academia and analysts. The website includes links to research reports, authenticity surveys and standard operating procedures (SOPs) which is open to laboratories and food businesses with an interest in authenticity testing.</p>	 <p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				FSS will continue to promote the use of approved tests when engaging with the Scottish food industry, including this resource.	
2 34	FSA Scotland should work with FSA to confirm that testing carried out on behalf of food authorities is undertaken consistently using accredited methods.	<p>The FSA agrees that local authorities should use accredited methods where they have been developed whilst recognising that non-accredited screening tests may be useful in determining whether further laboratory testing by an accredited method should be considered.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure that official testing of food products on behalf of authorities in Scotland is undertaken using standardised, accredited methods where they have been developed whilst recognising that non-accredited screening tests may be useful in determining whether further laboratory testing by an accredited method should be considered.</b></p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Testing provision undertaken on behalf of food authorities is being reviewed on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>FSS has conducted a review of current testing methods used in Scotland by commercial and official laboratories, their accreditation status and which are the most commonly used methods.</p> <p>This review has identified that all four Public Analyst laboratories in Scotland offer testing services for meat and fish speciation.</p> <p>FSS will continue to engage with public analysts on this matter to ensure that testing services take account of the most up to date method development and research on interpretation of results.</p>	 <p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>
2 35	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body must ensure that all enforcement and surveillance testing	The FSA and the Scottish Government agree that local authorities should use accredited laboratories where possible. In some cases there may be no or	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Testing provision undertaken on behalf of food authorities is</p>	<p>All four public analyst laboratories in Scotland are accredited to national standards for food testing.</p> <p>FSS has conducted a review of current</p>	

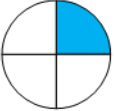
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	<p>carried out on behalf of the food authorities is carried out in laboratories which are accredited to national or international standards to allow accurate and reliable interpretation of the results.</p>	<p>very few labs with specific accreditation for the test of interest and in such cases FSA agree that labs should use appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures to provide assurance on the robustness of the results. These issues are being addressed in the revision of EC regulation 882/2004.</p> <p>Where laboratory testing is appropriate, the FSA and subsequently FSS will work with industry to encourage best practice in the selection of laboratories. As noted above there may be cases where availability of labs accredited for the specific test in question may be limited in some cases. For all testing, industry should ensure that labs use appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures to provide assurance that the results are robust and fit for their intended purpose.</p> <p><b>FSS will ensure that official testing of food products on behalf of authorities in Scotland is undertaken by laboratories with appropriate accreditation</b></p>	<p>being reviewed on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>testing methods used in Scotland by commercial and official laboratories, their accreditation status and which are the most commonly used methods.</p> <p>This review has identified that all four Public Analyst laboratories in Scotland offer testing services for meat and fish speciation.</p> <p>FSS will continue to engage with public analysts on this matter to ensure that testing services take account of the most up to date method development and research on interpretation of results.</p>	<p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>

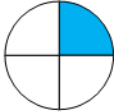
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<b>where such laboratories can be accessed or will otherwise agree that labs should use appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures to provide assurance on the robustness of the results.</b>			
2 36	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should encourage industry to ensure that all laboratories which they use for testing use appropriate accredited methodologies in order to interpret the results with confidence. The food industry should maintain the flexibility to use appropriate rapid screening testing as necessary.	See response to Recommendation 32 (WS 2).  <b>See response to Recommendation 32 (WS 2).</b>  <b>FSS will support research into the development of rapid screening methods for food substitution as part of its science and evidence programme.</b>	On-going	See progress for Recommendation 32 (WS 2).  Since 1 April 2014, FSS has been engaging with commercial testing laboratories and Scottish Government providers on research and development into rapid testing methods for food authenticity.  This work will be developed as FSS's evidence programmes evolve during 2016/17 and beyond.	  This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.
2 37	In reporting results, competent authorities in Scotland should make clear whether the % DNA figures relate to levels found in the entire product or simply the meat	The FSA will work with local authorities and their appointed Public Analysts to ensure clear and consistent reporting of DNA analyses.  <b>FSS will ensure that the results of food authenticity and</b>	This work is on-going.  FSS will continue to review the need for guidance in this area.	Based on the findings of research, results of official control testing and surveillance sampling are interpreted as: >1% failure indicative of deliberate substitution 0.1-1% indicative of cross contamination <0.1% satisfactory result	  This recommendation






WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	content of a product.	<b>substitution testing are interpreted consistently and provide an assessment which is appropriate to the food product.</b>		There is not yet any formal guidance on the interpretation of substitution analysis for different food products. FSS issued a joint consultation with FSA in February 2016 on a proposed protocol for responding to incidents where food has been adulterated. The consultation period ended in May 2016 and responses will inform future UK policy relating to the interpretation of analytical results relating to food authenticity.	on is addressed but actions are on-going.
238	FSA Scotland should work with FSA and the EU to investigate and set clear thresholds for the levels of DNA that constitutes a potential issue of authenticity taking into account consumer acceptability.	The FSA and DEFRA continue to work with industry on research to inform discussions underway at a European level to establish action levels and controls which should be adopted by both industry and regulators in the longer-term for assuring the integrity of meat products. Research has been conducted into consumer acceptability, which is informing this work. The FSA will continue to work with DEFRA and industry on a research programme to establish good manufacturing practice in relation to avoiding carryover, which will report in December 2013, following which a discussion will be held by the FSA Board.  <b>FSS will ensure it continues to</b>	This work is on-going.	See progress for Recommendations 31 and 37 (WS 2).  FSS participates in Defra's Food Authenticity Steering Group which is the forum for updating on developments relating to testing methodologies for food authenticity.	 <p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<b>be involved in developments at a UK and EU level relating to testing methodologies for food substitution and appropriate threshold values for identifying deliberate adulteration of food products.</b>			
239	FSA Scotland and FSA should initiate further research to identify levels of crossover and methods to reduce the levels where practicable.	See responses to Recommendations 37 and 38 (WS 2).	See responses to Recommendations 37 and 38 (WS 2).	See progress for Recommendations 37 and 38 (WS 2).	 <p>This recommendation is addressed but actions are on-going.</p>



3	Workstream 3	Traceability and Fraud Prevention			
31	FSA Scotland should establish a dialogue with the major food companies to share information on the detail of their food supply chains to ensure that the extent and scope of the chains is well understood by all	The FSA will continue to develop this dialogue. In particular, the FSA has commenced a programme of work to increase information sharing opportunities with industry, delivering an analysis of information and intelligence sources and potential barriers to sharing. A data mapping project, due to complete in March 2014, will provide recommendations for	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance (see Recommendation 2 below).  Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018.	The FSA Data Mapping Project was completed. The project highlighted potential data sources and existing 'safe space' arrangements.  Discussions have taken place with a provider of electronic tools for compliance and assurance in the food and drink industry to assess current developments by industry on supply chain assurance through mass balance	 <p>Delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other</p>



WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	parties.	<p>optimising the sharing of information and intelligence, identification and mitigation of potential barriers and the building of trust between Industry and Regulators.</p> <p><b>In addition to the 2013 FSA/SG response, FSS will work with industry to continue to take forward work to understand the length and complexity of supply chains.</b></p>	Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	<p>reconciliation.</p> <p>Discussions with industry sector organisations have started and will inform the development of industry guidance aimed at improving traceability.</p>	priorities.
3 2	FSA Scotland should work with FSA to examine how best to regulate complex food chains particularly against the background of the horsemeat incident.	<p>The FSA believes that the regulatory framework provided by EU General Food Law is sound, with the food industry clearly responsible for the safety and correct labelling of the food it sells. The horsemeat incident demonstrates the importance of official controls relating to the traceability of product between companies, and the FSA will consider the need for changes to local authority guidance and statutory codes of practice to reinforce good practice by those who enforce food and feed law. Regulation EC/178/2002 defines the legal requirement for traceability with which industry</p>	Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	<p>In response to FSA, industry reported that they have been reviewing their supply chains and assurance arrangements and amending relevant guidance documents.</p> <p>Industry testing and arrangements for reporting relevant UK meat testing data to the FSA remain in place. Appropriate action has been taken, including withdrawal and appropriate notification to customers and consumers in the event of non-compliant samples. Meat authenticity is included in local authorities' annual sampling programmes.</p> <p>Discussions with industry sector organisations have started which will inform the development of the industry</p>	 <p>Development of guidance will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.</p>

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		must comply. FSA have asked industry to review their supply chains and assurance arrangements, including their testing protocols, in the light of this incident. FSA will continue to work with relevant trade bodies and local authorities to ensure the necessary guidance and improved assurance controls are in place.		guidance aimed at improving traceability. These discussions include: local authority halal meat project, retailers (speciation testing), Scottish Seafood Partnership, industry (bakery manufacturer and fish markets) to understand the practical issues around traceability implementation.	
3 3	FSA Scotland should work with FSA and industry to review and develop measures to authenticate, validate and verify document trails.	See response for Recommendation 2 (WS 3)	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance. Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	See progress for Recommendation 2 (WS 3)	 <p>Development of guidance will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.</p>
3 5	FSA Scotland should identify where gaps exist in the current traceability system and take steps to ensure that measures are implemented to prevent fraud and	FSA is liaising with industry on measures that may be available to improve systems. FSA is exploring with Defra extending PAS 96 <i>Defending Food and Drink</i> . The document currently helps industry identify potential food defence threats in their food chains. The	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance. Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by	<p>PAS96 - <i>Guide to protecting and defending food and drink from deliberate attack</i> - was published in October 2013. sponsored by FSA and Defra.</p> <p>Discussions with industry sector organisations have started and will inform the development of industry</p>	 <p>Development of guidance</p>


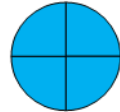
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	potential safety risks.	<p>intention is to broaden the scope of the document to provide easy to use guidance to help the food industry to assess its vulnerability to other deliberate or malicious challenges, including fraud or cyber-attack. The revised document is scheduled to be published in March 2014.</p> <p><b>Broader objectives are set out under Recommendation 2 (WS 3) but specific progress, which marked completion against the 2013 FSA / SG response prior to FSS Vesting Day is reported here.</b></p>	2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	guidance aimed at improving traceability (see Recommendation 2 above).	will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.
3 16	Scottish Government should encourage the UK Government to support the extension of country of origin labelling to meat products within EU negotiations.	The Scottish Government will make representation with the FSA and FSS in support of the extension of country of origin labelling to meat products.	On-going.  Country of Origin Labelling remains a live issue at EU level with the Commission's proposal on voluntary labelling prompting wider discussion.	<p>The Country of Origin of Certain Meats (Scotland) Regulations 2016 came into force on 14/03/2016 and enable the enforcement of Regulation (EU) No 1337/2013. The EU rules require pre-packed meat from pigs, sheep, goats and poultry to be labelled with country of rearing and country of slaughter information.</p> <p>The European Commission has concluded work on extending the range of foods subject to mandatory country of origin information. However, FSS is following progress on various national</p>	


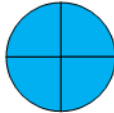
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				<p>measures being proposed by other Member States to require a mandatory indication of the origin of meat or milk where this is a key ingredient of a food.</p> <p>Discussion remains on-going on a draft implementing Regulation on how to provide information where the country of origin or the place of provenance of a food is given voluntarily and where it is not the same as that of its primary ingredient. This potentially applies to any processed food and could include imported meat used in products cured and manufactured in the UK.</p>	
3 20	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should monitor in conjunction with all stakeholders the state of the industry and the impact of any business, financial or technology changes which could impact on food safety and food standards.	The Scottish Government agrees that the NFB should maintain close links with, and expand if necessary, the current work of the FSA emerging risks unit. The FSA will continue to develop its work on emerging risks before Vesting Day.	There is no defined outcome for this recommendation. It will be considered complete when current arrangements for intelligence gathering and the surveillance strategy are in place and operating satisfactorily.	<p>The Lead Intelligence Analyst, Scottish Food Crime and Incidents Unit (SFCIU), is now a member of the Emerging Risks Delivery Board led by the FSA.</p> <p>FSS is currently developing its approach to surveillance, emerging risks and horizon scanning through joint work between the SFCIU and the Food Science and Surveillance Branch. See progress for Recommendation 12 (WS 1) on linking with the TTCG and FIIN.</p>	


WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
3 50	FSA Scotland should work with industry and their auditors to identify where fraud could take place and the measures which they could implement to prevent such fraud occurring.	See response to Recommendation 5 (WS 3)  <b>See response to Recommendation 5 (WS 3)</b>	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance. Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	See progress for Recommendation 2 (WS 3)	 Development of guidance will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.
3 52	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should work with the FSA to carry out research into existing traceability schemes for the processed product chain in order to determine what checks and processes could be adopted which would render the schemes less dependent on trust.	Regulation EC/178/2002 defines the legal requirement for traceability with which industry must comply. FSA have asked industry to review their supply chains and assurance arrangements, including their testing protocols, in the light of this incident. FSA will continue to work with relevant trade bodies and local authorities to ensure the necessary guidance and improved assurance controls are in place. Guidance for industry and authorities will be informed by work on Good Manufacturing Practice in relation to avoiding carry over currently being carried out by FSA and Defra	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance. Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	See progress for Recommendation 2 (WS 3)	 Development of guidance will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.

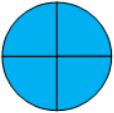

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		through the Laboratory of the Government Chemist and due to report December 2013. The Scottish Government agrees that the FSS should continue this work.  <b>See response to Recommendation 2 (WS 3)</b>			
3 53	FSA Scotland should work with the industry to develop a risk-based approach to the level of official and industry auditing at each point of the supply chain in Scotland.	See response to Recommendation 52 (WS 3)  <b>See response to Recommendation 2 (WS 3)</b>	This information will inform the development of traceability guidance. Forecast for guidance completion date – Summer 2018. Implementation by 2025 (requirement to change embedded practices)	See progress for Recommendation 2 (WS 3)	 <p>Development of guidance will be delayed by a year due to resourcing and focus on other priorities.</p>
<b>4</b>	<b>Workstream 4</b>	<b>Regulation and Enforcement</b>			
4 6	FSA Scotland should review the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) and consider extending the scope of the food incident reporting	The FSA has commenced a review of the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) with an aim of completion by March 2014 and will ensure that non-hazardous food incident management is included in a revised Code of Practice in	Completed by 2015 update	Code of Practice Review completed for FSS vesting day to extend the definition of incidents to include non-hazardous incidents.  Reference to product integrity related incidents included within Incident	





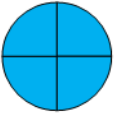

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	arrangements to include non-hazardous food incidents.	advance of Food Standards Scotland (FSS) Vesting Day.		Management Plan.	
4 10	The New Food Body must retain close links with all the authorities responsible for food safety and food standards within the UK.	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should retain close links with such authorities and will be supporting the development of working agreements between FSS and such bodies in preparation for Vesting Day.	On-going  This is dependent on other's timescales and priorities. FSS will continue to maintain joint working arrangements but it should be recognised that there is no active workstream in place to progress a more formal arrangement at this time.	A MoU was agreed between FSS and FSA, prior to FSS's Vesting Day.  FSS continues to work closely with Defra on food standards matters and DoH on nutrition matters, and remains a member of Defra's Inter-Departmental Group on Labelling. However, the establishment of formal MoUs with Defra and DH has not progressed. FSS will continue to maintain joint working arrangements but it should be recognised that there is no active workstream in place to progress a more formal arrangement. (links to WS 8 Rec 21)	
4 11	The New Food Body should continue to use the existing arrangements of local delivery for the control of food standards incidents in Scotland.	The Scottish Government will ensure that arrangements for incident management will be put in place by FSS. Such arrangements will take into account that the response to food standards incidents will be coordinated at national and local level.  <b>SG and FSS aims for the continued operation of effective arrangements at local and national levels have been met.</b>	Completed by 2015 update	The Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) extends the definition of incidents to include non-hazardous incidents.  Arrangements for effective incident handling between FSA and FSS are set out the Memorandum of Understanding between the two bodies.  FSS published its Incident Management Plan in May 2015.  FSS is in the process of developing a	

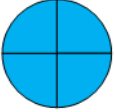

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<b>FSS intends to develop better links with food crime, see Recommendation 8.</b>		<p>food crime unit with links between this unit and its equivalents in other governments departments.</p> <p>Local delivery arrangements are maintained by continued use of established procedures.</p>	
4 30	FSA Scotland should work with the local authorities in Scotland to ensure that foodstuffs are only tested for surveillance purposes when there is clear supply chain and chain of custody information to ensure results can be reliably linked to a manufacturer, processor or retailer.	The FSA in Scotland will work with local authorities to ensure that appropriate information accompanies all samples taken for surveillance purposes and that the proper procedures for custody and handling of such samples are followed. The FSA expects to have completed an analysis of the issues that this presents for local authorities and the FSA by November 2013.	Completed by 2015 update	The requirements for custody of surveillance samples were set out in the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) in 2014.	
4 44	The Scottish Government should include new primary legislative powers in the New Food Body bill to enable the creation of appropriate non-criminal enforcement sanctions. Enable authorised officers to	The Scottish Government will include such powers in the NFB Bill.	Completed by 2015 update	<p>Powers provided within the Food (Scotland) Act 2015.</p> <p>Communication of guidance to Local Authorities issues on 4<sup>th</sup> August.</p> <p>Model notices for detention developed.</p>	

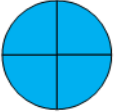

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	<p>detain food which is considered safe but where there are doubts over either its composition or its description or labelling. Enable authorised officers to seize and destroy foods for non-compliance with food standards and labelling rules.</p>				
4 45	<p>The Scottish Government should include enabling powers in the New Food Body bill to allow the New Food Body to require testing and reporting of the results when appropriate. As part of this process the Scottish Government should also assess whether statutory powers are needed to require the reporting of food fraud.</p>	<p>SG will include a statutory duty to report non-compliance with food standards regulations (which will cover food fraud) and consider whether additional powers to require testing by food business operators need to be included in the FSS Bill.</p>	Completed in 2016	<p>The power to require notification of non-compliance with food information law is contained within the Food (Scotland) Act 2015.</p> <p>Notification of food fraud: The Instrument to provide the required definition of 'Food Information Law', for the purposes of reporting, was introduced in February 2016. Advice has been provided to Local Authorities on implementation and revision made to industry guidance on the application of the Food Safety Act where these requirements now sit. This work is now complete.</p> <p>Assessment of statutory reporting of test results: Any additional consideration of statutory reporting of test results will now be linked to FSS's wider Regulatory and</p>	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
				Surveillance Strategies, Scottish Food Crime and Incidents Unit intelligence gathering work and wider data sharing arrangements with industry e.g. through Food Industry Intelligence Network (FIIN). (links with Recommendation 7 (W/S 7))	
4 46	The Scottish Government should ensure that they have the food licensing powers to require all food businesses to be licenced prior to their commencement of trade.	The Scottish Government considers that such powers already exist under the 1990 Food Safety Act.  <b>Whilst Primary enabling powers already exist, consideration of application of any licencing scheme will take place within the development of a regulatory strategy for FSS.</b>	Completed in 2016.  Timescale now contained within overall Regulatory Strategy programme of work.	The original Scudamore objective has been completed.  The outline for the Regulatory Strategy has now been approved by the FSS Board (March 2016). The updated objective, relating to consideration of application of licensing powers, will now be continued through the Regulatory Strategy programme of work.	
4 47	The Scottish Government should ensure that the sanctions for contravention of food standards are aligned with those currently in existence for food safety. FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should work with FSA and the EU commission to ensure appropriate penalties	The Scottish Government will include enabling powers in the FSS Bill and will work with Ministers across the UK to ensure that the EU considerations of regulatory change are taken into account. In addition, the FSA in Scotland intends to carry out a comprehensive review of the existing penalty provisions in Scottish Food Standards legislation.  <b>Enabling provisions provided</b>	Completed in 2016.  The new seizure and detention sanctions are in place with direction and guidance provided to LAs. The matter of penalties is now part of the Regulatory Strategy programme of work.	Enabling provisions were provided within Food (Scotland) Act 2015.  The SG also introduced seizure and detention sanctions for breaches of food information law in the Food (Scotland) Act 2015 to align sanctions for food standards with the main food safety sanctions.  Application of revised penalties for food fraud is being considered within a wider review of penalties as part of the FSS Regulatory Strategy.	

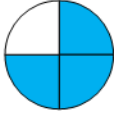
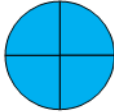
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	were in place to deal with food fraud.	<b>within Food (Scotland) Act 2015. Application of revised penalties for food fraud is being considered within a wider review of penalties as a whole and part of the development of the FSS Regulatory Strategy.</b>		An EU review of Official Feed and Food Controls is also setting a higher level framework to ensure penalties are dissuasive.	
4 48	The Scottish Government working with the New Food Body should discuss with the Fiscal service and the Lord Advocate's office the appointment of a specialist Procurator Fiscal with expertise in food law in order to give food standards and food safety cases a higher priority than at present.	The Scottish Government will consider this proposal later this year with the Crown Office and Procurator Service.  <b>FSS will consider assessment of the processes for reporting cases for prosecution as part of the development of Scottish food crime capability and will discuss these with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, with a view to ensuring that Procurators Fiscal are sufficiently supported with factual and expert evidence and that cases of merit are prosecuted.</b>	Further progress with this issue is for the Crown Office to determine and it may not therefore be realistic to define a final outcome for FSS in relation to this Recommendation.	Initial discussions have taken place with COPFS to ascertain the best means to progress this matter. There may be an opportunity to move to a similar arrangement to that made in relation to agricultural crime whereby COPFS provide advice and guidance to Regional Procurator Fiscal's on prosecuting agricultural crime. In the first instance, FSS has sent a letter to the Crown Agent outlining the issues and requesting further dialogue on this matter.  Based on feedback on the quality of submitted prosecution reports, FSS has provided a number of specialist investigation courses for LAs. This provision will continue, subject to sufficient funding. The SFCIU is registered as a Specialist Reporting Agency and can submit prosecution cases. The team's law enforcement background means they are able to provide specialist support to LAs in relation to prosecution reports.	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
4 49	The New Food Body should continue with the provision of training for food enforcement staff as currently provided by FSA Scotland.	The Scottish Government agrees and FSS will continue the work of the FSA in provision of such training.	Completed by 2015 update	An annual Local Authority training provision is in place with no intended change to its provision. Completed 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	
4 51	FSA Scotland should ensure that unannounced visits to cutting plants and other food businesses take place with frequency based on risk and known compliance with the regulations.	The FSA has introduced a system of unannounced visits to cutting plants. Local authority inspections are generally carried out without prior warning, except in particular circumstances where prior notification of the food business operator is necessary. This expectation is currently set out in FSA Practice guidance for local authorities but will be incorporated in the next revision of the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) which the FSA aims to complete by March 2014.	Completed by 2015 update	The Code of Practice review is complete and maintains the instruction for unannounced inspections as the norm.	
4 54	The New Food Body should set up a Scottish Framework Agreement with the Local Authorities in which there should be an obligation for Local Authorities to make sure they met the	The Scottish Government agrees with the recommendation and during the transition to FSS a revised Framework Agreement with local authorities will be developed jointly with the FSA.	Completed in 2016.  The decision has been made to incorporate relevant detail from the Framework Agreement into the Food Law Code of	This work is linked with a wider review of the Food Law Code of Practice and development of the FSS Regulatory Strategy. The development of both of these is being progressed with the Board agreeing to the Regulatory Strategy approach in April 2016.  It is intended that the contents of the	

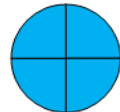
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	agreed standard determined by the New Food Body.		Practice.	Framework Agreement will be subsumed within the code of Practice, where its direction will have greater formal status.	
4 55	The Scottish Government should ensure that a committee with the same terms of reference as SFELC should be enshrined in the bill to establish the New Food Body thereby enabling the New Food Body to continue to have access to an advisory committee such as SFELC.	The Scottish Government recognises the value of the work done by SFELC, and the opportunities it affords for the New Food Body to link in with a range of representatives of central and local government, consumers and industry. The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue to have access to SFELC, but considers that to enshrine a committee such as SFELC in the legislation to establish FSS would unduly compromise SFELC's independence and flexibility	Completed by 2015 update	Scottish Food Enforcement Liaison Committee continues to operate with support from FSS. The SFELC Sub Committees on food safety, food standards and feed also continue to operate.	
4 56	The Scottish Government should explore the possibility of arrangements for recovering expenses for additional Official Controls as soon as possible under the provisions of Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The Scottish Government agrees with the recommendation and considers that this is a matter for the FSA to consider. Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, including the charging provisions, is in the process of being revised. The FSA is liaising with Scottish Government on joint UK negotiating lines. These are being developed in light of the adulteration of products with horse meat. The FSA in Scotland will review the risk rating and intervention frequencies as part of	Forecast completion date is in line with EU time frames which are currently overdue.	There is an on-going review of Regulation 882/2004, including revisions to the existing Article 28 requirements which have now been incorporated into the updated mandatory fees section.  Provisional agreement on the revised text was reached in June 2016, with formal agreement expected in early 2017. However, with the implementation period and other processes the Regulation would be unlikely to enter into force until 2020.	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<p>the exercise to revise the Code of Practice, which the FSA aims to complete by March 2014.</p> <p><b>Consideration of the application of charges for additional official controls will be carried out in the context of the development of FSS Regulatory Strategy in line with the current on-going review of Article 28 of 882/2004 being carried out by the Commission.</b></p>		<p>FSS Board has received papers on the Future Delivery of Official Food and Feed Controls and Effective and Sustainable Official Controls (in June and August respectively). Charging businesses for unplanned official controls which have become necessary following the detection of non-compliance will continue to be considered within the wider work of the Regulatory Strategy.</p>	
4 57	<p>FSA Scotland should review the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) to determine if the current risk rating and intervention frequencies are appropriate and represent the best use of enforcement resources in Scotland.</p>	<p>The FSA in Scotland will review the risk rating and intervention frequencies as part of the exercise to revise the Code of Practice, which the FSA aims to complete by March 2014.</p> <p><b>The original objective has been met, however FSS continues to review the Code in relation to risk rating and intervention frequency.</b></p>	<p>Completed in 2016.</p> <p>Annex 5 revision is complete and pilot is underway and due to finish in October 2017.</p>	<p>Additional flexibilities for local authorities were provided in the Code of Practice published in June 2014. These permitted arrangements to allow local authorities to reduce inspections at establishments with a record of sustained compliance.</p> <p>A working group has been established to further review the Code of Practice, with a new risk rating and compliance framework being developed. This model is now being piloted with a small group of LAs.</p>	
4 58	<p>It will be important for COSLA and FSA Scotland in the short term and the New Food Body in the longer term to work closely to develop a</p>	<p>The FSA in Scotland and COSLA have agreed to develop a workforce plan for delivering local authorities responsibilities for food safety and standards.</p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>COSLA lead, there has been no progress in the last year.</p>	<p>This recommendation is led by COSLA and is part of a wider review of trading standards services across Scotland. The review is on-going.</p>	





WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	workforce plan for delivering Scotland's food safety and standards regime that ensured the efficient use of resources.				
4 59	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should work with SFELC to identify the best service delivery model for Scotland to make the best use of resources in relation to the harmonised use of staff from environmental health, trading standards and FSA Scotland Operations.	The Scottish Government consultation on the scope and responsibilities for FSS considered options for a potential transfer of functions to FSS. If such transfers take place the Scottish Government will examine service delivery models for these functions. Prior to Vesting Day the FSA in Scotland will work with SFELC and relevant organisations represented on the committee to help support the best use of resources available to local authorities and the FSA for the delivery of Official Controls in Scotland.	On-going  There has been significant progress with the approvals working group near to finalising a guidance document and enhanced protocol (anticipated December 2016).	In January 2016 the Board agreed to a centralised model of feed controls. A project is on-going to implement this and the legislative changes required to allow this to take effect.  The SFELC Approvals working group has developed guidance and a protocol to provide consistency in approach to approvals. The guidance applies to all LA and FSS approved establishments in an effort to harmonise standards across the sector.  These documents will be presented at the December 2016 SFELC meeting for ratification. FSS is taking forward procurement of a bespoke training course based on the guidance with a view to delivery to all relevant officials during 2017/18 and beyond.	
4 60	FSA Scotland and SFELC should work to develop a training strategy for enforcement officers both in FSA Scotland	The FSA and SFELC will develop a training strategy to support annual training plans.	Completed by 2015 update	SFELC completed guidance to Local Authorities in relation to training in November 2014. This document provided recommendations for the training and retention of graduate staff from	


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	and in Local Authorities.			environmental health and technical backgrounds to support a fully functioning resource across all the disciplines of the Local Authority Environmental health service and which met the requirements of competence under the Food Law Code of Practice.	


5	Workstream 5	Public Procurement			
5 13	FSA Scotland should work with Scotland Excel to develop a standard operating procedure and guidance for all authorities with responsibility for procurement and their contract management in Scotland.	<p>The FSA in Scotland will work with Scottish Government, the public sector Centre of Procurement Expertise and local authorities to deliver guidance and will take account of wider work in the FSA and Scottish Government on public sector procurement. This guidance will be produced for consultation with the wider public sector by the end of March 2014.</p> <p><b>In addition to the above, FSS will work with Scotland's Centres of Procurement Expertise<sup>1</sup> (CoPEs) to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Develop a central register of public sector suppliers that shall be updated annually</b></li> <li>• <b>Develop a database to enable</b></li> </ul>	<p>Completed in 2016.</p> <p>The requirements of the original Recommendation 5 have been met in full. The additional database development in being taken forward under Recommendations 25 and 26 (WS 6).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Public Sector Incident Protocol was published in July 2015. A review took place in July 2016.</li> <li>• All other actions completed (except the database)</li> </ul> <p>Objectives from the second phase of this project are within scope of the Scottish National Database (currently on-going - see Recommendations 25 and 26 (WS 6))</p>	

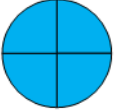
<sup>1</sup> Scotland Excel , NHS National Services Scotland, Scottish Prison Service, Advanced Procurement for Universities and Colleges and Cordia (Arm's length purchasing body for Glasgow City Council)

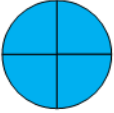
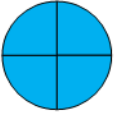
WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		<b>(CoPEs) and local authority Environmental Health colleagues to share inspection and sampling information, this forms the second phase of this project.</b>			


6	Workstream 6	IT Systems			
6 25	The New Food Body should ensure that integrated IT systems are in place for recording data relating to official controls and other interventions at food businesses. These systems should be mandated for use by all competent authorities in Scotland.	The Scottish Government agrees that further integration of key IT systems would be beneficial. Opportunities for such integration will be explored during transition to FSS and after Vesting Day.  <b>An options analysis exercise is currently being undertaken to assess the full integration of the existing IT systems into a single integrated national platform. (The creation of a Scottish National Database for all Food Law Enforcement activity undertaken in Scotland has been agreed by SMT.)</b>	On-going.  The contract for the third party provider runs until July 2017, and wider roll out is expected in 2017/18.	Third party IT support has been secured for this project and the development of a Scottish National Database is being progressed in partnership with FSS and the Local Authority Management Information Software Providers.  Invitations have been issued to 5 LAs to participate in a pilot exercise. The pilot is due to commence before the end of 2016.  Following successful completion of the pilot it is intended that the project will be rolled out to all remaining local authorities in order to meet the reporting year cycle for 2017/18.	
6 26	FSA Scotland should assess whether it was feasible and economic to develop a common database language to enable more effective	The FSA will assess the feasibility of integrating the 4 main IT systems with the aim of providing improved data interrogation and reporting. The feasibility study will be completed by the end of	See responses to Recommendation 25 (WS 6)	See progress for Recommendation 25 (WS 6)	



WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
	interrogation and provision of results from the 4 main IT systems.	January 2014. <b>The creation of the Scottish National Database will incorporate a common database language.</b>			
6 28	The New Food Body should develop an efficient rapid alert system for Scotland which may include a new or modified IT system and the use of a specific proforma to report incidents.	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should have an efficient rapid alert system in place for the reporting of incidents. The existing system for incident monitoring UK wide will continue beyond vesting day.	Completed by 2015 update	FSS has agreed suitable arrangements for access to EU rapid alert channels	

7	Workstream 7	Contingency Planning			
7 7	FSA Scotland should work with the Food Fraud Advisory Unit to assess whether communications and feedback from the unit to the local authorities and industry in Scotland could be improved and developed further.	The FSA is reviewing the operation of the Food Fraud Unit to maximise intelligence sharing opportunities with local authorities and industry, with enhanced arrangements delivered by December 2013. The FSA has also commenced a programme of work to increase information sharing opportunities with industry, delivering the initial project by March 2014, as referenced in 1 above.  <b>FSS will develop and operate an effective and integrated</b>	On-going.  The systems have been developed, and may be subject to further development and refinement.  This recommendation will be considered complete when the arrangements are assessed as fully implemented.	Following agreement of the structure and remit of the Scottish Food Crime and Incidents Unit (SFCIU) by the FSS Board, the unit was officially created in October 2015. It now has specialist intelligence, analytical and investigative expertise.  FSS has, in addition, become a partner in COSLA's MEMEX intelligence system providing access for FSS and LA staff, enabling them to proactively share intelligence.  In order to assist in the co-ordination of	



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		<p><b>intelligence collection and analysis facility, including information collected by industry through its sampling and monitoring activities and intelligence collected by police and other law enforcement bodies across Scotland and the UK.</b></p>		<p>all the new areas of work resulting from the creation of the SFCIU where this impacts on Local Authorities, the Scottish National Food Fraud Advisory Group has been established under SFELC. This has representation from across Environmental Health.</p> <p>FSS have entered into an information sharing agreement with the Food Industry Information Network (see Recommendation 12 (W/S 1)).</p>	
7 22	<p>The New Food Body must develop an integrated intelligence gathering strategy involving all stakeholders with the inclusion of a whistleblowing facility and procedures to ensure that individuals or organisations are not deterred from reporting problems.</p>	<p>The Scottish Government agrees that the NFB should have such a strategy. The FSA will commence development in advance of Vesting Day and the NFB will continue thereafter.</p> <p><b>The objective in Recommendation 8 covers Recommendation 22:</b></p> <p><b>FSS will manage an effective and integrated intelligence collection and analysis facility in Scotland which works collaboratively with UK wide systems.</b></p>	<p>Completed in 2016.</p> <p>Although may be subject to further development and refinement.</p>	<p>In March 2016 FSS and FSA published the first UK Food Crime Strategic Assessment (FCASA). This report outlines the current understanding of the dimensions and nature of the Food Crime threat to the UK and highlights the significant gaps in that understanding. It has been used to set the UK's strategic priorities. Scottish priorities and a delivery plan for work related to these are close to being confirmed. This will now be an annual process.</p> <p>Information sharing arrangements with key stakeholders continue to be developed with information sharing agreements in the process of being established with key stakeholders e.g. Police Scotland, Trading Standards Scotland, FIIN, SEPA, HMRC.</p>	


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				In August 2016, FSS and Crimestoppers launched the free Scottish Food Crime Hotline to give members of the public and industry a dedicated telephone line to report anonymously any suspicions of food crime.	
7 27	The New Food Body should establish a risk register which should be proactive in identifying potential issues related to food standards and food safety in Scotland and would be the responsibility of the Board of the New Food Body. The New Food Body should participate fully in wider UK committees looking at risk.	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should have such a register as part of its corporate governance processes.  <b>FSS will identify strategic risks and put in place processes that enable escalation of risks to ensure they are managed at the right level.</b>  <b>Where risks threaten delivery of strategic outcomes then there is opportunity for those risks to be discussed at FSS Board level.</b>	Completed by 2015 update	Completed; risk register in place.  Appropriate strategic risks have been identified. Risk processes are in place that enable escalation of risks to ensure they are managed at the right level. Where risks threaten delivery of strategic outcomes then there is opportunity for those risks to be discussed at FSS Board level.  FSS has established an Audit And Risk Committee.  FSS is not currently aware of relevant UK risk committees but will keep this under review.  Scottish Government Resilience Team has committed to include FSS in their quarterly risk report to inform us of emerging risks.	
7 61	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should develop and maintain contingency plans for dealing with	The FSA will work with stakeholders to maintain appropriate contingency plans. Scottish Government will ensure that arrangements for the	Completed by 2015 update	Continued arrangements for effective incident handling between FSA and FSS are set out the MoU between the two bodies. FSS published its Incident Management	

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	a major food safety or food standards incident in Scotland or elsewhere in the UK.	management of such incidents are clearly articulated in all appropriate working agreements between FSS and key stakeholders in advance of Vesting Day.		<p>Plan in May 2015 with input from the SG resilience team.</p> <p>Scottish Government's <i>Preparing Scotland</i> guidance on Preparing for Emergencies was considered in the development of the FSS plan. Food Standards Scotland Chief Executive and staff met with a member of the Scottish Government Resilience Team on 18<sup>th</sup> August to assist FSS's understanding of their role in the event that Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR) is activated to respond to a major food incident in Scotland.</p>	
7 62	The New Food Body should work closely with the FSA to ensure that there was integration between the Scottish major incident plan and the equivalent FSA contingency plan.	<p>The Scottish Government agrees and will work to ensure that the FSS contingency plan is integrated with the Scottish incident plan and is compatible with the FSA incident plan.</p> <p>The FSA agrees on the importance of an integrated approach to incident management and will work with FSS to ensure alignment of contingency plans before and after Vesting Day.</p>	Completed by 2015 update	<p>Arrangements for effective incident handling between FSA and FSS are set out the MoU between the two bodies.</p> <p>FSS published its Incident Management Plan in May 2015. The arrangements in this document are compatible with those of the FSA.</p>	


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7 63	The New Food Body should ensure that a fighting fund is available to respond to major incidents or significant investigations where specialist expertise is required.	The Scottish Government agrees that such funding should be included in the budget settlement for FSS.	Completed by 2015 update	FSS has agreed <i>fighting fund</i> budget of £150k and communicated arrangements to LAs	
<b>8</b>	<b>Workstream 8</b>	<b>Communications</b>			
8 4	FSA Scotland and Scottish Government Ministers should make public statements that the authenticity of foods is important and food fraud will be treated as a criminal offence.	The FSA and Scottish Government agree that both Ministers and the FSA should make public statements regarding authenticity of food and reinforce that food fraud is a criminal offence. The Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs has recently written to organisations supporting businesses in the supply and processing of fishery products highlighting the importance of accurate labelling and stressing that any errors must be dealt with robustly.	Completed by 2015 update	Statements to this effect were included in the Ministerial foreword to the 2014 revision of the Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland). Equivalent statements were repeated in the Food Standards Scotland foreword to the 2015 revision of this Code of Practice, which was approved by Ministers in accordance with statutory requirements	







WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
89	The New Food Body should develop close links with the FSAI to exchange information and work together on projects of joint interest.	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should develop working relationships with the FSAI after Vesting Day.	Completed in 2016  On the basis of sound relationships having been established this Recommendation is complete, however this will always be an on-going process.	Work towards an engagement programme has not formally commenced but is developing informally as opportunities arise.  The first opportunity was at the end of 2015, when FSS worked closely with FSAI (Food Science and Standards and Public Health Nutrition) to procure a licence for FSS to use their MenuCal tool. FSS are continuing to build this relationship to maintain and jointly develop this initiative further.  FSS and FSAI are actively collaborating over their work in their respective countries over mandatory fortification of flour with folic acid.  FSS Director of Operations and Head of Scottish Food Crime and Incidents Unit are due to meet shortly with operational and intelligence colleagues in Dublin to explore information sharing opportunities both from a food crime and official controls delivery perspective.	
814	FSA Scotland should establish relationships with the EU Commission to ensure that Scotland is involved in any discussions on food	Under the terms of the Concordat on Co-ordination of EU Policy, Scottish Ministers and officials expect to be fully involved in discussions about the formulation of the UK's policy position on all issues falling within devolved	FSS had anticipated an update to the Board on the nature and scope of FSS's EU and International engagement strategy by December 2016.	Arrangements for engagement with the Commission were set out in the MoU between FSS and FSA, which was agreed before FSS Vesting Day. This MoU recognises the Concordat on Coordination of EU Policy.	



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	standards. In the first instance this should be through the FSA but in the longer term the New Food Body should build relationships with the Commission.	<p>responsibility. The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should develop relationships with the Commission post Vesting Day.</p> <p><b>FSS will develop protocols for engagement with the EU Commission within the terms of the Concordat on Co-ordination of European Union Policy Issues<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><b>FSS will develop a coherent strategy for effective EU and international engagement.</b></p>	<p>However this work will now require to reflect outcomes of the UK's future negotiations of exit from EU. At this stage it is not realistic for FSS to put a timescale on completion.</p>	<p>Have established monthly catch-up meetings with the UK Representation to the EU (UKRep) and contacts have been made to establish working relationships with Scottish representatives. FSS also attend EU working group meetings as relevant and are regular attendees at the EU Shellfish Working group.</p> <p>FSS have strengthened internal EU coordination functions to support early engagement on relevant EU matters, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of dedicated EU coordination role within FSS</li> <li>• Liaison with Commission officials to secure access to Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) papers and comitology proposals through CIRCABC system</li> <li>• Direct access to Council papers on Council Extranet.</li> <li>• Attendance at UK briefing meetings ahead of PAFF committee meetings</li> </ul>	
8 15	The New Food Body should also be linked into international networks such as the International Food	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should develop such international relationships and linkages as required to discharge its functions.	Arrangements in place through FSA and Defra are sufficient to discharge FSS's functions.	Various parts of the organisation have informal links with International bodies and with food regulators in Australia, New Zealand and the USA. Connections are also in place indirectly through FSA	

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0043/00436627.pdf>

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	Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).	<b>See Recommendation 14 (WS 8)</b>	However, any development of this work will now require to reflect outcomes of the UK's future negotiations on exit from the EU. At this stage it is not realistic for FSS to put a timescale on completion.	and Defra.  Alongside FSA, FSS is considering how other countries are operating and what can be learned from their experience. This includes visits to New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Finland, Croatia and the Global Food Safety Initiative conference in Berlin.	
8 21	The New Food Body must work in partnership with FSA and DEFRA to ensure it has access to expertise which would not otherwise be available in the organisation.	The Scottish Government agrees that partnership working with the FSA and DEFRA will be important for FSS and expects working arrangements between such bodies to be formalised through appropriate agreements before Vesting Day.  <b>FSS and Defra will continue joint working in all relevant areas where FSA and Defra previously liaised and will have an agreed Memorandum of Understanding.</b>	On-going  This is dependent on other's timescales and priorities. FSS will continue to maintain joint working arrangements but it should be recognised that there is no active workstream in place to progress a more formal arrangement at this time.	A MoU was agreed between FSS and FSA, prior to FSS's Vesting Day.  FSS continues to work closely with Defra on food standards matters that FSAS was previously involved in and remains a member of Defra's Inter-Departmental Group on Labelling.  However, the establishment a formal MoU with Defra has not progressed. FSS will continue to maintain joint working arrangements but it should be recognised that there is no active workstream in place to progress a more formal arrangement.  (links to WS 4 Rec 10)	

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8 29	The New Food Body should liaise with FSA to decide whether it would either report alerts directly to the EU or whether they should be passed through the FSA as the current national contact point for the UK.	The FSA is conducting a review of communications during incidents as part of the major incidents plan review recommended by the Troop Review. This is due to be completed by April 2014. The FSA will review the communications channels used in consumer messaging as part of the review of communications in an incident and implement any necessary improvements identified where possible. This is scheduled for April 2014. The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue the work of the FSA on consumer communications and develop a communications strategy.	Completed by 2015 update	Review of Incident Handling Communications Plans completed April 2015. Communications strategy for FSS agreed with the Senior Management Team and is being implemented in FY15-16. Social media and digital channels being developed and prioritised.	
8 64	FSA Scotland should carry out a full review of the communications network to identify where improvements could be made in terms of internal and external communications during food incidents.	The FSA is conducting a review of communications during incidents as part of the major incidents plan review recommended by the Troop Review. This is due to be completed by April 2014. The FSA will review the communications channels used in consumer messaging as part of the review of communications in an incident and implement any necessary improvements identified where possible. This is scheduled	Completed by 2015 update	Review of Incident Handling Communications Plans completed April 2015. Communications strategy for FSS agreed with the Senior Management Team and is being implemented in FY15-16. Social media and digital channels being developed and prioritised.	

WS Rec	Scudamore Recommendation	FSA / SG Response from November 2013 and any Updated Objective	Timeframe / forecast completion date	Progress towards completion / FSS Strategic Outcome/work programme	Progress Indicator
		for April 2014. The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue the work of the FSA on consumer communications and develop a communications strategy.			
8 65	FSA Scotland and the New Food Body should be proactive and timely in its communications with consumers including making use of social networks and 'smart' communication device technologies.	See response to Recommendation 64 (WS 8).  <b>A culture of transparency and timeliness in all communications will be cultivated across the organisation.</b>  <b>Social network channels (primarily twitter and Facebook) will be developed.</b>  <b>Digital marketing will lie at the heart of campaign work.</b>	Completed in 2016	Social media and a digitally-focused approach to communications is embedded within the Communications and Marketing team as part of the delivery of Strategic Outcome 5: 'FSS is Trusted', and is now considered to be business as usual. Therefore work to address the recommendation is complete.	
8 66	The New Food Body should engage effectively with consumers and consumer organisations including conducting its own consumer research and engagement exercises.	The Scottish Government agrees that FSS should continue and develop the consumer engagement work of the FSA.  <b>See response to Recommendation 65 (WS 8)</b>  <b>In addition: A programme of stakeholder engagement through regular open forums attended by</b>	Completed in 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tracking survey monitoring consumer attitudes, knowledge and behaviour in relation to food safety and diet for Scotland has been established with two waves completed and the third in development.</li> <li>• A segmentation model is near completion and will be used to better target messaging to certain audiences.</li> <li>• Engagement with consumers and stakeholders (including teachers) has been undertaken.</li> </ul>	

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		<p><b>members of the Senior Management Team and Board will be implemented.</b></p> <p><b>A bulletin/newsletter from the CEO to key stakeholders is also in development</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A stakeholder bulletin, forums and a new seminar are also in the communications and marketing plans for 16/17 and beyond.</li> </ul> <p>Engagement with consumers and stakeholders and regular research and engagement is now embedded within the organisation's approach to help deliver all 6 FSS Strategic Outcomes, so this strand of work can be considered as complete.</p>	
8 67	The Scottish Government should ensure that the Board of the New Food Body has consumer representation.	The Scottish Government will consider how consumers may be best represented in establishing the governance arrangements for FSS.	Completed by 2015 update	<p>Completed prior to Vesting Day.</p> <p>The FSS Board will be responsible for future appointments.</p>	
8 69	The New Food Body should explore the availability of existing consumer engagement networks operated by the Scottish Government and other partner agencies with which the New Food Body will be working with the intention of joining as a partner with appropriate networks.	The Scottish Government agrees that working closely with organisations with existing consumer engagement networks should be integrated into FSS communications strategy.	Completed in 2016	<p>Good progress has been made in developing relationships with public, private and third sector organisations through communications and marketing activity, particularly with the retail sector. Developing these and other partnerships further is one of the cornerstones of FSS's Communications and marketing Strategy 2016/17. This work is on-going and now considered business as usual, so delivery of this recommendation can be considered complete.</p>	

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<b>68</b>	<p><b>Not Allocated</b></p> <p>The Scottish Government should assess the resource needs of Citizens' Advice Scotland in order to ensure that the organisation can effectively represent consumer interests in relation to food safety and food standard issues.</p>	<p>This recommendation is out with the scope of work to improve food safety and standards controls.</p>		<p>Not applicable to FSS</p>	