

EU Exit: Marine Environmental Legislation in Scotland

December 2020

marinescotland

EU Exit: Marine Environmental Legislation in Scotland

Contents

Summary.....	2
EU Exit and the Habitats Regulations in Scotland	2
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.....	3
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.....	4
Activities exempted from marine licensing	5
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	6
Marine Strategy Regulations.....	8
Annex 1 – Interpreting existing guidance	10
Annex 2 – Existing guidance.....	15

Summary

Measures are in place to protect the marine environment in Scotland's inshore and offshore waters. These measures were, prior to exit day, supported by European Union (EU) laws and standards.

Legislation relevant to the marine environment remains in effect, but has been amended to make sure the law continues to be operable and effective after exit day, maintaining current standards of environmental protection.

The guidance below sets out what amendments have been made to specific pieces of legislation and what these changes mean in practice, including how existing guidance should be interpreted.

EU Exit and the Habitats Regulations in Scotland

Changes have been made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994^{1 2}, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017^{3 4}, and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017^{5 6} so that Scotland maintains the same standards as currently provided by the EU Habitats⁷ and Wild Birds⁸ Directives. Collectively, these Directives are commonly referred to as the Nature Directives. The Nature Directives set out rules for the protection and management of certain habitats and species to ensure their conservation in the long term.

Guidance⁹ has been produced to explain changes made to the 1994 Regulations and the two 2017 Regulations (together referred to as the Habitats Regulations), as they apply to Scotland.

¹ The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1994/2716/contents/made>

² The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019

³ The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

⁴ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made>

⁵ The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1013/contents/made>

⁶ The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

⁷ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043>

⁸ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147>

⁹ EU Exit: The Habitats Regulations in Scotland, 2020

Marine (Scotland) Act 2010

Changes have been made to the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”)^{10 11} so that it continues to operate effectively now that the UK is no longer part of the EU. The amendments are minor and technical in nature – the legislation continues to operate as it did before exit day.

Further information

The 2010 Act created a legislative and management framework for the marine environment in Scottish inshore waters, to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.

The 2010 Act created a system of marine planning to manage the various and often competing uses of the sea, whilst making sure the marine environment is protected. The 2010 Act also created a system of licensing and enforcement, and included powers to establish marine protected areas to protect natural and cultural marine features. It also introduced a new regime for the conservation of seals.

Amendments have been made to some provisions and definitions which would not have made sense once the UK left the EU. For example,

- references to “obligations under EU law” have been changed to “obligations under retained EU law¹²”;
- a reference to “a Member State” has been changed to “the United Kingdom”;
- and
- the definition of “third country vessel” has been amended so that it includes all non-UK vessels.

¹⁰ Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2010/5/contents>

¹¹ The Marine Environment (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019

¹² “Retained EU law” is EU-derived law, including directly applicable EU legislation that now forms part of domestic law, domestic legislation that implemented or gave effect to EU Directives, and rights and obligations under the EU Treaties.

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

Scotland has engaged with the UK Government on changes which have been made to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (“the 2009 Act”)^{13 14}so that it continues to operate now that the UK is no longer part of the EU. The amendments are minor and technical in nature – the legislation continues to operate as it did before exit day.

Further information

The 2009 Act established provisions for the management and protection of the marine environment. In relation to Scotland, the Act applies to offshore waters, beyond 12 nautical miles. It sets out requirements for a UK Marine Policy Statement¹⁵, a marine licensing regime, powers to designate marine protected areas, a duty to contribute to a UK network of marine sites, and associated enforcement powers.

Amendments have been made to some provisions and definitions which would not work once the UK left the EU:

- replacing references to Member States with references to the UK or an appropriate body;
- replacing references to Community legislation or EU law with references to retained EU law;
- requirements to notify or report to the European Commission are replaced with requirements to report publicly;
- amending cross-references to EU legislation such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, so that they continue to make sense.

¹³ Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents>

¹⁴ The Marine Environment (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018

¹⁵ UK Marine Policy Statement

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69322/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf

Activities exempted from marine licensing

Amendments have been made to Orders setting out which activities are exempted from the marine licensing system, so that they continue to work in the same way now that the UK is no longer part of the EU. The amendments are minor and technical in nature – the legislation continues to operate as it did before exit day.

Further information

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 introduced a new marine licensing system, designed to achieve a consistent approach across a range of activities, and simplify the process of getting approval for a project. Certain activities require a marine licence before they can be carried out in Scotland's seas, such as the removal of sediment, laying of submarine cables and construction projects. In some cases, a marine licence is not required, or is not required if certain conditions are met. Examples include certain day to day activities, cases where issuing a licence would mean regulating the same activity twice, and cases where emergency action is required without delay.

The Marine Licensing (Exempted Activities) (Scottish Inshore Region) Order 2011¹⁶ and the Marine Licensing (Exempted Activities) (Scottish Offshore Region) Order 2011¹⁷ set out exempted activities and associated conditions.

A number of technical amendments¹⁸ were needed to ensure that these instruments continue to operate now that the UK has left the EU. These changes are minor in nature and do not change the way the Orders work, or the activities which are exempted.

The Scottish Ministers continue to issue licences and consents for activities in Scottish inshore and offshore waters through the Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (MS-LOT).

¹⁶ The Marine Licensing (Exempted Activities) (Scottish Inshore Region) Order 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/204/contents/made>

¹⁷ The Marine Licensing (Exempted Activities) (Scottish Offshore Region) Order 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/57/made>

¹⁸ The Marine Environment (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations

Amendments have been made to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations relevant to Scotland's inshore and offshore waters, so that they continue to be effective and maintain the same standards of protection now that the UK is no longer part of the EU. The amendments are minor and technical in nature – the legislation continues to operate as it did before exit day.

Further information

EIA is a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant effects arising from a proposed development. The EU EIA Directive¹⁹ applies to a wide range of public and private projects. Projects listed in Annex I to the Directive require an EIA. Projects listed in Annex II may require an EIA, depending on their size, nature and location. The decision on whether an EIA is required is made through the “screening procedure”, where regulators and advisors determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds and criteria, or a case-by-case examination.

The EIA Directive is implemented through various statutory instruments, covering different sectors. The legislation relevant to Scotland's inshore and offshore waters:

- the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017²⁰ (which apply to inshore waters);
- the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007²¹ (which apply to offshore waters);
- the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017²² – for section 36 consents relating to offshore renewable energy developments;
- the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017²³.

Consent may be required under more than one regime. The Scottish Ministers continue to issue licences and consents for activities in Scottish inshore and offshore waters through MS-LOT.

¹⁹ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>

²⁰ The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/115/contents/made>

²¹ the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1518/contents/made>

²² the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made>

²³ The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/contents/made>

Amendments were made to ensure that the Marine Works and Electricity Works EIA Regulations in Scotland continue to work in the same way in Scotland's inshore and offshore waters^{24 25}. The UK Government has also made equivalent changes to the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007²⁶.

The amendments made are minor and technical in nature, for example references to European Economic Area (EEA) states are corrected to exclude the UK. Certain references to the Nature Directives are now to be read differently so that they continue to make sense now that the UK is not a Member State. For example, references to 'Member States' are to be read as if this included the UK.

The policies and procedures under the EIA Regulations remain unchanged.

²⁴ The Marine Environment (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019

²⁵ The Town and Country Planning and Electricity Works (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) (Scotland) Regulations 2019

²⁶ The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Marine Strategy Regulations

Scotland has worked with the UK governments on amendments which have been made to the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010²⁷ ²⁸, which transpose the requirements of the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive²⁹ into domestic law, so that they continue to be effective now that the UK is no longer part of the EU.

Further information

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) requires the UK to put in place measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment by 2020. The MSFD is transposed for the whole of the UK by the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010, providing a UK-wide framework for meeting the requirements of the Directive. As a member of the EU, the UK was required to collaborate with other Member States in the north east Atlantic, to monitor, assess and report progress towards GES; and to implement a programme of measures to achieve or maintain GES targets.

The UK is continuing to work towards achieving GES by 2020. The existing UK-wide framework has been maintained to allow for consistent marine environmental monitoring and standards across the UK. The UK will also continue to develop its marine strategy with other countries in the north east Atlantic, through the OSPAR Convention. To ensure this can happen, technical amendments were needed to legislation implementing the requirements of the MSFD, so that it continues to work in the same way after EU exit.

- Requirements to notify and report to the European Commission have been removed, and amendments made to provisions relating to public participation, to ensure standards of consultation are maintained when any changes are made to elements of the marine strategy. This includes consultation with the OSPAR Commission.
- The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 still contain references to the MSFD. Where the provisions of the Directives being referred to contain references that do not make sense for the purposes of the Marine Strategy Regulations now that the UK is no longer a Member State, the amendments set out how the provisions are to be read in order for it to make sense. For example, references to "Member States" in certain provisions of the Marine Strategy Regulations are to be read as if the UK were a Member State.

²⁷ The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/1627/contents/made>

²⁸ The Marine Environment (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018

²⁹ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 Establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056>

Use of existing guidance documents

There is a large body of existing EU-derived guidance documents, designed to aid interpretation and effective implementation of EU environmental requirements.

This includes guidance from Scottish Ministers, Scottish Natural Heritage, the UK Government (in relation to offshore waters and reserved matters), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and the European Commission.

In the longer term, guidance may be updated and/or new guidance may be produced, for example to replace guidance by the European Commission. However, in the shorter term existing guidance continues to apply and should still be used.

Although existing guidance should still be used, users will need to read it differently in places. Some examples include:

- References to the role of the European Commission. These functions have been transferred to appropriate UK authorities and bodies in amending legislation, so users will need to keep this in mind when reading guidance documents.
- The UK is no longer an EU Member State, so in most cases, depending on the context within the guidance, you will need to read references to 'Member States' as though this includes the UK. Where documents refer to 'other Member States', this now just means EU Member States.
- Where guidance refers to 'Natura 2000', these sites are now part of a UK-wide site network³⁰. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated before EU exit, and any designated after EU exit. The terms SAC, SPA and European site are still being used.

A more comprehensive interpretation guide is available in Annex 1.

Links to some commonly used guidance documents are provided in Annex 2. This is not an exhaustive list.

³⁰ The term "UK site network" is used in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. The term "national site network" is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

Annex 1 – Interpreting existing guidance

Term	Interpretation	Notes
Conservation Objectives	None required	This term is being retained.
European Economic Area (EEA) States	References to EEA States should be read as no longer including reference to the United Kingdom	Legislation that implements the requirements of the EIA Directive has been amended so that references to ‘another EEA State’ are now read as references to ‘an EEA State’. This ensures that requirements to notify EEA States of proposed projects likely to have significant transboundary effects remain in place.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	None required	This term is being retained.
The European Commission	References to any role of the European Commission should be read as the appropriate authority (the appropriate authority will depend on the Regulations being referred to)	Amendments to the Habitats Regulations transfer functions previously carried out by the European Commission (for example giving opinions relating to considerations of overriding public interest) to appropriate authorities. The ‘appropriate authority’ varies depending where and what the Habitats Regulations apply, but as a general rule it is Scottish Ministers for devolved matters related to Scotland.
European protected species' or 'EPS'	None required	This term is being retained and will continue to refer to European Protected Species as listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive.

Term	Interpretation	Notes
European sites	None required	This term is being retained and will continue to refer to sites already designated at the time of exit as well as any new sites brought forward under the appropriate regulations after EU exit. European sites now form a UK-wide network of protected sites ³¹ , as defined in the 1994 Regulations (as amended).
European marine site / European offshore marine site	None required	These terms are being retained and will continue to refer to marine SACs and SPAs already designated at the time of exit as well as any new sites brought forward under the appropriate regulations after EU exit. Scotland's European marine sites and European offshore marine sites now form part of the UK-wide network of protected sites ³² , as defined in the 1994 Regulations (as amended).
Favourable Conservation Status or 'FCS'	None required.	The use of the term Favourable Conservation Status will not change and the term still has the meaning given by Article 1 of the Habitats Directive.
Habitats Regulations Appraisal/Appropriate Assessment or 'HRA'	None required	This term is being retained and will retain its current meaning as UK leaves the EU. Associated terms and processes are being retained such as 'likely significant effect' and 'appropriate assessment' and these continue to mean the same thing as before.

³¹ The term "national site network" is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

³² The term "national site network" is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

Term	Interpretation	Notes
Imperative reasons of overriding public interest or 'IROPI'	None required	The phrase and processes associated with imperative reasons of overriding public interest in relation to plans or projects in SACs or SPAs still apply. Amendments to the Habitats Regulations have transferred functions previously held by the European Commission to the appropriate authority/relevant administration in the UK (generally speaking, the Scottish Ministers for devolved matters relating to Scotland, but the relevant legislation should be referred to for the avoidance of doubt). Readers of guidance will need to be mindful of this if there are references to the role of the European Commission.
Member State	<p>References to 'Member State' or 'Member States' should be read as though it includes reference to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>References to another 'Member State' should be read as 'a Member State'.</p>	<p>Depending on the context, references to 'Member State' should now be read as referring to the appropriate authority, competent authority, or statutory nature conservation body within the UK, depending on the obligation.</p> <p>Depending on the context of the term's use in documentation, references to 'another Member State' should be read as 'a Member State.'</p>
Natura sites or Natura 2000 Network	References to the Natura 2000 network should be read as references to the UK site network.	The UK site network ³³ means the network of SACs and SPAs in the UK's territory consisting of Natura 2000 sites designated before exit day and any European Sites, European Marine Sites and European Offshore Marine Sites designated after EU Exit.

³³ The term "national site network" is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

Term	Interpretation	Notes
Secretary of State	References to the Secretary of State may need to be read as references to the relevant administration.	Depending on the context of the term's use in documentation, some references to the Secretary of State in relation to the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 should now be “the relevant administration.” In relation to devolved matters in Scottish offshore waters, the ‘relevant administration’ usually means the Scottish Ministers, but the relevant legislation should be referred to for the avoidance of doubt.
Site integrity	None required	This term is not currently defined in the Habitats Regulations or the Habitats Directive but is described in domestic and EU guidance and is central to the assessment provisions of the Habitats Regulations (and consequentially, all Conservation Objectives). The term will continue to be used.
Site of Community importance or ‘SCI’	References to Sites of Community Importance will need to be read as ‘Site of national importance’	Amendments have been made to the Habitats Regulations so that the appropriate authority will now designate as SACs sites that they consider to contribute significantly to the achievement of favourable conservation status in their natural range of habitats listed in Annex I or species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, and to the maintenance of biological diversity within the Atlantic biogeographic region.
Special Protection Area or ‘SPA’	None required	This term is being retained and will continue to refer to sites already classified at the time of exit and new sites classified under the appropriate regulations after EU exit. SPAs now form part of the UK site network ³⁴ , as defined in the 1994 Regulations (as amended).

³⁴ The term “national site network” is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

Term	Interpretation	Notes
Special Area of Conservation or 'SAC'	None required	This term is being retained and will continue to refer to sites already designated at the time of exit and new sites designated under the appropriate regulations after EU exit. SACs now form part of the UK site network ³⁵ , as defined in the 1994 Regulations (as amended).
References to EU Directives, including general references, or references to specific provisions of Directives	References to provisions of Directives may need to be read differently.	References to EU Directives are references to those Directives as at exit day. These references continue to work, however, in a number of cases amending legislation set out how the Directives should be read so that the provisions make sense now that the UK is not part of the EU. Users of guidance will need to be mindful of this. For example, references to 'Member State' or 'Member States' within Directives should be read as though this includes reference to the United Kingdom.
References to legislation implementing the requirements of EU Directives	References will need to be read as the latest version of the legislation, including any amendments made to ensure operability after EU exit.	Environmental legislation, including instruments implementing requirements of various EU Directives, has been amended to ensure it continues to operate. References to specific pieces of legislation will need to be read as the latest version of that legislation (i.e. as amended). This will apply to various instruments, including those transposing the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives, the EIA Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

³⁵ The term "national site network" is used in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The two terms refer to the same network of sites.

Annex 2 – Existing guidance

This annex provides examples of commonly used guidance documents relating to the legislation covered in this guidance. This existing guidance should continue to be used after exit day, using the interpretation table in Annex 1 to understand where terms and phrases will need to be read differently following amendments to legislation to ensure it continues to operate.

This is not an exhaustive list.

Implementing the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives

Designating European sites	European Commission note on the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) European Commission guidelines for the establishment of the Natura 2000 network in the marine environment. Application of the Habitats and Birds Directives.
Setting conservation objectives	European Commission note on setting conservation objectives for Natura 2000 sites
European protected species	European Commission guidance on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Marine Scotland guidance for Scottish inshore waters – The protection of marine European protected species from injury and disturbance Further information on European protected species from the Scottish Government Further information on European protected species from NatureScot

<p>Management of European sites</p>	<p><u>European Commission note on establishing conservation measures for Natura 2000 sites</u></p> <p><u>European Commission guidance on managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC</u></p> <p><u>European Commission guidance on assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC</u></p> <p><u>Further guidance, including sectoral guidance, from the European Commission.</u></p> <p><u>Guidance from the European Commission on European marine sites, including on establishing fisheries management measures under the Common Fisheries Policy.</u></p> <p><u>NatureScot – Natura sites and the Habitats Regulations – how to consider proposals affecting SACs and SPAs in Scotland – the essential quick guide.</u></p>
<p>Wild Birds Directive</p>	<p><u>European Commission guidance document on hunting under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds “The Birds Directive”</u></p> <p><u>Further guidance from the European Commission on the Wild Birds Directive</u></p>

Licensing and consents

Marine licensing	Marine Scotland guidance for marine licence applicants Marine Scotland guidance on marine licensable activities subject to pre-application consultation
Renewable energy consenting and licensing	Marine Scotland offshore wind, wave and tidal energy applications: consenting and licensing manual

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

General guidance	European Commission guidance on EIA, including screening, scoping and reports NatureScot and Historic Environment Scotland Environmental Impact Assessment handbook – Guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland
-------------------------	--

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

General information and guidance	European Commission guidance on the MSFD
---	--



© Crown copyright 2020



This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at www.gov.scot

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at
The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

ISBN: 978-1-80004-448-7 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, December 2020

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS806726 (12/20)