

Review of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement

Consultation

November 2021

Review of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement: a consultation

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 2 |
| What is the Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement? | 2 |
| Why is it so important? | 2 |
| What to expect in this consultation | 3 |
| 2. Scottish Land Issues in 2021 | 4 |
| Covid Recovery | 4 |
| Climate Change | 4 |
| 3. Reviewing the first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement | 7 |
| Vision | 7 |
| Proposed change – vision | 7 |
| Principles | 8 |
| 4. Implementation and awareness | 9 |
| Implementation of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement | 9 |
| Call for case studies | 10 |
| Structure of the document | 10 |
| Bridging gaps in awareness | 10 |
| 5. Assessing Impact | 12 |
| 6. Responses and Next Steps | 13 |
| Responding to this Consultation | 13 |
| Handling your response | 13 |
| Next steps in the process | 14 |
| Comments and complaints | 14 |
| Scottish Government consultation process | 14 |
| 7. Respondent Information Form | 15 |
| Annex A – Questions in this consultation | 17 |

Introduction

What is the Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement?

1.1. The passage of the Land Reform (Scotland) 2016 Act (the 2016 Act) was an important step in the ongoing development of land reform in Scotland. The 2016 Act was the result of a debate with contributions from across Scottish society, and the proposals included when it was introduced to Parliament were developed and strengthened during its Parliamentary stages.

1.2. Part 1 of the 2016 Act placed a requirement on Scottish Ministers to publish a statement on land rights and responsibilities, which is designed to set out the principles for land rights and responsibilities in Scotland. The 2016 Act includes seven specific aspects that Ministers must consider when developing the statement, including respecting human rights, supporting and facilitating community empowerment and furthering sustainable development in relation to land.

1.3. In September 2017, the Scottish Government published the Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement¹ (the Statement), the first of its kind anywhere in the world. Drafting of the first Statement was informed by sessions held with stakeholders, and the draft was then subject to public consultation.

Why is it so important?

1.4. The Statement takes a human rights approach and sets out a vision of a strong and dynamic relationship between Scotland's land and its people. In this vision all land contributes to a modern and successful country, and land rights and responsibilities are recognised and fulfilled. It is founded on six principles that should underpin every decision about land. The first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement was supported by advisory notes and case studies for each principle. These advisory notes and case studies provide further background and explanation of how the principles can apply in practice and how they link to other policies. The Scottish Land Commission (SLC)² has also developed a series of protocols to help people to understand and apply the principles.

1.5. The 2016 Act placed a statutory obligation upon Scottish Ministers to review the Statement every five years. The first review is due by September 2022, by which date Scottish Ministers must lay before Parliament either their proposals for amendment or their reasons for not making any changes. This consultation aims to gather views from stakeholders and the public on the current Statement and whether it should be updated. An analysis report on consultation responses will form part of the evidence base for deciding whether to update the Statement.

¹<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-land-rights-responsibilities-statement/pages/2/>

²<https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/>

What to expect in this consultation

1.6. First, we outline the wider context, focusing on what has changed since the publication of the first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement. We then go on to set out key questions where your responses will help shape the review of the Statement before asking about your views on implementation and awareness. The final set of questions is dedicated to assessing the impact of policy making. For ease of reference, Annex A lists all the questions in this consultation.

Scottish Land Issues in 2021

2.1. Much has changed in Scotland and around the world since the preparation and publication of the first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement in 2017. This new context includes the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant economic and social impacts, in addition to the impacts of EU exit. There has also been increasing worldwide focus on the twin climate and nature crises and the urgency of the transition to a net-zero economy. The role of Scotland's natural capital has become increasingly prominent as its importance in achieving a just transition to net zero has become more widely recognised. All of these contexts need to be considered in re-evaluating how the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement can support a healthy relationship between the land and people of Scotland.

Covid Recovery

2.2. The pandemic has taken something from us all and so much from some. Covid-19 is having an enduring impact as individuals, communities and businesses across our nation continue to suffer in many ways. But this time has also seen people spend more time in the natural world, taking solace in green space. Communities have come together, often using community assets, to provide support and local resilience.

2.3. Land reform can support a greener and fairer recovery by seeking to ensure that people are at the centre of our environmental ambitions and that communities benefit from our natural capital. Land is an important asset for both our urban and rural communities. It can support economic growth and community resilience and contribute to a just transition. Land provides space for local communities to live, work and develop skills, while supporting biodiversity, sequestering carbon and reducing adverse climate impacts like flooding, overheating and air pollution.

2.4. The responsible ownership and management of land with a focus on community rights can further sustainable development and help to restore the economic health of rural and urban communities. We are keen that the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement, supported by the implementation work of the SLC, supports post-Covid economic recovery for communities, tenants and land owners across Scotland.

Climate Change

2.5. Scottish Ministers have committed to ending Scotland's contribution to climate change within a generation, reaching national net zero by 2045. Our approach on climate change is underpinned by a steadfast and legal commitment to delivery of a just transition. A just transition means reaching a net zero and climate resilient economy, in a way that delivers fairness and tackles inequality and injustice. Scotland's climate legislation requires that just transition principles are reflected in plans to mitigate emissions³.

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/15/contents/enacted>

2.6. To date, a just transition has typically been considered in the context of the energy sector, often in relation to managing the economic and social impacts of the phase-out of coal power generation. But its relevance as a concept is far broader and will be vital to managing many of the issues relating to land use in Scotland in the context of the demands placed on it by the net zero transition.

2.7. Natural capital is a concept that recognises our natural environment as an asset that provides vital benefits to our society and economy. Natural capital assets come in many different forms: from populations of wild species (e.g. birds, fungi, animals); to soils and minerals; to the ability of landscapes to absorb and store carbon or protect us from flooding.

2.8. Scotland's rich natural capital means that we are ideally placed to lead the way in adopting nature-based approaches to tackling the climate emergency whilst simultaneously addressing the biodiversity crisis. This includes measures like peatland restoration, woodland creation and sustainable agriculture.

2.9. The Scottish Government is taking major steps to invest in natural capital in support of our climate change and biodiversity goals. We have committed £250M over ten years for peatland restoration and an additional £150M over five years to support woodland creation.

2.10. However, we know that public investment will not be sufficient on its own. The huge level of land use change needed to meet our climate change and biodiversity goals will require new and additional sources of investment to meet the pace and scale of the challenge. This will necessarily include a significant contribution from the private sector.

2.11. Private investment in Scotland's natural capital, including carbon offsetting, and the impact of this on communities is an emerging and complex issue that needs to happen in a socially responsible way, to support a just transition. Scottish Government is committed to taking action to ensure that the increasing levels of natural capital investment in Scotland deliver benefits for local communities, and wider society, in line with just transition principles and our land reform objectives.

2.12. The SLC is now taking forward a package of work⁴ to provide advice to the Scottish Government on finding a pathway that balances the need for private sector investment in natural capital with community rights and our legal requirement to deliver a just transition.

2.13. Landowners and managers in Scotland have access to two existing UK voluntary carbon codes that provide a quality assurance standard for the generation of independently verified carbon credits: (i) the Woodland Carbon Code⁵; and (ii) the Peatland Code⁶. These codes provide a robust mechanism for landowners and

⁴ <https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/news-events/news/new-investment-in-scotlands-land-can-benefit-nature-and-nation>

⁵ <https://www.woodlandcarboncode.org.uk/>

⁶ <https://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/peatland-code-0>

managers to sell verified carbon credits to private companies participating in the voluntary carbon offsets market.

2.14. The importance of land use and land reform to achieving a just transition in Scotland was recognised in the Just Transition Commission’s report published in March 2021. The Commission brought together a broad coalition of academics, trade unions, environmental NGO’s and sectoral representatives to make recommendations on how to put just transition principles into practice in Scotland⁷. In relation to land, the Just Transition Commission identified two main considerations: the need to acknowledge and manage the competing priorities for how land is managed, and the need to ensure the benefits of carbon sequestration are felt by rural communities.

2.15. The Just Transition Commission recommendations included one supporting the development of a statutory public interest test as part of the forthcoming land reform bill, and one supporting further roll out of regional land use partnerships. The Scottish Government accepted all of the Commission’s recommendations and has published a response to the Just Transition Commission’s report, setting out how we intend to take forward this work over the upcoming Parliamentary term⁸.

2.16. The Scottish Government is committed to delivering a just transition, and we want the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement to play a strong role in this.

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/transition-commission-national-mission-fairer-greener-scotland/pages/1/>

⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/transition-fairer-greener-scotland/>

Reviewing the first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement

3.1. The Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement comprises a vision and six principles and is supported by advisory notes and case study examples. The vision and principles are high-level and ambitious and, together, provide a goal to work towards. The responses to this consultation will help evaluate whether the vision and principles continue to reflect our aims or need updating.

Vision

3.2. The vision provides an overarching goal for the approach to land rights and responsibilities in Scotland. This is the current vision:

“A Scotland with a strong and dynamic relationship between its land and people, where all land contributes to a modern and successful country, and where rights and responsibilities in relation to land are fully recognised and fulfilled.”

3.3. We want to ensure that the vision captures the current context, including issues that have emerged since the Statement was published in 2017.

Proposed change – vision

3.4. As outlined in Chapter 2, the Scottish Government is legally committed to ensuring a just transition. The benefits of the shift to a green economy must be shared widely and the process undertaken in partnership with those impacted by the transition to net zero. We are committed to ensuring increased responsible investment in our natural capital, so that local communities and wider society share in the benefits. In reviewing the Statement, we need to consider whether these objectives should be reflected in the vision.

3.5. A proposed revised vision is as follows:

“A Scotland with a strong and dynamic relationship between its land and people, where all land contributes to a modern and successful country **and supports a just transition to net zero**, and where rights and responsibilities in relation to land **and natural capital** are fully recognised and fulfilled.”

Q1 Do you think that the revised vision reflects the outcomes that we need to achieve?

A) Yes B) No C) To some extent D) I don't know E) I do not have enough information

Q2 If you have answered 'no' or 'to some extent', what key changes would you like to see to the vision?

Principles

3.6. The principles are set to help achieve the vision. While they are closely linked to it, they could be updated independently of any changes made to the vision. We would like to know if you think the principles set out in the first Statement are still relevant, or if they need updating.

3.7. These are the current principles:

1. The overall framework of land rights, responsibilities and public policies should promote, fulfil and respect relevant human rights in relation to land, contribute to public interest and wellbeing, and balance public and private interests. The framework should support sustainable economic development, protect and enhance the environment, help achieve social justice and build a fairer society.
2. There should be a more diverse pattern of land ownership and tenure, with more opportunities for citizens to own, lease and have access to land.
3. More local communities should have the opportunity to own, lease or use buildings and land which can contribute to their community's wellbeing and future development.
4. The holders of land rights should exercise these rights in ways that take account of their responsibilities to meet high standards of land ownership, management and use. Acting as the stewards of Scotland's land resource for future generations they contribute to sustainable growth and a modern, successful country.
5. There should be improved transparency of information about the ownership, use and management of land, and this should be publicly available, clear and contain relevant detail.
6. There should be greater collaboration and community engagement in decisions about land.

Q3 Do you think that the principles are still relevant to current Scottish land issues?

Principle 1: Yes/No

Principle 2: Yes/No

Principle 3: Yes/No

Principle 4: Yes/No

Principle 5: Yes/No

Principle 6: Yes/No

Q4 If you think that the principles could be made more relevant, or that there are any issues that they do not address, please outline this. Please make sure you state clearly which existing principle each suggestion relates to, if applicable.

Implementation and awareness

Implementation of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement

4.1. The SLC launched its Good Practice Programme in 2019 to encourage good behaviour, culture and practice with straightforward and practical advice on the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement. The Programme was developed by drawing on the successful experience of the Tenant Farming Commission⁹. Adherence to the Statement is voluntary, and the SLC has been working to embed its use in land ownership and management on this basis. This is in contrast to the Tenant Farming Commission's Codes of Practice, which have a statutory basis¹⁰.

4.2. The SLC has published eight Land Rights and Responsibilities Protocols to date, containing practical expectations to help explain how to put the Statement into practice. The Protocols were developed in conjunction with key stakeholders, including the Good Practice Advisory Group¹¹, and have been widely disseminated. The protocols were downloaded over 900 times in the first 6 months after publication and are utilised for ongoing reference by many landowners. They form one part of the SLC's Good Practice Programme alongside guidance, toolkits, training and one-to-one advice and help provided by their Good Practice Team.

4.3. Through the Good Practice Programme in 2019-2020 the SLC has provided support to over 150 landowners and communities in putting the protocols into practice in both rural and urban Scotland, including private landowners, public bodies, community landowners, environmental NGOs and faith organisations. The SLC delivered 16 training events and webinars to 570 people specifically on Land Rights and Responsibilities. Of surveyed participants, 86% identified specific changes their organisations could make to improve practice, including engaging on and publishing management plans. The SLC produced 35 case studies and a range of guidance and toolkits to further support the sharing and implementation of good practice across a wide range of subjects. As part of a pilot project, 23 landowners have completed a Land Rights and Responsibilities self-assessment, identifying areas of good practice and actions for development. Whilst this programme continues to develop, several landowners reported substantial benefits from undertaking the self-assessment, including helping them to identify new opportunities and recognising existing good practice.

4.4. The SLC have undertaken ongoing communications activity supporting the Good Practice Programme and raising awareness of land rights and responsibilities. This has included media coverage, blogs, newsletters, advertising and also activity targeting members of the Good Practice Advisory Group.

⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/review-functions-tenant-farming-commissioner/pages/1/>

¹⁰ <https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/our-work/tenant-farming/codes-of-practice>

¹¹ <https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/our-work/good-practice/good-practice-advisory-group>

Q5 Do you have any proposals as to how to measure change as a result of implementation of the Statement, including suggestions for indicators of progress? Please provide details.

Q6 Do you think that there is a need for regular reporting on implementation of the Principles of the Statement?

Yes/No

Q7 If you think that there is a need for regular reporting, how do you think this should be done and by whom?

Call for case studies

4.5. In the first Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement, each principle is demonstrated through a case study. In reviewing the Statement, we want to ensure that the examples included are as representative as possible. We are therefore issuing a call for case studies. We are seeking examples that demonstrate effective implementation of the principles, or ways in which sector representatives have encouraged adoption of the statement. We would like to compile a selection of case studies for publication as part of any revisions to the Statement and include others in a case study library to provide further examples of effective implementation. If we think that your case study may be suitable, we will contact you to seek permission to use it in either of these ways.

Q8 If you would like to submit a case study, please provide details of a specific example. You may submit more than one case study.

Structure of the document

4.6. The Advisory Notes are intended to expand on the principles and set them in context. The context in Scotland has changed significantly since the last Statement, and the Advisory Notes may need updating.

Q9 Are there any changes that should be made to the Advisory Notes to make it more clear, relevant or reflective of current context? If your comment relates to a specific principle please flag which one.

Q10 Do you have any comments on the layout of the Statement?

Bridging gaps in awareness

4.7. We are aware that there are differences across sectors both in terms of landowners' awareness of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement and their adoption of it. For example, many people think of Land Reform and the Statement as rural issues, when in fact it applies equally to urban land, buildings and structures. We want to make sure that all those with land rights know that the Statement is relevant to them, but in order to do so we need a clearer picture of the gaps in awareness. We would like to know if you have evidence of which sectors are less engaged, and any suggestions of ways to reach these sectors.

Q11 Please tell us about any sectors you perceive to have lower awareness of the Statement.

Q12 Do you have any suggestions of ways to engage with sectors who do not currently see the Statement as relevant to them?

Q13 Do you have any ideas for other ways that adoption of the Statement could be promoted?

Assessing Impact

5.1. The final section of this consultation is dedicated to questions around the impact of policy, and we encourage anyone who has relevant information to contribute to our call for evidence.

Q14 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation might impact, positively or negatively, on island communities in a way that is different from the impact on mainland areas?

Q15 Are you aware of any examples of particular current or future impacts, positive or negative, on young people, (children, pupils, and young adults up to the age of 26) of any aspect of the proposals in this consultation?

Q16 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation may impact, either positively or negatively, on those with protected characteristics (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation)?

Q17 Are you aware of any examples of potential impacts, either positive or negative, that you consider that any of the proposals in this consultation may have on the environment?

Q18 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation might impact, positively or negatively, on groups or areas at socioeconomic disadvantage (such as income, low wealth or area deprivation)?

We do not consider that a Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment is required, as the review of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement will not directly impose new regulatory burdens on businesses, charities or the voluntary sector.

Q19 Are you aware of any potential costs and burdens that you think may arise as a result of the proposals within this consultation?

We do not consider that a Data Protection Impact Assessment is required, as the review of the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement will not directly lead to any new collection or processing of personal data.

Q20 Are you aware of any impacts, positive or negative, of the proposals in this consultation on data protection or privacy?

Responses and Next Steps

Responding to this Consultation

We are inviting responses to this consultation by 28 January 2022.

Please respond to this consultation using the Scottish Government's consultation hub, Citizen Space (<http://consult.gov.scot>). Access and respond to this consultation online at <https://consult.gov.scot/agriculture-and-rural-economy/review-of-the-land-rights-and-resp-statement>. You can save and return to your responses while the consultation is still open. Please ensure that consultation responses are submitted before the closing date of 28 January 2022.

If you are unable to respond using our consultation hub, please complete the Respondent Information Form, and send it with your response –

By email to: Irrsconsultation@gov.scot

Or by post to:

Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement Consultation
Land Reform Policy and Legislation
Area 3G South
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

Handling your response

If you respond using the consultation hub, you will be directed to the About You page before submitting your response. Please indicate how you wish your response to be handled and, in particular, whether you are content for your response to be published. If you ask for your response not to be published, we will regard it as confidential, and we will treat it accordingly.

All respondents should be aware that the Scottish Government is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 and would therefore have to consider any request made to it under the Act for information relating to responses made to this consultation exercise.

If you are unable to respond via Citizen Space, please complete and return the Respondent Information Form included in this document.

To find out how we handle your personal data, please see our privacy policy: <https://www.gov.scot/privacy/>

Next steps in the process

Where respondents have given permission for their response to be made public, and after we have checked that they contain no potentially defamatory material, responses will be made available to the public at <http://consult.gov.scot>. If you use the consultation hub to respond, you will receive a copy of your response via email.

Following the closing date, all responses will be analysed and considered along with any other available evidence to help us. Responses will be published where we have been given permission to do so. An analysis report will also be made available.

Comments and complaints

If you have any comments about how this consultation exercise has been conducted, please send them to the contact address above or at Irrsconsultation@gov.scot.

Scottish Government consultation process

Consultation is an essential part of the policymaking process. It gives us the opportunity to consider your opinion and expertise on a proposed area of work.

You can find all our consultations online: <http://consult.gov.scot>. Each consultation details the issues under consideration, as well as a way for you to give us your views, either online, by email or by post.

Responses will be analysed and used as part of the decision making process, along with a range of other available information and evidence. We will publish a report of this analysis for every consultation. Depending on the nature of the consultation exercise the responses received may:

- indicate the need for policy development or review
- inform the development of a particular policy
- help decisions to be made between alternative policy proposals
- be used to finalise legislation before it is implemented

While details of particular circumstances described in a response to a consultation exercise may usefully inform the policy process, consultation exercises cannot address individual concerns and comments, which should be directed to the relevant public body.

**Review of the Land Rights and Responsibilities
Statement: a consultation**



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

Respondent Information Form

Please Note this form **must** be completed and returned with your response.

To find out how we handle your personal data, please see our privacy policy:
<https://www.gov.scot/privacy/>

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

Individual

Organisation

Full name or organisation's name

Phone number

Address

Postcode

Email

The Scottish Government would like your permission to publish your consultation response. Please indicate your publishing preference:

- Publish response with name
- Publish response only (without name)
- Do not publish response

Information for organisations:

The option 'Publish response only (without name)' is available for individual respondents only. If this option is selected, the organisation name will still be published.

If you choose the option 'Do not publish response', your organisation name may still be listed as having responded to the consultation in, for example, the analysis report.

We will share your response internally with other Scottish Government policy teams who may be addressing the issues you discuss. They may wish to contact you again in the future, but we require your permission to do so. Are you content for Scottish Government to contact you again in relation to this consultation exercise?

Yes

No

Annex A – Questions in this consultation

Q1 Do you think that the revised vision reflects the outcomes that we need to achieve?

A) Yes B) No C) To some extent D) I don't know E) I do not have enough information

Q2 If you have answered 'no' or 'to some extent', what key changes would you like to see to the vision?

Q3 Do you think that the principles are still relevant to current Scottish land issues?

Principle 1: Yes/No

Principle 2: Yes/No

Principle 3: Yes/No

Principle 4: Yes/No

Principle 5: Yes/No

Principle 6: Yes/No

Q4 If you think that the principles could be made more relevant, or that there are any issues that they do not address, please outline this. Please make sure you state clearly which existing principle each suggestion relates to, if applicable.

Q5 Do you have any proposals as to how to measure change as a result of implementation of the Statement, including suggestions for indicators of progress? Please provide details.

Q6 Do you think that there is a need for regular reporting on implementation of the Principles of the Statement?

Yes/No

Q7 If you think that there is a need for regular reporting, how do you think this should be done and by whom?

Q8 If you would like to submit a case study, please provide details of a specific example. You may submit more than one case study.

Q9 Are there any changes that should be made to the Advisory notes to make it more clear, relevant or reflective of current context? If your comment relates to a specific principle please flag that.

Q10 Do you have any comments on the layout of the Statement?

Q11 Please tell us about any sectors you perceive to have lower awareness of the Statement.

Q12 Do you have any suggestions of ways to engage with sectors who do not currently see the Statement as relevant to them?

Q13 Do you have any ideas for other ways that adoption of the Statement could be promoted?

Q14 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation might impact, positively or negatively, on island communities in a way that is different from the impact on mainland areas?

Q15 Are you aware of any examples of particular current or future impacts, positive or negative, on young people, (children, pupils, and young adults up to the age of 26) of any aspect of the proposals in this consultation?

Q16 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation may impact, either positively or negatively, on those with protected characteristics (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation)?

Q17 Are you aware of any examples of potential impacts, either positive or negative, that you consider that any of the proposals in this consultation may have on the environment?

Q18 Are you aware of any examples of how the proposals in this consultation might impact, positively or negatively, on groups or areas at socioeconomic disadvantage (such as income, low wealth or area deprivation)?

Q19 Are you aware of any potential costs and burdens that you think may arise as a result of the proposals within this consultation?

Q20 Are you aware of any impacts, positive or negative, of the proposals in this consultation on data protection or privacy?



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

© Crown copyright 2021

OGL

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: 978-1-80201-584-3 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, November 2021

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS955106 (11/21)

w w w . g o v . s c o t