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02	Email to Scottish Government.	27 May 2020	Personal data	11(2)
03	Scottish Government emails.	11 June 2020	Personal data Internal communications	11(2) 10(4)(e)
04	Email to Cabinet Secretary for the Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform.	12 August 2020	Personal data	11(2)
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09	Email from Scottish Environment LINK to Scottish Government.	16 November 2020	Personal data	11(2)
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11	Briefing for Fergus Ewing, Cabinet Secretary for Rural Economy and Tourism, meeting with the Rural Economy and Connectivity Committee. 32nd meeting, 2020 (Session 5). Wednesday 2 December 2020.	25 November 2020		
12	Email received from Coastal Communities Network.	19 November 2021	Personal data	11(2)
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13	Scottish Government emails.	14 January 2022	Personal data	11(2)

14	Scottish	8 March 2022	Personal data	11(2)
	Government			
	emails.			
15	Email to	16 May 2022	Personal data	11(2)
	Scottish			
	Government.			
15.1	Attachment.	1 June 2022	Personal data	11(2)

Enclosure 01 – Email from SEPA to Scottish Government.

From:	sepa.org.uk>			
Sent: 22 May 2020 11:01				
То:	gov.scot>;			
gov.scot>;	gov.scot'			
gov.scot>				
Cc:	sepa.org.uk>;			
sepa.org.uk>				
Subject: Aquaculture media cove	erage - for information			

Good morning,

For information given policy interests please find below SEPA's response to an enquiry from The Ferret regarding aquaculture and formaldehyde.

Peter Pollard, Head of Ecology at the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, said:

"Fish farm operators require an authorisation from us before they can use formalin to treat their fish. When granting authorisation, we place strict limits on the quantities that can be used. The limits are set to keep discharges to levels that the receiving rivers and lochs can accommodate without compromising environmental quality standards. We routinely carry out audits of farms authorised to use formalin to check that operators are complying with the limits."

"We share an aspiration with the sector for a future where fish farmers are increasingly less reliant on chemical and medicine based controls."

NOTES:-

- Formalin (active ingredient, formaldehyde) is used to treat a range of conditions including white spot and bacterial gill disease.
- Discharges to rivers and lochs from fish farms are controlled under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
- Formaldehyde, the active ingredient of formalin, is readily biodegradable with no potential for bioaccumulation in the aquatic environment.
- In Scotland, the environmental standards for the protection of freshwater are 5 micrograms per litre (ug/l) (annual average) of formaldehyde and 50ug/l (maximum allowable concentration).
- Strict limits on the use of products containing formaldehyde (e.g. formalin) are set using river and fresh water loch modelling to identify the environmental capacity of each water course.
- SEPA audits these authorisation limits as part of routine compliance checks.

SEPA can confirm an investigation is ongoing into a complaint regarding the use of formaldehyde at Loch Tralaig fish farm.

Kind regards



Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Strathallan House, Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TZ t:
e: sepa.org.uk web:

The information contained in this email and any attachments may be confidential and is intended solely for the use of the intended recipients. Access, copying or re-use of the information in it by any other is not authorised. If you are not the intended recipient please notify us immediately by return email to mailto:postmaster@sepa.org.uk

Registered office: Strathallan House, Castle Business Park, Stirling FK9 4TZ. Under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, the email system at SEPA may be subject to monitoring from time to time.

Dh'fhaodadh gum bi am fiosrachadh sa phost-d seo agus ceanglachan sam bith a tha na chois dìomhair, agus cha bu chòir am fiosrachadh a bhith air a chleachdadh le neach sam bith ach an luchd-faighinn a bha còir am fiosrachadh fhaighinn. Chan fhaod neach sam bith eile cothrom fhaighinn air an fhiosrachadh a tha sa phost-d no a tha an cois a' phuist-d, chan fhaod iad lethbhreac a dhèanamh dheth no a chleachdadh a-rithist. Mura h-ann dhuibhse a tha am post-d seo, feuch gun inns sibh dhuinn sa bhad le bhith cur post-d gu postmaster@sepa.org.uk

Oifis chlàraichte: Taigh Srath Alain, Pàirc Gnothachais a' Chaisteil, Sruighlea FK9 4TZ. Fo Achd Riaghladh nan Cumhachdan Rannsachaidh 2000, dh'fhaodadh gun tèid an siostam puist-d aig SEPA a sgrùdadh bho àm gu àm.

Enclosure 02 – Email to Scottish Government.

From: MS Communications Sent: 27 May 2020 11:38

To: yahoo.com

Subject: RE: E - Formaldehyde in the lochs -

Good morning

Thank you for your email which was passed onto ourselves from the Central Enquiry Unit.

I have now forwarded your email onto the relevant department within Marine Scotland. They will be in contact in due course, although there may be delays due to our response to COVID commitments.

MS Communications

Marine Scotland Directorate
The Scottish Government

In 2020 we are showcasing Scotland's coasts, rivers, canals, lochs and inland waters and the work we are doing to protect our marine environment and wildlife.

Join the conversation #YCW2020



From: yahoo.com>

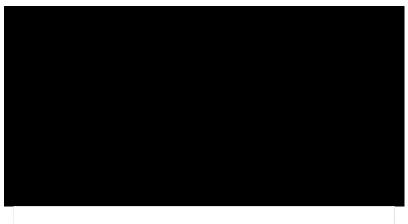
Sent: 24 May 2020 14:13

To: Central Enquiry Unit < CEU@gov.scot **Subject:** Formaldehyde in the lochs

Hello:

I'm writing from I am disheartened and angry about the situation described in this article, which I have shared freely on social media...

Toxic fish farm pesticide polluted ten lochs across Scotland



1.1 Pkte_beedb]ri laope_èalkhhqpa`paj hk_do]_rkooO_kph]j`

Ten lochs across Scotland have been polluted by a toxic pesticide used by fish farms to control fungus, parasites and disease.

The government simply must do more to protect the natural assets in its care!

Sincerely,

Sent from Yahoo Mail on

Enclosure 03 – Scottish Government emails.

From: Sent: 11 June 2020 14:09

To: gov.scot> cc: gov.scot>

Subject: RE: Formalin clarification

Thank you

This is useful.

Regards,

Marine Scotland - Science

Scottish Government | Marine Laboratory, PO Box 101| 375, Victoria Road | Aberdeen AB11 9DB

gov.scot>

Tel: +44 (0)131 244 S/B: +44 (0)131 244 Mob:+44 (0)777 Fax: +44 (0)1224

e: gov.scot w: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/marinescotland

From: Sent: 11 June 2020 12:19

To: gov.scot> gov.scot>

Subject: Formalin clarification

Hi

As discussed, a bit of background to the roles in relation to formalin. This is my understanding of the current situation.

Restrictions on the use of formaldehyde changed from 1 January 2016 when it was classified as a category 1B carcinogen. The regulatory roles are complicated as formalin can be administered as a medicinal treatment or as a biocide e.g. for disinfection.

The use of formalin as a medicinal treatment falls under the remit of the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD). There are currently no formalin treatments authorised for fish within the UK i.e. no companies have a UK marketing authorisation. However, there are authorised products within the EU which can be brought into the UK under a Special Import Certificate (issued by the VMD). These products require to be prescribed by a veterinary surgeon. Formalin administered on a farm as a medicinal treatment requires to be recorded in a treatment record in accordance with

the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013. During inspections by the Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI), treatment records are inspected and recently administered treatments are recorded in case information. There is no requirement for farms to report medicinal treatments to the FHI.

The use of formalin as a biocide falls under the remit of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Formalin administered as a biocide does not require to be recorded in the treatment/medicine records. The FHI have no remit in relation to formalin administered as a biocide. Whilst there is no requirement to record biocide use in the treatment records some farms do record it in this way. This has perhaps led to some confusion regarding whether a record relates to a medicinal treatment or a biocide application.

SEPA licence activities under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. The licence will specify which substances or products are permitted to be used and may include conditions for use. This is based on the substance or product itself, rather than how it is administered. SEPA will be able to advise on any reporting requirements they have for formalin use.

Happy to discuss.

Cheers



Scottish Government | Marine Laboratory | 375 Victoria Road | Aberdeen | AB11 9DB

Tel: +44 (0)131
S/B: +44 (0)131
e: gov.scot
w: https://www.gov.scot/marine-and-fisheries/

In 2020 we are showcasing Scotland's coasts, rivers, canals, lochs and inland waters and the work we are doing to protect our marine environment and wildlife. Join the conversation #YCW2020



Enclosure 04 – Email to Cabinet Secretary for the Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform.

From: issf.org.uk < info@issf.org.uk >

Sent: 12 August 2020 15:18

To: Cabinet Secretary for the Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform

<CabSecECCLR@gov.scot>

Cc: Scottish Ministers < Scottish Ministers@gov.scot > **Subject:** Formaldehyde use in freshwater fish farms

Please find attached a letter from Inside Scottish Salmon Feedlots for the attention of the Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,



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Enclosure 04.1 – Attachment.

Roseanna Cunningham Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform scottish.ministers@gov.scot

Gillian Martin
Convenor, Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee
ecclr.committee@parliament.scot

12 August 2020

Ref: Formaldehyde use in freshwater fish farms

Dear Roseanna & Gillian,

Alerted by local community groups as well as Freedom of Information investigations it was reported in the media that salmon farming companies have been discharging large quantities of Formaldehyde into freshwater lochs in the North and West of Scotland, in a largely uncontrolled and unrestricted manner. Given the chemical is classified as "cancer causing" as well as being toxic to ecosystems there is considerable, and understandable, concern about this activity on both public and environmental health grounds. As a leading campaigning organisation, critical of the environmental impacts of open cage salmon farming, we were approached by locals and community groups to seek support from the wider public in Scotland to call for a ban on the use of Formaldehyde in freshwater lochs by all fish farming companies until a public consultation on its safety and use can be held.

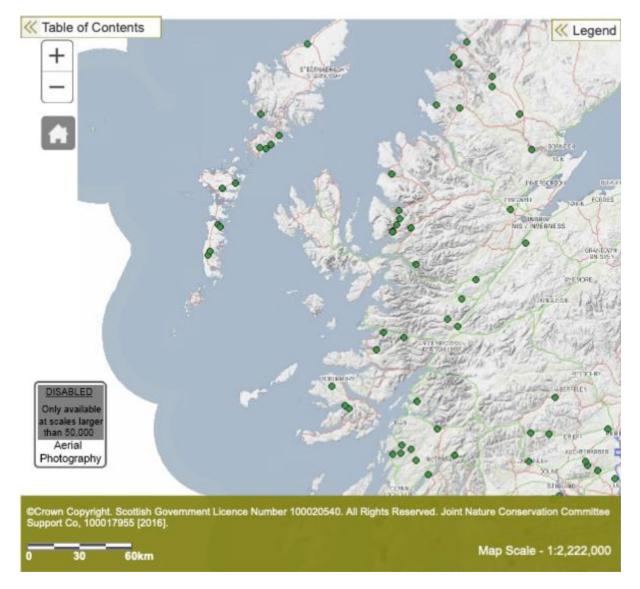
In a very short space of time 9,500 people have signed the following petition:

https://you.38degrees.org.uk/petitions/stop-toxic-salmon-farm-chemicals-polluting-scottish-lochs

Signatures were limited to UK residents only, who had to supply a valid post code and email address. The petition circulated organically on social media. Understandably there is scepticism about the veracity of signatures and the true level of support concerning online petitions. For our part we considered this a local issue and sought support on that basis, as a small community led campaign. For reference, more information on who signed the petition and how they interacted with it is contained in Appendix 1 below.

Minister, we now respectfully call on you to ban the use of Formaldehyde in freshwater lochs by all fish farming companies until a public consultation on its safety and use can be held.

We do of course recognise that Formaldehyde has been used in terrestrial farming for many years and also that the chemical does breakdown relatively rapidly in water. However, the effects of its use in a freshwater ecosystem in the quantities reported are not well researched or understood and many people would expect a more precautionary approach to have been taken and far greater consultation, given the potential for widespread use in a number of lochs and river catchments throughout North and West Scotland.



Freshwater fish farms (North and West of Scotland)

Having reviewed existing literature it is not clear or well understood to what extent Formaldehyde on freshwater fish farms will directly impact wild fish, of any species, at the alevin, fry or parr stages or indeed aquatic invertebrates and other foundation organisms that are in proximity to freshwater fish farms. The extent to which its effects may cascade through an entire ecosystem, diminishing biodiversity, is therefore not well understood and the risks are unquantified.

In terms of the regulation of the use of Formaldehyde on freshwater fish farms it is not clear who the relevant authority is or if the substance is considered a medicine or a biocide for the purposes of regulation. There is no public register of use, nor a process for independently auditing the self-reported figures of fish farm operators contained in FOI disclosures. It is not clear under what circumstance operators are required to report use and whether this would capture all usage.

Clearly local communities are not routinely consulted on the introduction and usage of such chemicals. In locations where the public has a right to roam and no physical barrier exists between the use of a cancer causing chemical and the public, the lack of consultation seems inadequate. Wild swimmers for example, unaware of the issue, will no doubt freely interact with the chemical, potentially at high concentrations.

From a lack of proper regulation flows public uncertainty and mistrust. Without proper regulation of toxic chemicals, which should include independent and transparent monitoring and reporting, fish farming will never be able to allay the fears of the public about the use of this chemical in very large quantities in freshwater bodies, sometimes forming part of public water supplies.

This raises a wider question, the extent to which the Scottish Government has made any proactive efforts to better understand the environmental impact of fish farming on the freshwater environment since it was raised as a significant issue by the ECCLR committee in its detailed report on the Environmental Impacts of Salmon Farming (2018).

Overall the Committee concluded:

351. Scotland needs an ecosystems-based approach to planning the industry's growth and development in both the marine and freshwater environment, identifying where salmon farming can take place and what the carrying capacity of that environment is. A cohesive framework is needed.

347. The Committee is deeply concerned that the development and growth of the sector is taking place without a full understanding of the environmental impacts. The Committee considers an independent assessment of the environmental sustainability of the predicted growth of the sector is necessary

In respect of Research, the committee held the view that,

328. There are knowledge gaps in:

• the environmental impacts on freshwater lochs

In respect of Additional Environmental Issues, the committee noted that,

331. The Atlantic Salmon Trust (AST) considers the report largely neglects impacts in freshwater ecosystems through salmon smolt production intended for coastal aquaculture. In particular they suggest cage farming of fin-fish, particularly in freshwater lochs, has the potential to generate significant amounts of organic waste which can result in alterations to the fish population structure.

Convenor, it is for this reason that we are also formally calling for a firm commitment that there will be ample opportunity for scrutiny by the ECCLR Committee in both this and the next parliamentary session of the Scottish Government's progress in assessing and regulating salmon farming's impacts on the freshwater environment.

We trust you will give these requests the consideration they deserve given the concern of local communities, and I look forward to conveying your response in due course.

www.issf.org.uk	-	

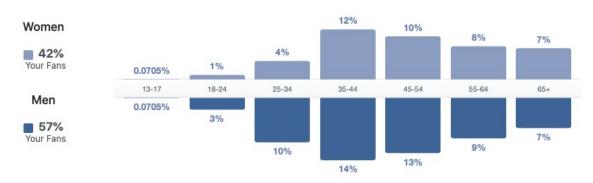
Yours sincerely,

Appendix 1

Natural Weekly Engagement with all issf.org.uk content on Facebook

Page			Total Page Likes	From last week	Posts This Week	Engagement This Week
1	8	Scottish National Party (321.1K	0%	11	190.4K
2	AND STATES	Surfers Against Sewage	139.2K	▲0.2%	21	56.5K
3	(COTTO)	Scottish Green Party	61.4K	0%	9	4.3K
4		Scottish Labour Party	28.7K	▼ 0.1%	4	1.8K
5	×	Scottish Conservatives	28.1K	▲0.1%	18	29.7K
6	چېږ	Scottish Liberal Democr	4.4K	0%	13	436
7		Inside Scottish Salmon	4.3K	▲1.1%	6	5.5K
8		Scottish Sea Farms Ltd	3.4K	▲0.9%	12	2.9K
9	MΩWI	Mowi Scotland	3.2K	▲0.3%	8	1K
10	PROUD TO FARM SCOTTEN SALMON	Proud to farm Scottish	1.7K	▲0.1%	3	167
11	SalmonBusiness	Salmon Business	1.4K	▲0.3%	39	623

Demographics of issf.org.uk Facebook page followers

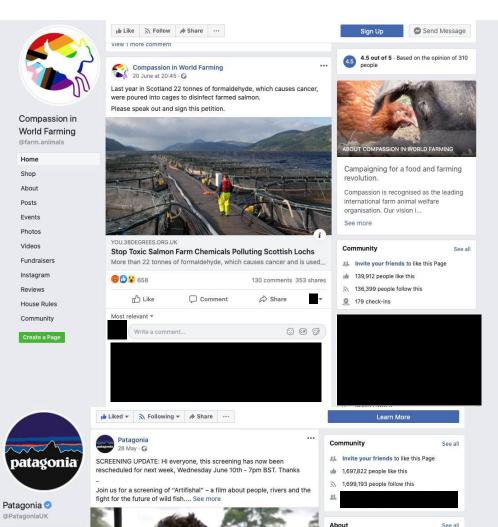


Location of those engaging with sample Formaldehyde campaign content below

City	Your Fans
Glasgow, Scotland	171
Edinburgh, Scotland	157
London, England	143
Aberdeen, Scotland	104
Inverness, Scotland	104
Perth, Scotland	57
Stornoway, Scotland	49
Dublin, Ireland	45
Manchester, England	44
Dundee, Scotland	43
Falkirk, Scotland	33
Portree, Scotland	32
Stirling, Scotland	32

Elgin, Scotland	30
Fort William, Scotland	28
Paris, Île-de-France, Fr	27
Belfast, Northern Ireland	27
Ayr, Scotland	25
Derry, Northern Ireland	24
Birmingham, England	24
Oban, Scotland	24
Pitlochry, Scotland	23
Bristol, England	23
Rouen, Haute-Norman	23
Lamlash, Scotland	23

Formaldehyde campaign supporting organisations





14,915 Views

Home

Posts

About

Shops

Create a Page

Patagonia 10 June at 19:00 - 🚱

Join us for a screening of "Artifishal" – a film about people, rivers and the fight for the future of wild fish.

Starting in North America and then heading ac... See more

English (UK) - English (US) - Polski -Español - Português (Brasil)

eu.patagonia.com/enGB/home

Page transparency

See More

+

Clothing (brand)

Suggest Edits

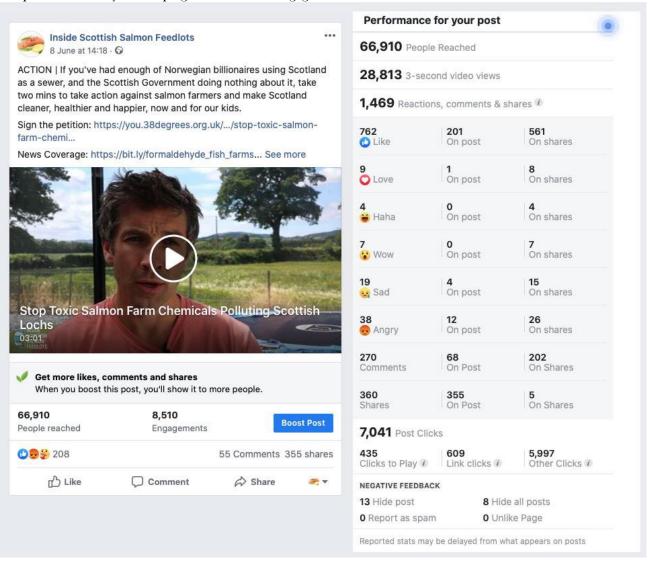
Like Page

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Facebook is showing information to help you better understand the purpose of a Page. See actions taken by the people who manage and post content.

Confirmed Page owner: Patagonia Europe Coöperatief U.A.

Sample Formaldehyde campaign content and engagement







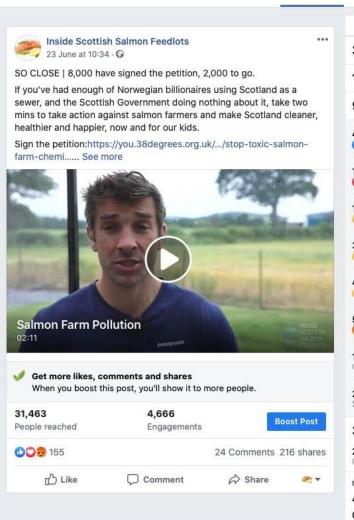


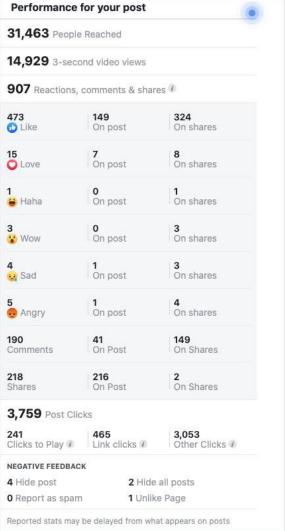






















Enclosure 04.2 – Attachment.

From: Ask <Ask@sepa.org.uk> Sent: 28 August 2020 14:33

To: gov.scot>

Cc: SEPA.org.uk>;

sepa.org.uk>

Subject: EXT05-A-F0192278 - Formaldehyde use in freshwater fish farms

Good Afternoon

As promised, please find SEPA's response to your enquiry regarding Formaldehyde use in freshwater fish farms. This response was drafted and approved by and

Statement

Salmon farming companies have been discharging large quantities of formaldehyde into freshwater lochs in the North and West of Scotland, in a largely uncontrolled and unrestricted manner.

Response

Fish farm operators require an authorisation from us before they can use formalin to treat their fish. When granting authorisation, we place strict limits on the quantities that can be used. The limits are set to keep discharges to levels that the receiving rivers and lochs can accommodate without compromising environmental quality standards.

Notes:-

- Formalin (active ingredient, formaldehyde) is used to treat a range of conditions in farmed fish including white spot and bacterial gill disease.
- Discharges to rivers and lochs from fish farms are controlled under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
- Formaldehyde, the active ingredient of formalin, is readily biodegradable with no potential for bioaccumulation in the aquatic environment.
- In Scotland, the environmental standards for the protection of freshwater are 5 micrograms per litre (ug/l) (annual average) of formaldehyde and 50ug/l (maximum allowable concentration).
- Strict discharge limits on the use of products containing formaldehyde (e.g. formalin) are set using river and fresh water loch modelling to identify the environmental capacity of the receiving loch or river.

Statement

The effects of its use in a freshwater ecosystem in the quantities reported are not well researched or understood and many people would expect a more precautionary approach to have been taken and far greater consultation, given the potential for widespread use in a number of lochs and river catchments throughout North and West Scotland.

Response

The environmental standards SEPA applies in to protect freshwaters are based on scientific data on the effects of formaldehyde on freshwater organisms, including species native to Scottish freshwater lochs.

Statement

It is not clear or well understood to what extent formaldehyde on freshwater fish farms will directly impact wild fish, of any species, at the alevin, fry or parr stages or indeed aquatic invertebrates and other foundation organisms that are in proximity to freshwater fish farms. The extent to which its effects may cascade through an entire ecosystem, diminishing biodiversity, is therefore not well understood and the risks are unquantified

Response

The environmental standards SEPA applies to protect freshwaters are based on scientific data on the effects of formaldehyde on freshwater organisms, including species native to Scottish freshwater lochs. The derivation of the standard took account of scientific toxicology data for fish species, including Atlantic salmon and brown trout as well as other freshwater animals.

Statement

It is not clear who the relevant authority is or if the substance is considered a medicine or a biocide for the purposes of regulation.

Response

All discharges to freshwater are regulated by SEPA, including discharges of formaldehyde from freshwater fish farm operations. Formaldehyde is used as a fish medicine and its use as a medicine is regulated by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate.

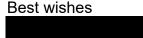
Statement

It is not clear under what circumstance operators are required to report use and whether this would capture all usage. There is no public register of use, nor a process for independently auditing the self-reported figures of fish farm operators contained in FOI disclosures.

Response

All farm operators discharging formaldehyde are required to keep details of each occasion of formaldehyde use and to make these records available to SEPA staff for auditing purposes. Currently, not all farms are required to submit reports to us on their formaldehyde use. For farms that are required to submit reports on their formaldehyde use, the information is available on SEPA's public register. In due course, we will be standardising reporting requirements for all farms.

I trust this clarifies SEPA's position and if we can be of further assistance, please do get in touch.



Ask@sepa.org.uk – dedicated mailbox for enquiries from MPs, MSPs, MEPs, Government Ministers and staff from the Scottish or UK Parliaments

Enclosure 04.3 – Attachment.

Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform

Roseanna Cunningham MSP

T: 0300 244

E: scottish.ministers@gov.scot

issf.org.uk

Our Reference: 202000077335

Your Reference: Formaldehyde use in freshwater fish farms

03 September 2020

Dear

Thank you for your letter about your concerns of the use of formaldehyde at freshwater fish farms.

I would seek to assure you that salmon farming companies do not discharge large quantities of formaldehyde into freshwater lochs in the North and West of Scotland, in a largely uncontrolled and unrestricted manner.

My officials inform me that formaldehyde is used as a fish medicine and its use as a medicine is regulated by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. Formalin (active ingredient, formaldehyde) is used to treat a range of conditions in farmed fish.

All discharges to freshwater are regulated by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) including discharges of formaldehyde from freshwater fish farm operations. Discharges to rivers and lochs from fish farms are controlled under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

Fish farm operators require an authorisation from SEPA before they can use formalin to treat their fish. When granting authorisation, SEPA places strict limits on the quantities that can be used. The limits are set to keep discharges to levels that the receiving rivers and lochs can accommodate without compromising environmental quality standards. The discharge limits on the use of products containing formaldehyde (e.g. formalin) are set using river and fresh water loch modelling to identify the environmental capacity of the receiving loch or river.

The environmental quality standards for the protection of freshwater used to set the discharge limits for formaldehyde are 5 micrograms per litre (μ g/l) (annual average) and 50 μ g/l (maximum allowable concentration). These environmental standards are based on scientific data on the effects of formaldehyde on freshwater organisms, including species native to Scottish freshwater lochs. The derivation of these environmental standards took account of scientific toxicology data for fish species, including Atlantic salmon and brown trout as well as other freshwater animals. Formaldehyde is readily biodegradable with no potential for bioaccumulation in the aquatic environment.

All farm operators discharging formaldehyde are required to keep details of each occasion of formaldehyde use and to make these records available to SEPA staff for auditing purposes. Currently, not all farms are required to submit reports to SEPA on their formaldehyde use. For farms that are required to submit reports on their formaldehyde use, the information is available on SEPA's public register. In due course, SEPA will be standardising reporting requirements for all farms.

Whilst I have considered and understand the points that you raised in your letter regarding the use of formaldehyde at freshwater fish farms I hope the above information reassures you that there are already effective regulations and controls in place.

Yours sincerely,

Roseanna Cunningham

Scottish Ministers, special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.lobbying.scot

St Andrew's House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG www.gov.scot