

Rural Affairs, Islands and Natural Environment Committee

22nd Meeting, 2022 (Session 6), Wednesday, 29 June 2022

Subordinate legislation

Introduction

1. This paper supports the Committee's consideration of the following negative statutory instruments—
 - [Seed Fees \(Scotland\) Amendments Regulations 2022](#);
 - [Meat Preparations \(Import Conditions\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2022](#);
 - [Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material \(EU Exit\) \(Scotland\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2022](#)
2. Background information relating to the process for parliamentary scrutiny of negative instruments is set out in paragraphs 29 and 30.

The Seed Fees (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022

3. This SSI was laid on 30 May 2022 and comes into force on 1 July 2022. The deadline for subject committee consideration is 5 September 2022.
4. The purpose of the SSI is to update the fees charged for seed certification, seed testing and associated licensed activities by amending the relevant provisions of the Seed (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2018.
5. The 2018 Regulations prescribe fees in respect of matters arising under the various regulations, known collectively as the "Marketing Regulations", namely:
 - The Vegetable Seeds Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/2008),
 - The Oil and Fibre Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (S.S.I. 2004/317),
 - The Cereal Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (S.S.I. 2005/328),
 - The Fodder Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (S.S.I. 2005/329),
 - The Beet Seed (Scotland) (No 2) Regulations 2010 (S.S.I. 2010/148), and
 - The Seeds (Licensing and Enforcement etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 (S.S.I. 2016/68)
6. The policy note explains that seed certification is carried out to ensure farmers and growers receive seeds of a known minimum quality. These standards remain aligned with the EU. The Marketing Regulations ensure that seeds of the main agricultural and vegetable species can be marketed only after being examined and certified as meeting specified minimum standards and as being derived from

crops which have also met specific standards. The Scottish Government carries out technical and administrative work associated with seed certification.

7. According to the policy note, the annual review of costs and services by the Scottish Government allows the Seed Certifying Authority to check that full cost recovery is achieved, (or customers are not being overcharged) whilst still providing a robust system, where functions and costs are transparent to all.
8. Due to Covid restrictions, no review was undertaken for 2019-20. However, it was possible to carry out a review of the functions and costs (including overheads) for 2020-2021. According to the policy note, seed certification costs for 2020-2021 amounted to £124,261, with a recovery made of £138,272.
9. The policy note explains this over-recovery was due to the figures being based on a period that saw restrictions in place on multiple occasions, which limited some staff costs (primarily the certification plot checks). A return to normal working practices will see these costs (approximately £24,000 per annum) reinstated which, along with additional cost increases linked to increasing inflation, energy costs, and staff salary increases, will likely absorb any over-recovery for 2020-2021.
10. Furthermore, the policy note states that consideration was given to increasing fees by the rate of CPI, which is an accustomed practice. However, the figure for CPI in December 2021 was unusually high at 5.4%, therefore a mid-figure of 3% was proposed which would limit the cost to the taxpayer pending a more in-depth and more realistic review of fees in 2023.
11. Only the fees prescribed in schedule 1 of the 2018 Regulations will be subject to the 3% increase. These relate to the various functions undertaken to allow the species, variety and standard of seed to be checked through various processes, including seed sampling and crop inspections.
12. Fees for representations and hearings, Licensed Seed Testing Stations, and courses and examinations, as contained in schedule 2, remain unchanged.
13. More information on the instrument is set out in the policy note attached at **Annexe A**.

Consideration by the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (DPLRC)

14. The DPLRC considered the instrument at its [meeting on 7 June 2022](#) and agreed no points arose.

The Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022

15. This SSI was laid on 1 June 2022 and comes into force on 1 July 2022. The deadline for subject committee consideration is 12 September 2022.

16. The purpose of the instrument is to allow the import of meat preparations which have not been deep frozen from EEA states to continue from 1 July 2022 until 31 December 2022. Similar provision is being made by the UK Government and Welsh Government with respect to imports of fresh meat preparations into England and Wales.
17. As the policy note explains, these Regulations amend Commission Decision 2000/572/EC which lays down the animal and public health and veterinary certification conditions for imports of meat preparations from third countries.
18. Commission Decision 2000/572 requires imports of meat preparations from a third country to have been deep frozen at the place of origin. The Animals, Food and Feed (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 introduced a derogation from this requirement, allowing fresh meat preparations could be imported from certain territories subject to transitional import arrangements until 1 April 2021. Countries subject to special transitional provisions include Members of the European Economic Area (EEA), the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Switzerland.
19. The derogation was extended by the Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 (to 30 September 2021), the Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 2021 and the Animal Products (Transitional Import Conditions) (Miscellaneous Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 (to 30 June 2022).
20. More information on the instrument is set out in the policy note attached at **Annexe B**.

Consideration by the DPLRC

21. The DPLRC considered the instrument at its [meeting on 14 June 2022](#) and agreed no points arose.

The Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2022

22. This SSI was laid on 10 June 2022 and comes into force on 28 September 2022. The deadline for subject committee consideration is 19 September 2022.
23. The regulations amend the following instruments (known as the “Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations”) to allow Scottish fruit and vegetable plant breeders to access fruit and vegetable plant material from outside the UK after 31 December 2022—
 - the Marketing of Vegetable Plant Material Regulations 1995; and
 - the Marketing of Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (Scotland) Regulations 2017 .
24. The Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations only permit vegetable plants and fruit plant propagating material from outside the UK to be

marketed for commercial purposes in Scotland where such material is from a country which the Scottish Ministers have granted “equivalent” status in respect of its production standards for plant material.

25. The provisions in the Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations which provide for “equivalent” status to be granted are time limited and are due to expire on 31 December 2022. To ensure Scotland’s fruit and vegetable breeders are still able to access new varieties of a high quality to be used in their own breeding programmes, this instrument will remove the current end date and, thus, permit the Scottish Ministers to grant equivalence beyond that end date.
26. According to the policy note, this SSI will bring Scotland into line with the rest of GB (in England and Wales the equivalent powers for the Secretary of State and Welsh Ministers to grant equivalence are already available without limit of time). Going forward, this will enable the industry in Scotland to access fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from countries whose production standards are of a commensurate standard to plants and propagating material produced in Scotland.
27. More information on the instrument is set out in the policy note attached at **Annexe C**.

Consideration by the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (DPLRC)

28. The DPLRC considered the instrument at its [meeting on 21 June 2022](#) and agreed no points arose.

Parliamentary procedure – negative instruments

29. The negative parliamentary procedure is set out in Chapter 10 of the Parliament’s Standing Orders. Instruments subject to the negative procedure come into force on a specified date and remain in force unless it is annulled by the Parliament. Thus, the Parliament does not need to agree to the instrument in order for it to come into force.
30. The Parliament may, however, and on the recommendation of the lead committee, recommend the instrument be annulled within 40 days of the instrument being laid. Any MSP may by motion propose to the lead committee that the committee recommends “that nothing further is to be done under the instrument”. Any motion for annulment would be debated by the lead committee and a report made to Parliament.

For decision

31. **The Committee is invited to note the instruments set out above.**

**Rural Affairs, Islands and Natural Environment Committee clerks
June 2022**

Policy Note

The Seed (Fees) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 SSI 2022/186

Introduction

PURPOSE OF THE INSTRUMENT

The purpose of the SSI is to update the fees charged for seed certification, seed testing and associated licensed activities by amending the relevant provisions of the Seed (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2018.

1. The above instrument (“the SSI”) is made by Scottish Ministers in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16(1), (1A) and 36 of the Plant Varieties and Seeds Act 1964 (“the Act”) and all other powers enabling them to do so. The SSI is subject to negative procedure.

Policy objectives

2. This SSI will update the provisions for the charging for seed certification (in relation to seed marketing) and associated licensed activities by substituting a new schedule 1 of the Seeds (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (“the 2018 Regulations”).
3. The 2018 Regulations prescribe fees in respect of matters arising under the various regulations, known collectively as the “Marketing Regulations”, namely:
 - The Vegetable Seeds Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/2008),
 - The Oil and Fibre Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (S.S.I. 2004/317),
 - The Cereal Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (S.S.I. 2005/328),
 - The Fodder Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (S.S.I. 2005/329),
 - The Beet Seed (Scotland) (No 2) Regulations 2010 (S.S.I. 2010/148), and
 - The Seeds (Licensing and Enforcement etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 (S.S.I. 2016/68)(all as amended).
4. Seed certification is carried out to ensure that farmers and growers receive seeds of a known minimum quality. These standards remain aligned with the EU. This is achieved in Scotland through the Marketing Regulations, which ensure that seeds of the main agricultural and vegetable species can be marketed only after being examined and certified as meeting specified minimum standards and as being derived from crops which have also met specific standards. The Scottish Government carries out technical and administrative work associated with seed certification.
5. The annual review of costs and services by Scottish Government allows the Seed Certifying Authority to check that full cost recovery is achieved, (or

overcharging customers) whilst still providing a robust system, where functions and costs are transparent to all.

6. Due to Covid restrictions no review was undertaken for 2019-2020. However, it was possible to carry out a review of the functions and costs (including overheads) for 2020-2021. Seed certification costs for 2020-2021 amounted to £124,261, with a recovery made of £138,272.
7. The figures for 2020-2021 present an over-recovery, however they are based on a period that saw restrictions in place on multiple occasions, which limited some staff costs (primarily the certification plot checks). A return to normal working practices will see these costs (approximately £24,000 per annum) reinstated which, along with additional cost increases linked to increasing inflation, energy costs, and staff salary increases, will likely absorb any over-recovery for 2020-2021.
8. Noting the uncertainty and variation to costs due to the pandemic, but also taking into account the need to increase fees to avoid a more significant cost increase in future reviews, consideration was given to increasing fees by the rate of CPI, which is an accustomed practice. However, the figure for CPI in December 2021 was unusually high at 5.4%, therefore a mid-figure of 3% was proposed which would limit the cost to the taxpayer pending a more in-depth and more realistic review of fees in 2023.
9. Only the fees prescribed in schedule 1 of the 2018 Regulations will be subject to the 3% increase. These relate to the various functions undertaken to allow the species, variety and standard of seed to be checked through various processes, including seed sampling and crop inspections.
10. Fees for representations and hearings, Licensed Seed Testing Stations, and courses and examinations, as contained in schedule 2, remain unchanged.

Consultation

11. Section 16(1) of the Act requires Scottish Ministers to consult with representatives of such interests as appear to them to be concerned before making regulations under that power. All customers of the seed certification system in Scotland and / or OSTs were sent an email or a letter providing them the link to the consultation on changes to the fees. The consultation was also placed on the SASA website. ([2022 - Consultation on Fees for Seed Testing, Seed Certification and Associated Seed Functions | SASA \(Science & Advice for Scottish Agriculture\)](#))
12. The consultation ran for a twelve week period and was targeted at over 50 individuals. The full consultation document was also shared with key stakeholders (the National Farmers Union Scotland ("the NFUS"), AIC Scotland and Scottish Seed Trade Association). No responses were received within the consultation period.

Financial Impact

13. In addition to the consultation, a Business Regulatory Impact Assessment (“BRIA”) was undertaken to determine the extent of the financial effects of the proposed changes. Five business and individuals undertook interviews and questionnaires for the BRIA. The results of the BRIA indicate that the seed certification and sampling service provided by the Scottish Government is viewed as good value for money, with valuable support and advice available. It was noted that with any additional increases, fees charged by Scotland would remain lower than those charged by the certifying authorities and the Official Seed Testing Station for England and Wales. The proposed increases were considered in line with, or less than, other costs associated with the production and marketing of seeds, however limiting costs was a preference and respondents indicated a preference for a 3% - over the 5.4%, CPI-linked increase.

Timing

14. The SSI comes into force on 01 July 2022.

Scottish Government
Agriculture and Rural Economy Directorate
SASA, Agriculture Division

Policy Note

The Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 SSI 2022/193

1. The above instrument is made in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 10A(1) of schedule 2 of the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and all other powers enabling the Scottish Ministers to do so.

The instrument is subject to negative procedure.

Purpose of the instrument.

2. To allow import of meat preparations which have not been deep frozen from EEA states to continue from 1 July 2022 until 31 December 2022, in line with the UK Government and the Welsh Government.

Policy Objectives

3. These Regulations amend Commission Decision 2000/572/EC laying down the animal and public health and veterinary certification conditions for imports of meat preparations from third countries.
4. Commission Decision 2000/572 is retained direct minor EU legislation and contains import conditions, made under Article 8(4) of Council Directive 2002/99/EC, requiring imports of meat preparations from a third country to have been deep frozen at the plant of origin. The Animals, Food and Feed (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2020, originally made an amendment to Commission Decision 2000/572 meaning that fresh meat preparations would continue to be able to be imported from territories subject to transitional import arrangements until 1 April 2021. Countries subject to special transitional provisions include Members of the European Economic Area (EEA), the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Switzerland. Without this amendment all meat preparations from these specified territories would need to be frozen at the plant of origin prior to import.
5. Having regard to the animal health situation in those countries and territories, it was not considered necessary to impose that import condition and as such The Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 [\[1\]](#) amended Commission Decision 2000/572 to provide that the import condition that meat preparations have been deep frozen at the production plant or plants of origin were not to apply, until 30 September 2021, where the production plant or plants of origin are in one of those territories.
6. The derogation was further extended by The Meat Preparations (Import Conditions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 2021 [\[2\]](#) and again by the Animal Products (Transitional Import Conditions) (Miscellaneous

Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2021^[3] which extended the deadline until 30 June 2022.

7. Having continued regard to the animal health situation in those countries and territories, these Regulations further extend the derogation, in order to permit the import of fresh meat preparations from those countries and territories to continue in Scotland from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. Similar provision is being made by the UK and Welsh Government with respect to imports of fresh meat preparations into England and Wales.

Consultation

8. Scottish Government officials have been in discussions with the UK Government and Welsh Government on the wider long-term position regarding all Prohibited & Restricted goods for imports, as well as those which apply to export, and a short consultation was held on extending this derogation in line with the extension of the transitional staging period.

Impact Assessments

9. Full impact assessments have not been prepared for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sector is foreseen. There is expected to be no impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

Financial Effects

10. The Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs and Islands confirms that no BRIA is necessary, as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

Scottish Government
Agriculture and Rural Economy Directorate

31 May 2022

^[1] S.S.I 2021/161

^[2] S.S.I 2021/288

^[3] S.S.I. 2021/432

Policy Note

The Vegetable Plant Material And Fruit Plant And Propagating Material (Eu Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 SSI 2022/203

1. The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 1(1) and (3) of schedule 2 to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. The instrument is subject to negative procedure.

Purpose of the instrument

2. The Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (“the 2022 Regulations”) amend –
 - the Marketing of Vegetable Plant Material Regulations 1995; and
 - the Marketing of Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (together the “Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations”) to allow Scottish fruit and vegetable plant breeders to access fruit and vegetable plant material from outside the UK after 31 December 2022.

Policy Objectives

3. The Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations only permit vegetable plants and fruit plant propagating material from outside the UK to be marketed for commercial purposes in Scotland where such material is from a country which the Scottish Ministers have granted “equivalent” status in respect of its production standards for plant material.
4. The provisions in the Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations which provide for the grant of equivalence are time limited and are due to expire on 31 December 2022. To ensure Scotland’s fruit and vegetable breeders are still able to access new varieties of a high quality to be used in their own breeding programmes, it is necessary to remove the current end date prescribed in the Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations. This will permit the Scottish Ministers to grant equivalence beyond that end date.

Explanation of the law being amended by the regulations

5. The Fruit and Vegetable Plant Material Marketing Regulations prescribe minimum quality standards and traceability for plants and propagating material. They transpose the retained EU directives listed below (“the relevant Directives”):
 - Council Directive 2008/72/EC of 15 July 2008 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed and;
 - Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

Reasons for and effect of the proposed change or changes on retained EU law

6. The changes made by these regulations are necessary to enable the Scottish Ministers to grant equivalent status to countries in respect of their production standards for vegetable plants and fruit plants and propagating material after 31st December 2022.
7. The amendments continue the existing provision for the Scottish Ministers to grant equivalence but without limit of time. That will bring the position in Scotland into line with the position for the rest of GB (in England and Wales the equivalent powers for the Secretary of State and Welsh Ministers to grant equivalence are already available without limit of time). Under the relevant Directives the Commission also has powers under EU law proper - exercisable without limit of time – to recognise third countries material as equivalent.
8. Going forward, this will enable the industry in Scotland to access fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from countries whose production standards are of a commensurate standard to plants and propagating material produced in Scotland.

Statements required by European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018

- 9. Statement that in their opinion Scottish Ministers consider that the regulations do no more than is appropriate**
10. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan has made the following statement “In my view the Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 do no more than is appropriate”. This is the case because the proposed action ensures, in line with the current position, that Scottish Ministers will be able after 31 December 2022 to grant equivalence in relation to fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from outside UK, allowing this material to be marketed in Scotland for commercial purposes and ensuring that industry in Scotland will continue to be able to access this material.
- 11. Statement as to why the Scottish Ministers consider that there are good reasons for the regulations and that this is a reasonable course of action**
12. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan has made the following statement “In my view there are good reasons for the provisions in this instrument, and I have concluded they are a reasonable course of action. These are to ensure that plant breeders of fruit and vegetable plants/propagating material in Scotland continue to be able to be supplied with new varieties of a high quality, for use in their own breeding programmes. An amendment to the current legislation to remove the time limit on the exercise of this power will bring the position in Scotland into line with the position in the

rest of GB, with the Secretary of State (for England) and Welsh Ministers (for Wales) already having a power exercisable without limit of time to grant equivalence in relation to fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from outside UK allowing this material to be marketed.

- 13. Statement as to whether the SSI amends, repeals or revokes any provision of equalities legislation, and, if it does, an explanation of that amendment, repeal or revocation.**
14. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan has made the following statement “In my view the Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 do not amend, repeal or revoke a provision or provisions in the Equality Act 2006 or the Equality Act 2010 or subordinate legislation made under those Acts.”
- 15. Statement that Scottish Ministers have, in preparing the regulations, had due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010**
16. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan has made the following statement “In my view the Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 have had due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010.”.
- 17. Additional information provided for EU Exit instruments in terms of the protocol agreed between the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament**
- 18. Statement that Scottish Ministers have, in preparing the regulations, had due regard to the guidance principles on the environment and animal welfare**
19. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan has made the following statement “In my view the Vegetable Plant Material and Fruit Plant and Propagating Material (EU Exit) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 have had due regard to the guiding principles on the environment and animal welfare as derived from the equivalent principles provided for in Articles 13 and 191(2) in Titles II and XX respectively of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.”.
- 20. Statement explaining the effect (if any) of the regulations on rights and duties relating to employment and health and safety and matters relating to consumer protection (so far as is within devolved competence)**
21. The above statement is not applicable.

- 22. An indication of how the regulations should be categorised in relation to the significance of the change proposed**
- 23.** Categorisation: Low. The instrument makes a minor change to remove the time limit on Scottish Ministers' existing power to grant equivalence in relation to fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from outside the UK allowing this material to be marketed in Scotland. It therefore makes no policy change but rather provides for continuity of law, maintaining Scottish Ministers' power to grant equivalence going forward. That will bring the position in Scotland into line with the position for the rest of GB (in England and Wales the equivalent powers for the Secretary of State and Welsh Ministers to grant equivalence are already available without limit of time). In these circumstances it is considered that negative procedure is appropriate for the instrument.
- 24. Statement setting out the Scottish Ministers' reasons for their choice of procedure**
- 25.** These are minor amendments which do no more than is necessary to ensure that the legislation continues to operate effectively following the UK's exit from the EU. The instrument makes a minor change to remove the time limit on Scottish Ministers' existing power to grant equivalence in relation to fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from outside UK allowing this material to be marketed in Scotland. It therefore makes no policy change but rather provides for continuity of law, maintaining Scottish Ministers' power to grant equivalence going forward. The Regulations do not include provisions which fall within paragraph 1(2) of schedule 7 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and which would attract the affirmative procedure. On this basis it is considered the negative procedure is appropriate.

Further information

Consultation

- 26.** This instrument does not amount to a change in policy and is being made to ensure that the legislation continues to operate effectively following the UK's exit from the EU, allowing Scottish Ministers' existing power to grant equivalence in relation to fruit and vegetable plants and propagating material from outside UK, allowing this material to be marketed in Scotland, to continue. Therefore, no consultation has been carried out.
- 27.** It is intended that an information letter will be sent to Scottish breeders informing about the continuation of the ability to grant equivalent status once the instrument is made.

Impact Assessments

- 28.** Full impact assessments have not been prepared for this instrument as it is aimed at preserving the effect of the current regulatory regimes. The current amendments do not alter the Scottish Government's current environmental

policies and priorities and, therefore, do not have a significant impact of the environment. There will be no impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

Financial Effects

29. The Minister for Environment and Land Reform, Mairi McAllan confirms that no BRIA is necessary as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

Scottish Government
Agriculture and Rural Economy Directorate
07 June 2022