

Date : Thursday 3 June 2010
No : Issue 3
Contact : Sarah Anderson
Telephone : 0131 472 4108
Email : sarah.anderson@nfus.org.uk

The Parliamentary Update is a record of recent and upcoming events in the Scottish Parliament, Westminster and the European Parliament, including committee work, debates and questions, both written and oral, to the Scottish and UK governments. For further information about any aspect of this document please contact Sarah Anderson on 0131 472 4108 or e-mail sarah.anderson@nfus.org.uk

IN THIS ISSUE

Crofting Reform (Scotland) Bill	1
Bees	1
SGRPID Efficiency	2
Crofters Commission	3
Crofting Community Trusts	3
Sheep EID	4/6
Land Managers Options (LMOs)	4
Forestry	7
Goose Management	7
Standstill Periods	8
Updated List of Scotland's MPs	8
New Defra appointments	10

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

IN THE CHAMBER

On Thursday 13 May a debate took place on the Crofting Reform (Scotland) Bill Stage 1. To read a transcript of the debate, please follow this link:

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/officialReports/meetingsParliament/or-10/sor0513-01.htm>

RURAL AFFAIRS AND THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

On Wednesday 12 May NFUS Head of Rural policy Jonathan Hall gave evidence to the Rural Affairs and the Environment Committee's investigation into Scotland's Hills and Islands. For a transcript of the meeting, please follow this link: <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/s3/committees/rae/or-10/ru10-1201.htm>

Thursday 27 May 2010

Bees



Peter Peacock (Highlands and Islands) (Lab): To ask the Scottish Executive what its assessment is of the extent of (a) European and (b) American foulbrood.



Richard Lochhead: In 2009 European foulbrood was confirmed in 255 hives in 64 apiaries located in Perthshire, Angus, Inverness and Moray. In 2009 American foulbrood was confirmed in 123 hives in 32 apiaries located in Inverness-shire, Perthshire and Angus and the Stranraer area.

Peter Peacock: To ask the Scottish Executive what plans it has to inspect hives in spring 2010 to establish the status of disease among honeybees.

Richard Lochhead: Scottish Government Bee Inspectors commenced their programme of inspections in May 2010. Inspections have initially focussed on the apiaries of the commercial beekeepers in the Perthshire area that were most severely affected by European Foulbrood in 2009. Inspections are also being carried out in other areas where EFB and AFB was confirmed in 2009. In addition there will also be spot-checks throughout the country.

Peter Peacock: To ask the Scottish Executive what its assessment is of the (a) health and (b) numbers of the bee population following the severe weather conditions in the winter of 2009-10.

Richard Lochhead: The health of the bee population will be clearer when more inspections have been completed this summer.

An assessment of information provided by commercial bee farmers indicates that overwinter losses are highly variable between businesses, ranging from 10% or less to over 50% in a few cases. However, these losses cannot be unequivocally assigned to the impact of severe weather as a number of factors, including nutrition and health over previous years will also play a part.

Peter Peacock: To ask the Scottish Executive what funding has been committed to monitor bee diseases in 2010-11 and what the equivalent figures were for (a) 2007-08 (b) 2008-09 and (c) 2009-10.

Richard Lochhead: Funding is not allocated directly to the monitoring of bee diseases. The Scottish Government provides funding for a number of areas in relation to the health of honeybees including support for a team of 12 bee inspectors (four full-time equivalents) and a free diagnostic service at SASA to identify and confirm the presence of varroa and notifiable bee pests and diseases. Scottish Government also supports an apiculture specialist at the Scottish Agricultural College to provide comprehensive advisory, training and education programmes for beekeepers throughout Scotland. In addition Scottish Government have committed a contribution of £500,000 to the £10 million Insect Pollinator research initiative which will address issues of bee health.

Friday 30 April

SGRPID Efficiency



Elaine Murray (Dumfries) (Lab): To ask the Scottish Executive how the £0.7 million outturn efficiency for Rural Pay and Inspection in 2008-09 was achieved, as reported in the *Efficiency Outturn Report for 2008-09*.

Richard Lochhead: The efficiency saving of £0.7 million for the Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate (RPID) was achieved mainly through two measures. The first was the implementation of a "multifunctional" approach to farm inspections whereby multiple inspections for different purposes were consolidated into a single task for inspectors. This approach reduced the number of visits required for inspections and the overall workload for this activity. The second was the ongoing promotion of the option for scheme applicants to use the online version using the Single Application Form rather than

the paper form. The usage of the online form increased from 17% to 24% of all applications between 2007-08 and 2008-09. This reduced the workload for administration staff in RPID's area offices who are engaged in entering the data on paper forms into the computer system.

The savings were realised as cash savings in that there was a reduction over the year of around 7% in staff numbers for both inspections staff and administration staff in RPID's area offices.

Elaine Murray: To ask the Scottish Executive how the £0.097 million outturn efficiency for Veterinary Surveillance in 2008-09 was achieved, as reported in the *Efficiency Outturn Report for 2008-09*.

Richard Lochhead: The Scottish Government achieved cash efficiencies amounting £80,000 by reallocated work following the occurrence of two vacancies within the network of veterinary laboratories operated by Scottish Agriculture College. A further £17,000 was made through the installation of new, more efficient, gas boilers at the Ayr and Aberdeen veterinary labs.

Elaine Murray: To ask the Scottish Executive how the £35.7 million outturn efficiency for Voluntary Modulation in 2008-09 was achieved, as reported in the *Efficiency Outturn Report for 2008-09*.

Richard Lochhead: Voluntary modulation has been permitted by European rules since 1999. Modulation is the transfer of EU CAP funds from Pillar 1 (market support expenditure and single farm payments) to Pillar 2 (rural development and agri-environmental schemes). Since 2005, modulation has applied on a compulsory basis in member states, and in 2007 agreement was secured to enable the UK and Portugal to continue to levy an additional (voluntary) national rate of modulation, over and above the compulsory EU rate.

The efficiency saving of £35.7 million returned in the Efficiency Outturn Report for 2008-09 is the value of the transfer of funding through voluntary modulation from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2. As set out in the report, the efficiencies were achieved without material detriment to the quality or quantity of service provided, which was maintained through delivery of agri-environmental benefits under cross compliance rules in Pillar 1.

Therefore the introduction of the Scottish Government's delivery of public benefits through the Single Farm Payment has been unaffected. The resources freed up through voluntary modulation were used to support a number of important commitments, most notably under the Rural Priorities delivery mechanism of the Scotland Rural Development Programme.

Friday 23rd April

Crofters Commission

Elaine Murray: To ask the Scottish Executive how the £0.04 million outturn efficiency for the Crofters Commission in 2008-09 was achieved, as reported in the Efficiency Outturn Report for 2008-09.



Roseanna Cunningham: The savings were achieved through the deletion of two specific posts which became vacant and which were considered non-essential in view of changes to the commission's priorities.

Crofting Community Trusts

Peter Peacock: To ask the Scottish Executive whether a crofting community trust is regarded as a properly constituted organisation in relation to applications for assistance from public funds.

Roseanna Cunningham: A crofting community trust will - as with all applicants - require to meet the eligibility requirements for any public funding programme to which they apply, in order to be considered for funding.

Peter Peacock: To ask the Scottish Executive whether applications for assistance from public funds from crofting community trusts are subject to the same scrutiny as those from other organisations.

Roseanna Cunningham: An eligible crofting community trust's application to a public funding scheme is subject to the same level of scrutiny as applications from other eligible organisations.

Tuesday 20 April

Sheep EID



Tavish Scott (Shetland) (LD): To ask the Scottish Executive, further to the answer to question S3W-32435 by Richard Lochhead on 1 April 2010, (a) what its current assessment is of the five potential benefits of electronic identification of sheep, (b) whether it is undertaking research to make an assessment of whether the potential benefits are being delivered and (c) when the results of any such research will be available.

Richard Lochhead: The potential benefits of electronic identification of sheep covered in answer S3W- 32435 are currently being assessed through the large scale Scottish EID research pilot. With an additional £1 million of Scottish Government funding the Pilot has been extended through 2010-11 and results will be produced at a later stage when findings from the Pilot emerge. Findings from Phase one of the Pilot along with technical reports have already been published on the Scottish Government website. They can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/IDtraceability/identification>.

Wednesday 14 April

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive, given that pilots of the electronic identification of sheep are reportedly demonstrating that it will not result in 100% accurate information, what penalty regime will apply to farmers and crofters under the scheme.

Richard Lochhead: The penalty regime which applies to farmers and crofters covering breaches of sheep identification and traceability is unchanged. Payment reductions will not be applied under Cross Compliance where discrepancies are purely as a result of any known technical limitations, including Electronic Identification equipment.

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive what discussions it has had with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) regarding the consistency of standstill periods on farm holdings between Scotland and England and Wales.

Richard Lochhead: There have been several informal discussions regarding standstill periods between officials of Defra and the Scottish Government since 2001. Initial discussions were concerned with ensuring that cross border movements could take place without disadvantage to farmers on either side of the border. Later communications have been mainly to ensure understanding of the modifications which have been made to the legislation in England and Scotland.

Land Managers Options (LMOs)



Liam McArthur (Orkney) (LD): To ask the Scottish Executive how many applications to the Land Managers Options mechanism were received in 2009 and how many have been (a) approved and (b) rejected, broken down by (i) option and (ii) size of allowance allocated, also expressed as percentages.

Richard Lochhead: The following table shows the number of Land Managers Option (LMO) applications received in 2009 by option. LMO is non-competitive and there is no approval process so applicants are eligible for payment if they apply and comply with the rules. The maximum allowance

available to a beneficiary is calculated according to the land in their single application form (SAF). A beneficiary can choose LMO options in addition to any existing Land Management Contract Menu Scheme (LMCMS) and LMO commitments up to the level of that allowance. Hence an allowance is not available at option level. The total number of 2009 LMO applicants was 7,999 whose maximum allowances totalled £24.72 million of which 39.97% was taken up.

LMO 2009 Option	Number of Applications	Value of Applications
Axis 1		
Skills Development (Training)	920	£379,621.65
Business Audit	59	£8,061.80
Nutrient Management Plan	70	£13,926.04
Modernisation through electronic data management - agriculture	899	£738,536.52
Management of genetically appropriate tree stocks for seed production	1	£2,222.00
Modernisation through electronic data management - forestry	16	£13,026.10
Sustainable Forestry Management - Access Routes	133	£468,712.44
Membership of Quality Assurance Schemes	5,880	£532,822.15
Axis 2		
Wild Birdseed Mix/Unharvested Crop	266	£156,828.75
Improving Rush Pastures	571	£411,615.00
Summer Cattle Grazing	108	£42,097.41
Management of Moorland Grazing	32	£34,757.03
Management of Linear Features	257	£50,777.49
Management of Grass Margins and Beetlebanks in arable fields	66	£34,570.27
Biodiversity Cropping on In-Bye	13	£1,404.35
Management of Conservation Headlands	14	£2,918.14
Retention of Winter Stubbles	175	£144,331.20
Small Scale Woodland Creation	135	£204,450.00
Management of Small Woodlands	57	£19,485.96
Animal Welfare Programme	106	£142,505.43
Axis 3		
Improving Access	163	£306,695.88
Management of Archaeological and Historic Sites	24	£22,222.08
Management of Vernacular Rural Buildings	1,283	£2,416,943.96
Total*	11,248	£6,148,531.64

Notes: *More than number of applicants as multiple options chosen. A Total Allowance is available to each applicant for their total LMO and ongoing LMCMS commitments.

Liam McArthur: To ask the Scottish Executive how many applications to the Land Managers Options mechanism received in 2008 were paid out in 2009, broken down by (a) option and (b) size of allowance allocated, also expressed as percentages.

Richard Lochhead: The following table shows the number of Land Managers Option (LMO) applications received in 2008 and paid in 2009 (the remainder of the payments are still being made, in 2010) by option. LMO is non-competitive and there is no approval process so applicants are eligible for payment if they apply and comply with the rules. The maximum allowance available to a beneficiary is calculated according to the land in their single application form (SAF). A beneficiary can choose LMO options in addition to any existing Land Management Contract Menu Scheme (LMCMS) and LMO commitments up to the level of that allowance. Hence an allowance is not available at option level. The total number of 2008 LMO applicants was 3,941 whose maximum allowances totalled £12.17 million of which 60.7% was taken up.

LMO 2008 Option	Number of Applications Per Option	Paid in 2009
Axis 1		
Skills Development (Training)	1,055	£8,258.38
Business Audit	109	£272.90
Nutrient Management Plan	65	£748.60
Modernisation through electronic data management - agriculture	878	£40,987.44
Management of genetically appropriate tree stocks for seed production	1	£0.00
Modernisation through electronic data management - forestry	13	£508.53
Sustainable Forestry Management - Access Routes	39	£3,088.75
Membership of Quality Assurance Schemes	496	£2,915.32
Axis 2		
Wild Birdseed Mix/Unharvested Crop	181	£47,127.21
Improving Rush Pastures	374	£196,200.41
Summer Cattle Grazing	84	£17,048.98

Management of Moorland Grazing	20	£12,912.96
Management of Linear Features	168	£23,261.06
Management of Grass Margins and Beetlebanks in arable fields	38	£17,320.66
Biodiversity Cropping on In-Bye	7	£712.14
Management of Conservation Headlands	9	£547.32
Retention of Winter Stubbles	106	£63,636.14
Small Scale Woodland Creation	150	£111,186.06
Management of Small Woodlands	31	£1,415.30
Axis 3		
Improving Access	116	£31,782.92
Management of Archaeological and Historic Sites	27	£1,816.00
Management of Vernacular Rural Buildings	1,141	£156,291.08
Total*	5,108	£738,038.16

Wednesday 14 April

Sheep EID

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive, following the vote of the European Parliament Agriculture Committee to call for an amnesty of three years on cross-compliance penalties relating to electronic identification of sheep and goats, whether the Scottish Government will make representations to the European Commission seeking its agreement to such an amnesty for Scottish farmers and crofters.

Richard Lochhead: Scottish Government is taking every opportunity to press the European Commission for a proportionate approach to cross compliance reductions including those associated with electronic identification of sheep and goats. Last month I met the chief of staff to the new Agriculture Commissioner, Dacion Ciolos and restated our view that the current cross compliance penalty regime is disproportionate. I will reiterate this when Commissioner Ciolos comes to Scotland to visit the Highland Show this summer.

Monday 29 March

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive when its electronic identification of sheep database will be operational; how will it operate, and what information will be accessible to producers.

Richard Lochhead: The Scottish Government's Electronic Research Pilot database, which works on an individual animal basis, has been built to assess the feasibility and practicality of operating a fully reconciled individual movement database. It is currently operational and open to all sheep and goat keepers in Scotland on a voluntary basis. Further information, including the functionality of this database and government financial assistance for participation can be found at www.scoteid.com. The existing centralised database (SAMU) that is currently in use as required by EU Regulations, operates on a batch basis and has been in place since 2002.

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive how the electronic identification of sheep database will operate, given concerns that the information obtained from producers will not be 100% accurate.

Richard Lochhead: The Scottish Government's Electronic Research Pilot database is being used by farmers on a voluntary basis. By extending the pilot through 2010-11 with an additional £1 million of Scottish Government funding, this database will be stress tested to identify any issues. Information gathered during the pilot will enable the joint Scottish Government/Industry EID working group to decide whether or not the new database should be rolled out on a compulsory basis or not at a later date.

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive how many of the 1,100 agricultural units in Shetland are eligible for funding of up to £1,000 for purchasing electronic reading equipment for on-farm electronic identification of sheep through the Scotland Rural Development Programme; what information on this scheme has been sent to individual producers, and over what time period the scheme is open.

Richard Lochhead: Any of these producers may choose to include the purchase of electronic ear tag readers, under the Modernisation through Electronic Data Management for Agriculture option in their Land Managers Options (LMO) application under the Scotland Rural Development Programme.

Provided they have land in Scotland and comply with LMO scheme rules they will be eligible for payment of 40% of the actual cost up to a maximum of £1,000, once in any five years.

Information about LMO and an LMO application form are issued annually with the Single Application Form (SAF), most recently on 15 March 2010, to all SAF applicants. Detailed guidance about LMO is available from the Scottish Government Website at www.scotland.gov.uk/srdp.

The LMO scheme opened for applications in 2008 and is due to run until 2013. LMO applications can be made annually in May for the scheme year 15 May to 14 May the following year.

Thursday 1 April 2010

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive what the long-term benefits to producers are of electronic identification of sheep.

Richard Lochhead: Although many producers believe there are no benefits to themselves or to the sector, others take the view that there are benefits linked to the way individual businesses operate and how businesses fulfil their statutory obligations. The potential benefits that have been highlighted by some parts of industry can be classed into the following areas:

Quicker and more accurate recording of animals.

Improved ability to track animal movements – improving disease control.

Improved management benefits – enhancing farm efficiency and reducing farm administration by removing paper based records and movement documents.

Stock Improvements – breeding performance and carcass quality data linked to Food Chain Information feedback from processors.

Welfare improvements by reduced handling of animals.

Friday 26 March

Forestry



John Scott (Ayr) (Con): To ask the Scottish Executive what amount of new woodland planting took place in 2009.

Roseanna Cunningham: The amount of new woodland created in Scotland in 2009 was 2,154 hectares.

John Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive what proportion of new forestry planting in the last five years has been productive and whether it is achieving the 60:40 split in favour of productive forestry as set out in *The Scottish Government's Rationale for Woodland Expansion*.

Roseanna Cunningham: The Scottish Government's Rationale for Woodland Expansion was published last year. Around 45% of the new woodland created in Scotland over the past five years can be considered as "productive forestry". The majority of the remaining area is native woodland which is a welcome contribution to the woodland expansion target, providing many public benefits including a source of supply for the emerging woodfuel sector. However, we do of course recognise the need for softwood timber for the main wood processing industry, and we have recently introduced improved grant rates to encourage greater uptake of conifer planting.

Thursday 25 March

Goose Management

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive whether it or its agencies (a) operates or (b) can operate farm holding compensation schemes for degradation of land caused by geese and, if so, what areas are covered by such schemes.

Richard Lochhead: No, schemes are currently operated for the purpose of providing compensation to occupiers of farm holdings in respect of the degradation of land by geese. Furthermore, no such schemes could be implemented as there are not currently measures provided in the SRDP that cover the degradation of land.

Standstill Periods

Tavish Scott: To ask the Scottish Executive whether it plans to change the 13-day standstill period on farm holdings implemented under animal health regulations, given that the equivalent period in England and Wales has been reduced to six days.

Richard Lochhead: There are no plans to change the 13 day standstill period at this time. The original standstill period of 20 days was introduced in the wake of the foot and mouth epidemic of 2001. The standstill period was relaxed to 13 days in 2003 in response to representations from the Scottish livestock industry.

The veterinary advice is that to reduce the standstill period to six days, with all the exemptions, would leave Scotland vulnerable to the effects of a rapidly spreading animal disease.

The animal movement regime in Scotland allows more exemptions from the standard rule for low risk movements than in England.

The current system in Scotland also allows farmers to maintain incoming or outgoing stock in a separation area in order to avoid whole farm standstills. Future improvements in animal tracing technology may allow changes to the current movement regime which would still maintain protection against the spread of infectious diseases.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following is a list of all Scottish MPs following the general election on 6 May.

A

Alexander, Douglas (Lab) Paisley and Renfrewshire South

Alexander, Danny (LD) Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey

B

Bain, William (Lab) Glasgow North East

Banks, Gordon (Lab) Ochil and South Perthshire

Begg, Anne (Lab) Aberdeen South

Brown, Russell (Lab) Dumfries and Galloway

Brown, Gordon (Lab) Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath

Bruce, Malcolm (LD) Gordon

C

Cairns, David (Lab) Inverclyde

Campbell, Menzies (LD) North East Fife

Carmichael, Alistair (LD) Orkney and Shetland

Clark, Katy (Lab) North Ayrshire and Arran

Clarke, Tom (Lab) Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill

Connarty, Michael (Lab) Linlithgow and East Falkirk

Crockart, Mike (LD) Edinburgh West

Curran, Margaret (Lab) Glasgow East

D

Darling, Alistair (Lab) Edinburgh South West

Davidson, Ian (Lab) Glasgow South West

Docherty, Thomas (Lab) Dunfermline and West Fife

Donohoe, Brian H. (Lab) Central Ayrshire

Doran, Frank (Lab) Aberdeen North

Doyle, Gemma (Lab) West Dunbartonshire

G

Gilmore, Sheila (Lab) Edinburgh East

Greatrex, Tom (Lab) Rutherglen and Hamilton West

H

Hamilton, David (Lab) Midlothian
Harris, Tom (Lab) Glasgow South
Hood, Jim (Lab) Lanark and Hamilton East
Hosie, Stewart (SNP) Dundee East

J

Jamieson, Cathy (Lab) Kilmarnock and Loudoun
Joyce, Eric (Lab) Falkirk

K

Kennedy, Charles (LD) Ross, Skye and Lochaber

L

Lazarowicz, Mark (Lab) Edinburgh North and Leith

M

MacNeil, Angus (SNP) Na h-Eileanan an Iar
McCann, Michael (Lab) East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow
McClymont, Gregg (Lab) Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East
McGovern, Jim (Lab) Dundee West
McGuire, Anne (Lab) Stirling
McKechin, Ann (Lab) Glasgow North
Moore, Michael (LD) Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk
Morrice, Graeme (Lab) Livingston
Mundell, David (Con) Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale
Murphy, Jim (Lab) East Renfrewshire
Murray, Ian (Lab) Edinburgh South N
Nash, Pamela (Lab) Airdrie and Shotts

O

O'Donnell, Fiona (Lab) East Lothian
Osborne, Sandra (Lab) Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock

R

Reid, Alan (LD) Argyll and Bute
Robertson, John (Lab) Glasgow North West
Robertson, Angus (SNP) Moray
Roy, Frank (Lab) Motherwell and Wishaw
Roy, Lindsay (Lab) Glenrothes

S

Sarwar, Anas (Lab) Glasgow Central
Sheridan, Jim (Lab) Paisley and Renfrewshire North
Smith, Robert (LD) West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine
Swinson, Jo (LD) East Dunbartonshire

T

Thurso, John (LD) Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross

W

Weir, Mike (SNP) Angus
Whiteford, Eilidh (SNP) Banff and Buchan
Wishart, Pete (SNP) Perth and North Perthshire

If you would like to call your MP, the House of Commons switchboard number is 020 7219 3000. If you would like to write to your MP, you can send a letter to them at this address: House of Commons London SW1A 0AA. You can e-mail your MP at *name.surname.mp@parliament.uk*

The following MPs have been given ministerial portfolios in Defra:



**Secretary of State, Caroline Spelman MP
Portfolio**

- Overall responsibility for departmental policy; particular interest in CAP reform, biodiversity and climate change
- Strategy, budget and finances
- Legislative programme
- Emergencies
- EU and international relations
- Environment Agency
- Natural England



**Jim Paice MP, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food
Portfolio**

- Farming
- Food
- Animal health (including endemic and exotic diseases)
- Responsibility and cost-sharing
- Welfare of farm animals
- Single Payments Scheme
- RDPE
- Forestry (including Forestry Commission)
- Agriculture and forestry carbon budgets
- Hunting and shooting
- Agricultural Wages
- Gangmasters Licensing
- Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS)
- Better regulation
- Deputising for the Secretary of State at EU Agriculture Council



**Richard Benyon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Natural Environment
and Fisheries
Portfolio**

- Natural environment
- Ecosystem services
- Biodiversity
- National parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty
- Wildlife
- JNCC
- Flooding and water (including Nitrates)
- Inland waterways (including British Waterways)
- Land management (including commons and contaminated land) and soil
- Rural Affairs
- Coastal erosion
- Marine and Coastal Access Act implementation
- Marine Management Organisation
- Coastal and wider access, countryside and rights of way
- Marine Environment
- Fisheries, including CFP
- EU Fisheries Council
- Departmental administration
- Apprenticeships



**Lord Henley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary
Portfolio**

- Environmental regulation

- Air quality
- Local environmental quality, including noise
- Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution
- GMOs
- Nanotechnology
- Chemicals and pesticides (inc CBRN)
- Local and regional government
- Localism and third sector
- Climate change – adaptation
- Climate change – Defra’s interest in mitigation and overall carbon budgets lead
- Sustainable development
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Biofuels
- Welfare of companion and wild animals
- Dangerous Dogs
- Bee health
- Plant health
- Kew Gardens
- Science, evidence and research
- Waste and recycling
- Global monitoring of environmental security (GMES)
- All departmental business in the Lords
- Deputising for the Secretary of State at EU Environment Council

For further information about any aspect of this document please contact Sarah Anderson on 0131 472 4108 or e-mail sarah.anderson@nfus.org.uk

Ends