



CNL(14)76

NASCO Implementation Plan for the period 2013-18

EU – UK (Scotland)

Updated December 2014

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The main purpose of this Implementation Plan is to demonstrate what actions are being taken by the jurisdiction to implement NASCO Resolutions, Agreements and Guidelines.

Questions in the Implementation Plan refer to the following documents:

- *NASCO Guidelines for Management of Salmon Fisheries, CNL(09)43 (referred to as the 'Fisheries Guidelines');*
- *Minimum Standard for Catch Statistics, CNL(93)51 (referred to as the 'Minimum Standard');*
- *NASCO Guidelines for Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, CNL(10)51(referred to as the 'Habitat Guidelines');*
- *Williamsburg Resolution, CNL(06)48; and*
- *Guidance on Best Management Practices to address impacts of sea lice and escaped farmed salmon on wild salmon stocks (SLG(09)5) (referred to as the 'BMP Guidance').*

Party:	EU
Jurisdiction/Region:	UK (Scotland)
1. Introduction	
1.1 What are the objectives for the management of wild salmon? (Max 200 words)	
<p>The objectives for the management of wild salmon should be viewed in the context of the Scottish Government's overall purpose to promote sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has overall policy responsibility for salmon and freshwater fish stocks and fisheries in Scotland. Management of salmon fisheries is undertaken on a regional, catchment basis by District Salmon Fishery Boards (DSFBs): bodies created under statute via the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Scotland) (Consolidation) Act 2003. Salmon fishing rights are private heritable property rights and DSFBs are formed primarily by the owners of these rights.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has high level objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance the overall aims and objectives for salmon and freshwater fisheries management;• Promote the conservation and maintain the diversity of migratory and freshwater fish, and to conserve their aquatic environment;• Promote the social benefits of fishing as a widely available and healthy form of recreation; and• Enhance the contribution migratory and freshwater fisheries make to all parts of the economy, but particularly in vulnerable communities and in areas with low levels of employment.	

For wild salmon, the conservation objectives will be achieved by:

- [An independent review](#), which commenced in March 2014, of the management of salmon and freshwater fisheries in Scotland to develop a management system fit for purpose in the 21st century;
- On 8 October 2014, the review submitted its [final report and recommendations](#) to the Minister for Environment and Climate Change;
- Ministers will now consider the report in depth and will consult on proposals to implement a new management system;
- [Statutory conservation measures](#) in time for 2015 season to protect early spring running salmon;
- Planned consultation early in 2015 on proposals to introduce, as a conservation measure, a ban on killing wild salmon except under licence, with an associated carcass tagging regime <http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Stronger-control-on-killing-wild-salmon-12fb.aspx>
- Continuing to progress and build upon the priorities for action identified in the Strategic Framework for Scottish Freshwater Fisheries (2008);
- Working with DSFBs and Rivers and Fisheries Trusts to manage/regulate rod/net fisheries to ensure sustainable exploitation; and
- Implementing the EU Water Framework, Marine Strategy Framework, the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and Habitats Directives.

These objectives are set alongside the objective for river environments as a whole to progress towards achievement of good status as required under the EU Water Framework Directive without any deterioration in status.

1.2 What reference points (e.g. conservation limits, management targets or other measures of abundance) are used to assess the status of stocks? (Max 200 words)
(Reference: Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

There are 398 salmon rivers in Scotland (see [NASCO Rivers Database](#)). Most of these rivers regularly support salmon, although many are small (particularly on the west coast and the islands) and consequently the salmon stocks of these rivers are very small and support minimal catches. Expert opinion has been used to categorise all rivers into the stock categories required for the [NASCO Rivers Database](#).

Assessments (status of juvenile salmon populations at a number of sites and consideration of the trends in rod catch in three notional seasonal run timing components) are conducted on the 17 SAC rivers for the purposes of Site Condition Monitoring under the EU Habitats Directive. The status of juvenile salmonid populations also contributes to the assessments of fish populations as indicators of Good Ecological Status under the Water Framework Directive.

Scotland is actively working towards development of meaningful conservation limits and spawning escapement estimates so that salmon stocks can be more accurately assessed according to NASCO guidelines and appropriate management decisions taken. Our current

work on the determination of CLs and associated spawning stock levels has involved a critical appraisal of possible ways of transporting CLs from a donor catchment to other Scottish catchments. It is acknowledged that there are a number of limitations in the information currently available which mean that it is not currently possible to transfer CLs reliably among catchments.

As outlined in the presentation at NASCO 2014, our priority is to focus effort on obtaining the necessary information to enable the development of meaningful CLs upon which reliable management decisions can be taken. . Project funding was secured earlier in 2014 to investigate the engineering requirements, technology options costs of deploying and running counters in different environmental settings around Scotland. This project commenced in July 2014, and is scheduled to formally conclude within 12 months by which time it will provide information required to plan a strategic counter network. It is anticipated that data gathered from a future counter network, together with local biological information, would allow local stock recruitment relationships to be derived (from which CLs can be estimated) and measures of spawning escapement to be obtained

1.3 To provide a baseline for future comparison, what is the current status of stocks relative to the reference points described in 1.2, and how are threatened and endangered stocks identified?

Category	Description of category and link to reference points	No. rivers in 2012
1	Not threatened with loss	341
2	Threatened with loss	15
3	Restored	12
4	Maintained	1
5	Lost	9
6	Unknown	20
TOTAL:		398

Additional comments:

Under the latest round of Article 17 reporting, separate reports for each of the UK administrations (Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland) were prepared to accompany the UK’s overall Article 17 assessment. The [UK](#) and [Scotland](#) reports are available from [JNCC website](#).

As part of this process, Scottish Natural Heritage were able to give a favourable assessment for the conservation status of Atlantic salmon in Scotland for each of the reference parameters i.e. range, population, habitat and future prospects. For range and population, the short and long term trends are increasing whilst for habitat, the short term trend is stable and the long term trend is increasing.

Until CLs and spawning escapement estimates are successfully derived the current status of stocks presented above is as detailed in the [NASCO Rivers Database](#).

Marine Scotland have recently published a report which summarises the picture of salmon stocks in Scotland based on data held by Marine Scotland, and provides insight into some of the key issues regarding form, application and inferences from data. This will be updated and published along with the catch data on an annual basis from 2015. The 2013 publication is available from the [Marine Scotland website](#).

1.4 How is stock diversity (e.g. genetics, age composition, run-timing, etc.) taken into account in the management of salmon stocks? (Max 200 words)

District Salmon Fishery Boards have responsibility for management of salmon stocks at a local level. Boards adopt their own policies and activities in relation to local management needs.

When determining what actions should be taken in relation to fishery management, stock conservation and habitat protection and restoration, detailed consideration is given to:

- distribution within the catchment (i.e. potential population structuring);
- run timing and changes in the run-timing; and
- age composition and changes in age composition of spawning escapement.

Management measures are adjusted to prevent or rectify selective pressures on any one stock component.

For the majority of rivers, monitoring is based mainly on catch data and juvenile surveys, although data from adult fish counters, fish traps and smolt counts on a number of index monitored rivers are also considered to assess broad-scale trends in stocks.

The suitability of genetic stock identification (GSI) is being assessed as a tool to identify population structuring within and between rivers as well as to assess stock/population composition of catches in the remaining mixed stock fisheries.

Central to fishery management is the need to seek and implement sound advice from appropriate sources. There is a wide range of organisations and resources that can support this – local scientific fishery trusts, who often work in tandem with DSFBs, Marine Scotland Science, the Institute of Fishery Management and academic institutions.

1.5 To provide a baseline for future comparison, what is the current and potential quantity of salmon habitat? (Max 200 words)
(Reference: Section 3.1 of the Habitat Guidelines)

The information presented here has been summarised from the [EU-UK \(Scotland\) Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Salmon Habitat Focus Area Report of 2009](#)

The current habitat available to salmon based on the best information currently available is estimated at 863,795,829m², consisting of 177,295,265m² of river habitat and 686,500,564m² of loch habitat.

1.6 What is the current extent of freshwater and marine salmonid aquaculture?

Number of marine farms	258 sites currently (2013 figure)
Marine production (tonnes)	Production (2012 figures) Atlantic salmon 162,223t Sea trout 8t Rainbow trout 2,076tHalibut.....73t

Number of freshwater facilities	228 registered active freshwater fish farms (this includes any research establishments).																						
Freshwater production (tonnes)	<p>Production from hatcheries in 2012 (thousands):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Atlantic salmon - eggs</td> <td>90489</td> <td>- juveniles</td> <td>44324</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown trout - eggs</td> <td>527</td> <td>- juveniles</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rainbow trout - eggs</td> <td>14</td> <td>- juveniles</td> <td>12088</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arctic char - eggs</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Production for table and stocking in 2012 (excluding from hatcheries and nurseries):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Brown trout</td> <td>34 t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rainbow trout</td> <td>3594 t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arctic char</td> <td>0.2t</td> </tr> </table>	Atlantic salmon - eggs	90489	- juveniles	44324	Brown trout - eggs	527	- juveniles	36	Rainbow trout - eggs	14	- juveniles	12088	Arctic char - eggs	0			Brown trout	34 t	Rainbow trout	3594 t	Arctic char	0.2t
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<p>Append one or more maps showing the location of aquaculture facilities and aquaculture free zones in rivers and the sea.</p> <p>See Scotland's Aquaculture Website for location of aquaculture facilities; there are no specified aquaculture free zones although a planning presumption exists that there will be no further marine finfish sites on the North and East coasts.</p>																							
<p>1.7 To aid in the interpretation of this Implementation Plan, have complete data on rivers within the jurisdiction been provided for the NASCO rivers database? <i>Yes/no/comments</i></p>																							
<p>No. All Scottish rivers (using the NASCO definition), and their associated Region/Province, Latitude, Longitude and Stock Status category have been entered into the NASCO Rivers Database. Catchment Area, Length, Flow and Conservation Requirements have not yet been entered.</p>																							

<p>2. Fisheries Management:</p>	
<p>2.1 What are the objectives for the management of the fisheries for wild salmon? (Max. 200 words)</p>	
<p>The Scottish Government's purpose is to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth. Wild salmon fisheries management contributes to three of the Government's strategic objectives (Wealthier and Fairer; Healthier; and Greener) and the national outcome 'We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations'.</p> <p>The Scottish Government does not directly manage fisheries for wild salmon. Local management objectives for fisheries are set by the responsible authority: District Salmon Fishery Boards informed by initially Government funded fishery management planning. However, at a national level, the Government has objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the socio-economic value from Scotland's salmon and freshwater fisheries while protecting and enhancing stocks; • Implement the provisions in the Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013; • Review the management of salmon and freshwater fisheries in Scotland to ensure it is 	

[robust, sustainable and fit for purpose in the 21st century;](#)

- Open up access to additional habitat to salmon and freshwater fish as opportunities arise; and
- Manage any [interactions](#) between wild fisheries and the aquaculture and renewables sectors effectively.

2.2 What is the decision-making process for fisheries management, including predetermined decisions taken under different stock conditions (e.g. the stock level at which fisheries are closed)? (Max.200 words)
(This can be answered by providing a flow diagram if this is available.)
(Reference: Sections 2.1 and 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

The Scottish Government supports the science-based management of fisheries on a catchment basis. The assessment of abundance decision flow chart (annex 2) provides a clear structure for determining whether new management practices might be required. The chart does not suggest what this management action might be, except for the initial precautionary recommendation to reduce exploitation within the catchment.

DSFBs are the statutory managers of salmon fisheries and responsible for determining, agreeing and implementing appropriate management measures based on the best-available scientific evidence. Where there is evidence that management measures are required, Boards are encouraged to agree voluntary measures in the first instance, for example catch and release in the rod fishery and postponement of the net fishing season. Only management measures that have been agreed on a voluntarily basis can be taken forward by DSFBs. Boards may apply to Scottish Ministers for statutory measures if voluntary agreement cannot be reached.

2.3 Are fisheries permitted to operate on salmon stocks that are below their reference point and, if so, how many such fisheries are there and what approach is taken to managing them that still promotes stock rebuilding?(Max 200 words.)
(Reference: Section 2.7 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

As noted at 1.2 a programme of work is underway to develop meaningful Conservation Limits and spawning escapement for Scotland. In the meantime, Boards (as the statutory managers) make decisions on the need for exploitation reduction based on use of the abundance flow chart and other locally available data (e.g. juvenile densities). If a need for measures is evidenced DSFBs are encouraged to agree voluntary measures with all relevant parties. Examples include catch and release (80% of annual rod catch in 2013, 92% for spring salmon component) and compensation for cessation of netting.

Boards may also make applications for statutory conservation measures to Scottish Ministers. Where a sound case is presented Ministers seek advice from statutory advisors and determine whether a measure is put to the Scottish Parliament for approval.

While Boards are the recognised statutory managers of salmon fisheries, Scottish Ministers have a set of fisheries management backstop powers which they can exercise in the event of local management failure or to tackle national issues. In addition to the ability to make conservation measures at their own hand, Ministers (having sought advice from scientific advisors) can alter the weekly close time and carry out investigations into particular fisheries. The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 provides additional powers for Ministers to carry out sampling, make annual close time orders and require information from salmon fishery proprietors.

Ministers are currently carrying out a 3 year investigation into perceived problems with the spring salmon in the River South Esk; this investigation has included genetic sampling of the net fishery and radio tagging of fish to identify spawning locations. The project was commenced following an application for conservation measures by the local Board and aims to gather additional information on the nature of the problem in order to inform suitable management action. For the duration of the project, voluntary agreement to postpone the start of the netting season and implement catch and release in the rod fishery has been agreed between the Board and the proprietors

The Scottish Government continually assess the status of the salmon stocks. As a consequence, [statutory measures](#) for a five year period are being introduced from 2015 which would require the release of all rod caught salmon until 31 March together with a delay in the start of the net fishing season until 31 March across Scotland (with the exception of the Esk Salmon Fishery District which would be 30 April).

2.4 Are there any mixed-stock salmon fisheries and, if so, (a) how are these defined, (b) what was the mean catch in these fisheries in the last five years and (c) how are they managed to ensure that all the contributing stocks are meeting their conservation objectives? (Max. 300 words in total)
(Reference: Section 2.8 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

(a) Mixed Stock Fisheries have been defined by NASCO as fisheries exploiting a significant number of salmon from two or more river stocks. On this definition all fixed engine fisheries (coastal nets) are mixed stock and a number of rod and line fisheries in Scotland can be expected to meet this definition.

(b) Mean catch taken in coastal net mixed-stock fisheries in the last 5 years (2008 – 2012) = 41.6 tonnes.

(c) Management approaches for MSFs are achieved through both voluntary and statutory measures. Voluntary measures include postponement of season start, release of certain species etc at certain times. Statutory measures include :

Annual Close Times – these regulate the season length

Weekly Close Times – these fine tune the exploitation rates to ensure spawning escapement.

Conservation Regulations – These can be applied to regulate effort and exploitation

Action is being taken to aid management of MSFs, namely tools to identify stock composition and status of the contributing stocks. The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 gives Scottish Ministers power to take samples and they have already been collected (along with baseline material) from one of the largest MSFs in Scotland (as part of the South Esk Investigation project). The development of the new EC Data Collection Multi-Annual Programme may provide opportunities for collection of additional data on salmon MSFs. Activity and to develop meaningful CLs for stocks is outlined at section 1.2.

The [management of netting](#) was specifically included within the remit and scope of the Independent review of Wild Fisheries management in Scotland.

2.5 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on fisheries management? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: Section 2.9 of the Fisheries Guidelines)

The primary management objective is to ensure the conservation or restoration of the stock(s). When new management measures are considered, socio-economic factors may be taken into account to influence the nature and balance of controls affecting different stakeholder groups

and the rate of stock recovery that is planned (See Decision Structure (Annex 2)).

Consideration is also given, *inter alia*, to:

- whether a proposed measure will have an unreasonable effect on someone’s livelihood (e.g. net fishing) or the value of their property (e.g. fishing rights); this may mean that it is necessary to reduce the impact of a conservation measure, for example by planning the recovery of the stock over a longer period;
- whether one group of stakeholders will be unreasonably affected relative to another; where reductions in exploitation are required, the effects on netsmen and anglers should be equitable;
- the effect of controls on the viability of commercial and recreational fisheries; and
- the heritage value of the fishery; where fishing methods are unique to a very small number of locations, consideration is given to retaining a residual fishery and/or permitting a low level of catch.
- Any statutory measures need to be supported by a Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment with a focus on the social and economic impact of any proposal.

2.6 What is the current level of unreported catch and what measures are being taken to reduce this? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: Section 2.2 of the Fisheries Guidelines and the Minimum Standard)

The total (potential) unreported catch (including the unreported landings by authorised fishers and illegal catches by unauthorised fishers) for Scotland in 2013 was estimated to be 17 tonnes representing approximately 11% of the total number (i.e. reported plus unreported) of salmon caught and killed.

The following measures are in place or proposed to reduce unreported catches:

- ban on sale of rod caught salmon;
- targeted enforcement activity to suppress illegal fishing activity; and
- proposed introduction of a statutory carcass tagging scheme for net caught salmon and sea trout. Scottish Ministers recently confirmed that this was now being considered along with the recommendations detailed within the Report from the Independent review of wild fisheries. A full consultation would take place to inform the development of any scheme.

2.7 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to fisheries, taking into account the Fisheries Guidelines and the specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Fisheries Management FAR Review Group,(CNL(09)11)?

Threat/ challenge F1	Current aged statutory management and governance framework for salmon fisheries requires review to ensure that it is fit for the 21 st century.
Threat/ challenge F2	Regulated fishing exceeds levels that are sustainable and threatens conservation of stocks.

Threat/ challenge F3	Insufficient data on stocks and populations impacts management at required granularity.
Threat/ challenge F4	Illegal fishing damages stocks.
Threat/ challenge F5	Management of any identified interactions with aquaculture and renewable energy sectors.

2.8 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?

Action F1:	Description of action:	<p>(a) Instigate an independent review of the management of salmon and freshwater fisheries in Scotland with the aim of creating a management system which is robust, sustainable and fit for purpose in the 21st century.</p> <p>(b) Commission independent research to provide an overview of the economic and financial contribution of wild fisheries in Scotland..</p>
	Planned timescale/update on progress:	<p>(a) The review commenced in March 2014 and reported to Scottish Ministers on 8 October. Regular updates on its progress can be found on the Review webpages.</p> <p>Scottish Minister’s will consider recommendations and consult on subsequent proposals to implement new management regime (2015)</p> <p>(b) It is anticipated that the research project will commence in early 2015 with an expectation that it will be completed within six months of the contract being awarded.</p>
	Expected outcome:	<p>(a) Modernised management system which has greater alignment of responsibility with accountability and facilitates management of fisheries in context of modern requirements and challenges.</p> <p>(b) Updated baseline information covering the economic value of salmon and freshwater fisheries, including rod and line fisheries and salmon netting, which can be used to inform future policy development.</p>
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	<p>(a) To be considered as part of review process and implementation.</p> <p>(b) To be agreed as part of the analysis of the final report.</p>
Action F2:	Description of action:	<p>(a) Implementation of local fishery management plans with agreed actions to monitor, mitigate and improve conditions for salmon.</p>

		(b) Develop Scottish salmon counter network to improve assessment of salmon stocks.
	Planned timescale/update on progress:	(a) 2013 – 2018 (b) Project funding was secured earlier in 2014 to investigate the engineering requirements, technology options costs of deploying and running counters in different environmental settings around Scotland. This project commenced in July 2014, and is scheduled to formally conclude within 12 months
	Expected outcome:	(a) Determination of the need for changes to regulatory controls or other measures on salmon fishing by nets and rods and implementation of changes. (b) The project should provide the information required to plan a strategic counter network. It is anticipated that data gathered from a future counter network, together with local biological information, would allow local stock recruitment relationships to be derived (from which CLs can be estimated) and measures of spawning escapement to be obtained
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	(a) The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 enables Ministers to require monitoring and evaluation of statutory measures for salmon management; requires DSFBs to report annually on how they have fulfilled their statutory obligations; and enables dissolution of a DSFB where it persistently fails to meet its obligations. The Act also provides greater powers for Ministers to collect information, conduct investigations and take samples from fisheries. (b) Steering Group established to monitor project development.
Action F3:	Description of action:	(a) Develop Scottish salmon counter network to improve assessment of salmon stocks and aid development of meaningful CLs and assessment of spawning escapement (see F2). (b) Develop methods to aid assessment of the precise nature of MSFs. (c) Scoping work on better understanding marine migration routes.
	Planned timescale/update on progress:	(a) 2013 – 18. Funding secured for initial 12 month research project to support planning of optimal network. (b) 2013 – 18. (c) Various on-going related projects, some already commenced and others due to commence in 2015
	Expected outcome:	(a-c) Improved data on salmon stocks and populations facilitates fisheries management planning, including management of MSFs.

	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	(a-c) Review of improvement in salmon assessment.
Action F4:	Description of action:	<p>(a) On going DSFB fulfilment of obligations to enhance and protect salmon fisheries (including enforcement of legislation). Activities will vary depending on nature of problems but focus on disruption and intervention of illegal fishing, including intelligence-led enforcement in partnership with Police Scotland Wildlife Crime Officers and the Partnership Against Wildlife Crime. Work with DSFBs and IFM in developing tools and training for enforcement, including improving national coordination of enforcement.</p> <p>(b) Scottish Government currently considering proposals around carcass tagging along with the recommendations detailed within the Report from the Independent review of wild fisheries. A full consultation would take place to inform the development of any scheme.</p>
	Planned timescale/update on progress:	<p>(a) 2013-18.</p> <p>(b) Consultation on carcass tagging scheme to commence in 2015.</p>
	Expected outcome:	<p>(a) Improve professionalism and national coordination in salmon fisheries enforcement.</p> <p>(b) Reduced illegal fishing and corresponding response in salmon stocks.</p>
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	<p>(a) Requirements on DSFBs under the Aquaculture & Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 to report on fulfilment of their statutory obligations.</p> <p>(b) Monitoring and evaluation of carcass tagging scheme will be considered as part of the forthcoming consultation and in light of any recommendations emerging from the independent review.</p>
Action F5:	Description of action:	<p>(a) Development and implementation of monitoring/research strategy for potential marine renewable and salmonid interactions.</p> <p>(b) Through the Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture(MGSA) machinery and its working groups, helping to ensure that any growth of aquaculture in Scotland is sustainable within the wider Marine environment.</p> <p>(c) Scottish Government and salmon farming industry match-funded research through the Scottish Aquaculture Research forum (SARF) into any measurable impact from sea lice in a Scottish context.</p>

		<p>(d) enhanced industry-led voluntary sea lice reporting over 30 river catchment areas.</p> <p>(e) Marine Scotland is undertaking a 3-year project to identify areas of opportunity and restriction for aquaculture which will include consideration of the risk to wild salmonids.</p> <p>(f) Scottish Government and SEPA funded work to improve auto DEPOMOD modelling tool to further enhance the sensitivity of the tool for SEPA discharge consents.</p> <p>(g) Scottish Government funded research to develop shelf modelling and sea lice dispersal modelling.</p> <p>(h) Scotland's Aquaculture Database and Website was developed in partnership by Marine Scotland, The Crown Estate, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, and The Food Standards Agency in Scotland. This brings together data collected by regulators about Aquaculture in Scotland and makes it accessible through a data search tool and an interactive map. The website went live in October 2013.</p> <p>(i) Marine Scotland's FHI have proactively published operational activity since October 2013.</p>
	<p>Planned timescale/update on progress:</p>	<p>(a) The strategy is available on the Scottish Government website.</p> <p>(b) On-going (please see the MGSA webpage for further detail).</p> <p>(c) 2014/15.</p> <p>(d) 2013.</p> <p>(e) 2014-16.</p> <p>(f) 2014/15.</p> <p>(g) 2013 on-going.</p> <p>(h) 2013 – live.</p>
	<p>Expected outcome:</p>	<p>(a) Investigation of potential impacts of marine renewable energy generation on Atlantic salmon.</p> <p>(b - h) framework to enable delivery of industry sustainable aquaculture growth targets by 2020 with due regard to the marine environment.</p>
	<p>Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:</p>	<p>(a) Development of appropriate renewable energy industry mitigating for identified effects on salmonids where feasible.</p> <p>(b-h) Progress is being monitored on a regular/biannual basis by the Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA).</p>

3. Protection and Restoration of Salmon Habitat:

3.1 How are risks to productive capacity identified and options for restoring degraded or lost salmon habitat prioritised, taking into account the principle of ‘no net loss’ and the need for inventories to provide baseline data? (Max. 200 words) *(Reference: Section 3 of the Habitat Guidelines)*

The processes for identifying productive capacity and for prioritising the restoration of salmon habitat were detailed comprehensively in [*Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Salmon Habitat Focus Area Report for EU-UK \(Scotland\) \(IP\(09\)8*](#).

Marine Scotland Science provides an overall assessment of the health of salmon stocks and productivity through collation, analysis and interpretation of rod catch data which is used as a proxy for returning adult numbers (see section 1.2).

At finer spatial scales within rivers, the risks to salmon habitat are identified through a combination of national and local plans. The River Basin Management Plans introduced in response to the EU Water Framework Directive identifies water bodies that are at risk of failing to meet good ecological status or good ecological potential and prioritises them for improvement. Assessment of local fish assemblages including Atlantic salmon contributes to the overall ecological status of water bodies. Consequently, where local salmon populations are impacted by anthropogenic activity, this should trigger a downgrade of the waterbody status and subsequent management action through the River Basin Management Planning (RBMP) process which has associated funding in the form of the SEPA (Scottish Environmental Protection Agency) managed Water Environment Fund, to address specific pressures (see below for further information). In other cases delivery of improvement action is underpinned by the polluter pays concept.

The European Habitats Directive also operates at a national level for selected Special Area of Conservation (SAC) rivers. The health of SAC rivers is assessed every six years (through site condition monitoring) and involves a combination of rod catch analysis and electrofishing. The former providing an overall assessment of population health and the latter an assessment of problems at finer spatial scales. Site condition monitoring highlights key issues for attention, identifies status relative to year of designation and is used to prioritise funding within SNH and other organisations including SEPA.

Although a number of national initiatives and legislation exists to assess the health of salmon populations, risks to freshwater habitat and opportunities for restoration, much of Scotland’s salmon management is currently carried out at a local level. District Salmon Fisheries Boards and supporting Fisheries Trusts have produced Fisheries Management plans that identify where they consider that there are local constraints on fish populations. Although these plans have no legal status or guaranteed resources associated with them, they provide a basis for identifying risks to productivity and prioritising habitat restoration. The plans can then used to explore funding opportunities for restoration work from the SG, SEPA, SNH or the EU through for example LIFE funding.

3.2 How are socio-economic factors taken into account in making decisions on salmon habitat management? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: Section 3.9 of the Habitats Guidelines)

See also: [Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Salmon Habitat Focus Area Report for EU-UK \(Scotland\) \(IP\(09\)8\)](#)

The default objectives for surface waters under the WFD are Good Ecological Status or Good Ecological Potential. However, it may not be possible or affordable to achieve these objectives in the short term for a variety of reasons, and so ‘alternative objectives’ can be set which may result in an extended deadline or less stringent objectives. ‘Alternative objectives’ describe the mechanism which the WFD provides for considering other environmental, social and economic priorities alongside water management issues, and for prioritising action over successive river basin planning cycles. The alternative objectives and their conditions are the only relevant considerations when justifying the prioritisation of actions under the WFD.

The second round of RBMPs will include packages of measures and water body objectives that are cost beneficial and affordable. SEPA will consult on proposals in December 2014 for the period 2015-2021. Local stakeholders are to be involved in the identification of local benefits to be gained by improving the water environment.

3.3 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to estuarine and freshwater habitat taking into account the Habitat Guidelines, and the specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Habitat Protection, Restoration and Enhancement FAR Review Group,(CNL(10)11)?

Threat/ challenge H1	Impacts of climate change including changes to thermal and hydrological regime.
Threat/ challenge H2	Lack of connectivity in rivers, including barriers and impacts of hydropower developments.
Threat/ challenge H3	Lack of appropriate river discharges affecting specific life stages of salmon and wider ecology.
Threat/ challenge H4	Land Management Practices causing diffuse pollution (e.g. soil erosion, excessive nutrient and agri-chemical inputs), and morphological impacts.

3.4 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?

Action H1:	Description of action:	<p><i>[This action will contribute to addressing threats H1 and H3]</i></p> <p>Implement Climate Change Adaptation Plans (produced by both government and private sector).</p> <p>a) MSS to implement a national river temperature monitoring strategy for salmon rivers in collaboration with CAMERAS (co-ordinated agenda for marine, environment and rural affairs science) partners and local fishery trusts.</p> <p>b) National temperature monitoring network to be used to identify areas of the river network that will be (1) sensitive to climate induced temperature change and (2) appropriate for management action.</p> <p>c) Riparian shade to be increased in sensitive and appropriate water bodies, through collaborative projects undertaken by DSFBs and/or fisheries trusts.</p> <p>d) Influence decisions in the next round of Scottish Water investment plans to ensure climate resilience for both water abstractions and wastewater management, and ensure that due regard is given to their impact on the environment.</p> <p>e) Ensure climate change is considered within strategic environment planning frameworks (eg RBMPs, Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) reform).</p> <p>f) Support the development and regulation of scientifically justifiable and robust thermal standards for freshwater, transitional and coastal (TraC) waters to manage the impact of industries including power generation.</p>
	Planned timescale:	<p>a) 2013-2015 (NERC CASE funded PhD studentship based at Marine Scotland Science, MSS).</p> <p>b) 2014-2016 (NERC CASE funded PhD studentship based at MSS).</p> <p>c) 2013–2016 dependent on funding.</p> <p>d) By 2014.</p> <p>e) 2013-18.</p> <p>f) 2013-18.</p>
	Expected outcome:	<p>The overall aim is to moderate the effects of climate change in waterbodies through landscape, landuse and discharge management.</p>
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national river temperature monitoring plan is being developed that will collect data on stream water temperature, assess physical, hydrological and climatological controls and allow for assessment of temporal trends.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local experimental monitoring plans are being put in place on selected rivers (e.g. Dee) where riparian planting is planned in collaboration between MSS and local Fisheries Boards / Trusts. This monitoring will assess changes in stream energy budget (the processes controlling stream temperature), stream temperature, shading and salmon abundance in relation to riparian planting using a robust Before and After Control Intervention (BACI) experimental design. This will allow for assessment of the efficacy of management actions and inform future decisions using improved physical and biological models.
Action H2:	Description of action:	<p>[This action will contribute to addressing threat H2]</p> <p>Improve river connectivity through the identification and easing / removal of barriers.</p> <p>a) A joint dataset has been developed by SEPA, MSS and local fisheries trusts that builds on previous barrier mapping exercises by MSS. This dataset is used to identify where there are currently barriers to migration. In combination with the MSS salmon distribution map and local fisheries management plans, barriers can be prioritised for easement or removal. Fish passage is also a requirement of Good Ecological Potential (GEP) under WFD, so there is a general expectation that those activities causing a barrier to migration will be required to fund appropriate solutions (subject to cost and benefits see above). Funding for barrier removal can come from a variety of local, national and EU sources. The SEPA restoration fund has some guaranteed resources for habitat improvement over the period 2013-2018 and barrier removal is associated with high priority subject to assessment of costs and benefits.</p> <p>b) Wider Scottish Government support for the RAFTS Barrier Easement Programme including funding for a central coordination and support to project development role.</p>
	Planned timescale:	<p>a) Existing RBMPs are currently being reviewed for the next WFD planning cycle (2015 -21). Implementation of local Fisheries Management Plans 2013-2018 as resources allow.</p>
	Expected outcome:	<p>a) Improvements to fish movement allowing greater access throughout rivers, and more water bodies meeting Good Ecological Status/Potential.</p>
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	<p>Where complete barrier removal is carried out, the expected improvements are self evident and no monitoring is proposed. Where barrier easement or improvements to fish pass passage are carried out these are expected to be associated with appropriate site specific monitoring to indicate achievement of Good Ecological Status/Potential under WFD or local fisheries management objectives.</p>

Action H3:	Description of action:	<p><i>[This action will contribute to addressing threats H1 to H3]</i></p> <p>Ensure appropriate provision of river flows.</p> <p>a) Providing an evidence base from which to assess the flow requirements of salmon. MSS has a project investigating the hydraulic requirements of salmon and the transferability of hydraulic suitability data among catchments. This type of information is important for objectively identifying the likely effects of changing flow regime. In addition projects are under way within SEPA to assess the discharge conditions associated with poor and bad ecological status / potential in order to prioritise future management action.</p> <p>b) Implementing RBMP process and issue of CAR licenses for abstraction and impoundment where the objective is to maintain / achieve Good Ecological Status / Potential, which will consider salmon as part of the overall process. In addition there will be consideration of salmon flow requirements in the revision of discharge standards under WFD and improvements to WFD fish tools to try and improve detection of ecological problems associated with discharge regime.</p>
	Planned timescale:	<p>a) 2012-2014 under current funding, but follow on work anticipated to be necessary.</p> <p>b) Existing RBMPs are currently being reviewed for the next WFD planning cycle (2015 -21) and potentially for the subsequent cycle (2021-27).</p>
	Expected outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved scientific understanding of habitat requirements for salmon to underpin decision making; • Water bodies do not deteriorate from their current status; and • Revision of discharge regimes to support GES / GEP or any other alternative WFD objective set within the overall context of affordability and benefits to society.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	<p>The effectiveness of changing flow regimes will be assessed through regular WFD monitoring. Where fish are the target of the altered flow regime, they will form part of the assessment process.</p> <p>Regular inspections by SEPA staff will be used to assess compliance with licenses and license reviews will be carried out as necessary.</p>
Action H4:	Description of action:	<p><i>[This action will contribute to addressing threats H1 to H4]</i></p> <p>Taking an integrated catchment management approach to reduce the impact of land use.</p>

		<p>Reductions in diffuse pollution and morphological impacts will be achieved through the controlled activity regulations (CAR) and associated “General Binding Rules” and adherence to other guidelines such as the forest and water guidelines. GBRs include requirements for buffer strips to reduce fine sediment and nutrient delivery and encourage the growth of riparian vegetation.</p> <p>a) Working with partners to extend range of activities for which SRDP (Scottish Rural Development Programme) funding can be obtained to further reduce morphological and diffuse pollution pressures beyond that prescribed by CAR.</p>
	Planned timescale:	2013-2027.
	Expected outcome:	Improvements to land management practices and more water bodies meeting Good Ecological Status/Potential, as well as Natura 2000 Protected Area objectives with associated benefits to salmon. Benefits would be obtained within the overall context of affordability and benefits to society.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Assessments of Good Ecological Status/Potential under WFD monitoring (including fish where identified as most sensitive biological quality element), as well as Natura 2000 site condition. A range of new indicators are also being developed to improve assessment of fine sediment and morphological impacts.

Copy and paste lines to add further actions which should be labelled H5, H6, etc

4. Management of Aquaculture, Introductions and Transfers, and Transgenics:
4.1 What is the approach for determining the location of aquaculture facilities in (a) freshwater and (b) marine environments to minimise the risks to wild salmon stocks? (Max. 200 words for each)
<p>Scotland has a regulatory framework in place to facilitate the sustainable economic growth of the aquaculture sector whilst taking due regard to minimise its impact on the marine environment and protect biodiversity. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farm businesses authorised and subject to inspection for containment measures, disease control and sea lice management by MS Fish Health Inspectorate; • Farms licensed and controlled by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency to ensure environmental impact from industry are assessed and managed; • Planning permission required for sites from local authorities; • All Scottish Salmon Producers’ Organisation (SSPO) members subscribe to the voluntary Code of Good Practice, with over 90% of production audited within the scheme; and

- In parallel, new voluntary sea lice public reporting covering 30 areas by industry in place

The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act commenced in September 2013 and builds on the existing regulatory framework. Scotland is also developing a National Marine Plan for Scotland to: manage increasing demands on marine environment; encourage economic development of industries; and incorporate further environmental protection into decision-making.

A Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) was established to work alongside the Aquaculture & Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 to secure sustainability of aquaculture growth and its interactions. The Group and its focused Working Groups support Scotland's industry to achieve sustainable growth targets as set out in National Marine Plan Consultation - to grow marine finfish production sustainably to 210,000 tonnes (164,380 tonnes in 2012) with due regard to the wider marine environment by 2020.

Research and initiatives also underway include:

- Development and implementation of monitoring/research strategy for potential marine renewable and salmonid interactions. This work, which will increase our understanding of coastal migration routes for smolts and returning adults is also of relevance to understanding interactions between wild fish and aquaculture;
- Scottish Government and salmon farming industry match-funded research through the Scottish Aquaculture Research forum (SARF) into any measurable impact from sea lice in a Scottish context;
- Marine Scotland is undertaking a 3-year project to identify areas of opportunity and restriction for aquaculture which will include consideration of the risk to wild salmonids;
- Scottish Government and SEPA funded work to improve auto DEPOMOD modelling tool to further enhance the sensitivity of the tool for SEPA discharge consents;
- Scottish Government (jointly funded by industry)funded research to develop shelf modelling and sea lice dispersal modelling;
- [Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre](#) (SAIC) launched in 2014. Brings together industry and research. Priority Innovation Action identified on Improved sea lice control.
- MGSA Science & Research Working Group's Strategy document published July 2014. Key Research Priorities identified include: Understanding and managing interactions with wild salmonids particularly with respect to sea lice;
- [The effective control of sea lice on salmon farms](#);
- Scotland's Aquaculture Database and Website has been developed in partnership by Marine Scotland, The Crown Estate, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, and The Food Standards Agency in Scotland. This brings together data collected by regulators about Aquaculture in Scotland and makes it accessible through a data search tool and an interactive map; and

- FHI proactive publication of operational activity.

Updates on the work of the MGSA and the Working Groups can be found at [MGSA webpages](#).

4.2 What progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for effective sea lice management such that there is no increase in sea lice loads or lice-induced mortality of wild stocks attributable to sea lice? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: BMP Guidance)

One of the key health challenges for the Atlantic salmon farming industry is the continued management and control of sea lice on farmed salmon. Through appropriate and proportionate regulation, proactive compliance activity, and the adoption of best practice, by industry, the potential impacts of sea lice on the wider marine environment can be managed effectively. Marine Scotland’s Fish Health Inspectorate inspect fish farms on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the regulations and where necessary to outline instances where there is a clear need for improvement.

The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 builds on the existing regulatory framework and includes a specific duty on fish farmers to have a Farm Management Agreement or Statement in place. The agreements and/or statements must address key areas of fish health management, management of parasites, movement of live fish, harvesting fish and fallowing.

Scotland is also developing a National Marine Plan for Scotland to: manage increasing demands on marine environment; encourage economic development of industries; and incorporate environmental protection into decision-making.

A Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) has been established to work alongside the Aquaculture & Fisheries (Scotland) Act to secure sustainability of aquaculture growth and its interactions. The Group and its seven focused Working Groups will support Scotland’s industry to achieve sustainable growth targets as set out in National Marine Plan Consultation - to grow marine finfish production sustainably to 210,000 tonnes (from 164,380 tonnes in 2012) with due regard to the wider marine environment by 2020. This includes an interactions group, a fish health and welfare group which will look at disease and parasite control; and a Science and research Group which will take a strategic oversight on aquaculture related research.

Research and initiatives underway include:

- Development and implementation of monitoring/research strategy for potential marine renewable and salmonid interactions;
- Scottish Government and salmon farming industry match-funded research through the Scottish Aquaculture Research forum (SARF) into any measurable impact from sea lice in a Scottish context;
- Marine Scotland is undertaking a 3-year project to identify areas of opportunity and restriction for aquaculture which will include consideration of the risk to wild salmonids; and
- Scottish Government funded research to develop shelf modelling and sea lice modelling.

Scotland's Atlantic salmon farming industry manage and control sea lice through adherence to the statutory framework, and by the adoption of best practice as set out in the Code of Good Practice for Scottish Fin Fish Aquaculture which includes requirements in relation to sea lice control. All SSPO members subscribe to CoGP with over 90% of production audited within the scheme.

The recent use of cleanerfish (wrasse and lumpsuckers) has demonstrated positive results so far with the cohabited species feeding on the sea lice that are on the salmon's skin. Industry adopt a multi-pronged approach in managing sea lice levels on farm that help mitigate against any potential impacts.

The voluntary quarterly sea lice data publication scheme from the Scottish Salmon Producers Organisation (SSPO), based on recognised wild fish catchments is a further component of the package which allows the Scottish Government to ensure the environmental sustainability of Scotland's fish farms. This sits alongside the published Sustainable Scottish Salmon Fish Health Management Annual Report 2013, the first under the new reporting arrangements.

The SSPO said in their 2013 Annual Report that in January 2013 and July and December 2013 70% of the monthly averages were under the suggested treatment threshold in the Code of Good Practice. [SSPO publish quarterly reports on fish health management in the Scottish salmon farming industry.](#)

4.3 What progress can be demonstrated towards the achievement of the international goals for ensuring 100% containment in (a) freshwater and (b) marine aquaculture facilities? (Max. 200 words each)
(Reference: BMP Guidance)

2013 was the second lowest year for reported escapes since statutory reporting was introduced in 2002. Reported escapes are published on Scotland's [aquaculture website](#).

This is due to a combination of increased awareness and significant industry investment in new equipment, Fish Health Inspectorate inspections for measures in place to contain fish under powers of the 2007 Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act and work on accredited training for fish-farm workers.

Scotland has a regulatory framework in place to facilitate the sustainable economic growth of the aquaculture sector whilst taking due regard to minimise its impact on the marine environment and protect biodiversity. This includes:

- Fish farm businesses authorised and subject to inspection for containment measures, disease control and sea lice management by MS Fish Health Inspectorate;
- Farms licensed and controlled by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency to ensure environmental impact from industry are assessed and managed;
- Planning permission required for sites from local authorities; and
- Finfish farming industry signed up to voluntary Code of Good Practice.

The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act includes specific powers to prescribe technical requirements for equipment and training to: ensure installation and deployment of equipment that is well maintained and appropriate for the site conditions; and impose a duty for adequate training to use prescribed equipment, and requirements on operators to keep records in relation to training and equipment.

Scotland is also developing a National Marine Plan for Scotland to: manage increasing

demands on marine environment; encourage economic development of industries; and incorporate environmental protection into decision-making.

A Ministerial Group for Sustainable Aquaculture (MGSA) includes a Containment Working group with a remit to develop Scottish Technical requirements for fish farm equipment and associated guidance; make recommendations on training requirements to ensure a skilled workforce; and review escapes reporting procedures. The technical standard is viewed as crucial in significantly reducing the risk of such events happening in the future.

4.4 What progress has been made to implement NASCO guidance on introductions, transfers and stocking? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: Articles 5 and 6 and Annex 4 of the Williamsburg Resolution)

The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003 (as amended) regulates the introduction of live fish and spawn into inland waters. Introductions require permission from either Scottish Ministers or District Salmon Fishery Boards. Scottish Ministers' consenting functions are operated by Marine Scotland Science based on a risk assessment system. The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 contains powers for Scottish Ministers to revoke or restrict the powers of DSFBs to consent to introduction of salmon or salmon spawn, and provides that conditions can be placed on any consents granted.

In addition, the control of invasive non-native species is governed by the Wildlife and Countryside (Scotland) Act 1981, as amended by the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (WANE). The keeping of certain species and release out with their native range without permission is an offence.

At their conference in March 2014, RAFTS announced the publication of their [Stocking Policy Technical Paper and Policy Statement on Stocking Atlantic Salmon](#).

While a non-statutory publication, it is regarded as guidance for RAFTS members and other fishery management bodies in Scotland.

4.5 What is the policy/strategy on use of transgenic salmon? (Max. 200 words)
(Reference: Article 7 and Annex 5 of the Williamsburg Resolution)

The Scottish Government is opposed to the cultivation of GM crops. Before any GMO (including salmon) can be released in Scotland, Scottish Ministers would require, under the Environmental Protection Act 1990,- to give consent – this would include an assessment of the potential for detrimental effects.

4.6 What measures are in place to prevent the introduction or further spread of *Gyrodactylus salaris*?(Max. 200 words)

Gyrodactylus salaris has not been detected in UK to date. Live fish movements from areas known to be infected and in freshwater represent the most significant risk of introduction. We are not aware of any live fish imports of freshwater fish from Norway other than eggs. The following measures have been taken to prevent its introduction and spread in Scotland:

- UK supports the maintenance of the EU guarantee that prevents higher risk imports of live farmed (or other) salmonids from *G. salaris* risk areas;
- A surveillance programme for *G. salaris* is in place. This is managed by the FHI and collects fish from a monitoring programme;
- Defra is funding research to assess the colonisation risk of *G. salaris* in UK (Cefas 2009-13) and the susceptibility of UK fish stocks to this parasite (Stirling University PhD, 2008-2012);
- DSFBs and Fishery Trusts maintain biosecurity plans and actively promote the [clean](#).

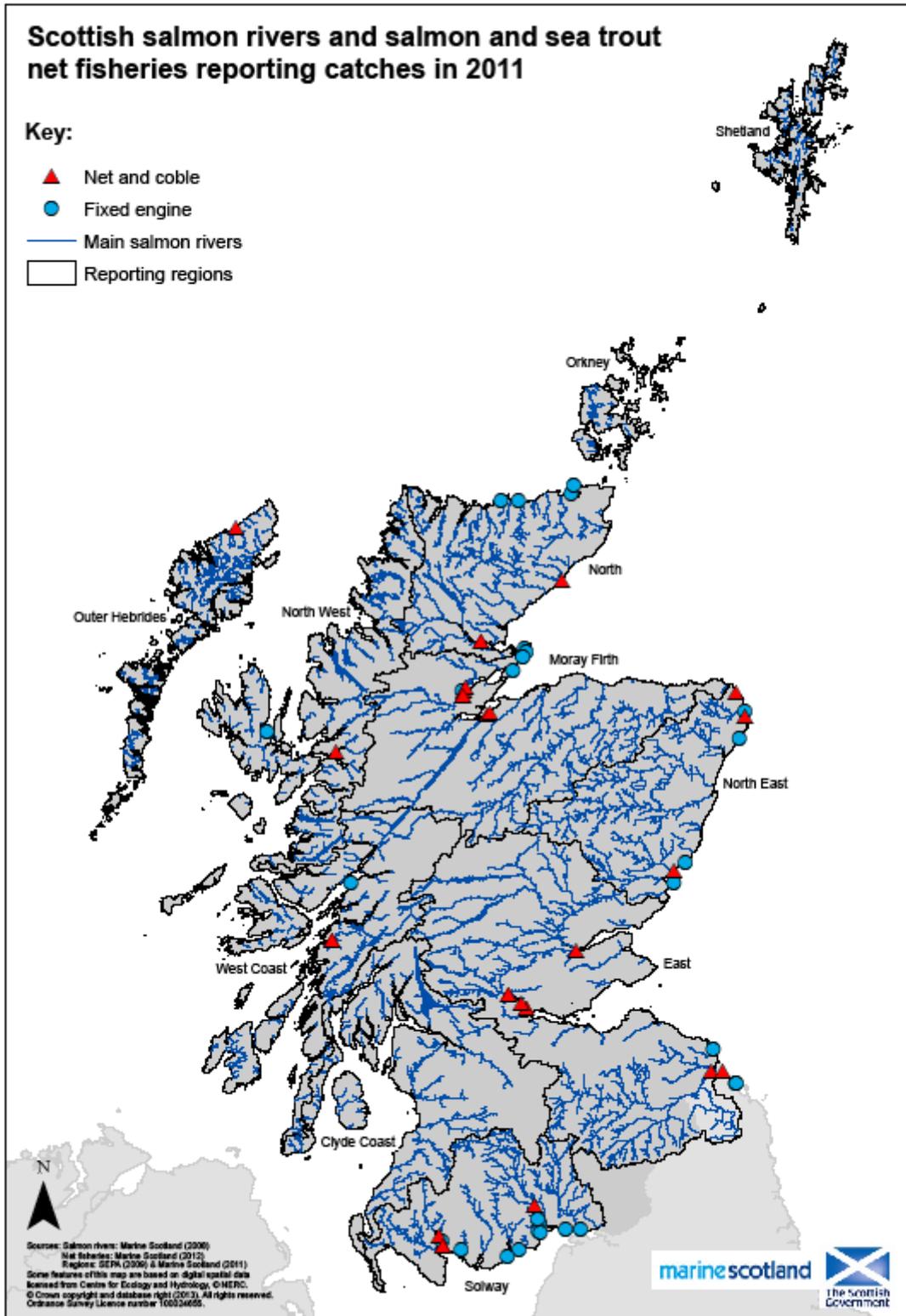
check, dry campaign ; and	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Contingency plan is in place and exercises take place to ensure preparedness for any potential outbreak. 	
4.7 What are the main threats to wild salmon and challenges for management in relation to aquaculture, introductions and transfers, and transgenics, taking into account the Williamsburg Resolution, the BMP Guidance and specific issues on which action was recommended for this jurisdiction in the Final Report of the Aquaculture FAR Review Group, (CNL(11)11)?	
Threat/ Challenge A1	Management of fish introductions and stocking within appropriate regulatory framework.
Threat/ challenge A2	Introduction and spread of non-native fish, invertebrate species, parasite and diseases, including <i>G. salaris</i> .
Threat/ challenge A3	Management of any identified interactions between aquaculture and wild fisheries.

4.8 What actions are planned to address each of the above threats and challenges in the five year period to 2018?		
Action A1:	Description of action:	<i>[This action will contribute to addressing threats A1 and A2]</i> Continue to regulate salmonid and freshwater fish stocking in Scottish rivers by implementing and enforcing existing introductions legislation under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 2003, Wildlife and Countryside Act (Scotland) 1981 and Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011.
	Planned timescale:	2013-18.
	Expected outcome:	Greater transparency in stocking operations and hatchery management.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness:	Periodic review and quality assurance of stocking programmes and hatchery management.
Action A2:	Description of action:	<i>[This action will contribute to addressing threats A1 and A2]</i> a) Implementing European Council Regulation No. 708/2007 concerning Use of Alien and Locally Absent Species in Aquaculture. b) Encouraging anglers and other water users to remain vigilant to the risk of non-native species and pathogens, to report sightings and to take biosecurity measures (the 'Check, Clean, Dry' campaign).
	Planned timescale:	On-going .

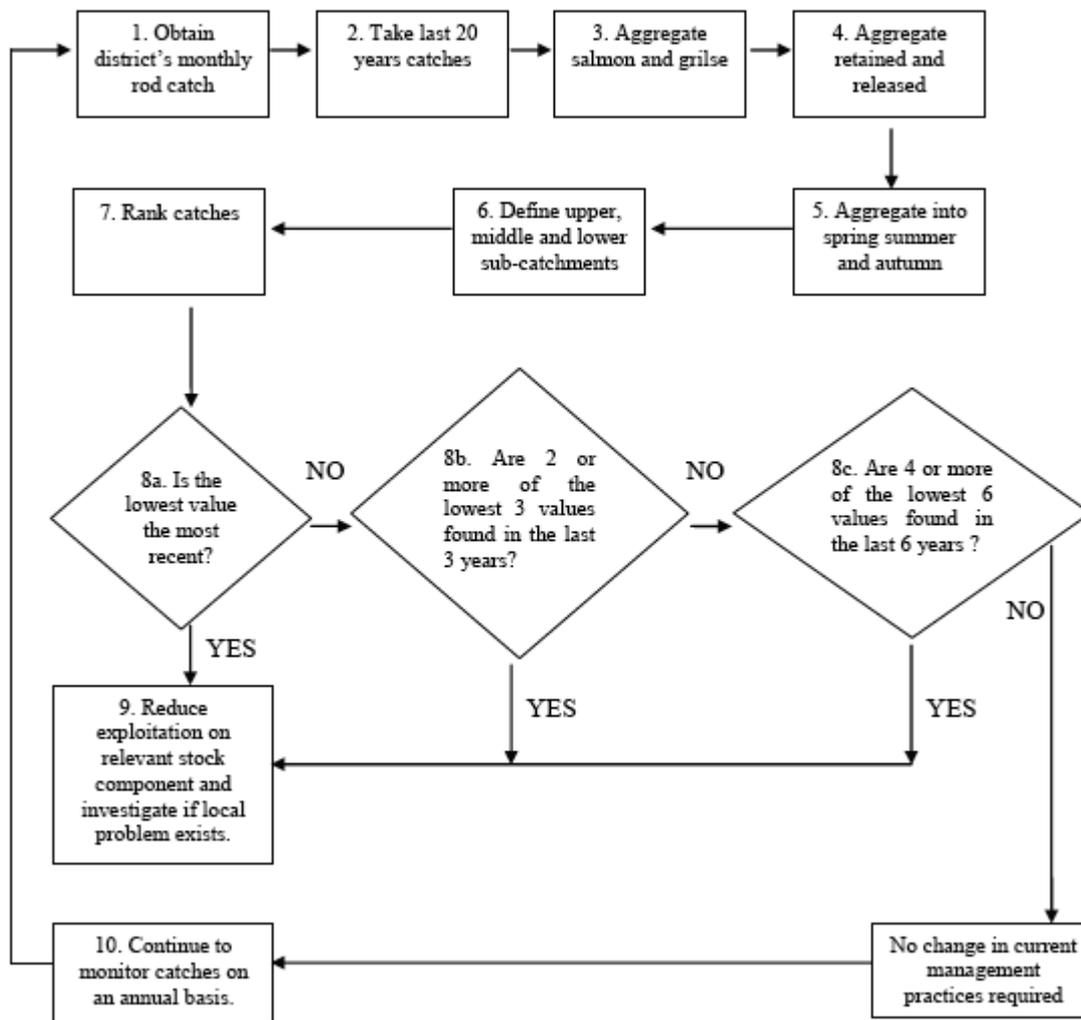
	Expected outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment and/or eradication of undesirable non-native fish species. • Regulation of other fish species. • Prevention of <i>G. salaris</i> and other parasites and diseases occurring in Scotland.
	Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:	Periodic review of approaches and periodic exercises to assess the preparedness of participating agencies for a disease outbreak.
Action A3:	Description of action:	<p>The Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 aims to ensure that farmed and wild fisheries – and their interactions with each other – are managed effectively, maximising their combined contribution to supporting sustainable economic growth with due regard to the wider marine environment.</p> <p>The Act includes an enabling power for the Scottish Ministers to make regulations prescribing technical requirements for equipment used for and in connection with fish farming; and which make provision to ensure the requirements are complied with. Work on developing a Technical Standard for equipment is at an advanced stage and regulations will be made in 2015.</p> <p>The Ministerial Group on Aquaculture (MGA) was refocused in 2013 to work alongside the Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Bill to secure the sustainability of aquaculture growth, principally with regards to salmon farming, and managing its interactions with the wildfish sector, to enable both sectors to flourish in Scotland. Membership includes aquaculture industry, wild fish interests, Environment NGO and regulators. The main body will be supported by the more focussed and project-based working groups including on Interactions; on Science and Research; an Interactions Working Group and an Improved Containment Working Group. Chairs will provide an update on progress of their groups at the next meeting of MGSA.</p>
	Planned timescale:	<p>Work on developing a Scottish Technical Standard and associated requirements to meet that standard made under the Aquaculture & Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013 is well underway.</p> <p>Regulations are expected to be made in 2015. There will then need to be an appropriate lead-in period to allow for any existing equipment, not meeting the required standard, to be replaced.</p>
	Expected outcome:	The technical requirements will further improve containment, minimise the risk of escapes occurring, and ensure installation and deployment of fish farming equipment that is well maintained and appropriate for the site conditions at which the

		<p>farm operates and minimise the potential for adverse impact on wild salmonids.</p> <p>MGSA will provide a framework to secure the sustainability of salmon aquaculture growth whilst managing its interactions with the wildfish sector, to enable both sectors to flourish in Scotland. The interactions group will facilitate improvements in the current relationship between the wild and farmed fishing sectors, with a view to establishing closer, productive, cooperative working relationships for the overall benefit of the people of Scotland and the environment.</p>
	<p>Approach for monitoring effectiveness & enforcement:</p>	<p>Regulatory regimes including enforcement in relation to technical requirements are under development. Progress of Working groups will be reported at MGSA.</p>

ANNEX 1: Map of salmon rivers in Scotland



Annex 2. Decision Flow Chart Based on Rod Catch as an Abundance Indicator.



This will be reviewed following development of conservation limits