

Introduction

The evidence of biodiversity loss

1 Using your own knowledge and the evidence presented, to what extent do you agree that there is a nature crisis in Scotland?

Please insert answer here:

- Intensification of agricultural production is long known to be a driving force behind biodiversity decline
- Evidence in the consultation paper – both at international and national level – speaks to this but would be helpful to build more specific evidence bases that are targeted at local ecological conditions to inform local actions.
- But the decline of biodiversity crisis is not just a reflection of the dominance of intensive practices in Scottish land use, but also the significant loss of traditional and sustainable practices (see also State of Nature Report 2019). Sweeping statements on a nature crisis across the whole of Scotland may enforce a people versus nature division which fails to recognise that local people have been instrumental to biodiversity conservation and enhancement in many parts of Scotland. For example, the rare machair grassland habitat is dependent on low-intensity activity through crofting that is increasingly difficult to sustain.
- The nature crisis in Scotland is thus tied to a social crisis in relation to land use in Scotland. It is crucial that Scottish Government takes an integrated approach to tackling these crises, not only linking to climate policy (question below) but also agricultural policy, land reform, local food policy, rural development etc.

2 What do you see as the key challenges and opportunities of tackling both the climate and biodiversity crises at the same time?

Please enter response here:

- Opportunities exist to better recognise, value and support crofting, as a 'land-based culture', not only for its productive capacity and potential value for local communities (e.g., population retention) but also for conservation of natural habitats, biodiversity and carbon stocks (see also Committee of Inquiry on Crofting - Final Report)
- There are significant risks that one objective is pursued to the detriment of the other, especially if measures are formulated and implemented from the top down without regional differentiation and without regard for local conditions and people. Challenges may involve implementation of government climate mitigation schemes such as those for that undermine local efforts for biodiversity protection and fail to channel benefits towards local communities. There is a wealth of knowledge at local level on issues of biodiversity protection and opportunities for improvements – use it.
- Crucially, Scottish Government should take a long-term and precautionary approach to avoid the same kind of unintended consequences that we have seen regarding large externally funded afforestation projects on vulnerable peatlands.

Our strategic vision – framing and context

3 Is the draft vision clear enough?

No

Please enter comments here:

- The draft vision is very high-level and 2045 is still far away. Intermediate outcomes for 2030 are helpful, but ultimately such steps should align with consecutive terms of Government to ensure that Government can be held accountable for the way their legislative and policy actions contribute to the outcomes. This would avoid, for example, us now adopting a crucial agricultural reform which does not do enough for long-term biodiversity outcomes, notably as it (again) may fail to support crofters and small-scale producers that are already delivering many biodiversity benefits. In particular, Scottish Government should look at the results of the 'Piloting an Outcome Based Approach in Scotland' (POBAS project) to inform an outcome-based approach.
- The consultation document cites the international context, notably the CBD's Post-2020 Framework and the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. Yet, a crucial omission from the Scottish Government's vision is the need for protection at habitat and ecosystem level, with the ecosystem approach under the Convention on Biological Diversity being the primary framework for the implementation of biodiversity obligations – see also Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 1. It is precisely the lack of management at species level (geese, deer, invasive species etc) that may have significant negative impacts on ecosystem functioning. There is no need to reinvent the wheel – Scottish Government should take better note of what is happening at international and EU level in line with its commitment to alignment.

4 Is the draft vision ambitious enough?

Yes

Please enter comments here:

It is important that the implementation of a vision that covers the whole of Scotland recognises that some are more responsible for biodiversity decline than others. Yes, "we" all have to restore and regenerate biodiversity, but many crofters already make significant contributions in this regard whilst the biggest landowners and recipients of public money under agricultural policies have for a long time been able to manage land for their own rather than the public benefit (including biodiversity). Any implementing measures should be kept at scale: implemented in ways that are both workable for

small-scale producers and reflective of differentiated responsibilities.

5 Do you have any suggestions for a short strategic vision which would form the title for the strategy?

Please enter suggestions here:

Biodiversity Emergency Strategy

How will we know when we have succeeded?

Scotland's rural environment – farmland, woodlands and forestry, soils and uplands

6 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

No

Please enter response here:

• Whilst a high-level vision is understandable, the biodiversity outcomes (for 2045 and 2030) should be much more concrete to be able to guide action across different policy areas to make sure all those areas work together to tackle what Scottish Government recognises to be a biodiversity crisis. What is a substantial increase in biodiversity, ecosystem and soil health or a markedly reduced carbon emissions? What are farmland practices which demonstrate an increased uptake of high diversity, nature rich, high soil carbon, low intensity farming methods? What is high quality food production and for which markets is this food produced? Too much unclarity – why is Scottish Government not adopting concrete targets in line with the EU's Biodiversity Strategy 2030, or awaiting the international targets that may follow from the CBD COP15? Crucially, these outcomes should be able to inform agricultural reforms as the payment public funds must be targeted, with measurable, policy-driven outcomes. Yet, this means that the objectives and outcomes in a new Strategy should be clear.

7 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

No

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

• Shockingly, the consultation document does not mention crofting once which is a huge missed opportunity. Crofting can deliver significant public benefits for biodiversity conservation and enhancement, without compromising on local food production and the needs of local communities. As a key form of traditional land use – reliant on traditional knowledge which is protected under international biodiversity law – Scottish Government should be showcasing crofting and not ignoring it. Notably, Aichi Target 18 requires that “the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels”.

• Another key element that is missing is agrobiodiversity/diversity of genetic resources, from rare livestock breeds to landraces and heritage seeds, as well as other underutilised crops. The conservation of genetic resources is a key international obligation that underpins crucial human rights such as the right to food. Aichi Target 13 requires that “the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained”. Yet, its omission from this consultation reflects how agrobiodiversity has often been undervalued in Scotland, as there is a lack of infrastructure and research in support of rare breeds (e.g., restrictions in relation to size and horns within abattoirs) and crops (e.g., lack of seed cleaning infrastructures). For Scotland there should be recognition of the many rare sheep breeds, the Shetland kye and other cattle many of these with importance for conservation grazing, in agroforestry, or whilst living on natural vegetation producing high quality produce. For plant genetic resources, there should be more support for the conservation varieties and other landraces or heritage varieties such as the heritage wheats maintained by Scotland the Bread, Shetland Cabbage on Shetland and several orchards. Prime example of plant genetic resources conservation are the landraces of the machair, researched for their exceptional tolerance of harsh conditions, which play an economic role in a circular island economy from seed to feed. And as ingredient for human food such as bere meal, which can be a part of a healthy diet.

8 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

• Crofting as a traditional and sustainable form of land management with huge biodiversity potential (which can be further improved on) has long been under threat by large-scale and intensive agriculture, which may compete for scarce natural resources including land, and that often is competitively advantaged due to economies of scale, the lack of internationalisation of public (including environmental) costs of intensive management practices and public policies (e.g., on agricultural subsidies) that have largely favoured the uptake of intensive practices.

• We welcome the ambition to increase the overall environmental credentials of the Scottish farming sector, but ‘change’ is not necessarily the only need across the sector. There has been a significant lack of support for those crofters and other small-scale producers that are managing the land in ways that is already in tune with the local environment (e.g., livestock at the right stocking density in common grazings, small-scale horticultural activities with significant value for agrobiodiversity and protection of ecosystem functions such as nutrient cycling, pollination etc., woodland crofts and agroforestry), which forms of traditional as well as newer sustainable land management are threatened in the same way as biodiversity by intensive management. Where support has been lacking it is in fact the lack of land use (e.g., neglected crofts) that is often the main issue for biodiversity in these areas, which requires a significantly different approach to biodiversity protection than elsewhere – one that is centred around maintenance and revitalisation of good practices.

9 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

- Crofting is a win-win(-win) as a traditional but continuously evolving form of land management which is in a unique position (due to its regulated status) to deliver on biodiversity management, production for (local) food markets, and other benefits for local communities. Positive practices may include conservation of agrobiodiversity, integration of woodland in productive systems, appropriately stocked management of grassland/common grazings in support of habitat and species conservation etc.
- The Scottish Crofting Federation favours productive and purposeful use of land, with land management decisions taking account of the needs of the local communities. In this regard the biodiversity strategy could be more explicit that agricultural land use and nature are not mutually exclusive, but that good crofting and agroecosystem management is nature – and that people are an integrated part of the ecosystem. Scottish Government should explicitly recognise and support sustainable management such as agroecological and agroforestry practices on crofts, due to their biodiversity value, and include targets to increase the uptake of good practices and models, including to have one-quarter of land in Scotland is in crofting tenure and to have 85% of Scotland's existing 18,000 crofts being actively used by 2030.
- R&D in relation to technologies that are targeted for small producers should be supported, with support to make them more accessible, e.g., no fence technologies which would allow for use of common grazings with significant biodiversity benefits.

10 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

- In the implementation of these outcomes Scottish Government needs to be proportionate to the role that different parts of the sector have played in causing the issue, and requirements need to be workable for small-scale producers. Government should not want to alienate crofters from the system, or discourage good environmental practices, due to unworkable administrative requirements.
- We welcome the explicit link to high quality food production and a reformed agricultural subsidy scheme, which should prompt Scottish Government to make better connections within policy areas on local food, agriculture, land reform etcetera. Yet, in practice, we are not at all seeing a joint-up approach, without which (vaguely worded) biodiversity-related outcomes will remain just statements on paper that are easily be undermined by wider legislative developments. Notably, where current laws and policies related to agriculture and food have not done enough to make crofting financially viable – an activity which is already in most instances undertaken alongside alternative employment – they undermine current good but sometimes time-consuming hands-on biodiversity management practices (for example, practices of common grazings during the summer are in decline) and prohibit crofters to further train themselves and improve on their eco-credentials.
- For agricultural subsidy reform, it is not just about enhanced conditionality for those sectors that have not been doing enough for biodiversity, it is about recognising and rewarding those crofters and small producers that have been greatly disadvantaged by a system that to this day favours those with the biggest and arguably most productive farms (in terms of outputs for commodity markets); with inequities further exacerbated by Scotland's levels of land concentration – the highest in Europe.
- For high quality food production, there are significant barriers to produce high quality food for local markets which may undermine potential biodiversity benefits. There is a lack of infrastructure, processing facilities and joint-up supply chains for local food, which may see low intensity farming practices become increasingly unviable if the right public support is not put in place. For example, in Orkney, there is no abattoir (and restrictions on on-farm slaughter apply) and the costs of getting animals killed on the mainland is increasingly prohibitive for many small producers.
- SCF welcomes Scottish Government's commitment to the sustainable natural regeneration of woodlands, and we believe that Woodland Crofts can play a crucial role in this regard. However, public support for natural regeneration requires a fundamental shift in the way current forestry schemes work, with recent schemes having supported (re)planting rather than regeneration. The uptake of grant schemes has often been financially motivated rather than driven by environmental benefits, including carbon offsetting to allow dirty industries to continue emitting greenhouse gases. Reform should also involve better accessibility of (forestry and agricultural) schemes for Woodland Crofts.
- Other obvious risks for biodiversity and small-scale agroecosystem stewards such as crofters follow from unregulated carbon markets, which so far seem to mostly benefit large (external) investors and landowners. The Land Commission has already expressed great caution as to how these markets may allow a small number of actors to make key decisions about natural capital which will affect everyone in Scotland for decades to come. It is crucial that all climate change mitigation projects benefit local people, and support and empower crofters as the stewards of vast areas of Scottish land - notably through common grazings - to keep up the good work.
- An integrated approach is needed to link Scottish Government's policy action on the environment (climate + biodiversity) to other policy areas such as food. If we do not tie this agenda in with the officially recognised need for more local food production – as reflected in Scottish Government's Agriculture Vision – we risk off-shoring biodiversity (and climate) impacts to countries with lower environmental standards. Risk that are amplified by the UK's government's approach to trade, e.g., new UK trade agreement with New Zealand which allows for non-tariffed access for lamb – an area of production that Scotland was already totally self-sufficient in.

Marine environment

11 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

Not Answered

Please enter response here:

12 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

13 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

14 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

15 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

Freshwater environment: rivers lochs and wetlands

16 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

Not Answered

Please enter response here:

17 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

18 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

19 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

20 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

Coastal environments

21 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

Yes

Please enter response here:

SCF welcomes the explicit inclusion of machair habitats in the 2030 outcomes.

22 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

Inclusion of the machair habitats makes it even more striking that crofting is not included at all in this biodiversity consultation document. There is ample evidence including case studies available on the crucial role that crofting and its low intensity of grazing/arable systems (mostly for silage), has played – and must continue to be able to play – in conserving what is one of the rarest habitats in Europe. Benefits include symbiotic relations between livestock and bird species (with cattle leaving dips and hollows in winter that are used by nesting birds), the cultivation of old/heritage varieties (including Bere barley - Britain's oldest variety of cereal) which have adapted to local (manganese deficient) soil and climate conditions and make a significant contribution to the diversity of genetic resources/agrobiodiversity, and the use of seaweed as fertiliser and soil binder encourages productivity of machair plants. Cultivation, in other words, is essential for conserving this ecosystem and much clearer links should be made with "Proposed Outcomes - Rural Environment". More information available here: <https://www.croftingyear.org.uk/userfiles/file/history/machair-life-crofting-booklet.pdf>
<https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/projects/uist-crofting/>
<https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/committees/rural-affairs-islands-and-natural-environment-committee/correspondence/2022/petition-pe1490-control-of>

23 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

Climate change and extreme weather events present a range of natural hazards for low-lying coastal areas of many mainland and island locations in Scotland. Coastlines regularly suffer extensive erosion and shoreline change as a result of highly destructive storms such as that of January 2005. Particular sections of coastline are susceptible to flooding that may result in the future from damaging storms and also in the long term as a result of rising sea levels. At many locations extensive areas of low-lying agricultural land are protected from flooding by narrow stretches of dunes. Where there is a sediment deficit much of the coastline is eroding and, in many cases, lack a protective dune cordon. In these areas, particularly on machair coasts, they are susceptible to over wash and flooding, with the latter being a concern due to the negative gradient inland from the coastal edge.

Crofting as a traditional and sustainable form of land management may well be the most under threat in the machair areas. Crofting in these areas is not only impacted by large-scale and intensive agriculture that may compete for scarce natural resources, and that for too long has been competitively

disadvantaged due to industrial agriculture's economies of scale, the lack of internationalisation of public (environmental) costs of such intensive management activities and public policies that have favoured their uptake. But additionally, increasing populations of wild geese (with more than 8,000 resident birds in Uist alone – which should be no more than 3,000) is impacting both directly on the machair's habitat, as well as indirectly as crofters are forced to go out of business and thus do no longer undertake their important management and cultivation practices as outlined above.

24 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

There are many examples of where the reaction by local residents is to protect the coast and hinterland by 'holding the line'. Informal protection can involve use of materials such as rockfill which is not only inappropriate on soft sandy coasts but also prove to be detrimental by causing more severe erosion. Where wind and tide borne sediment (sand) supply is cut off by such structures, biodiversity can be negatively impacted within the tidal zone and on land behind high water. If protection is thought necessary methods using natural processes should be employed. Awareness raising and providing education among local residents about how coastal processes operate are a key element in maintaining healthy coasts.

Rural development should include biodiversity measures, for example: developing value chains around heritage crops (similar to the example of Orkney bere value chains), creating small scale abattoirs to provide rare breed meats to local markets, exploring the potential of biodiversity for crofting tourism through education and training.

25 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

A lack of plan and budget for the control of wild geese. Adaptive management pilot projects by Scottish Natural Heritage (2012) were very successful, but the budget has been diminished year by year and in 2021 funding was ceased altogether resulting in explosive growth of the wild geese population. Reinstated funding is greatly insufficient (6000 pounds to each Hebridean scheme) as the problem now requires 24000 pounds for Uist alone for this year (8 pounds per bird) to reduce the geese population to sustainable numbers.

In addition to the specific problem of geese, crofting in the unique machair habitat is undermined by a more general lack of agricultural policy support for crofting.

Urban environments – towns and cities

26 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

Not Answered

Please enter response here:

27 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

28 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

29 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

30 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

Across our land and at sea – overall health, resilience and connectivity

31 Do the 2045 outcome statements adequately capture the change we need to see?

No

Please enter response here:

- See above. Whilst SCF welcomes an ecosystem-centric approach to biodiversity conservation (which in the context of crofting and agricultural ecosystems per definition include people), the outcomes are formulated in such generic terms that they are unlikely to steer management in the right direction by 2045.
- Nature Networks at landscape scale hold great potential to improve on siloed approaches to nature conservation, but it should be much clearer in the work done by NatureScot on this how people and local communities fit within these networks.
- The outcomes should include a statement on the integration of policies across areas to deliver a vision 'across land and seas'. E.g., agricultural reform, land reform, food and drink, wildlife, crofting reform and development. Do the people in Scottish Government have the birds-eye view and capacity to

deliver a holistic approach?

32 Are the 2030 milestones ambitious enough?

Are we missing any key elements? Please enter response here:

33 What are the key drivers of biodiversity loss in this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

34 What are the key opportunities for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

35 What are the key challenges for this outcome area?

Please enter response here:

A complicating factor (as raised in a recent NatureScot workshop) is that much of the top-down science is not taking an (eco)systemic approach to measuring the value and impacts of different land management practices. Integrating local ecological knowledge will be absolutely essential for achieving diversity of ecosystems.

36 To what extent will these outcomes deliver the Vision?

What might be missing? Please enter response here:

See above. The outcomes are formulated in such generic terms that implementation is unlikely to lead to concrete results for tackling the biodiversity (even if it would deliver on an abstract vision), whilst also linking to agricultural and food policy, land reform, climate, rural development and socioeconomic objectives in these areas, etcetera.

37 What evidence and information should we use to assess whether we have delivered the Vision?

Please enter response here:

See above. Crofting and, more generally, the role of people within ecosystems (and as stewards of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems) should be prominent in the strategy.

The conditions for success

38 Have we captured the key enabling factors which are essential in order for our strategy to be successful?

Please enter response here:

SCF supports a participatory and inclusive 'whole-of-society' approach, but this requires much more than equal opportunities to sit around the same table, or to respond to a fixed set of consultation questions. Opportunities must be adapted to the specific needs (languages, knowledge) of groups and engage at local levels, and must involve sufficient capacity building to allow everyone to participate as equals. So far, our experience has been that a lot of these spaces are either dominated by big farms/agricultural industries trying to minimise change, or by conservation organisations which agendas may not always be in sync with local needs and practical realities (and which may use terms and acronyms that are alien to many crofters and other small producers). A huge gap exists when it comes to real engagement with local communities, and traditional and local knowledge holders.

Scottish Government's focus on (private) natural capital investment is one area where not enough has been done to fully understand legitimate concerns of local communities, in relation to the distribution of benefits, further external influence and land concentration. These issues should be fully investigated before such investment is allowed and pushed.

Scottish Government also need to recognise the issues that come with a lack of an integrated approach across areas. There are so many policies around and consulted on, including agricultural policy, land reform, food policy, crofting reform, climate change etcetera. Fragmentation may lead to duplication of efforts, conflict and a burden on resources and capacities – including those of Scottish Government but also those stakeholders that it wants to participate with. A much more integrated approach is key to delivering the strategy.

39 Are there good examples of enabling conditions in other strategies we could learn from?

Please enter response here:

The absence of crofting from this document is unacceptable as Scotland has committed to international obligations in the context of biodiversity "to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of [...] local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity".

In an international context – which will ultimately shape the Scottish biodiversity strategy once the Post-2020 CBD Framework is adopted – there has been increasing recognition of the crucial role of local communities and those with knowledge of the local environment in biodiversity protection, as well as of the negative impacts of biodiversity degradation on human rights (notably of vulnerable groups and those that have historically been disadvantaged). The UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment – with a right to a healthy environment now recognised by the UN General Assembly – has

stated that 'fortress conservation' ("exclusionary practices intended to protect biodiversity") are very harmful both to local communities as well as to biodiversity conservation efforts.

40 Can you set out how you think any of the proposals set out in the consultation might help to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations?

Please enter response here:

The question should be whether more can be done within the proposals to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity. These include:

- Explicit recognition of the value and potential of crofting in the Biodiversity Strategy, including existing practices as well as the potential for further improvements.
- Adoption of a rights-based approach to biodiversity conservation, which allows for full participation of local communities, and which integrates local knowledge.

Evidence:

- Article 8(j) Convention on Biological Diversity
- Aichi Target 18
- Human rights-based approaches to conserving biodiversity: equitable, effective and imperative (UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment, August 2021)

About you

What is your name?

Name:

Miranda Geelhoed

What is your email address?

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miranda@crofting.org

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

Organisation

What is your organisation?

Organisation:

Scottish Crofting Federation

Please tell us if you are working in, or have previous experience of, an industry, employment or activity which you think is relevant to this consultation

please insert your answer in the text box:

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

Publish response with name

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

Yes

I confirm that I have read the privacy policy and consent to the data I provide being used as set out in the policy.

I consent

Evaluation

Please help us improve our consultations by answering the questions below. (Responses to the evaluation will not be published.)

Matrix 1 - How satisfied were you with this consultation?:

Very dissatisfied

Please enter comments here.:

Questions should be formulated more open to allow for broad discussion on the types of biodiversity outcomes Scotland should be pursuing, with much better links to other ongoing policy reforms and most crucial agricultural policy reform and land reform.

As stated above, a participatory and inclusive 'whole-of-society' approach, but this requires much more than equal opportunities to sit around the same table, or to respond to a fixed set of consultation questions. Opportunities must be adapted to the specific needs (languages, knowledge) of groups and engage at local levels, and must involve sufficient capacity building to allow everyone to participate as equals. So far, our experience has been that a lot of these spaces are either dominated by big farms/agricultural industries trying to minimise change, or by conservation organisations which agendas may not always be in sync with local needs and practical realities (and which may use terms and acronyms that are alien to many crofters and other small producers). A huge gap exists when it comes to real engagement with local communities, and traditional and local knowledge holders.

Matrix 1 - How would you rate your satisfaction with using this platform (Citizen Space) to respond to this consultation?:

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Please enter comments here.: