

Consultation Response Form

Your name: Rachel Evans

Organisation (if applicable): Countryside Alliance

email / telephone number: 07825337978 / rachel-evans@countryside-alliance.org

Your address: Llangadog, Carmarthenshire.

Consultation questions

The questions below are grouped by section. Please respond to the questions that are relevant to you. You do not need to answer every question.

UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)

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Rural Proofing

1. Do you think Wales needs a new rural proofing duty? Please explain your response.

Please select one:

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

The Countryside Alliance has long argued that a rural proofing duty should apply in all parts of the United Kingdom and we are pleased to see steps being taken to introduce one in Wales. Following the UK General Election of 2024, we published a set of three policy proposals aimed at reconnecting government with the countryside. One of these was to introduce a rural proofing duty during the development of policy, described by us as a mandatory 'Rural Community Impact Assessment' (RCIA) process. We attach the set of three proposals, including introductory material, and would suggest that the other two – publishing an annual 'State of the Countryside' report and appointing a 'Countryside Champion' to co-ordinate this activity within government – are complementary and merit consideration.

2. Do you agree with the proposed form of the rural proofing duty (a duty to have regard to rural needs)? Please explain your answer.

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

While we agree with the introduction of a rural proofing duty as proposed, we suggest that our proposal to establish a Rural Community Impact Assessment could remain helpful in setting out in more detail how the duty might, in practice, be met. In brief, our proposal is that at the design stage of any new policy with a potential impact on rural communities, an RCIA should be conducted and used to guide its development, ensuring that consideration of rural impacts is embedded in the decision-making process. Key objectives should be to ensure that policies do not inadvertently impose disproportionate burdens on rural communities, and that potential benefits to rural communities that could be realised through a modified policy design are not overlooked.

3. Do you agree with the proposed list of public authorities to whom the duty should apply? Please explain your answer.

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Although our proposal for Rural Community Impact Assessments focuses on policies designed at the level of central government and proposes a model that would be most suitable for use at that level, we nevertheless agree that rural proofing should apply across the whole of the public sector. If rural proofing was to apply to some services and not others, decisions made by one organisation could undermine rural proofing actions taken by another. Individual decisions can have cumulative effects and so we agree that the duty should apply to all public authorities.

4. Do you think public authorities subject to a rural proofing should be required to periodically report on what actions they have taken, or propose to take, to comply with the duty? Please explain your answer.

Please select one:

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Alongside our proposal for Rural Community Impact Assessments, our 2024 paper argues for the central government to publish an annual 'State of the Countryside' report that would be prepared annually and laid, in the case of Wales, before the Senedd to be debated. If the introduction of such a report were to be considered, as we argue would be highly beneficial in raising the profile of rural concerns within the Welsh political agenda, it would be helpful to design the reporting requirements to which public authorities will be subject with that report in mind. Relevant considerations would include submission schedules and what information was requested.

5. Do you agree that the Welsh Ministers should be required to provide statutory guidance to support the new rural proofing duty? If so, what is your view on what should be included in that guidance. Please explain your answer.

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Statutory guidance supporting the new rural proofing duty is essential in providing clarity to public authorities on what, precisely, they be expected to do. Again, we commend our 2024 proposal on Rural Community Impact Assessments, as we believe this could be helpful to the Welsh Government in formulating such guidance and establishing its rationale. Like the White Paper, our document also references the Rural Needs Impact Assessments that were introduced in Northern Ireland under the Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 (albeit without a statutory duty to conduct, as is now proposed in Wales). It is encouraging that that model is being taken into consideration.

6. What is your opinion about how a duty might work with existing arrangements between public bodies for joint working?

Please explain:

Public authorities should be encouraged to work together in assessing rural impacts, sharing evidence and developing solutions. People who live and work in rural areas often rely on multiple public authorities to meet their needs. Where relevant, rural proofing assessments could be conducted on a joint basis between bodies, helping ensure that decisions impacting aspects of daily life that straddle the responsibilities of multiple departments and/or public bodies – for instance, healthcare with transport – are made cohesively. A rural proofing duty should, therefore, foster shared responsibility between public authorities. Bodies should be expected to work together to address rural barriers, without compromising the accountability of each body for meeting its individual obligations.

7. What practical matters, such as evidence and research, networks and human capacity building, would need to be addressed to make a rural proofing duty successful?

Please explain:

Effective co-ordination is essential to the success of a rural proofing duty. Along with Rural Community Impact Assessments and an annual State of the Countryside report, our third proposal in our 2024 report is to create a role of ‘Countryside Champion’ whose occupant would be responsible for co-ordinating these activities within government. Sitting within a cross-departmental area of the Welsh Government, the Countryside Champion would act as a liaison with rural communities, ensuring rural concerns are addressed and integrated into national policy decisions. Alongside their administrative duties they would also have a public profile, responsible for listening to and representing rural concerns, and ensuring the rural voice is heard.

8. What benefits, costs, risks or unintended consequences do you think could arise from introducing a statutory rural proofing duty?

Please explain:

One key benefit would be the thorough consideration of impacts on rural areas while policies are being designed, which should reduce the need for revisions or ameliorations after a decision has already been made or a policy implemented. Rural proofing should also result in more closely co-ordinated decision-making between public bodies.

A degree of additional administrative cost may arise in implementing statutory rural proofing, although since it would presumably become a function of pre-existing policy teams this may become negligible in the longer term. More immediately, however, there will likely be a training need to help policy staff understand the circumstances in which relevant rural impacts may arise and how they may be managed; this may come at some financial cost. That said, simply doing nothing and not implementing a rural proofing duty would also bring associated costs, including of missed opportunities to do things better.

Risks would include the possibility of rural proofing becoming a bureaucratic or box-ticking exercise without meaningfully impacting policy design. Solid statutory guidance from the Welsh Government will be essential to mitigating this risk; as noted above, we hope that our 2024 paper might be of assistance in this regard. Reporting requirements will form part of the solution if they include a duty for bodies to report on what actions they have taken, or changes made, because of rural proofing activity.

It is important to note that the duty should not apply in respect of minor decisions or ones that have no substantial rural impact.

9. Do you have any other comments, evidence or experience, including from other parts of the UK or internationally, that should inform the development of proposals? For respondents who are public authorities, it would be beneficial to know what action you already undertake to consider rural proofing.

Please explain here. Send further information to this email address:

EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

Once again, we commend our attached proposals from 2024 to the Welsh Government and would be happy to discuss them further. As noted in response to question 5, we are also pleased to see that the Welsh Government is taking good note of the Northern Irish experience following implementation of the Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016.

10. How, if at all, should a rural proofing duty work alongside the designation of Areas of Higher Density Linguistic Significance? In your view, what

additional contribution could rural proofing make to supporting the sustainability of Welsh-speaking communities in those areas?

Please explain here. Send further information to this email address:

EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

Use of the Welsh language is disproportionately prevalent in rural communities so we believe the implementation of a rural proofing duty would benefit these communities incidentally. We would not propose any specific modifications of the policy when applied with regard to Areas of Higher Density Linguistic Significance, but it would make sense for the statutory guidance to note the prevalence of the Welsh language in rural areas and encourage language to be taken into account in rural proofing where it is relevant to those communities' needs.

11. What evidence, data, guidance or other resources would public bodies need to effectively consider impacts on Welsh-speaking communities and the Welsh language when undertaking rural proofing?

Please explain here. Send further information to this email address:

EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

We do not have any specific information about what resources public bodies would need to apply rural proofing in Welsh-speaking communities, beyond our comments in response to question 10 about the statutory guidance.

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Climate Change

Climate Change Act 2008

12. Do you agree that the section 80(1) report should focus on the impact of climate change only, because Wales now has a separate statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reduction through the Environment (Wales) Act 2016? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

13. Do you agree that assessments of progress in addressing the impacts of climate change should be separated from the section 80(1) report on objectives, actions and future priorities? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Amend section 34(3), net Welsh emissions

14. Do you agree that the definition of Welsh removals should be amended so that it includes removals from the atmosphere “due to processes, mechanisms or activities”? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

15. Do you have views on the implications of counting engineered removals in the net Welsh emissions account? Please explain.

Please select one:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Amend section 39, proposals and policies for meeting carbon budgets

16. Do you agree that section 39 should be changed so that each plan contains policies and proposals for meeting two carbon budgets on a rolling cycle? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

☐ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

17. Do you have views on the practical implications of producing plans on this basis, including for stakeholders who use the plans? Please explain.

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Amend section 41(11), final statement for budgetary period

18. Do you agree that section 41(11) should be changed so that a final statement uses the most recent consumer emissions data available?
Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

19. Do you agree there should be a new requirement for the annual publication of an estimate of consumer emissions? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

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Forestry Act 1967

Notices to stop and information requirements

20. Do you agree that NRW should have a power to issue a notice to stop to a person felling trees without a felling licence while the matter is investigated and to prevent further environmental damage? Do you have any alternative approaches? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

21. Do you agree that there should be power to include in a notice a requirement that timber/arising remain on site while NRW investigates, to preserve evidence and enable accurate assessment of the offence? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

22. Do you agree that NRW should have the power to issue a further notice requiring the person responsible to provide information necessary to NRW's investigation to establish whether the felling was unlawful and the extent of the unlawful activity? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

A court order to restock

23. Do you agree that courts should be able to issue a court order to restock in Wales in addition to financial penalties? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

24. Do you agree that courts should be able to issue a court order to restock for an alternative area of land (where the felled site can no longer be replanted e.g. through sale or site conditions have been changed)? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Enable restocking notices issued under section 17A, enforcement notices issued under section 24 to be registered as land charges.

25. Do you agree that restocking and enforcement notices to restock should be registered as local land charges, so they are visible during property searches? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

26. Are there other steps you think could be taken to ensure compliance with restocking and enforcement notices and strengthen the link between enforcement and woodland restoration?

Please select one:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

27. Do you have views on what rights of appeal or other safeguards would be required in relation to each of these proposals? Please explain your view

Please select one:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Other

Please explain your views for each proposal:

Woodland creation and restoration

28. Do our current processes provide sufficient safeguards to ensure that our communities are protected from inappropriate planting?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

There have been numerous cases in recent years where inappropriate tree planting has placed a community at risk, in terms of its structure, sustainability and the protection of its heritage, culture and use of the Welsh language. Large companies have bought parcels of agricultural land to plant trees as part of a carbon offset scheme. We have no evidence at all of these companies taking in-house measures to reduce their carbon emissions, as opposed to continuing as they were with the addition of an offset scheme. The county of Carmarthenshire has become a particular hotbed of large plantations being created on what were once traditional family farms. This has been well documented in the media. Indeed, there have even been areas of good agricultural land taken up for tree planting by the previous Welsh Government, with purchases handled by Natural Resources Wales. Brownhill in Llangadog, earmarked for a "Covid-19 memorial woodland", is one such parcel of land.

29. If your answer to the previous question was no, what other measures would you like to see put in place?

Please explain what other measures you would like to see in place:

We believe that this consultation's proposal to institute rural proofing would be an important step forward in protecting communities and their local economies from the deleterious effects of inappropriate tree planting, as it would require these impacts to be fully considered before the Welsh Government took a decision to purchase, or authorise the purchase of, land for purposes that would take it out of agricultural production.

30. Would you like to see any additional measures put in place to protect high quality agricultural land?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer:

Please see our response to question 29. In addition to rural proofing, we believe our proposal (as attached) of a Countryside Champion within the Welsh Government would also be of assistance in this regard. The role would include standing up for the interests of farmers, including tenant farmers at risk of eviction because of a desire to transition land away from agricultural production.

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Waste

Littering from vehicles

31. Do you support the introduction of legislation that would allow the registered owner of the vehicle to be issued with a civil penalty, even if they were not responsible for the littering offence?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer:

In England it is already the case that registered keepers of a vehicle can be held liable for offences of littering from that vehicle, regardless of whether or not they were the driver, under the Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations 2018. The Countryside Alliance supports that position and would support the introduction of a similar measure in Wales.

In principle, it is reasonable to hold owners of private vehicles responsible for what happens within that vehicle, unless they can demonstrate that the vehicle had been taken without their consent. Similarly, it is reasonable to expect owners of business vehicles to undertake in-house measures to ensure staff compliance with applicable laws, as they are already obliged to do with respect to other relevant legal duties and prohibitions.

The practical reason for implementing this measure is to overcome the difficulty of identifying the individual culprit. Absent such a measure, local authorities (in their capacity as litter authorities) face steep enforcement hurdles because catching a litterer in a moving vehicle requires proving exactly who threw the item.

32. Do you have evidence to show the effectiveness of issuing civil penalties to tackle littering from vehicles?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please summarise your evidence below. Send further information to this email address: EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

We understand that in England, vehicle littering penalties have surged by roughly 495% since 2020, rising from 445 fines in that year to 2,659 fines, producing an estimated revenue of £365,266, in 2024. However, a massive proportion of that total comes from a small group of highly proactive local authorities, with at least 71 English councils failing to issue a single littering fine of any kind in a given year. This demonstrates that the introduction of new legislation by itself is insufficient to address the problem of littering. There must also be appropriate monitoring of, and accountability for, local authorities in their use of any new powers.

33. Do you have data/evidence on the economic impacts of littering from vehicles/ roadside litter?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please summarise your data/evidence below. Send further information to this email address: EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

34. Do you have data on the environmental impacts of littering from vehicles/ roadside litter?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please summarise your data below. Send further information to this email address:
EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

35. Do you have data on the social impacts of littering from vehicles/
roadside litter?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please summarise your data below. Send further information to this email address: EnvironmentalPolicy.Legislation@gov.wales

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The Environmental Protection (Single-use Plastic Products) (Wales) Act 2023

36. Do you agree that section 4(2) of the Environmental Protection (Single use Plastic Products) (Wales) Act 2023 should be amended so that the reporting mechanism works as intended? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

☐ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

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Environmental Regulations

Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalties) (Wales) Regulations 2017 and Household Waste Duty of Care (Fixed Penalties) (Wales) Regulations 2019

Amendment powers for fly-tipping fixed penalties

37. Do you agree that the fixed penalty levels in the Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalty) (Wales) Regulations 2017 and the Household Waste (Duty of Care (Fixed Penalty)) (Wales) Regulations 2019 should be increased? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

In June 2026, Future Countryside and the National Rural Crime Network published a major report on fly tipping authored by the Countryside Alliance, [Breaking the Cycle: Tackling Fly-Tipping and Waste Crime – A Roadmap for Reform](#). The paper sought to offer a comprehensive picture of the waste crime landscape and made 18 policy recommendations covering all aspects. We agree with the proposed increase in fixed penalty rates for the reasons set out in the consultation document. However, our research found that tougher penalties alone are insufficient because before any penalty can be applied, an offender must first be caught, and there is gross disparity in the performance of local authorities in this regard. We recommended consideration of what further steps may be necessary to promote investigatory

and enforcement action by local authorities, particularly in relation to incidents of dumping on private land. Options could include published league tables, funding incentives, enhanced national guidance and imposing a legal duty to investigate incidents within their geographical responsibility.

38. Do you agree with the proposed changes to the fixed penalty notices? If not, please explain your views and proposed amounts.

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

Again, we agree with the proposal for the reasons the consultation document sets out. Given the risk of cross-border fly-tipping, in this instance parity with the fine levels available in England is desirable for Wales.

39. Are our assumptions on costs and savings in the Regulatory Impact Assessment correct for increasing the fixed penalty notice? If not, what is missing, and what are the costs or savings of those missing items/activities and for those listed.

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

If not, please explain what is missing and the costs:

40. Do you have any information that could be useful to help inform the impact assessments that have been prepared to support this proposal?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please summarise the information below or click upload to upload further information.

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Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty - Environment (Wales) Act 2016

41. Do you agree that section 6(6A)(b) of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 should be repealed? Please explain your view.

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

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Power to modify specified regulations made under section 2(2) European Communities Act 1972

42. Should the Welsh Ministers be given the proposed regulation making power to modify specified regulations related to the environment, to be listed in the Bill, that were made under section 2(2) European Communities Act 1972?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Other

Please explain your answer:

We appreciate the case made in the consultation document for Welsh Ministers to be empowered to amend applicable environmental regulations without the need for primary legislation. That said, we are concerned that there may be a risk of a future Welsh Government, hostile to rural interests, using this power to regulate rural activities of which it disapproves into impracticability; possible targets could include necessary pest control activities and the shooting sector. This is, at present, a hypothetical concern which we do not regard as validating outright opposition to this proposal. We would, however, argue that it is of especial importance that rural proofing, as proposed in the first part of this consultation, be applied with respect to any regulations made in accordance with this power if it is taken, in

addition to the specified requirement for public consultation. We also refer to our comments in response to question 45 regarding the Senedd approval procedure.

43. Do you agree that the proposed power will help to protect and improve the environment and help to respond to the climate and nature emergencies and manage our natural resources sustainably? Do you have any suggestions how the power could be improved to achieve these outcomes?

Please select one:

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

44. Do you think any regulations should be added to or removed from the indicative list at [Annex 2?](#)

Please select one:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

45. Do you agree with the proposed procedure, the Senedd approval procedure, for making regulations under the proposed power?

Please select one:

☒ Agree

☐ Disagree

☐ Other

Please explain your answer:

We agree that the Senedd approval procedure is the more appropriate one to apply to the regulation making power as it would require the Senedd to debate and expressly approve such regulations. This may serve as a partial safeguard against the concerns we expressed in response to question 41. It would be for the Senedd to assure itself that any new regulations had been appropriately rural proofed.

46. Should the Welsh Ministers be given a power by regulations to amend the list of section 2(2) regulations to add or remove regulations on the list? If so, do you agree that power should be subject to the Senedd approval procedure?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Other

Please explain your answer:

We agree that if such a power is given, it should be subject to the Senedd approval procedure.

47. Do you think the proposed broad scope of the regulation making power to enable the Welsh Ministers to modify specified regulations to implement their policy is appropriate?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Other

If no, please could you outline the limitations you would like to see imposed. For example, do you consider there should be specific restrictions on the scope of the power? Or do you think there should be additional procedural safeguards when regulations are made?

As noted in response to question 41, we believe that rural proofing is of particular importance with regard to regulations to be made under this power.

48. Do you have any other comments on this proposal?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain your answer:

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Strengthening Enforcement.

Establish a Task and Finish Group to seek views and gather evidence on strengthening enforcement for specified Environment and Agriculture offences in Wales.

49. Do you agree that a collaborative Task and Finish Group is the appropriate mechanism for taking forward consideration of reform in this area?

Please select one:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer:

50. Would you or your organisation wish to participate in, or otherwise support, the work of such a Group, and if so, please explain in what capacity.

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please explain in what capacity:

51. What expertise, evidence or perspectives do you consider would be important to inform the work of the Group?

Response:

52. What issues should the Task and Finish Group prioritise?

Response:

53. Which sectors, organisations or interests should be represented in the Group's work?

Response:

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Regulatory Impact Assessment and Integrated Impact Assessment

54. Do you have any information or evidence that would be helpful to inform the Regulatory Impact Assessment and/or Integrated Impact Assessment that has been published alongside the White Paper? If so, can you please provide it.

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

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Children's Rights

The Children's Rights Impact Assessment that forms part of the Integrated Impact Assessment that accompanies the White Paper, assesses the impact of the Bill's proposals on children and young people.

55. Do you have any views on how the Bill proposals can be developed to improve, or reduce any negative impacts on, children's rights?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please set out your views:

UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)

We will publish a summary of consultation responses and may publish some responses in full. Responses are published anonymously and names and contact details are not included unless you request otherwise when submitting your response. Please do not include any information that could identify you or other individuals in your response.

Please note that responses may be subject to Freedom of Information legislation and, in some circumstances, information may need to be disclosed. Where responses are published, they will be retained indefinitely. Any personal data held separately by the Welsh Government will be retained for no more than three years.

Welsh language questions

The following are the standard Welsh Government Welsh language questions, 56, 57 and 58, included in all consultations.

56. What, in your opinion, would be the likely effects of the proposals in this White Paper on the Welsh language? We are particularly interested in any likely effects on opportunities to use the Welsh language and on not treating the Welsh language less favourably than English.

Do you think that there are opportunities to promote any positive effects?

Please select one:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please explain your answer:

As intimated in our earlier responses, we believe that the implementation of rural proofing stands to enhance the use of the Welsh language by protecting and promoting it in rural communities where its usage is prevalent.

Do you think that there are opportunities to mitigate any adverse effects?

Please select one:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Please explain your answer:

We have been unable to identify any adverse effects on the Welsh language that we can anticipate from any of the proposals in this White Paper.

57. In your opinion, could the proposals in this White Paper be formulated or changed so as to:

have positive effects or more positive effects on using the Welsh language and on not treating the Welsh language less favourably than English; or

mitigate any negative effects on using the Welsh language and on not treating the Welsh language less favourably than English?

Please explain your answer:

58. **Question 58:** We have asked a number of specific questions. If you have any related issues which we have not specifically addressed, please use this space to report them:

Response:

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Responses to consultations may be made public. Your response will be anonymous.

However, if you would like your name to be published alongside your response, please insert an x in the box.

I agree to my name being published alongside my response to this consultation.	x
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