

Redacted Information – Articles
5(1)(a) and 6(1)(f) of UKGDPR

From: [information redacted]

Air Quality Targets Policy
Manager
Environmental Protection Division

Cleared by: [information redacted]

Deputy Director, Environmental
Protection Division

Date: 6 August 2026

MINISTERIAL ADVICE -

**For decision by: Llyr Gruffydd – Cabinet Minister for Rural
Resilience and Sustainability**

Subject	Publication of the Summary of Responses to the consultation on draft regulations to implement fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) air quality targets.
100 word summary	The Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024 requires Welsh Ministers to set a legally binding target in regulations for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in ambient air by 14 February 2027. Consultation draft regulations for Air Quality (Fine Particulate Matter) (Wales) Regulations 2026 (SL-1040) have been published and consulted on. Agreement is sought to publish the summary of responses and government response. You are also invited to note the 15 December 2026 as the date for laying the draft regulations.
Timing	Urgent. A decision is required to meet a timetable to fulfil statutory obligations.
Recommendation	The Cabinet Minister is asked to: • Agree the form and content of the draft regulations (Doc. 1). • Agree the Government response to the consultation, including its publication (Doc. 2). • Note the 15 December 2026 as the date for the draft regulations to be laid before Senedd Cymru.

ADVICE

Background

1. The Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024 (“the 2024 Act”) received Royal Assent in February 2024. A cornerstone of the 2024 Act is a national air quality target setting framework. This framework requires Welsh Ministers to set a legally binding target for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in ambient air by 14 February 2027.
2. Section 3 of the 2024 Act requires Welsh Ministers to seek independent and expert advice and have regard to WHO guidelines before setting or amending a target. Welsh Ministers must also be satisfied that a target set can be met.
3. PM_{2.5} is the air pollutant most strongly linked to serious health effects, including premature death and chronic illness. PM_{2.5} is produced through a combination of direct emissions, including transport, combustion and industrial activities, and secondary atmospheric processes, where precursor pollutants react in the air to form fine particulate matter.
4. There is no evidence of a threshold concentration of PM_{2.5} below which there are no harmful effects on human health.
5. The draft Air Quality (Fine Particulate Matter) (Wales) Regulations 2026 (SL-1040) have been informed by independent and expert advice from the Clean Air Advisory Panel and developed with regard to World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.
6. The draft Regulations set out two PM_{2.5} target proposals: an Annual Mean Concentration Target (AMCT) and a Population Exposure Reduction Target (PERT), creating a twin-track approach. The two targets work in tandem to drive action across the country whilst ensuring improvements in the areas with the highest concentrations of PM_{2.5}.
7. The AMCT sets a maximum concentration level of 10 microgrammes per cubic metre (10µg/m³) to be achieved by 31 December 2035. This focuses attention on reducing concentrations where they are highest, thereby delivering a ‘minimum’ standard of air quality across the country.
8. The PERT sets a 25% reduction in average population exposure, in comparison to the baseline year of 2019, to be achieved by 31 December 2035. This drives continuous improvement in areas of public exposure across Wales, even if levels are below the ‘minimum’ standard set by the AMCT -addressing the fact that there is no threshold below which exposure to PM_{2.5} does not have an impact. This

target will drive action that is the most beneficial for public health across the population.

9. Assessment of the PM_{2.5} targets will be done through fixed monitoring. This is in line with independent expert advice, from the Clean Air Advisory Panel for Wales, which advised that fixed monitoring would provide consistent, long-term data for the same locations allowing year on year concentrations to be tracked and assessed objectively. Calculations and evaluation of the AMCT and PERT will be conducted to the standards at least equivalent to those established in the Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010.
10. The same zones and agglomerations previously used in Wales for air quality assessment under the Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010 will be retained. This is to ensure consistency and comparability with existing statutory air quality reporting in Wales.
11. The existing 11 PM_{2.5} monitoring stations located across Wales will be used for the assessment of the targets. Based on technical assessment and expert advice from the Clean Air Advisory Panel, an appropriate increase in PM_{2.5} monitoring is required i.e. a minimum of 9 additional monitors. This follows our technical consultant's assessment of the minimum yet proportionate and robust standard necessary to measure and assess compliance with the proposed targets in line with Clean Air Advisory Panel's advice. The updated minimum number of monitoring criteria is required to be met from 1 January 2033. This underpins the duty within the 2024 Act on Welsh Ministers to make arrangements for obtaining data they consider appropriate to monitor progress made towards the targets.
12. There is a provision in the draft regulations to subtract natural contributions to PM_{2.5} in ambient air where exceedances of a target are due in whole or in part to these natural contributions and where natural contributions to pollutants in ambient air can be determined with sufficient certainty. Natural sources include, for example, sea salt, material from volcanic eruptions and suspended soils and dusts. A significant share of PM_{2.5} in Wales comes from sources beyond direct control - either from natural sources or from pollution that travels into Wales from other parts of the UK or beyond (which is not measured directly by the monitoring network but estimated through air quality modelling and source apportionment analysis). Contributions from natural sources can be assessed but cannot be controlled.
13. The current domestic legislation (The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010) and the newly enacted EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality of 2024 allow for subtracting such contributions in the assessment of targets where exceedances are due in whole or in part to natural contributions from natural sources and the contribution can be determined with sufficient certainty. The subtraction provision only concerns natural contribution from natural sources and does not include transboundary pollution.
14. There are differences in target levels between countries due to a combination of differing air quality in each country, contributions from other countries, robustness of statutory target assessment criteria, and legal duties for compliance.

15. For example, a level of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ has also been adopted for the setting of regulatory targets by the European Commission and by the UK Government in England. The specified target date set in England is 2040. The European target date is 2030 but Member States can apply to extend the date up to 2040 (subject to conditions).
16. In December 2025, England updated its interim (not legally binding) air quality targets to an AMCT of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and a PERT of 30% to be achieved by 2030.
17. In June 2026, Northern Ireland launched a consultation on tightening $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} limits, targets and objectives. It has proposed a limit value of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and a target value of $8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ to be achieved by 1 January 2028. A limit value is based on scientific knowledge and once attained must not be exceeded. A target value is to be attained where possible.
18. The World Health Organisation (WHO) updated its Air Quality Guidelines in 2021. The guidelines can be used to inform the setting of air quality standards based on the impacts five key air pollutants have on human health. The guidelines are not standards as no consideration is given to whether the levels can be reached in any country or region, or how levels could be achieved and at what cost. In 2021, WHO lowered its guideline level for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ annual mean concentration from $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (alongside changes to guidelines for a range of other pollutants). As recognised by WHO, air quality standard-setting processes need to aim to achieve the lowest concentrations possible in the context of national and local constraints, capabilities and public health priorities. Assessment of target feasibility and cost in the context of Wales is therefore a major focus in the modelling of possible target levels and dates.
19. The proposed AMCT reduces the permitted annual mean concentration of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in Wales by more than half, aligning more closely with the guidelines set by the WHO.

Summary of Responses to the Consultation on $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Target Draft Regulations

20. A public consultation on the content of the draft regulations was run between 17 November 2025 and 16 February 2026 and received majority support on the proposed $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ targets and the methods of monitoring and assessment.
21. There were 42 responses to the consultation, representing a variety of sectors including local authorities, public bodies, academia, the private sector, Senedd Members, public health organisations, community action groups, Non-Governmental Organisations and members of the public.
22. 65% of respondents agreed with the level of ambition for the proposed Annual Mean Concentration Target, and 65% agreed with the level of ambition for the proposed Population Exposure Reduction Target.
23. Most respondents were generally supportive of subtracting $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ from sources that cannot be controlled or influenced, recognising that policy action should focus on controllable pollution sources. Respondents who disagreed did so on the basis of their misunderstanding in respect of the use and application of the

subtraction process, as they believed it would be used routinely. Subtraction of natural contributions would only take place in cases of target exceedance, and where there is evidence that the exceedance is due in whole or in part to natural contributions from natural sources. In relation to monitoring, there was clear overall support, especially for the use of fixed-site monitoring, an expanded monitoring network across Wales and clear annual reporting against the targets.

24. Concerns held by respondents included a perceived lack of ambition in comparison to the WHO guidelines and interim targets in England, uneven geographic representation of monitoring stations, and need for greater clarification of local authority responsibilities.

25. A full summary of responses to the consultation questions is at **Doc 2**.

Options following consideration of the consultation responses

- Option 1: Amend the draft regulations to set a PM_{2.5} target at WHO guideline levels and amend the consultation response at **Doc 2** accordingly.
- Option 2: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted) and to publish the associated consultation response at **Doc 2**.
- Option 3: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted, as under option 2) and, in addition, make an interim statutory objective. Amend the consultation response at **Doc 2** accordingly.
- Option 4: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted, as under option 2) and, in addition, make an interim non-statutory policy statement. Amend the consultation response at **Doc 2** accordingly.

Option 1: Amend the draft regulations to set a PM_{2.5} target at WHO guideline levels and amend the consultation response at Doc 2 accordingly.

26. This option would amend the proposed AMCT of 10 µg/m³ to an AMCT of 5 µg/m³, in line with WHO guideline levels.

27. Significantly, WHO air quality guidelines are neither standards nor legally binding criteria. They are designed to offer guidance in reducing the health impacts of air pollution. The WHO recommends that governments, when utilising the guidelines, should consider their unique, local conditions. Air quality standard-setting processes need to aim to achieve the lowest concentrations possible in the context of national and local constraints, capabilities and public health priorities. Assessment of target feasibility and cost in the context of Wales is therefore a major focus in the modelling of possible target levels and dates.

28. Technical assessment and modelling commissioned by officials to inform target option for PM_{2.5} in Wales found that it is not possible to achieve the WHO guideline of 5µg/m³ AMCT for any year up to 2040 (the latest year able to be assessed) even under the most optimistic scenario assessed.

29. Section 3 of the 2024 Act states that Welsh ministers must be satisfied that a target set can be met. On the current evidence, setting an ACMT at 5 µg/m³

would make it difficult for the Welsh Ministers to conclude that the target can be met.

30. Accordingly, officials **do not recommend this option**.

Option 2: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted) and to publish the associated consultation response at Doc 2.

31. This option would agree to the laying of the current draft target regulations and publication of the summary of responses and government response to the PM_{2.5} consultation at **Doc 2**.

32. This agrees the draft regulations as outlined above, with an AMCT at 10µg/m³ and a 25% reduction in average population exposure in respect of the PERT (compared with levels in a baseline year of 2019) to be achieved by 31 December 2035.

33. The peer-reviewed evidence informing the proposals shows that the lowest level able to be achieved across the majority of the country is equivalent to the WHO interim target 4 (10 µg/m³), aligning more closely with the guideline (5 µg/m³). The lowest concentration able to be achieved by the earliest date is a level of 10 µg/m³ by 2035. Similarly, the evidence shows that the most ambitious PERT option able to be achieved is a level of 25% by 2035, without relying on the implementation of the most optimistic, speculative and untested measures assessed (as informed by cross-government policy officials).

34. The national air quality framework within the 2024 Act creates a comprehensive cycle of monitoring, reporting and review. The Government must monitor progress towards meeting the targets, report on whether the targets have been met (and further report on the steps to be taken if not met), and review the targets in five yearly intervals to ensure progress towards the targets remains likely. Section 6 of the 2024 Act places a duty on Welsh Ministers to review any target set with the first review to be completed within five years of the day on which the first target is set. This provides the opportunity for the targets to be adjusted to reflect greater ambition or respond to PM_{2.5} concentration levels that are different to those modelled.

35. Given that the majority of consultation respondents supported the proposed targets and that the proposals are underpinned by independent, peer-reviewed, expert advice and evidence in accordance with statutory requirements, officials consider this option represents a logical and balanced course of action. However, **it is not the recommended option**.

Option 3: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted) and, in addition, make an interim statutory objective. Amend the consultation response at Doc 2 accordingly.

36. This option would combine Option 2 with an additional interim statutory PM_{2.5} objective of 10µg/m³ to be achieved by 2030. The purpose of the objective would

be to signal a higher level of ambition and an earlier milestone for improving air quality in Wales ahead of the proposed target date of 2035.

37. *[information redacted]* Redacted Information – Regulation 12(5)(b) - the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.

38. The consultation response at **Doc 2** would be amended accordingly.

39. Independent peer reviewed evidence informing the proposed PM_{2.5} targets indicates that the lowest level able to be achieved across the majority of the country is equivalent to the WHO interim target 4 (10 µg/m³). 2035 is the earliest date by which a concentration of 10µg/m³ can be achieved across Wales. A statutory objective of 10µg/m³ by 2030 would therefore be more ambitious than the evidence currently supports.

40. *[information redacted]* Redacted Information – Regulation 12(5)(b) - the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.

41. In light of the above, officials **do not recommend this option**.

Option 4: Proceed to lay the target regulations (as originally drafted) and, in addition, make an interim non-statutory policy statement. Amend the consultation response at Doc 2 accordingly.

42. This option would combine Option 2 with an additional non-statutory policy statement. It would agree to the draft regulations as consulted on and would use the Welsh Government response to the consultation to make an interim non-statutory policy statement in relation to PM_{2.5}. The option would provide an earlier policy signal (compared with Option 3) in response to concerns regarding the level of ambition reflected in the proposed target date *[information redacted]* (compared with Option 2). Redacted Information – Regulation 12(5)(b) - the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.

43. It would signal the Welsh Government's ambition to achieve an annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration of 10µg/m³ as soon as possible and, where feasible, by 2030, while retaining the proposed statutory target of 10µg/m³ by 2035.

44. This option would demonstrate a closer alignment with the other UK Government targets and proposed targets. It also reflects those consultation responses which called for increased target urgency and ambition.

45. Unlike a statutory objective, this option would not require further regulations or an additional consultation process. Progress towards the ambition could be monitored and reported through existing air quality assessment and reporting arrangements.

46. A proposed non-statutory policy statement to be included within the consultation response at **Doc 2**, if agreed, is provided below:

‘The Welsh Government aspires to achieve an annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration of 10 microgrammes per cubic metre as early as practicable and, where feasible, by 2030. Current evidence indicates that 2035 is the earliest date by which this level can be achieved consistently across Wales. The Welsh Government will continue to monitor progress and keep the evidence under review. This statement is a non-statutory expression of policy ambition only. It does not create any legal rights or additional duties, alter the statutory target framework, or commit Welsh Ministers to achieving any particular outcome by a specified date.’

47. As the independent peer reviewed evidence informing the proposed PM_{2.5} targets indicates, the lowest level able to be achieved across the majority of the country is equivalent to the WHO interim target 4 (10 µg/m³). 2035 is the earliest date by which a concentration of 10µg/m³ can be achieved across Wales. This option would therefore provide a clear statement of ambition without conflicting with the evidence-informed statutory target proposals.

48. Officials consider this option preferable to Option 3 as it would provide an earlier statement of ambition that could be reflected in the Government's consultation response, without requiring further consultation or additional regulations.

49. Officials also consider this option preferable to Option 2. By combining a non-statutory policy statement with the statutory target proposals, it would align more closely with equivalent approaches across the UK and demonstrate a greater level of ambition, *[information redacted]* or creating significant additional public expectations. Redacted Information – Regulation 12(5)(b) - the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.

50. On balance, officials consider the enhanced benefits justify this approach and therefore **recommend option 4**.

Next steps

51. To meet the proposed laying date of 15 December, officials will carry out the following actions between August-December 2026:

- Finalise the Integrated Impact Assessment, including a range of impact assessments.
- Finalise the Explanatory Memorandum and the Regulatory Impact Assessment.
- Liaise with LS concerning the translation of the draft regulations.

Laying Date of the draft Air Quality (Fine Particulate Matter) (Wales) Regulations 2026 (SL-1040)

52. Section 3 of the Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024 requires the Welsh Ministers to lay the draft PM_{2.5} regulations before the Senedd by 14 February 2027.
53. The 15 December 2026 has been proposed as the laying date for the draft regulations.
54. This would be followed by a plenary date of the 26 January 2027, fulfilling statutory obligations. The regulations will be subject to the Senedd approval procedure under section 29 of the 2024 Act.

Recommendations

55. Officials **recommend** you:

- Agree the form and content of the draft regulations (Doc.1).
- Agree the Government response to the consultation as described under option 4, including its publication (Doc. 2).
- Note the 15 December 2026 as the proposed laying date for the draft regulations before Senedd Cymru.

Financial Implications

56. All options require an enhanced monitoring network to support the assessment of the PM_{2.5} targets. The draft regulations state that the minimum monitoring requirements must be met by 1 January 2033. The below relate to the recommended option i.e. 4.
57. The enhanced monitoring network will cost £916,300 in total capital cost from FY 27/28 to FY 29/30, split over three financial years.
58. The enhanced monitoring network will also begin to accrue revenue costs from FY 27/28 at £77,625, then for FY 28/29 at £155,250, and for FY 29/30 £232,875. From FY 30/31, the estimated revenue cost is £310,000 per annum.
59. Ongoing costs associated with the statutory duty to review targets on a 5 yearly cycle will fall in years 2029/30 and 2030/31 and are likely to be approximately £200,000 for each of the years.
60. For FY 26/27, an allocation of 50k revenue has been proposed to identify specific PM_{2.5} monitor locations and types with the Environment Agency. This will be funded from the Environment Protection Budget.
61. The revenue and capital funding, if option 4 is agreed, is affordable from the Environment Protection BEL 2817 if the 2026-27 budgets are assumed flat-lined for future years. See Tables 1 and 2 below for budgets and allocated commitments detailed, with balances remaining. However, there is currently no budget allocated beyond 2026-27.

62. Funding beyond the current financial year will need to be considered as part of our future budget planning for 2027-28. To complete the work, funding will need to be prioritised within the Rural Resilience and Sustainability (RRS) MEG, where the risk will lie, once indicative allocations are available.
The RRS MEG will retain sufficient flexibility to respond to any emerging pressures, future budget cuts or reductions.

63. Table 1 :2026-27 Revenue Budget and Proposed Allocation Summary

Heading	2026-27 (£m)	2027-28 (£m)	2028-29 (£m)	2029-30 (£m)	2030-31 (£m)
Final budget BEL 2817	6,812,000	6,812,000	6,812,000	6,812,000	6,812,000
Of which: Air Quality, Noise and Compliance Budget – element (Assumed flat lined for future years)	3,479,000	3,479,000	3,479,000	3,479,000	3,479,000
Funding committed for Cardiff Council NO2 compliance	565,000	0	0	0	0
Funding subject to agreement for LAQM support fund – requested (MA/LGRRS/1284/26)	750,000	0	0	0	0
Funding subject to agreement for Environmental noise mapping (MA/LGRRS/1260/26)	272,000	588,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total allocated	1,587,000	588,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Funding subject to agreement for MA/LGRRS/1385/26 - Publication of the Summary of Responses to the consultation on draft regulations to implement fine particulate matter (PM2.5) air quality targets.					
Enhanced monitoring network costs	0	77,625	155,250	232,875	310,000
Review of targets - statutory duty	0	0	0	200,000	200,000
Monitor locations and types	50,000	0	0	0	0
Revised allocated budget (if this MA is agreed)	1,637,000	665,625	200,250	477,875	555,000
Unallocated balance	1,842,000	2,813,375	3,278,750	3,001,125	2,924,000
Percentage : Allocated budget (commitments) as a percentage of assumed budget	47.05	19.13	5.76	13.74	15.95

64. Table 2: 2026-27 Capital Budget and Proposed Allocation Summary

Heading	2026-27 (£m)	2027-28 (£m)	2028-29 (£m)	2029-30 (£m)	2030-31 (£m)
Final budget BEL 2817	2,686,000	2,686,000	2,686,000	2,686,000	2,686,000
Funding committed for Cardiff Council NO2 compliance*	2,436,000	0	0	0	0
Funding subject to agreement for LAQM support fund – requested (MA/LGRRS/1284/26)	250,000	0	0	0	0
Total allocated	2,686,000	0	0	0	0
Funding subject to agreement for MA/LGRRS/1385/26 - Publication of the Summary of Responses to the consultation on draft regulations to implement fine particulate matter (PM2.5) air quality targets.	0	305,433	305,433	305,433	0
Revised allocated budget (if this MA is agreed)	2,686,000	305,433	305,433	305,433	0
Unallocated balance	0	2,380,567	2,380,567	2,380,567	2,686,000
Percentage : Allocated budget (commitments) as a percentage of assumed budget	100.00	11.37	11.37	11.37	0.00

Legal Issues, Powers, and Statutory Duties

65. The 2024 Act establishes the statutory framework for PM_{2.5} target-setting in Wales. Section 1 confers a power on the Welsh Ministers to set long-term targets in relation to air quality in Wales.
66. Section 2 of the 2024 Act places a duty on the Welsh Ministers to set at least one target relating to the annual mean level of PM_{2.5} in ambient air in Wales.
67. Section 3 of the 2024 Act requires the Welsh Ministers, before setting a target, to obtain independent expert advice, have regard to scientific knowledge and World Health Organization guidance, and be satisfied that the target can be met. Section 3 also requires the Welsh Ministers to lay draft regulations setting a PM_{2.5} target before Senedd Cymru within three years of the 2024 Act receiving Royal Assent (by 14 February 2027).
68. Section 6 of the 2024 Act requires the Welsh Ministers to review any target set under the 2024 Act before the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which the target is set.
69. Section 87 of the Environment Act 1995 ("EA 1995") provides the Welsh Ministers with broad powers to make regulations relating to the assessment and management of air quality, including powers to prescribe air quality objectives and standards. Section 4(2) of the 2024 Act preserves the Welsh Ministers' powers under section 87 EA 1995, allowing that provision to continue operating alongside the PM_{2.5} target-setting framework established by the 2024 Act.

[information redacted] Redacted Information – Regulation 12(5)(b) - the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.

Communications

81. We do not anticipate any immediate media attention in relation to this advice.

Annex 1: ASSURANCE AND COPY RECIPIENTS

CLEARANCE TRACKING

Aspect	Tracking	Yes	No	N/A	Clearance no.
Finance	Financial implications over £50,000?	☒	☐	☐	
	Cleared by Group Finance?	☒	☐	☐	RRS/26/027.
	Cleared by Budget & Government Business Division?	☒	☐	☐	BGB/0083/7
	Cleared by Local Government Finance?	☐	☐	☒	
Legal	Legal issues?	☐	☒	☐	
	Cleared by relevant lawyers?	☒	☐	☐	
Governance	Novel and contentious issues?	☐	☐	☒	
	Cleared by Corporate Governance Centre of Excellence?	☐	☐	☒	

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE

In clearing this MA, I confirm that I, *[information redacted]*, have quality assured this advice, ensuring it is provided on the basis of evidence, accurately presents the options and facts and I am accountable for the recommendations made

I am satisfied that the recommended decision or action, if agreed, would be lawful, affordable and comply with all relevant statutory obligations. Welsh Government policy priorities and cross portfolio implications have been fully considered in line with delivery of the government objectives.

I have fully considered the statement of assurance contained in the MA guidance to ensure all relevant considerations have been taken into account, appropriate impact assessments have been undertaken and that the actions and decisions take account of regularity, propriety and value for money.

Redacted Information – Articles 5(1)(a) and 6(1)(f) of UKGDPR

COPY LIST

All mandatory copy recipients (as indicated in the guidance). Additional copy recipients specifically interested in this advice:

[information redacted]

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