



ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL A
CHYFRIFON YR ASIANTAETH
SAFONAU BWYD YNG NGHYMURU
2016/17

Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yng Nghymru 2016/17

(Ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben 31 Mawrth 2017)



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Wedi'i argraffu yn y Deyrnas Unedig gan Williams Lea Group ar ran Rheolwr Llyfrfa ei Mawrhydi

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ADRODDIAD PERFFORMIAD

RHAGAIR Y CADEIRYDD



Dechreuais yn fy rôl fel Cadeirydd yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB) ddechrau 2016 gyda chynllun uchelgeisiol i foderneiddio'r system rheoleiddio bwyd. Er bod gan y cyhoedd lawer o hyder yn y systemau sydd ar waith heddiw, rydym ni'n gwybod bod y system fwyd ryngwladol yn newid ar wib. Daw hanner ein bwyd o wledydd eraill. Mae technoleg yn chwarae rôl fwy nag erioed. Mae arferion bwyd – yr hyn yr ydym ni'n ei fwyta, a ble – yn prysur newid. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i sicrhau ein bod yn parhau yn

gyfredol â'r holl newidiadau hyn, drwy ddarparu cyfundrefn safonau bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid gadarn, gwydn ac ystwyth ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Ym mis Chwefror y llynedd, sefydlodd yr ASB raglen 'Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol'. Ers hynny, rydym wedi datblygu glasbrint a phrif nodweddion model newydd ar gyfer rheoleiddio bwyd, un sy'n seiliedig ar risg ac sy'n gymesur. Rydym wedi mabwysiadu ymagwedd creu polisi agored, gyda chyfranwyr o bob rhan o'r byd bwyd. Rydym ni eisoes yn gweld gwelliannau enfawr posibl o ran effeithiolrwydd rheoleiddio bwyd, er mwyn helpu busnesau i gydymffurfio drwy'r adeg, ac er mwyn i ni allu gweithredu ar y rheiny nad ydynt yn gyflymach ac yn gadarnach. Ein nod yw creu a gweithredu dyluniad terfynol erbyn 2020.

Mae'r ASB yn cymryd camau gweithredu yn ddyddiol er mwyn diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd a chynnal eu ffydd. Mae'r gwerthoedd sydd wrth wraidd yr adran yn sail i'n holl waith. Rydym ni'n rhoi defnyddwyr yn gyntaf. Rydym ni'n seilio ein penderfyniadau ar wyddoniaeth a thystiolaeth. Rydym ni'n agored ac yn dryloyw.

Mae gweithgareddau a phenderfyniadau'r Bwrdd yn adlewyrchu'r gwerthoedd hyn. Eleni, rydym ni wedi:

- Penodi Cyngor Gwyddoniaeth annibynnol newydd. Mae'r Cyngor, dan arweiniad yr Athro Sandy Thomas, yn cynnig mewnwleidiad, her a chyngor strategol, arbenigol, lefel uchel i Brif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol yr ASB ar ddefnydd yr Asiantaeth o wyddoniaeth i gyflawni ei hamcanion.
- Cynnal Adolygiad o'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd. Yn dilyn yr Adolygiad trylwyr a chynhwysfawr, dan arweiniad David Kenworthy, gwnaed nifer o argymhellion gan gynnwys datblygu gallu ymchwilio ar gyfer yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd. Rydym ni wrthi'n paratoi achos busnes ar gyfer Trysorlys ei Mawrhydi.
- Galw parhaus am ddefnydd gorfodol o deledu cylch cyfyng (CCTV) mewn lladd-dai. Rydym ni o'r farn bod CCTV yn adnodd rheoli gwerthfawr o ran helpu lladd-dai i gydymffurfio â monitro rheolaethau swyddogol. Byddwn yn cydweithio â Defra ac eraill i weld sut y gallwn gynnwys defnydd gorfodol o CCTV fel rhan o'n diwygiadau ehangach o'r drefn reoleiddio ar gyfer lladd-dai.

- Mabwysiadu rôl bwysig yn y frwydr yn erbyn ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd (*antimicrobial resistance*). Rydym yn cydweithio â phartneriaid rhyngwladol, adrannau Llywodraethol eraill, a chynhyrchwyr bwyd, i leihau'r defnydd o wrthficrobau mewn anifeiliaid sy'n cynhyrchu bwyd.

Mae uchafbwyntiau eraill yn cynnwys MenuCal, sef adnodd ar-lein rhad ac am ddim sy'n helpu busnesau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon i reoli gwybodaeth am alergenau a chyfrifo nifer y calorïau yn eu bwyd. Ac yng Nghymru, mae hi bellach yn ofyniad i sefydliadau tecawê hyrwyddo eu Sgoriau Hylendid Bwyd ar fwydlenni a deunyddiau cyhoeddusrwydd eraill, a hynny yn ddwyieithog.

Nid ydym ni'n gallu rhagweld y dyfodol. Ond bydd yn rhaid i ni fod yn barod ar gyfer y dyfodol hwnnw. Dyna pam, dros y tair blynedd nesaf, bydd yr ASB yn canolbwyntio ar dair elfen hanfodol: trawsnewid drwy fodel Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol; rhagweld canlyniadau ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a chynllunio a gweithredu yn unol â hynny; rhagori ar ein swydd bob dydd.

Mae'r tair blaenoriaeth hyn yn cydblethu'n agos iawn. Bydd bywyd y tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn gofyn am system reoleiddio hyblyg a chadarn. Bydd sicrhau model rheoleiddio newydd sy'n gweithio, yn ei dro, yn rhoi i ni fwy o rym i ddiogelu defnyddwyr o fewn system fwyd fyd-eang sy'n esblygu ar ras. Fe allai hefyd ehangu ein dylanwad rhyngwladol ar safonau bwyd modern. Wrth wynebu cymaint o newid, mae'n rhaid sicrhau bod y peiriant rheoleiddio yn parhau i weithredu yn llyfn.

Bydd cyflawni hyn yn gywir yn golygu bod yr ASB yn cynnal ac yn gwella ffydd y cyhoedd. Drwy'r system hon, bydd fy adran yn cymryd camau breision tuag at gyflawni dyhead yr ASB o gael ei hystyried, yn y Deyrnas Unedig a thu hwnt, fel rheoleiddiwr gwyb, atebol a modern.

Eleni, fe ymadawodd nifer o bobl â Bwrdd yr ASB: Camodd Tim Bennett, ein Dirprwy Gadeirydd a chyn Gadeirydd y Bwrdd, i lawr ar ôl degawd o wasanaeth i'r adran; Daeth cyfnodau Jeff Halliwell, Dr Roland Salmon, Dr Etta Campbell a Paul Wiles â'r Bwrdd i ben hefyd. Rydym ni'n estyn croeso cynnes i'r aelodau newydd, Dr Ruth Hussey (Aelod Bwrdd dros Gymru), Colm McKenna (Aelod Bwrdd dros Ogledd Iwerddon), David Brooks, Rosie Glazebrook, Stewart Houston a Paul Williams. Mae'r Bwrdd, sydd ag aelodaeth bron yn gwbl newydd, eisoes yn gweithio'n dda, gan dreulio amser o amgylch Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon yn gwrando ar randdeiliaid a deall eu disgwyliadau.

Camodd Catherine Brown lawr fel Prif Weithredwr ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Un o gyfraniadau mwyaf cofiadwy Catherine oedd ei harweinyddiaeth wrth fynd i'r afael â *Campylobacter*. Jason Feeney yw ein Prif Weithredwr newydd. Mae gan Jason hanes arwain llwyddiannus a phrofiad helaeth o sicrhau newid cymhleth ar draws y llywodraeth.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn edrych ymlaen yn fawr at gydweithio â Jason a'n holl dîm, yn ogystal â'r sector bwyd ehangach, i wireddu potensial y newidiadau sydd i ddod ac i sicrhau ffydd y cyhoedd mewn bwyd.



Mrs Heather J Hancock
Cadeirydd

16 Mehefin 2017

DATGANIAD Y PRIF WEITHREDWR



Mae'n bleser gen i osod, gerbron Senedd San Steffan a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a chyflwyno i Senedd Gogledd Iwerddon, Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Mae'r rhifyn hwn yn trafod ein perfformiad a'n gweithgareddau yn 2016/17 lle'r oeddem ni'n gweithredu ar draws Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon am gost net o £91.9 miliwn.

Mae hi wedi bod yn flwyddyn dda unwaith eto i'r ASB. Rydym ni wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol ar y prif fentrau dros ddwy flynedd gyntaf ein cynllun strategol pum mlynedd hyd at 2020. Rwy'n hynod falch o ba mor bell yr ydym ni wedi dod a'r gwahaniaethau cadarnhaol rydym ni'n eu cyflawni ar gyfer defnyddwyr.

Mae ein gorchestion amlwg yn cynnwys y Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd – mae safonau yn parhau i wella. Erbyn hyn, mae gan fwy na 94% o fusnesau bwyd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon sgôr 'Bodhaol ar y cyfan' neu uwch (3 neu uwch) ac mae gan 66% o fusnesau sgôr hylendid o 5 ('Da iawn').

Rydym ni'n parhau â'n dull dim goddefiant mewn perthynas â rheolau lles anifeiliaid. Yn 2016/17, fe weithredon ni ar 148 o ddigwyddiadau lles critigol mewn 55 o fusnesau (19%). Fe gefnogir hyn gan alwad gan y Bwrdd i wneud teledu cylch cyfyng (CCTV) yn orfodol mewn lladd-dai.

At hynny, mae cydymffurfiaeth lladd-dai hefyd wedi gwella – gyda bron i 97% o fusnesau cig â sgôr gydymffurfio 'Bodhaol' neu uwch yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon.

Roedd 100,000 yn llai o bobl yn sâl oherwydd *Campylobacter* yn 2016, sy'n arwyddocaol iawn. Roedd llawer yn dweud wrthym y byddai hyn yn amhosibl, ond dyma ni, dwy i dair blynedd yn ddiweddarach, yn lleihau baich y salwch ac yn diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae'n un o'r pethau yr ydym ni wedi'i gyflawni ar y cyd â'r diwydiant ac rwy'n edrych ymlaen at barhau i gydweithio ar agenda gyffredin.

Gan ddefnyddio ein modelau costio presennol, rydym ni'n amcangyfrif ar gyfer pob £1 o gyllideb, rydym ni'n cyfrannu oddeutu £1.50 i economi'r Deyrnas Unedig, gan olygu ein bod yn rhoi mwy yn ôl i'r wlad na'r costau o'n cynnal.

Mae gennym ni enw da a chryf. Mae ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r ASB ar 76%, ac mae 66% o bobl yn ymddiried ynom i wneud ein gwaith – sy'n uwch nag erioed o'r blaen. Byddwn yn parhau i feithrin yr ymddiriedaeth honno.

Ac ar y llwyfan rhyngwladol, rydym wedi cynyddu ein gweithgarwch mewn nifer o feysydd, gan gynnwys y Codex Alimentarius (y corff gosod safonau bwyd rhyngwladol). Yn ddiweddar, mae Codex wedi cytuno y bydd y Deyrnas Unedig, dan gynrychiolaeth yr ASB, yn arwain ar y gwaith o ddatblygu canllawiau rhyngwladol ar ddefnyddio ardystio trydydd parti mewn systemau rheoli bwyd cenedlaethol. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at hynny a chyfleoedd eraill yn y cyfnod o'n blaenau.

Rydym wedi parhau i rannu ein gwaith arloesol yn y gyfres boblogaidd o adroddiadau gan ein Prif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol, ac mae gennym strategaeth ddata newydd fentrus i gyhoeddi'r holl ddata y gallwn ni.

Er mwyn diogelu defnyddwyr rhag peryglon annerbyniol, rydym wedi datblygu 'Fframwaith Bwyd sy'n Peri Risg' i asesu pa fwydydd a allai beri mwy o berygl fesul dogn. Rydym wrthi'n datblygu dull newydd, agored a chydweithredol o gadw gwyliadwriaeth. Bydd yn cael ei lywio gan ddata, gan ddefnyddio amrywiaeth ehangach o ffynonellau a thechnegau, gweithio â gwledydd eraill sy'n awyddus i gydweithio â ni a mynd i'r afael â heriau tebyg.

Mae gofyn i ni fod y sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod er mwyn i ni allu parhau yn gyfredol â'r newidiadau o'n cwmpas, mae gofyn i ni reoli ein gwariant ac ymateb i risgiau newydd. Mae costau arolygu cig yr ASB wedi gostwng, rydym wedi trechu'r targed meddiannaeth arwynebedd a osodwyd gan y llywodraeth, rydym ni'n dangos pa mor ystwyth ydym ni gyda'n rhaglen 'Evolve IT' ac rydym ni wedi ychwanegu at ein casgliad o wobrau cyfathrebu. Byddwn o hyd yn ymdrechu i wneud ein gorau i ddefnyddwyr, ac mae ein cynllun busnes ar gyfer 2017/18 yn cynnwys ffocws o'r newydd ar ein galluoedd er mwyn i ni barhau i wella ein sgiliau a'n ffyrdd o weithio.

Mae llawer yn weddill i'w wneud, ond drwy gydol y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd nesaf, byddwn yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar ein prif flaenoriaeth, sef sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel ac yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

Jason Feeney

Prif Weithredwr a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu

16 Mehefin 2017

GWEITHGAREDDAU A PHERFFORMIAD YN YSTOD 2016/17

Gellir rhannu gweithgareddau'r ASB yn chwe thema, fel nodwyd yn ein cynllun strategol ar gyfer 2015-20¹. Mae ein cynllun busnes corfforaethol blynyddol yn dilyn y strwythur hwn².

Yn yr adran hon, rydym yn adrodd ar ein gweithgareddau a'n perfformiad ar gyfer 2016/17 yn erbyn y chwe phennawd hyn.



1 www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Strategy%20FINAL.pdf

2 www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Cynllun%20Strategol%202015-20%20%28Mehefin%202015%29_0.pdf

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Diogelu defnyddwyr rhag lefelau annerbyniol o risg

MAE BWYD
YN DDIOGEL

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

YMGYRCH CAMPYLOBACTER

Amcan cyffredinol:

Sicrhau dyfodol lle nad yw Campylobacter mewn dofednod bellach yn fygythiad i iechyd pobl yn y Deyrnas Unedig; a lleihau costau cysylltiedig i economi'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

Parhau i gymell diwydiant dofednod y Deyrnas Unedig i leihau lefelau halogi Campylobacter ar ddofednod hyd nes:

- bodlonir y targed presennol ar gyfer lladd-dai.
- cofnodir gostyngiad yn nifer yr achosion o Campylobacter mewn pobl a gadarnheir mewn labordy, a bod cyfwerth â 100,000 yn llai o achosion o Campylobacter erbyn 1 Ebrill 2017.
- sicrhau mesurau rheoli parhaus a chynaliadwy gan broseswyr, manwerthwyr ac eraill o lefelau Campylobacter mewn dofednod ffres yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Adeiladodd ymgyrch Campylobacter yr ASB ar y cynnydd da a wnaed yn 2015/16, a gwelwyd gostyngiad sylweddol yn y ganran o grwyn cywion ieir a oedd wedi'u halogi â lefelau uchel o Campylobacter. O ganlyniad i'r gwaith a ddechreuodd yr ASB, mae oddeutu 113,000 yn llai o achosion o Campylobacter mewn pobl yn 2016 o'i gymharu â'r llinell sylfaen.

BUDDIANNAU POBL SY'N AGORED I NIWED

Amcan cyffredinol:

Diogelu buddiannau pobl sy'n agored i niwed mewn perthynas â bwyd.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

Defnyddio dulliau gwneud polisi agored er mwyn ymchwilio i p'un a oes modd nodi synergeddau rhwng gwahanol beryglon, grwpiau gwahanol o ddefnyddwyr a all fod 'yn agored i niwed'³ a nodi pwy arall sy'n gweithio yn y meysydd hyn i nodi lle gall yr ASB gydweithio ag eraill er budd ehangach defnyddwyr mewn perthynas â bwyd.

3 Caiff 'agored i niwed' ei ystyried yn ei ystyr ehangaf (e.e. am resymau biolegol, ffisiolegol, arfer, cyd-destun).

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Yn rhan o'r prosiect, cyflawnwyd gwaith i archwilio dull agored o wneud polisïau ar gyfer y gwaith ar fuddiannau pobl sy'n agored i niwed mewn perthynas â bwyd.

PROSIECT GALW CYNNYRCH YN ÔL**Amcan cyffredinol:**

Adolygu a chynyddu effeithiolrwydd y mesurau olrhain, tynnu a galw cynnyrch yn ôl ar hyn o bryd, a hynny o safbwynt y diwydiant a'r awdurdod cymwys, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn diogelu defnyddwyr yn effeithiol.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

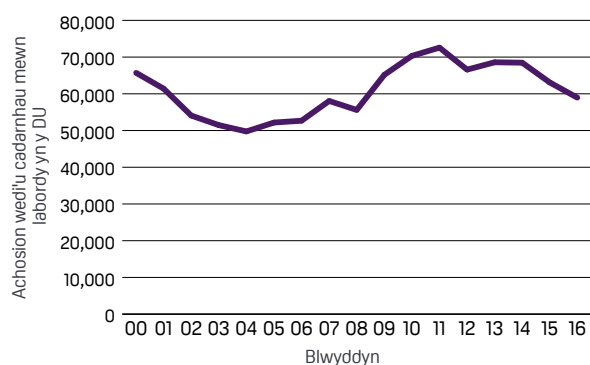
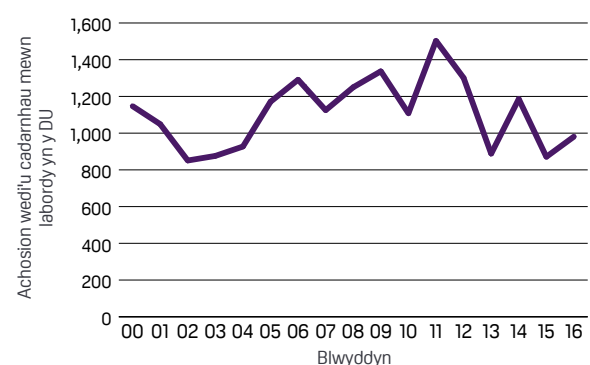
- Casglu'r dystiolaeth angenrheidiol i asesu effeithiolrwydd y prosesau cyffredol.
- Defnyddio dull sy'n seiliedig ar systemau wrth nodi a rhoi'r camau gweithredu gofynnol ar waith i wella'r prosesau hynny er mwyn diogelu'r defnyddwyr mewn modd mwy effeithiol.

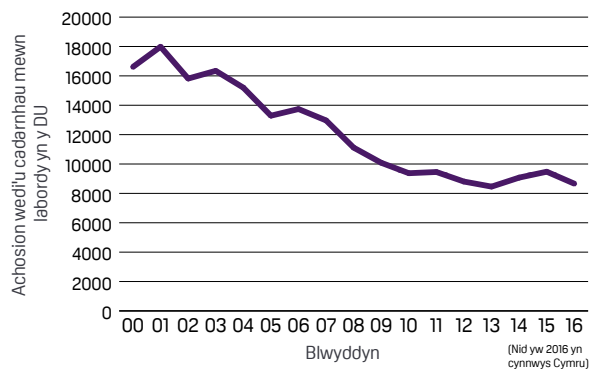
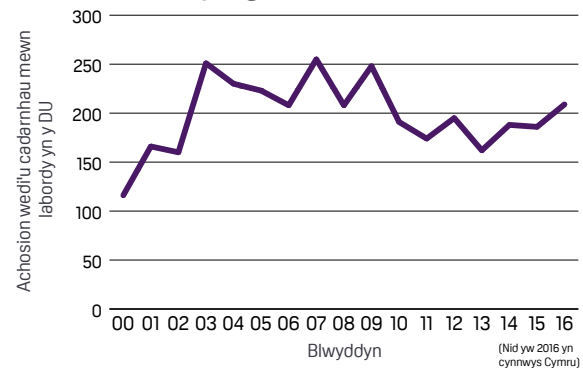
Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cynhaliwyd cryn dipyn o waith ymchwil fel rhan o'r prosiect i asesu cwmpas y materion sydd ynghlwm â thynnu a galw cynnyrch yn ôl. Cynhaliwyd fforwm ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a defnyddwyr hefyd, a chynhyrchwyd cynllun gweithredu lefel uchel.

**PERFFORMIAD****Clefydau a Gludir gan Fwyd**

Cyfrifoldeb y bobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd yw sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label. Mae afiechydon a gludir gan fwyd yn effeithio ar oddeutu miliwn o bobl yn y Deyrnas Unedig bob blwyddyn, gan gostio tua £1 biliwn i'r economi. Dyma ddangos achosion o'r pedwar prif bathogen bacteriol mewn pobl a gafodd ei gadarnhau mewn labordy yn y Deyrnas Unedig rhwng 2000 a 2016. Dim ond yn y lleiafrif o achosion y mae pobl yn rhoi gwybod am salwch ac y caiff samplau eu hanfon i'w dadansoddi mewn labordy.

Campylobacter**Escherichia coli 0157**

Salmonela**Listeria monocytogenes**

Ffynhonnell: Public Health England, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, Health Protection Scotland a Public Health Agency for Northern Ireland.

Lleihau'r achosion o Campylobacter

Mae gan yr ASB raglen waith dros sawl blwyddyn sy'n hyrwyddo newid yn y diwydiant a'r defnyddwyr er mwyn lleihau Campylobacter. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys cynnal arolwg microbiolegol o halogiad Campylobacter ar gyw iâr cyfan ffres sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu a'i werthu yn y Deyrnas Unedig. O ganlyniad i'r arolwg manwerthu, mae nifer o fanwerthwyr nawr yn gweithredu ymhellach ac yn datgan eu bwriad yn gyhoeddus.

Llwyddiant diwydiant y Deyrnas Unedig wrth gyrraedd targed lladd-dai

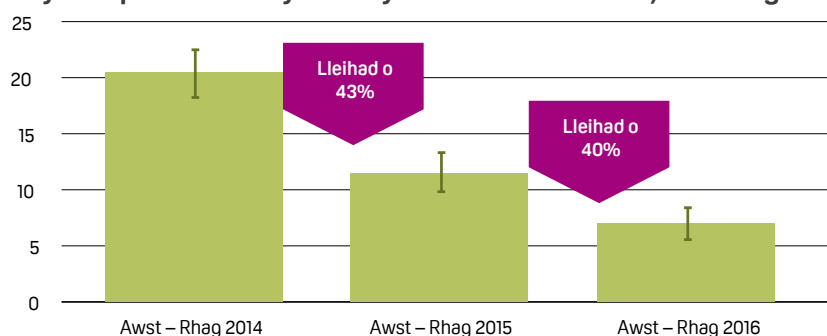
Mae'r canlyniadau diweddaraf ar gyfer lladd-dai yn dangos gwelliant o un flwyddyn i'r llall. Mae canlyniadau o ail flwyddyn yr arolwg yn dangos lefelau sy'n gyson is na'r un cyfnod yn y flwyddyn flaenorol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol bod y gwelliannau hyn yn cael eu gorliwio i raddau, o achos y cynnydd mewn torri croen gyddfau ieir. Ni lwyddodd y diwydiant cyfan i gyflawni'r targed o <10% ar gyfer Rhagfyr 2016, er y llwyddodd rhai proseswyr unigol. Mae cynlluniau'n parhau i dargedu dull seiliedig ar risg, i sicrhau bod yr enillion sydd wedi'u cyflawni hyd yn hyn yn parhau, ac annog gwelliannau pellach o bosibl.

"Amcangyfrifir bod 100,000 yn llai o bobl yn sâl o achos Campylobacter yn 2016"

Arolwg manwerthu: samplau o groen cyw iâr

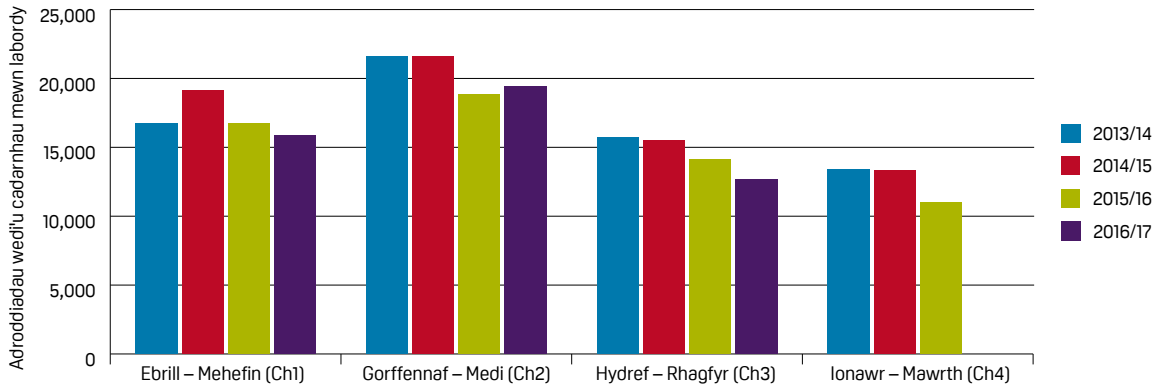
Caiff lefel Campylobacter ar groen cyw iâr ei fesur yn ôl nifer yr unedau ffurfio cytref fesul gram (cfu/g). Mae'r prif ffocws ar y lefelau uchel o Campylobacter – sef y rheiny dros 1,000cfu/g.

Cynhaliodd yr ASB yr arolwg cyntaf o fis Chwefror 2014 hyd at fis Chwefror 2015, yr ail arolwg o fis Gorffennaf 2015 hyd at fis Chwefror 2016, a dechreuodd y trydydd ym mis Awst 2016. Mae'r siart isod yn cymharu canlyniadau'r cyfnod rhwng mis Awst a mis Rhagfyr dros y tri arolwg hyn.

% y samplau croen cyw iâr sydd â lefel uwch na 1,000cfu/g o Campylobacter

Achosion o Campylobacter a gadarnhawyd

Yn y 12 mis y mae gennym ddata ar eu cyfer (mis Ionawr 2016 hyd at fis Rhagfyr 2016) roedd gostyngiad yn nifer yr achosion o Campylobacter a gadarnhawyd mewn labordai yn y Deyrnas Unedig gan 12,323 (17.3%) o'r llinell sylfaen (2009 hyd at 2013) o 71,261 o achosion a gadarnhawyd i 58,938. Amcangyfrifir bod hyn gyfwerth ag oddeutu 115,000 o achosion.

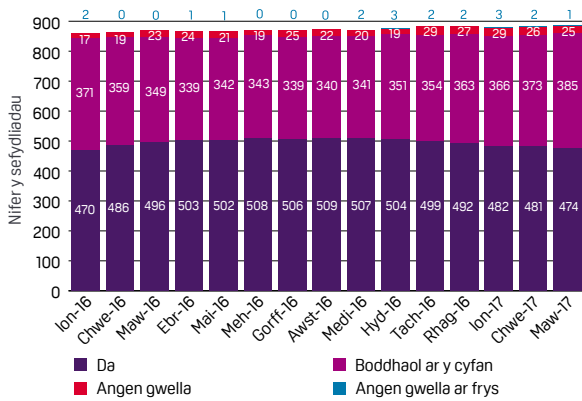


Cydymffurfiaeth gweithredwyr busnesau cig â'r rheoliadau

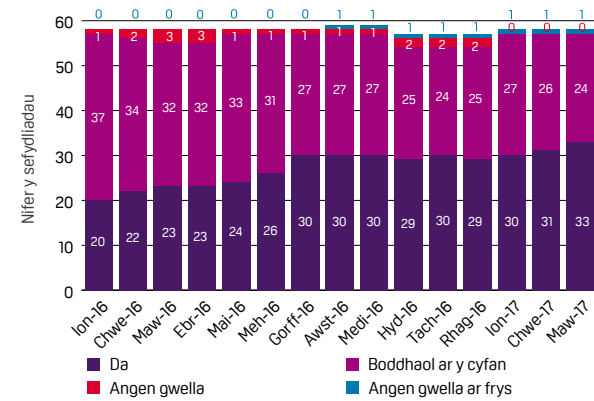
Cyfrifoldeb gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yw cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau. Yn ogystal ag arolygiadau a rheolaethau swyddogol arferol, mae'r ASB yn cynnal archwiliadau i edrych ar gydymffurfiaeth ac yn gweithio â'r busnesau bwyd er mwyn nodi lle mae angen gwella. Lle mae archwiliad yn canfod nad yw gweithredwr yn cydymffurfio â rheoliadau, mae'n rhaid gwella ar frys.

Ym mis Mawrth 2017, nodwyd bod 97.2% o 14,833 o fusnesau cig yn foddhaol neu'n uwch o ran cydymffurfiaeth.

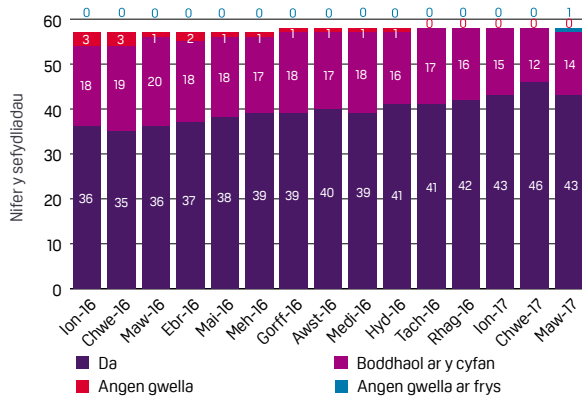
Lloegr



Cymru



Gogledd Iwerddon



Mae'r ASB wrthi'n dadansoddi er mwyn gwella dealltwriaeth o nodweddion y gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd sydd o hyd yn dod o dan gwmpas y categorïau 'angen gwella' neu 'angen gwella ar frys'. Bydd y dadansoddiad hwn yn llywio gwaith i wella perfformiad gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yn y dyfodol.



Llwyddodd yr ASB i gyflawni'r pethau hyn wrth gefnogi **Mae Bwyd yn Ddiogel**:

Ymgyrch Campylobacter

- Methodoleg dadansoddi newydd ar gyfer samplu ar y pwynt manwerthu.
- Cyhoeddwyd gwaith ar lefelau derbyniolrwydd defnyddwyr i gyd-fynd ag ail-lansio'r arolwg manwerthu ar ôl adolygiad llwyddiannus a phrofi protocol amgen.
- Canlyniadau'r ail arolwg manwerthu⁴.
- Cyhoeddi perfformiad yr ASB ar gyflawni'r ymgyrch Campylobacter⁵.
- Dechrau cyhoeddi data'r diwydiant i safon data a ddiffinnir gan yr ASB.
- Lansio dull wedi'i dargedu sy'n seiliedig ar risg ar gyfer monitro ac annog lefel isel o Campylobacter mewn lladd-dai.

Buddiannau pobl sy'n agored i niwed

- Gweithdy ar y cyd rhwng yr ASB a Phwyllgor Ymchwil y Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol.
- Archwiliodd yr ASB ddull agored o wneud polisiâu ar gyfer y gwaith ar fuddiannau pobl sy'n agored i niwed mewn perthynas â bwyd. Roedd y gwaith hwn yn cynnwys ymgysylltu â Labordy Polisi Swyddfa'r Cabinet er mwyn manteisio ar dechnegau arloesol a newydd, a dulliau i ddatblygu dull yr ASB o ran gweithgarwch polisi.
- Roedd y gwaith yn edrych ar sut i ymgysylltu, dylanwadu a chydweithio ar draws ystod ehangach o randdeiliaid, a sut i fanteisio ar wybodaeth a safbwyntiau o sefydliadau na fyddai'r ASB yn cyfathrebu â nhw fel arfer, i gael safbwyntiau newydd i fynd i'r afael â heriau bwyd.

Prosiect galw cynhyrchion yn ôl

- Nid oedd unrhyw fesurau metrig ar gael mewn perthynas ag effeithiolrwydd presennol y prosesau olrhain, tynnu a galw bwyd yn ôl, felly dechreuodd yr ASB ymchwilio i fesur llinell sylfaen o'r system gyfredol, a phennu perfformiad y system a safbwyntiau rhanddeiliaid. Bydd y llinell sylfaen yn helpu i nodi cryfderau a gwendidau'r system.
- Cyflawnwyd gwaith ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a defnyddwyr, a chynhaliwyd cyfarfod cyntaf y Grŵp Cyfeirio Rhanddeiliaid ym mis Medi 2016⁶.
- Dechrau a chwblhau gwaith pellach o gasglu tystiolaeth, gan gynnwys cyflawni cynllun gweithredu lefel uchel. Roedd y cynllun gweithredu lefel uchel yn rhoi llwybr clir i'r ASB bennu pa

4 <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2017/16053/nifer-achosion-campylobacter-wedi-gostwng>

5 <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2017/16053/nifer-achosion-campylobacter-wedi-gostwng>

6 <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/diwydiant/digwyddiadau-bwyd/adalw-cynhyrchion>

gamau yr oedd gofyn eu cymryd, os o gwbl, i wella'r system gyfredol. Cam cyntaf y prosiect oedd ymchwilio i'r system gyfredol i bennu ei gryfderau a'i wendidau. Bydd hyn yn arwain at adroddiad ar y system gyfredol ac argymhellion i wella'r system.

- Fe gomisiynon ni ymchwil i ddadansoddi digwyddiadau ac adolygu dulliau gwledydd eraill.
- Fe gomisiynon ni ymchwil i ddadansoddi'r rheiny sy'n adrodd am ddiwyddiadau, a hyd y cyfnod rhwng cael gwybod am ddiwyddiad a dechrau galw cynnyrch yn ôl.
- Cafodd cynllun gweithredu ymyriadau ei ddatblygu a'i weithredu, a dechreuwyd ar y gwaith o ddatblygu'r ffrwd waith.
- Datblygwyd sail dystiolaeth drwy ddadansoddi ymchwil mewnol ac allanol, a dechreuwyd ar y gwaith o ddatblygu a chyflawni'r cynllun gweithredu ymyriadau. Bydd yr ymchwil yn dod i ben ym mis Gorffennaf 2017.

Ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd

Ym mis Mehefin 2016, pleidleisiodd y Deyrnas Unedig i ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fe all y penderfyniad hwn arwain at oblygiadau sylweddol iawn i system fwyd y Deyrnas Unedig a'r ffordd y caiff ei rheoleiddio. Mae'r ASB yn parhau i fod yn gyfrifol am gyflawni ein mandad gan y Senedd o 'ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd a buddiannau eraill defnyddwyr mewn perthynas â bwyd'. Gan fod cymaint o'r rheoliadau sy'n ymwneud â bwyd yn seiliedig ar gyfraith yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, mae'r ASB yn un o'r adrannau sydd â'r gyfran uchaf o ddeddfwriaeth yn tarddu o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Yn 2016, fe ddechreuon ni gynllunio sut y byddwn yn cyflawni hyn yn 2017/18.

Penderfynodd yr ASB reoli'r gwaith i baratoi ar gyfer ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd fel rhaglen o newid. Mae gwaith wedi dechrau i ddatblygu modelau lefel uchel ar gyfer cyflawni canlyniadau strategol yr ASB ar gyfer defnyddwyr y tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd mewn system fwyd sydd wedi'i globaleiddio'n helaeth.

Mae gwaith ymgysylltu helaeth â busnesau wedi amlygu'r cyfleoedd a'r peryglon, ac mae'r ASB wedi ymgorffori'r rhain yn ei ffordd o feddwl. Rydym wedi cynnal cyfres o gyfarfodydd bord gron â busnesau o bob maint ar draws Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, a chyfarfodydd dwyochrog â chynrychiolwyr o'r sectorau a fydd yn teimlo'r effaith fwyaf.

Rydym hefyd wedi cynnal ymchwil defnyddwyr i nodi sut mae safbwyntiau wedi newid ers y refferendwm, i sicrhau ein bod ni ac eraill yn y llywodraeth yn gweithio â'r wybodaeth fwyaf gyfredol am fuddiannau defnyddwyr mewn perthynas â bwyd.

Rydym wedi cynnal trafodaethau manwl â'n partneriaid cyflenwi yn yr awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys awdurdodau iechyd porthladdoedd, ar sut y byddwn yn parhau i gydweithio i gyflawni ein cyfrifoldebau rheoleiddio yn y cyfnod cyn, ac ar ôl, ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae canlyniadau'r gwaith hwn wrthi'n cael eu casglu ynghyd i lywio Rhaglen Ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yr ASB, sydd wedi'i hymgorffori yn ein portffolio newid.

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Gweithio â'r diwydiant ac awdurdodau eraill er mwyn nodi meysydd risg mewn perthynas â dilysrwydd a throsteddau bwyd, a chytuno ar gamau gweithredu er mwyn cyfyngu arnynt ar ran cwsmeriaid

MAE BWYD
YN CYD-FYND
Â'R HYN SYDD
AR Y LABEL

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

TRECHU TWYLL BWYD: CAMAU NESAF YR UNED GENEDLAETHOL TROSEDDAU BWYD

Amcan cyffredinol:

Diogelu defnyddwyr rhag twyll bwyd drwy ymyrryd ac atal gweithgarwch troseddol.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

- Sicrhau staff ac adnoddau i'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd i sicrhau gallu gweithredol llawn.
- Gorffen cyflwyno'r broses reoli gwybodaeth (*intelligence*) pobl yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.
- Cyhoeddi canllawiau i'r diwydiant ar weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.
- Cysylltu galluoedd datganoledig troseddau bwyd â mecanweithiau a phrosesau'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd yn llawn.
- Adolygu cynnydd yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd a'i anghenion tebygol yn y dyfodol.
- Cynhyrchu cynllun cyflwyno ar gyfer argymhellion adolygiad yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Yn 2016, cyrhaeddodd yr Uned ei chapasiti staffio llawn, gyda'r holl brosesau angenrheidiol ar waith er mwyn gallu cyflawni ei rôl gyfredol o gasglu a dadansoddi gwybodaeth (*intelligence*). Lansiodd cyfleuster Trechu Trosedd Bwyd yn Gyfrinachol yr Uned, sy'n caniatáu i bobl roi gwybod am droseddau bwyd yn gyfrinachol, a chyhoeddwyd canllawiau i'r diwydiant ar weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r Uned.

Yn ystod yr hydref, cynhaliodd yr Asiantaeth adolygiad o'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd, dan oruchwyliaeth panel annibynnol o arbenigwyr. Daeth yr adolygiad i'r casgliad y dylai'r Uned, os yw'n sicrhau'r arian sydd ei angen, fod â'r gallu estynedig i gynnal ymchwiliadau troseddol.

Rhwng 1 Gorffennaf 2016 a 31 Mawrth 2017, llwyddodd yr Uned i ddatblygu a dosbarthu dros 500 darn o wybodaeth droseddol yr oedd modd gweithredu arnynt i lywodraeth leol a phartneriaid gorfodi cyfraith.

Mae'r Uned yn arwain yr ymateb gorfodi yn erbyn y rheiny sy'n gwerthu'r cemegyn tocsig 2,4 dinitrophenol (DNP) yn anghyfreithlon fel atchwanegiad colli pwysau. Arweiniodd gweithgarwch gweithredol a rhagweithiol yr Uned yn 2016 at atafael swm sylweddol o DNP, a chyfrannodd at ostyngiad sylweddol yn yr achosion o docsidedd a gadarnhawyd. Roedd gostyngiad yn nifer y marwolaethau yn y Deyrnas Unedig o achos y sylwedd o chwech yn 2015 i un 2016. Arweiniodd gwybodaeth (*intelligence*) a ddatblygwyd gan yr Uned at ddedfryd troseddol cyntaf y Deyrnas Unedig am werthu DNP. Bydd yr ail dreial yn digwydd dros haf 2017.

CADW GWYLIADWRIAETH

Amcan cyffredinol:

Dylunio a pheilotu dull newydd o gadw gwyliadwriaeth.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17

Rhoi dull newydd o gadw gwyliadwriaeth ar waith yn llawn yn 2017/18, yn seiliedig ar ddyluniad rhesymol lle'r ydym ni'n nodi'r cwestiwn yr ydym ni am i'n dadansoddiad o beryglon yn y gadwyn fwyd ei ateb, pennu faint o ddata a fyddai'n ein caniatáu i lunio casgliadau gyda lefel briodol o sicrwydd, canfod data perthnasol sydd gan eraill, a dim ond comisiynu gwaith samplu a dadansoddi data lle nad oes digon o ddata ar gael.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Ail-lansiwyd y rhaglen cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol drwy orchymyn newydd i ddatblygu dull strategol newydd ar gyfer cadw gwyliadwriaeth ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid. Mae hyn yn bodloni diffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o gasglu, cydosod, dadansoddi a/neu ddechongli data yn systematig a pharhaus, a dilyn hyn drwy ddsbarthu gwybodaeth fel bod modd targedu camau. Mae'r rhaglen newydd yn adeiladu ar ganlyniadau gweithdy a gynhaliwyd ddechrau 2017, lle cynigiwyd model sganio/canfod/culhau newydd ar gyfer cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol. Mae pedair ffrwd waith wedi'u datblygu i beilotu a datblygu'r dull cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol newydd.



PERFFORMIAD

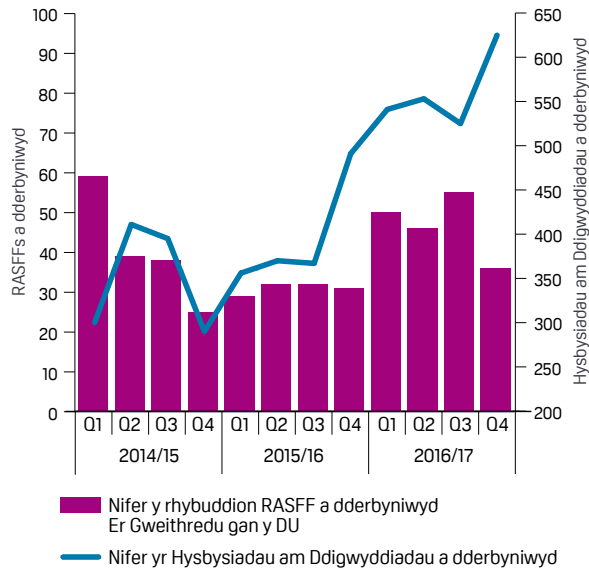
Cyfrifoldeb y bobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd yw sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label, ac mae gan yr ASB swyddogaeth arwain allweddol wrth sicrhau bod cyflenwyr yn cyflawni'r dull strategol newydd hwnnw ar gyfer cadw gwyliadwriaeth o fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid, sy'n bodloni diffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o'r cyfrifoldeb.

Mae gan ddefnyddwyr yr hawl i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus ynghylch eu bwyd, ac nid oes modd gwneud hynny oni bai fod y bwyd wedi'i ddisgrifio'n gywir, a'i fod wedi'i labelu'n briodol.

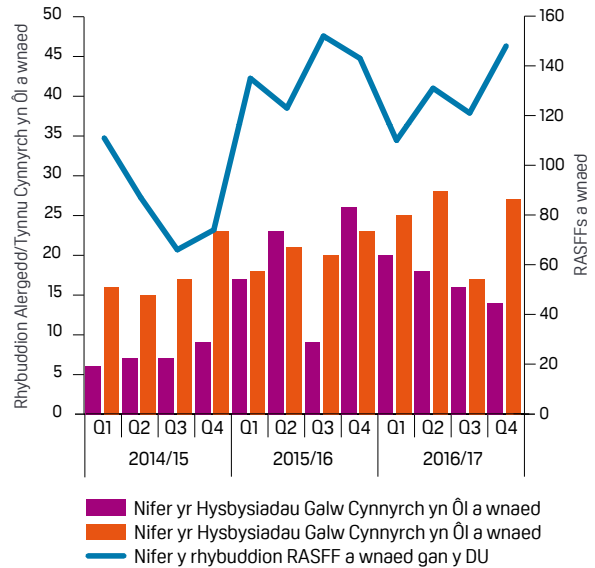
Mae'n ofynnol bod gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd, dan Erthygl 10 Rheoliad Ewropeaidd Rhif 178/2002, yn rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau cymwys os oes ganddynt reswm i gredu nad yw bwyd y maent wedi'i fewnforio, ei gynhyrchu, ei weithgynhyrchu neu ei ddsbarthu yn cydymffurfio â gofynion diogelwch bwyd. Yn achos y Deyrnas Unedig, yr awdurdodau cymwys yw'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a'r awdurdodau bwyd (awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau iechyd porthladdoedd). Caiff gwybodaeth diogelwch bwyd ei chyfathrebu rhwng y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ac Aelod-wladwriaethau drwy ddefnyddio'r System Rhybuddio Cyflym ar gyfer Bwyd a Bwyd Anifeiliaid (RASFF).

Caiff 'digwyddiad' (*incident*) ei ddiffinio gan yr ASB fel: 'unrhyw ddigwyddiad, lle, yn seiliedig ar yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael, mae pryderon am fygythiad go iawn neu a ddrwgdybir i ddiogelwch neu ansawdd y bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a all fod gofyn ymyrryd er mwyn diogelu buddiannau defnyddwyr'. Isod, gallwch weld nifer y digwyddiadau bwyd a hysbyswyd amdanynt yn y tair blynedd ddiwethaf.

Hysbysiadau a dderbyniwyd



Rhybuddion a wnaed



Data heb ei wirio hyd nes caiff Adroddiad Ystadegol Swyddogol yr ASB ei gyhoeddi.

Mae 'Digwyddiadau a Gwydnwch: Adroddiad Blynyddol 2015/16' ar gael drwy'r ddolen isod⁷.

Yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd

Cyrhaeddodd yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd ei gapasiti staffio llawn o ugain aelod ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, gyda'r holl brosesau gofynnol ar waith i gyflawni ei rôl gyfredol o gasglu a dadansoddi data.

Lansiodd yr Uned adnodd Trechu Trosedd Bwyd yn Gyfrinachol⁸ ym mis Mehefin 2016 y rhan olaf o'r broses o gyflwyno ei gallu rheoli gwybodaeth (*intelligence*) gan bobl. Recriwtiodd yr Uned staff profiadol wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol, a rhoddwyd protocolau diogelwch gweithredol perthnasol ar waith. Mae gan yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd nawr yr adnoddau i brosesu adroddiadau gan chwythwyr chwiban a tharddiadau gwybodaeth sensitif eraill ar drosedd bwyd i'r safonau gorfodi cyfraith uchaf.

Cyhoeddodd yr ASB ganllawiau i'r diwydiant⁹ ym mis Mehefin i egluro disgwyliadau'r Uned a gweithrediadau'r diwydiant bwyd mewn perthynas ag adrodd am amheuron troseddau bwyd. Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi'n glir bod yr Uned yn croesawu'r rheiny sy'n gweithio yn ac o amgylch y diwydiant bwyd i gysylltu â hi, ac mae'n nodi'n bendant y bydd yr wybodaeth a ddarperir yn cael ei thrin â sensitifrwydd, gan gydnabod yn llawn buddiannau masnachol y ffynhonnell.

O fewn yr ASB, mae'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd yn arwain yn strategol ar wybodaeth (*intelligence*) troseddau bwyd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae'r Uned yn gosod

⁷ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160706.pdf

⁸ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2016/15233/food-crime-confidential-launch>

⁹ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2016/15648/nfcu-launches-industry-guide>

blaenoriaethau casglu gwybodaeth strategol y tair gwlad, ac yn rhoi cymorth dadansoddi a gwybodaeth (*intelligence*) lle bo angen. Yng Nghymru, caiff gweithrediadau'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd hefyd eu cefnogi gan Uned Cydgysylltu Twyll Bwyd Cymru.

Daeth yr adolygiad annibynnol o gyfnod cyntaf yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd i ben, a chyflwynwyd ei argymhellion i'r Bwrdd ym mis Tachwedd 2016. Cynhaliwyd yr adolygiad gan staff yr ASB y tu allan i'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd, a'i oruchwylio gan banel annibynnol o'r sector cyhoeddus a phreifat. Argymhellodd yr arolygiad y dylid rhoi mandad ymchwilio i'r Uned ar gyfer troseddau bwyd, a'r pwerau, y gallu a'r adnoddau sy'n ofynnol er mwyn cyflawni'r dyletswyddau newydd hynny. Argymhellir hefyd y dylai'r Uned fod yn annibynnol yn weithredol o'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Bydd gweithrediadau Uned Cydgysylltu Twyll Bwyd Cymru yn cael eu hadolygu i sicrhau eu bod yn cyd-fynd â'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.

Cytunodd Bwrdd yr ASB ag argymhellion yr arolygiad. Yn dilyn penderfyniad y Bwrdd, mae'r ASB yn ceisio cefnogaeth ehangach ar gyfer ei lwybr arfaethedig gan randdeiliaid Gweinidogol. Bydd gweithrediadau Uned Cydgysylltu Twyll Bwyd Cymru yn cael eu hadolygu i sicrhau eu bod yn cyd-fynd â'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.

CYFLAWNI

Cyflawnodd yr ASB y canlyniadau canlynol i gefnogi **Mae bwyd yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label:**

Troseddau bwyd

- Lansio adnodd Trechu Trosedd Bwyd yn Gyfrinachol.
- Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau i'r diwydiant ar weithio â'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd.
- Cwblhawyd adolygiad o gynnydd yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd, ynghyd ag asesiad o'r anghenion tebygol yn y dyfodol.¹⁰
- Cwblhawyd yr Asesiad Strategol Blynyddol o Droseddau Bwyd 2017.

Cadw gwyliadwriaeth

- Cynhaliwyd Uwchgynhadledd Cadw Gwyliadwriaeth ym mis Tachwedd 2016¹¹, a gyflawnodd y nod o feithrin dealltwriaeth gyffredin o gadw gwyliadwriaeth, gan symud y modd o feddwl oddi wrth samplu a dadansoddi i annog meddwl yn greadigol. Rhannwyd gweledigaeth yr ASB o ddull agored ac ar y cyd, a sut y gall pawb elwa o hyn wrth geisio argyhoeddi grwpiau rhanddeiliaid.
- Comisiynwyd cwmni ymgynghori i gyflawni adolygiad o'r gweithdrefnau cadw gwyliadwriaeth presennol. Ymgysylltodd ag uwch swyddogion gweithredol yr ASB i ddeall yr achos dros newid, amlygu sut y dylid mynd i'r afael â'i gyflawni, a chadarnhau cynlluniau peilot posibl ar gyfer y dyfodol.
- Cytunwyd ar y mandad prosiect yn Chwarter 4.
- Cynhaliodd y Tîm Cadw Gwyliadwriaeth weithdai, gan wahodd cydweithwyr o dîm Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol, y tîm mewnforion/allforion a dadansoddi i ddechrau dylunio gwahanol becynnau gwaith i gyflawni'r gwahanol ffrydiau gwaith.

¹⁰ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa161106.pdf

¹¹ www.food.gov.uk/news-updates/news/2016/15753/food-surveillance-summit-get-involved

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Defnyddio gwyddoniaeth, tystiolaeth a gwybodaeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â heriau heddiw, ac er mwyn nodi a chyfrannu at fynd i'r afael â pheryglon sy'n sy'n dod i'r amlwg ar gyfer y dyfodol.

CASGLU A
DEFNYDDIO
GWYDDONIAETH,
TYSTIOLAETH
A GWYBODAETH

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

RHAGLEN WYDDONIAETH, TYSTIOLAETH A GWYBODAETH

Amcan cyffredinol:

Sicrhau bod yr ASB yn defnyddio gwyddoniaeth, tystiolaeth a mesurau dadansoddi yn effeithiol, drwy gysylltu ac integreiddio ar draws yr ASB, er mwyn ategu a chefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu, cyflawni a gwerthuso Strategaeth yr ASB ar gyfer 2020, er mwyn darparu buddiannau i ddefnyddwyr; ac er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn edrych ymhellach, yn llywio strategaeth yr ASB a datblygu gallu'r ASB i gyflenwi y tu hwnt i 2020.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

- Caiff gwaith gwyddonol a'i werth ei weld a'i ddeall gan y Tîm Rheoli Gweithredol a'r sefydliad ehangach.
- Blaenoriaethu'r wyddoniaeth y mae'r ASB yn ei chomisiynu'n effeithiol yn unol â dull corfforaethol ehangach.
- Deall y gallu proffesiynol sydd ei angen i gyflawni amcanion yr ASB a recriwtio neu ddatblygu'r gallu hwn i wneud cynnydd sylweddol ar ganlyniadau penodol y rhaglen:
 - caiff gwaith gwyddonol ei integreiddio ar draws y sefydliad ac mae'n cyfrannu at yr amcanion tactegol a strategol drwyddo draw
 - mae gan wyddoniaeth a gomisiynir effaith fesuradwy, mae'n gwireddu buddion ac mae'n dangos canlyniadau ar ôl buddsoddi
 - Bydd yr ASB yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar wyddoniaeth o du allan i'r sefydliad cyn comisiynu gwyddoniaeth fewnol

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Sefydlwyd y Rhaglen Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth er mwyn ategu'r gwaith o gyflawni Strategaeth Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth yr ASB. Ei phrif nod oedd datblygu'r amgylchedd cywir er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod ein gwaith wedi'i alinio'n strategol, ei flaenoriaethu, ei gynnal yn effeithiol, yn cael yr effaith orau bosibl ac yn sicrhau gwerth am arian. Fel rhan o'r rhaglen, cafodd set o ddangosyddion a mesurau perfformiad eu gweithredu i dracio cynnydd wrth gyflawni'r amcanion hyn.

Adroddiad Prif Gyngorydd Gwyddonol yr ASB¹²

Yn ei chweched Adroddiad, archwiliodd Prif Gyngorydd Gwyddonol yr ASB, yr Athro Guy Poppy, gwyddor data a chyfraniad y gwaith a gynhaliwyd yn 2016/17 at helpu'r Asiantaeth i gyflawni ei hamcan o fod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata.

Dangosodd yr adroddiad sut roedd yr Asiantaeth yn dod ag ystod eang o ddata ynghyd, o 'ecosystem' gymhleth y diwydiant bwyd, hyd at y cyfryngau cymdeithasu a dewisiadau defnyddwyr, er mwyn archwilio ffyrdd y gallai gyflawni ei chyfrifoldebau rheoleiddio o hyn ymlaen, a chael ei llywio gan ddata. Mae hyn hefyd yn cynnwys gweithio mewn partneriaeth ar ymchwil â Sefydliad Data Mawr Coleg Prifysgol Llundain, Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol ac eraill, er mwyn cael y gwerth gorau o'r data, ynghyd â chefnogi amcanion yr ASB a dysgu gydag a chan eraill. Ystyriwyd gwyddor data wrth gyflwyno'r Strategaeth Cadw Gwylidwraeth newydd a'r rhaglen 'Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol'.

BWYD: EIN DYFODOL

Amcan cyffredinol:

Arwain sgwrs ar yr heriau a fydd yn wynebu'r systemau bwyd sy'n cyflenwi defnyddwyr y Deyrnas Unedig, a datblygu dealltwriaeth o beth mae defnyddwyr yn ei weld fel y 'dyfodol bwyd gorau'.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Bu i ni gomisiynu ymchwil i ganfod beth oedd defnyddwyr eisiau ei wybod am fwyd, a chanfod mai un o'r newidiadau y mae pobl yn ei groesawu yw'r cynnydd yn yr wybodaeth a'r addysg sydd ar gael am y bwyd rydym ni'n ei fwyta. Arweiniodd hyn at gynnal gweithgarwch codi ymwybyddiaeth am wastraff bwyd yn ystod yr Wythnos Diogelwch Bwyd, ymgyrch y 'Rhew-gyfaill' dros y Nadolig, a chomisiynu ymchwil ar flaenoriaethau defnyddwyr mewn system fwyd dryloyw.



PERFFORMIAD

Gwastraff bwyd

Yn 2016, canolbwyntiodd yr ASB ar godi ymwybyddiaeth o wastraff bwyd yn ystod ei Hwythnos Diogelwch Bwyd flynyddol, ynghyd â'r effaith, y peryglon, a sut i'w leihau. Roedd yr ASB eisiau newid ymddygiadau o ran gwastraff bwyd yn y cartref, yn enwedig gyda'r rheiny a oedd yn rhoi gwybod am arferion peryglus mewn perthynas â dyddiadau 'defnyddio erbyn' a bwyd dros ben. Mae hyn yn cynnwys bwyta bwyd heibio ei ddyddiad 'defnyddio erbyn', a chadw bwyd dros ben am yn hirach nag y dylid er mwyn arbed arian.



Cyrhaeddodd y gweithgarwch hwn dros 57 miliwn o bobl. Llwyddodd yr ymgyrch i gyflawni cynnydd ystadegol sylweddol mewn saith o'r deg dangosydd perfformiad allweddol. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys cynnydd o 59%-63% yn nodi 'Bydda i'n defnyddio fy rhewgell yn amlach i osgoi gwastraff bwyd', a chynnydd o 57%-65% o nodi 'Mae bwyta bwyd erbyn y dyddiad defnyddio erbyn yn helpu i osgoi gwenwyn bwyd'.

Mae'r canlynol yn dangos blaenoriaethau'r cyhoedd mewn perthynas â pha newidiadau sydd eu hangen i sicrhau dyfodol cynhyrchu bwyd.

¹² <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2017/16132/adroddiad-gwyddonol-gwyddor-data>

Mwy o **dechnoleg** mewn cynhyrchiant bwyd **50%**
 Gwneud **newidiadau** yn yr hyn rydym yn ei fwyta **50%**
 Bwyta llai o **gig** **37%**

Cynaliadwyedd bwyd a dyfodol bwyd



Mae angen i newidiadau sicrhau bod digon o fwyd i fwydo poblogaeth y byd

Ffynhonnell: Cylch 4 Arolwg Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol 2016¹³



CYFLAWNI

Cyflawnodd yr ASB y canlyniadau canlynol i gefnogi'r amcan **Casglu a Defnyddio Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth:**

Rhaglen Wyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth

- Diffiniwyd y rhaglen, a lluniwyd prosiect ar y buddiannau, y galluoedd a'r blaenoriaethau.
- Cyflwynwyd blaenoriaeth newydd ar gyfer comisiynu gwyddoniaeth.
- Cafodd y fframwaith fuddiannau newydd ei chymeradwyo ynghyd â'r strategaeth gallu Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth.

Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol

- Datblygwyd cynllun gweithredu i lunio'r camau nesaf mewn ymateb i'r dadansoddiad o'r canlyniadau yn dilyn y digwyddiad 'Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol'.
- Ymgyrch gwastraff bwyd dros y Nadolig ('Y Rhew-gyfaill!').
- Dwy ymgyrch iechyd deietegol yng Ngogledd Iwerddon.

Roedd gweithgarwch arwyddocaol arall yn cynnwys:

Cadw gwyliaidwriaeth ar ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd

Mae ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn golygu ei bod yn anoddach, neu'n amhosibl, trin amrywiaeth gynyddol o heintiau. Roedd adroddiad¹⁴ gan Brif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol yr ASB yn archwilio'r wyddoniaeth tu ôl i ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, ac yn cyflwyno'r canfyddiadau diweddaraf sy'n dangos rôl bwyd yn y broblem hon.

¹³ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/cyngor/bwyd-a-chi>

¹⁴ <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/adroddiadgwyddonolfersiwn4.pdf>

Daeth trafodaeth Bwrdd yr ASB ym mis Medi 2016 i'r casgliad y dylai'r ASB gyflawni gwaith cadw gwylidwriaeth ar ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd. Yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Tachwedd 2016, rhoddwyd diweddariad i aelodau'r Bwrdd am gynnydd y gwaith hwn.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2016, cyhoeddodd yr ASB yr adroddiad terfynol o adolygiad systematig er mwyn asesu pwysigrwydd y gadwyn fwyd yng nghyd-destun bacteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd. Cyfeiriwyd yn benodol at borc, cig dofednod, cynhyrchion llaeth, bwyd môr a chynnyrch ffres i'w werthu yn y Deyrnas Unedig.¹⁵

Roedd yr adolygiad hwn yn sail dystiolaeth gadarn ar gyfer rhaglen gadw gwylidwriaeth ddomestig newydd ar gyfer ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, ynghyd â llywio blaenoriaethau'r ASB a safbwynt y Deyrnas Unedig yn nhrefoddaethau Codex. Mae hefyd yn enghraifft dda o ddefnyddio adolygiadau systematig i asesu'r dystiolaeth gyffredinol yn y maes pwysig hwn, beth gall y dystiolaeth gyffredinol ddweud wrthym a pha mor gadarn ydyw, a lle mae'r bylchau pwysig.

Cadarnhaodd yr adolygiad hwn bod diffyg data ar bresenoldeb ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd ar gyfer bwyd a gynhyrchir yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac i raddau llai, mewn gwledydd sy'n allforio bwyd i'r Deyrnas Unedig. Argymhellodd yr adolygiad y dylid datblygu rhaglenni cadw gwylidwriaeth a fydd yn nodi tueddiadau mewn bacteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd mewn bwydydd (yn enwedig ar gyfer dofednod a phorc i'w werthu). Gellir defnyddio'r rhain i asesu peryglon posibl mewn perthynas â chysylltiad â pheryglon o'r fath ymhlith defnyddwyr y Deyrnas Unedig.

Yn seiliedig ar y bylchau data a nodwyd yn yr adolygiad systematig o ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, mae'r ASB nawr yn dechrau'r astudiaeth cadw gwylidwriaeth strategol gyntaf ar bathogenau ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd a bacteria cydfwytaol mewn cig dofednod a phorc i'r farchnad.

Prif amcanion yr astudiaeth cadw gwylidwriaeth yw helpu i lywio asesiad o risg ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn y gadwyn fwyd, a monitro tueddiadau. Yn y tymor hirach, bydd yn ein helpu i dracio cynnydd ag ymyriadau sydd â'r nod o fynd i'r afael ag ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, a bydd yn cyfrannu tuag at yr ymdrech ryngwladol ehangach i leihau'r broblem hon. Bydd yr astudiaeth yn cael ei chynnal ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn cynnwys bwyd gan gynhyrchwyr o du allan y Deyrnas Unedig.

Mae'r ASB yn disgwyl dechrau samplu cynhyrchion yn ystod haf 2017, a chyflwyno adroddiad arolwg ddiwedd 2017. Rydym yn gobeithio cyhoeddi'r adroddiad terfynol ddechrau 2018.

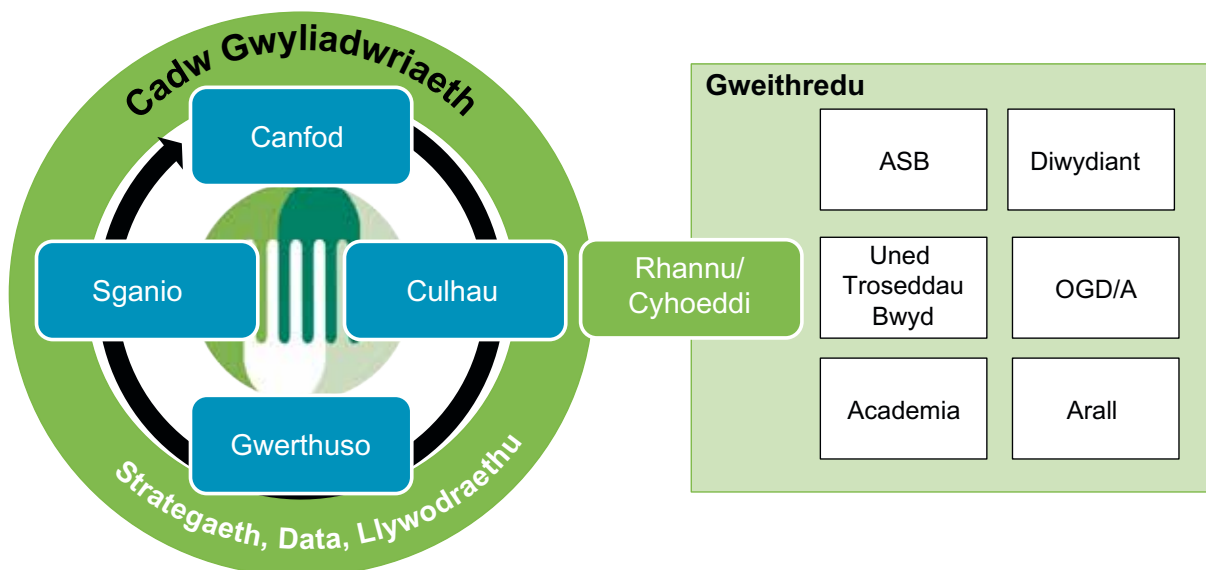
Ym mis Mawrth 2017, trefnodd yr ASB ddiwyddiad ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd i randdeiliaid er mwyn rhoi gwybod i'r diwydiant ac eraill am waith pwysig yr ASB, a'r Llywodraeth ehangach, ar facteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd a'r gadwyn fwyd. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i randdeiliaid ar waith y Llywodraeth, ar draws nifer o feysydd, i helpu i ddatblygu ein gwybodaeth am y maes hwn. Cyfrannodd y diwyddiad hwn, ynghyd â'r drafodaeth ganlynol ar sut i reoli bacteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd mewn bwyd, at greu cysylltiadau defnyddiol â'n rhanddeiliaid yn y diwydiant.

¹⁵ <https://www.food.gov.uk/science/research/foodborneillness/b14programme/b14projlist/fs102127/a-systematic-review-of-amr-in-pork-and-poultry-dairy-products-seafood-and-fresh-produce>

Dull newydd o gadw gwyliadwriaeth ar fwyd

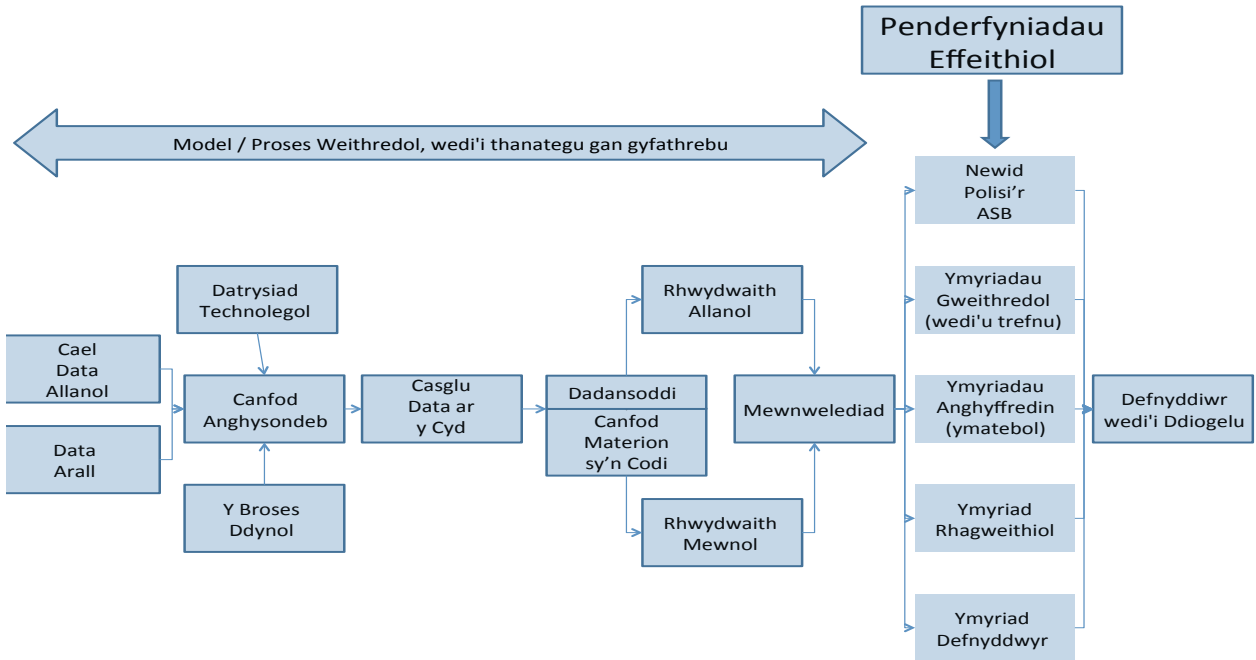
Fel rhan o ddull newydd yr Asiantaeth o gadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol, cynhaliwyd ein Huwchgynhadledd Cadw Gwyliadwriaeth ar Fwyd gyntaf ym mis Tachwedd 2016, i hyrwyddo rhagor o waith ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid, yn benodol o amgylch rhannu data a chadw gwyliadwriaeth mewn modd cydweithredol. Bydd y rhaglen cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol yn sicrhau dull newydd o gadw gwyliadwriaeth fydd yn bodloni diffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o gasglu, cyfuno, dadansoddi a/neu ddechongli data yn systematig a pharhaus, a lledaenu gwybodaeth i'r rheiny sydd angen gwybod er mwyn iddynt weithredu. Unwaith y bydd wedi'i gweithredu'n llawn, bydd y rhaglen yn rhoi mewnwelediadau newydd i'r ASB a rhanddeiliaid eraill ar draws y system fwyd. Bydd hyn yn blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu er mwyn diogelu defnyddwyr. Y prif nod yw bod â system cadw gwyliadwriaeth newydd ar waith erbyn dechrau 2019, a fydd yn sicrhau bod gan yr ASB y gallu sylfaenol i lywio blaenoriaethau'r Asiantaeth. Mae hyn yn golygu dull cadw gwyliadwriaeth sy'n:

- cefnogi'r amcan ehangach bod bwyd yn ddiogel i'w fwyta ac yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label
- ein helpu ni i ddeall peryglon (diogelwch/dilysrwydd/sicrwydd), a nodi bylchau a pheryglon sy'n newid neu nad ydynt yn cael eu rheoli, cyn creu cynllun gweithredu
- gyrru prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau a blaenoriaethu ar draws yr ASB ac yn ehangach
- dadansoddi'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth er mwyn sicrhau'r lefel briodol o hyder/sicrwydd i yrru'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau



- Bydd ein dull newydd yn seiliedig ar ailadrodd y cyfnodau allweddol o sganio, canfod, culhau a gwerthuso. Disgwylir y bydd yr wybodaeth (*intelligence*) a'r data ar gyfer gweithgarwch sganio yn dod o nifer o ffynonellau megis cyfryngau electronig (gan gynnwys y cyfryngau cymdeithasu), tarddiadau data mawr, rhwydweithiau mewnol sy'n bodoli eisoes (e.e. yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd, Safonau Bwyd yr Alban, a thimau mewnforion/allforion yr ASB), rhwydweithiau personol, rhwydweithiau ffurfiol, a chysylltiadau rhyngwladol.

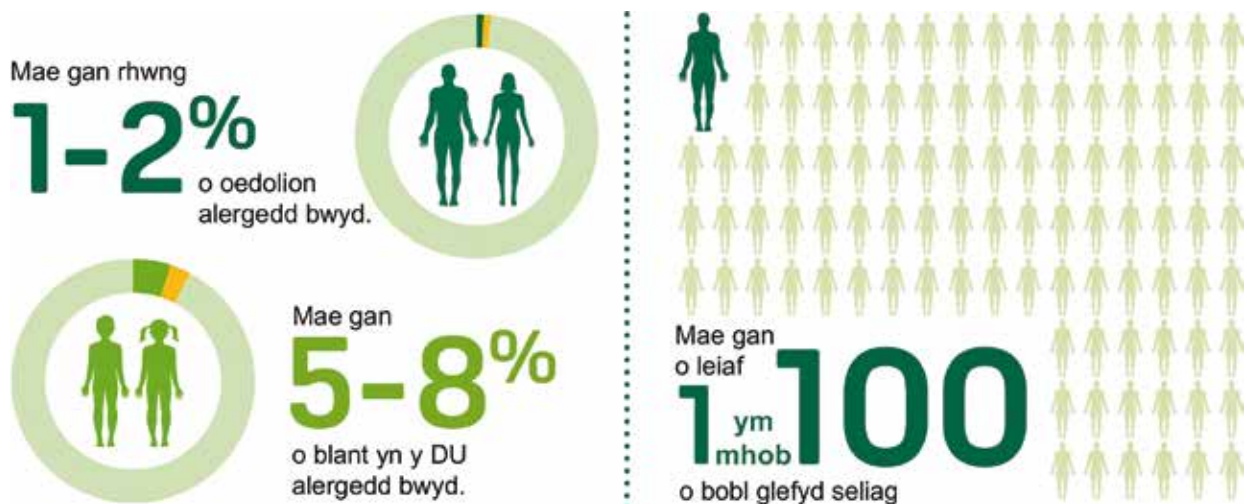
Mae'r model lefel uchel hwn wedi'i ddatblygu ymhellach i'r model gweithredu targed isod:



Alergedd bwyd

Arweiniodd ein hymchwil ar alergedd ac anoddefiad bwyd at gyfres o ganfyddiadau pwysig dros y flwyddyn, a fydd yn llywio ein cyngor i ddefnyddwyr ac i fusnesau, a sicrhau ei fod yn gyfredol ac yn seiliedig ar y dystiolaeth orau. Cafodd cefndir y gwaith hwn a'r prif ganfyddiadau eu crybwyll ym mhumed adroddiad y Prif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol ym mis Tachwedd 2016.¹⁶

Mae'r wyddoniaeth yn y maes hwn yn gymhleth, ond mae camau breision yn ein helpu ni i ddeall pam fod alergedd bwyd yn datblygu, a sut y gellir ei atal. Er enghraifft, mae cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud wrth ddeall dylanwad deiet babanod wrth atal alergedd bwyd. Serch hynny, mae dal ansicrwydd am alergedd ac anoddefiad bwyd, ac mae angen ystyried data newydd sy'n dod i'r amlwg er mwyn sicrhau bod cyngor i ddefnyddwyr yn adlewyrchu'r dystiolaeth orau sydd ar gael.



¹⁶ https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/pumed-adroddiad-gwyddonol-alergedd_1.pdf

Comisiynodd yr ASB adolygiad systematig o'r sail dystiolaeth, gan ddod â'r sail dystiolaeth ynghyd a'i hasesu, gan gynnwys gwaith a ariannwyd gan yr ASB a chan eraill. Aseswyd hyn gan y Pwyllgor ar Docsidedd, ac fe'i cyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2016.¹⁷

Mae is-bwyllgor y Pwyllgor ar Docsidedd a'r Pwyllgor Cynghori Gwyddonol ar Faeth yn cynhyrchu asesiad risg a buddion ar bryd gellir cyflwyno pysgnau ac wyau i ddeiet plant bach. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn defnyddio canfyddiadau o astudiaethau a ariannwyd gan yr ASB ac o ymchwil arall, a bydd yn sail i'r cyngor a fydd yn cael ei roi ar y cyd i'r Adran Iechyd. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y cyngor yn adlewyrchu'r dystiolaeth orau sydd ar gael, ac yn ystyried pob agwedd ar faetheg babanod. Bydd canllawiau hyn yn arbennig o bwysig i rieni babanod sy'n agored i beryglon alergeddau bwyd, a'r gweithwyr iechyd sy'n rhan o'u gofal.

Ymchwil ar gostau anuniongyrchol clefydau a gludir gan fwyd i ddefnyddwyr

Diolch i waith ymchwil a gomisiynwyd gan Dîm Dadansoddeg yr ASB, cafwyd amcangyfrifon newydd o'r boen a'r dioddef a achoswyd gan glefydau a gludir gan fwyd mewn perthynas â'r pathogenau hynny sydd fwyaf perthnasol i'r ASB a defnyddwyr o ran difrifoldeb y salwch a chost y clefyd i'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Amcangyfrifwyd y boen a'r dioddef sy'n gysylltiedig â chlefydau a achosir gan y pathogenau hyn gan ddefnyddio dau fesur metrig: Blwyddyn o Fywyd wedi'i Haddasu yn ôl ansawdd (QALY) a Pharodrwydd i Dalu (WTP); mae'r diwethaf yn rhoi gwerth ariannol cyfwerth i'r costau hyn. Mae'r ddau fetrig yn rhoi modd o asesu a chymharu effeithiau ar draws gwahanol bathogenau a mesurau rheoli posibl. Gellir defnyddio'r rhain i wella ein hasesiadau effaith a'n gwerthusiadau economaidd ar gyfer ein blaenoriaethau strategol a'n hopsiynau polisi i leihau'r perygl o glefydau a gludir gan fwyd. Bydd hyn yn ein caniatáu i gymharu opsiynau a blaenoriaethau ar sail fwy cadarn, gan ein helpu i dargedu'r peryglon mwyaf yn y ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol.

Deall potensial technolegau newydd: Adolygiad 'Y Rhyngrwyd Pethau' a phrosiectau peilot

Mae gan 'Y Rhyngrwyd Pethau' botensial sylweddol i helpu â diogelwch bwyd, ac i raddau llai, diogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd. Rhwydwaith a grëwyd o wrthrychau bob dydd yw 'Y Rhyngrwyd Pethau', sydd â'r gallu i gyfathrebu â dyfeisiau eraill. Y syniad yw y byddai hyn yn creu gwasanaethau blaengar, yn debyg i'r rheiny a ddyluniwyd gan ddefnyddio cyfrifiaduron a ffonau clyfar sydd wedi'u cysylltu â'r rhyngrwyd. Mae dadansoddwyr y diwydiant yn amcangyfrif y gallai nifer y gwrthrychau sydd wedi'u cysylltu â'r we gynyddu o 14 biliwn heddiw i rywle rhwng 20 a 100 biliwn erbyn 2020. Mae'r dechnoleg yn dal i ddatblygu, er bod ychydig o enghreifftiau o'r syniad hwn ar waith.

www.itutility.ac.uk/the-impact-of-the-internet-of-things-on-the-food-supply-network/

¹⁷ www.food.gov.uk/science/research/allergy-research



Cyllidodd yr ASB fenter ymchwil ar y cyd â'r 'IT as a Utility Network+' (ITaaU) i edrych ar sut y gellir rhoi 'Y Rhyngwrwyd Pethau' ar waith yn y gadwyn cyflenwi bwyd.

Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys adolygiad o ymchwil wedi'i gyhoeddi am 'Y Rhyngwrwyd Pethau' mewn perthynas â diogelwch bwyd a diogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd, a ddaeth i'r casgliad y gallai'r effaith fwyaf fod ym maes cludo, logisteg a storio bwyd. Gellir rhoi synwryddion mewn deunydd pecynnu sy'n mesur tymheredd, lleithder a hyd yn oed y cyfansoddiad cemegol o fewn y deunydd pecynnu. Wrth gyfuno'r dull hwn â thag adnabod amledd-radio, gallai olygu bod modd monitro gonestrwydd y bwyd heb ei ddifrodi, drwy declyn darllen tag sydd wedi'i leoli ychydig fetrau o'r pecyn. Gallai'r dechnoleg hon symleiddio'r broses olrhain mewn cadwyni cyflenwi bwyd hynod gymhleth. Mae sawl system o'r fath eisoes ar gael ar y farchnad.

Bu i ni hefyd ariannu cyfres o gynlluniau peilot yn archwilio defnyddio 'Y Rhyngwrwyd Pethau' mewn agweddau gwahanol ar ddiogelwch bwyd. Roedd un prosiect yn edrych ar ddefnyddio teclynnau cofnodi data i fonitro gwir dymheredd brechdanau. Roedd cofnodwyr data yn y siop frechdanau yn anfon data at ap, a oedd yn rhoi gwybod i berchennog y siop am unrhyw newid sylweddol o ran rheoli tymheredd. Defnyddiodd prosiect arall system o synwryddion a oedd wedi eu gosod mewn cegin fasnachol i gofnodi cydymffurfiaeth â phrotocolau diogelwch bwyd. Mae defnyddio systemau fel y rhai a ddatblygwyd yn y prosiectau hyn, ac yn bwysicach fyth, defnyddio'r data y maent yn ei greu, yn arwain at wella diogelwch bwyd drwy brosesau awtomatig ar hyd a lled y gadwyn cyflenwi bwyd.

Mae hyn yn dangos sut mae ein rhaglen dystiolaeth strategol yn archwilio potensial technolegau a data newydd i gefnogi diogelwch bwyd, mesurau rheolau effeithiol a sicrwydd yn system fwyd y dyfodol, a bydd yn ein helpu i dargedu gwaith pellach yn y maes hwn ar raglenni addawol.

Deall ymddygiadau ac agweddau defnyddwyr: Arolwg Bwyd a Chi, Cylch 4

Bwyd a Chi yw arolwg defnyddwyr pwysicaf yr ASB, sy'n darparu data allweddol ar ymddygiadau, agweddau a gwybodaeth defnyddwyr am ddiogelwch bwyd a materion mewn perthynas â bwyd. Mae'n rhoi cipolwg allweddol i ni o ymddygiadau ac agweddau defnyddwyr er mwyn llywio gwaith polisi a rheoliadau effeithiol. Mae'n ystadegyn swyddogol a gaiff ei adlewyrchu yn ei fethodoleg

gadarn. Cyhoeddwyd Cylch 4 yr arolwg ym mis Mawrth¹⁸. Roedd dipyn o newyddion da yng Nghylch 4, lle nododd defnyddwyr nifer o arferion sy'n unol ag argymhellion yr ASB ar ddiogelwch bwyd yn y cartref:

- Dywedodd mwy nag wyth o bob deg atebwr (86%) eu bod yn golchi eu dwylo bob tro cyn dechrau paratoi neu goginio bwyd.
- Nododd tri chwarter yr atebwyr (75%) eu bod yn defnyddio'r dyddiad 'defnyddio erbyn' fel y dangosydd gorau ar gyfer p'un a yw bwyd yn ddiogel i'w fwyta. Mae hyn wedi cynyddu yn sylweddol ers Cylch 1 (62%). Mae'r canfyddiadau hefyd yn helpu i greu darlun o arferion defnyddwyr wrth fwyta allan:
- Dywedodd 72% o atebwyr bod glanweithdra a hylendid y sefydliad yn bwysig iddynt; yn gyffredinol, roedd traean (30%) o atebwyr a oedd yn bwyta allan yn ystyried mai hwn oedd y ffactor pwysicaf.

Hefyd, roedd cwestiynau newydd yng Nghylch 4 yn dangos elfennau pwysig a allai lywio gwaith yr ASB yn y dyfodol:

- Roedd cwestiynau ar alergedd ac anoddefiad bwyd yn dangos, o'r rheiny a oedd wedi nodi adwaith andwyol neu a oedd yn osgoi bwydydd penodol, y bwydydd mwyaf cyffredin a oedd yn achosi adwaith oedd llaeth gwartheg a chynhyrchion llaeth gwartheg (22%), grawnfwydydd sy'n cynnwys glwten (13%) a molysgiaid, e.e. cregyn gleision, wystrys (11%).

Gan ddefnyddio'r data o Gylchoedd 1-4 Bwyd a Chi, bydd cyfres o bum adroddiad dadansoddi eilaidd yn archwilio canfyddiadau defnyddiol pellach y data hwn o ran polisi, cyngor a rheoleiddio. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys deall proffiliau ac arferion pobl sydd ag alergedd neu anoddefiad bwyd, megis nodweddion poblogaeth penodol a'u harferion bwyd; a helpu i dargedu negeseuon ar arferion diogelwch bwyd allweddol mewn perthynas ag oeri, glanweithdra, coginio a chroeshalugi yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Deall pa mor gymhleth yw'r system fwyd

Mae system fwyd y Deyrnas Unedig yn rhan o system ehangach sy'n mynd yn fwyfwy byd-eang. Ariannodd yr ASB a'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol cyfres o bum prosiect ar y cyd, i'n helpu ni i ddeall yr heriau y mae hyn yn ei gyflwyno i system fwyd-amaeth y Deyrnas Unedig, diogelwch bwyd, trosedd/twyll bwyd a hyder defnyddwyr. Roedd y gwaith yn rhan o raglen ar draws asiantaethau i Ddiogelu'r Cyflenwad Bwyd yn Fyd-eang. Aeth y prosiectau ati i archwilio'r effeithiau ar ddiogelwch a hyder gwahanol ddulliau o ddarparu bwyd, rheoli a a threfnu'r gadwyn gyflenwi, a sut gall y canfyddiadau hyn arwain at ymyriadau polisi a dylanwadu ar ymddygiadau'r defnyddiwr, y rheoleiddiwr a'r diwydiant.¹⁹

Roedd tri phrosiect yn canolbwyntio ar dwyll yn y gadwyn fwyd, ac roedd yr amcanion yn cynnwys:

- Ymchwilio i wendidau cyfredol ac yn y dyfodol o ran twyll a throedd yn y cadwyni cyflenwi bwyd i nodi cyfleoedd i droseddu a gwerthuso mesurau atal sy'n cynyddu hyder defnyddwyr mewn bwyd.

¹⁸ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/cyngor/bwyd-a-chi>

¹⁹ www.food.gov.uk/science/research-reports/ssresearch/understanding-the-challenges-of-the-food-system

- Datblygu model cyfrifiannu rhagfynegol (*predictive computational*) sy'n amlinellu nodau mewn rhwydwaith cyflenwi bwyd sy'n agored i droseddau difwyno.
- Cynhyrchu deunydd empirig manwl newydd, gan ddefnyddio dulliau ansoddol ar sut mae gweithredwyr yn y system fwyd yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael i ragweld ac osgoi problemau yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r ddau arall yn canolbwyntio ar ganfyddiad pobl o system fwyd y Deyrnas Unedig, yn benodol:

- canfyddiad pobl hŷn o gryfderau a gwendidau system fwyd y Deyrnas Unedig.
- canfyddiadau empirig ar ganfyddiadau'r cyhoedd am gadwyni system bwyd y Deyrnas Unedig, beth yw pryderon pobl, a sut gellir eu rheoli orau yn y dyfodol.

Roedd y canfyddiadau'n cynnwys mewnwelediadau defnyddiol o ran y modd y gall busnesau, fel rhan o'r system ehangach, ymateb i beryglon, a sut mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â dulliau gwydnwch a chydymffurfio, a fydd yn ddefnyddiol ar gyfer ein gwaith ar raglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol. Roedd y canfyddiadau hefyd yn atgyfnerthu'r gwerth a'r angen i gyfuno ffynonellau gwybodaeth a thystiolaeth eraill, ac i rannu data, er mwyn dadansoddi a deall peryglon, troseddau ac ymddygiadau mewn perthynas â bwyd yn fwy effeithiol. Caiff hyn ei adlewyrchu yn ein dull newydd o gadw gwylidwriaeth.

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Cefnogi defnyddwyr a rhoi'r grym iddynt wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus am y bwyd y maent yn ei fwyta, gan ddylanwadu ar y system fwyd yn ogystal â'u lles eu hunain a lles eu teuluoedd a'u cymunedau

RHOI'R GRYM I
DDEFNYDDWYR

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

CYFLWYNO EIN STRATEGAETH GYFATHREBU

Amcan cyffredinol:

Cyfathrebu'n fwy effeithiol, fel bod yr ASB yn 'wirioneddol agored ac yn annog sgysrsiau, sy'n rhoi grym i ddefnyddwyr yn ein gwaith llunio polisi a gweithredu, ac yn ein perthynas â'r diwydiant bwyd', ac ymateb i fyd sy'n newid, sianeli newydd, lleisiau newydd a disgwyliadau newydd.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

Diffinio a chytuno ar y strategaeth, y sgiliau a'r ffyrdd o weithio sydd eu hangen, a rhoi newid ar waith.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cyrhaeddodd sgôr enw da yr ASB ei lefel uchaf erioed ddiwedd 2016/17, sy'n dangos cynnydd arbennig o ran rhoi'r grym i ddefnyddwyr. Daeth yr ASB yn safle 11 o 60 o adrannau'r llywodraeth am enw da, a'r ASB oedd y rheoleiddiwr gorau. Mae hyn yn dangos gwelliant sylweddol, ac mae'r ASB wedi aros ymhell uwchben cyfartaledd y sector cyhoeddus mewn perthynas â hyder y cyhoedd.

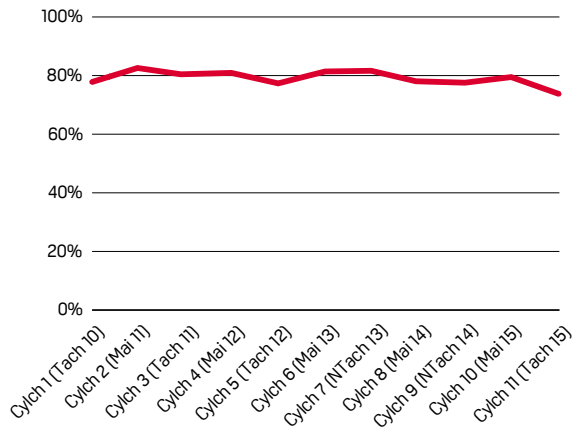


PERFFORMIAD

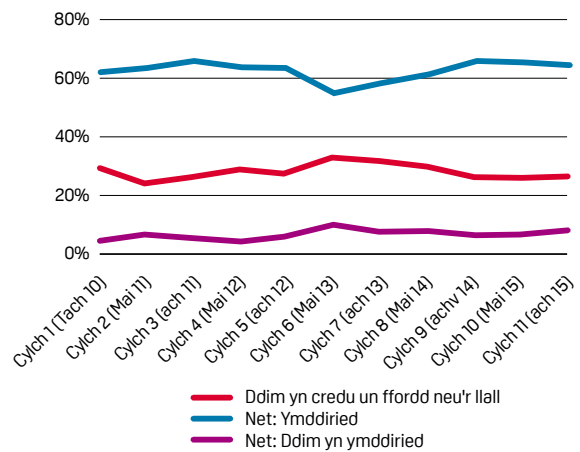
Caiff enw da yr ASB ei bennu'n bennaf ar ganfyddiadau am Ddinasyddiaeth (19.9%), Cynhyrchion/Gwasanaethau (15.2%) ac Arweinyddiaeth (14.6%). Mae hyn yn dangos bod y cyhoedd gwybodus yn poeni fwyaf am sut all yr ASB ddylanwadu'n gadarnhaol ar gymdeithas (Dinasyddiaeth), yn cynnig gwasanaeth dibynadwy ac effeithlon (Cynhyrchion/Gwasanaethau), a'i fod yn sefydliad a gaiff ei arwain yn dda ac sydd ag amcanion clir (Arweinyddiaeth). Mae'r ffigurau hyn yn cefnogi'r safbwynt bod gan y cyhoedd gwybodus hyder yn yr ASB ar hyn o bryd i gyflawni ei rôl mewn modd cyfrifol, a nawr maent yn dymuno gweld sut y bydd yr ASB yn defnyddio ei chyfrifoldebau er lles y gymdeithas.

Fodd bynnag, mae 37% - 63% yn dal yn niwtral neu'n ansicr am eu canfyddiad o'r ASB ar draws y dimensiynau, sy'n rhoi cyfle i'r ASB gryfhau ei henw da ymhellach. Mae'r graffiau isod yn dangos ffigurau ymwybyddiaeth a hyder o 2010 – 2016.

Ymwybyddiaeth y Cyhoedd o'r ASB



Ymddiried yn yr ASB



Mae Cylch diweddaraf traciwr agwedd y cyhoedd a gynhelir bob chwe mis wedi amlygu bod ymwybyddiaeth o'r ASB ar ei uchaf yng Nghymru (85%), yna yng Ngogledd Iwerddon (79%), ac ar ei isaf yn Lloegr (76%). Fodd bynnag, o'r 76% o bobl a oedd yn ymwybodol o bwy ydyn ni, roedd hyder yn yr ASB ar ei uchaf yng Ngogledd Iwerddon (85%), yna yn Lloegr (65%), ac ar ei isaf yng Nghymru (58%).

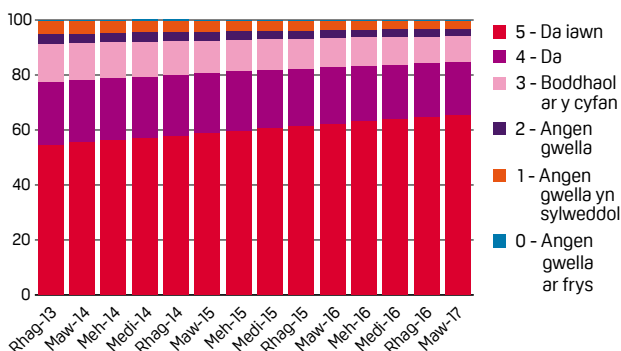
Y Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd (CSHB)

Caiff y CSHB ei weithredu mewn partneriaeth â holl awdurdodau lleol Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, sy'n cynnal arolygiadau y mae'r sgoriau'n seiliedig arnynt. Mae'r sgoriau yn amrywio o 5 ('Da iawn') i 0 ('Angen gwella ar frys').

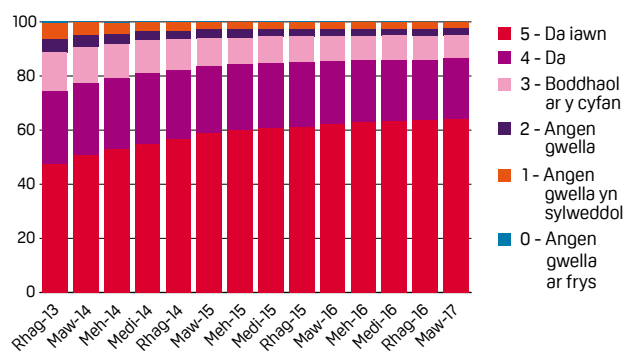
Ar 31 Mawrth 2017, roedd sgoriau hylendid bwyd wedi'u cyhoeddi ar gyfer 427,669 o sefydliadau bwyd ar draws Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Am y tro cyntaf, roedd dros 99% o fusnesau oedd â sgôr yng Ngogledd Iwerddon wedi cael sgôr o 3 neu uwch; yng Nghymru roedd gan 95% sgôr o 3 neu uwch, a 94% yn Lloegr. Mae cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau sydd â sgôr o 5 wedi parhau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ers i Ddeddf Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd (Gogledd Iwerddon) 2016 ddod i rym. Mae'r cynnydd o fusnesau sydd â sgôr o 5 yng Nghymru a Lloegr wedi cynyddu'n gyson yn unol â'r cynnydd a welwyd mewn chwarteri blaenorol drwy 2016/17.

Mae'r graffiau isod yn dangos y sgoriau wedi'u dosbarthu yn ôl % ac yn ôl gwlad:

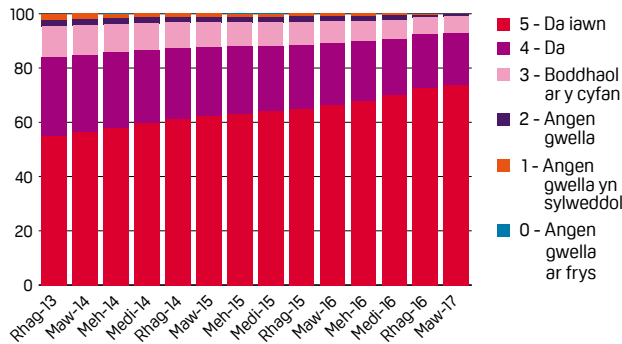
Lloegr



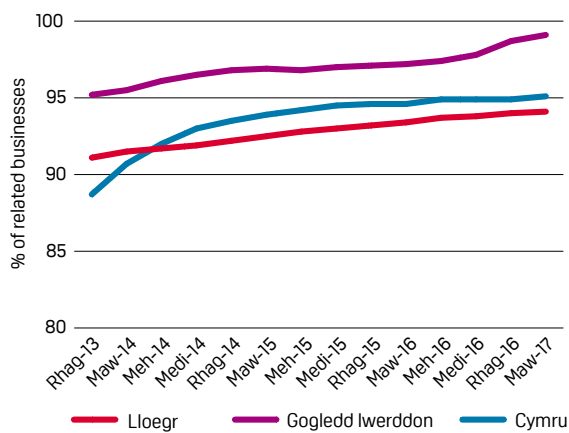
Cymru



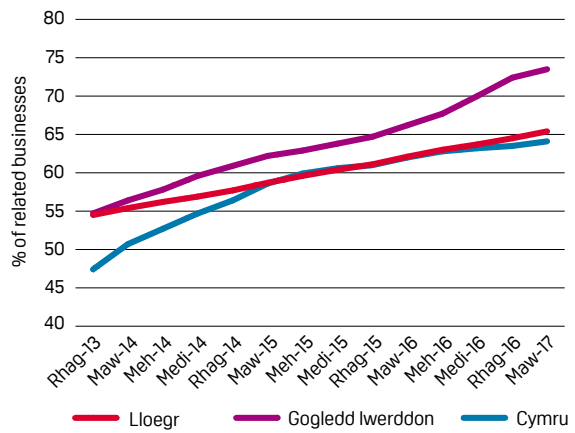
Gogledd Iwerddon



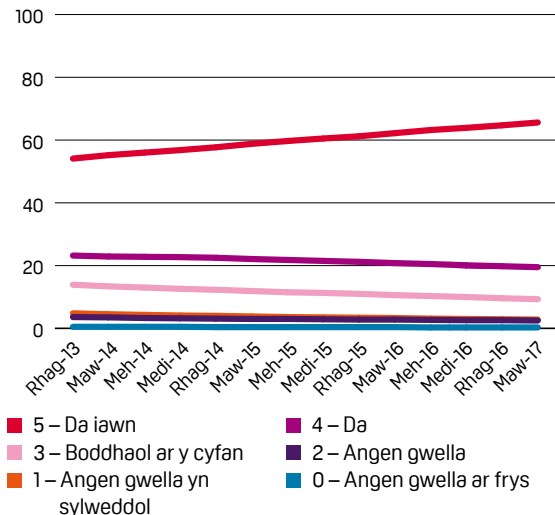
Canran sgoriau o '3' neu uwch



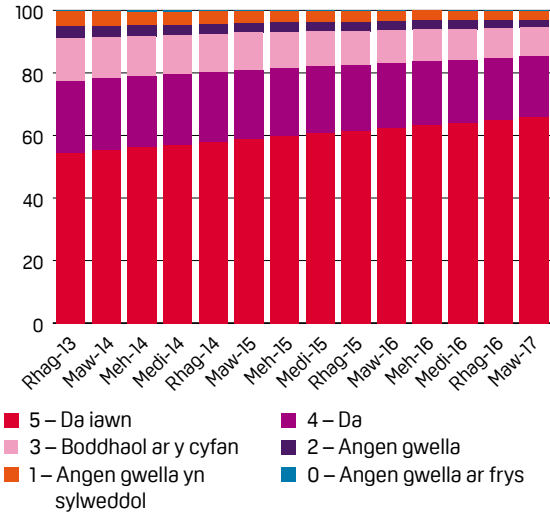
Canran sgoriau '5'



Canran sgoriau ym mhob gwlad

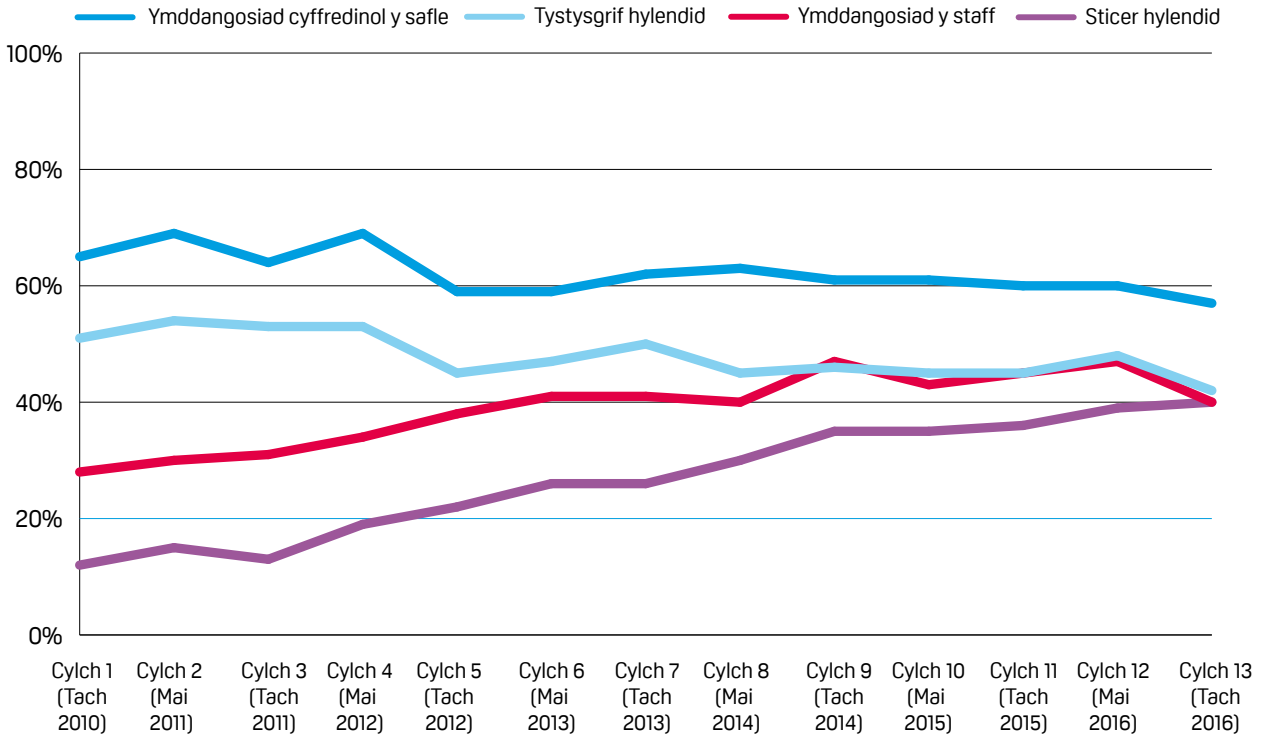


Canran dosbarthiad sgoriau



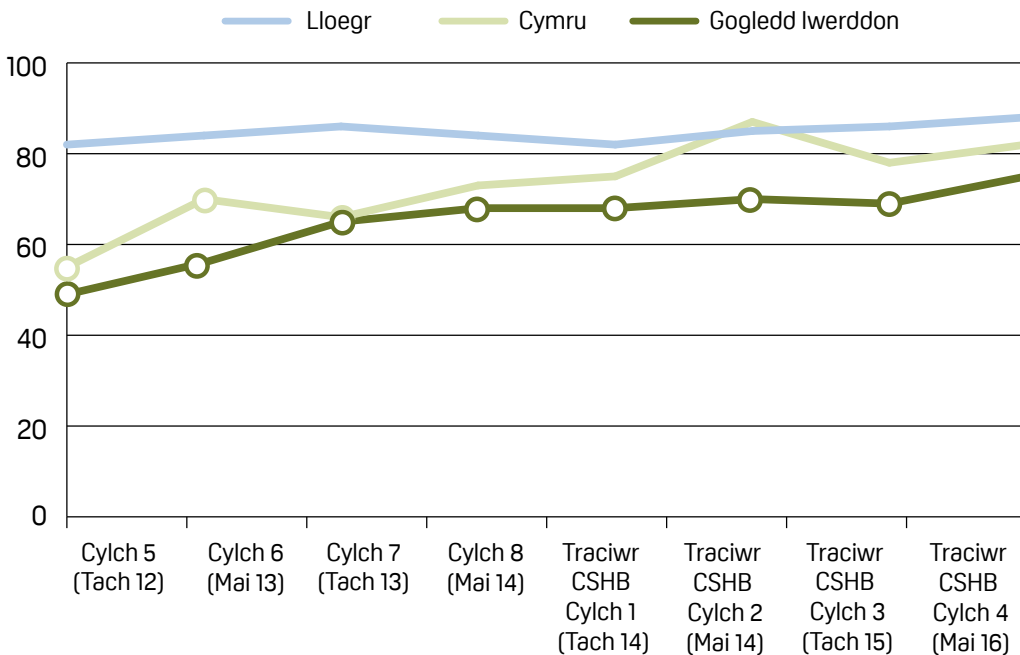
Ynghyd â bod yn gynllun llwyddiannus o ran sgoriau busnesau, mae data ymwybyddiaeth defnyddwyr yn dangos bod sticer y Cynllun, fel mesur o safonau hylendid da i ddefnyddwyr, wedi cynyddu o 12% i 40% ers mis Tachwedd 2010. Mae hyn yn golygu bod defnyddwyr nawr yn fwy ymwybodol o fusnesau sy'n ddiogel ac yn hylan.

Sail: Ymwybyddiaeth atebwyr o safonau hylendid wrth brynu bwyd.



Mae'r graff isod yn dangos y newidiadau a adroddwyd amdanynt o ran adnabod sticeri'r CSHB dros amser yn ôl gwlad.

Dylid nodi: mae'r cylchoedd ar y graff yn nodi lle mae newidiadau sylweddol i'r Cylch diweddaraf. Ffynhonnell: Traciwr y CSHB Cylch 4



Arolwg Bwyd a Chi, Cylch 4²⁰

Bwyd a Chi yw prif arolwg defnyddwyr yr ASB. Mae'n arolwg tebygolrwydd ar hap a gynhelir bob dwy flynedd, gydag arolygon blaenorol yn cael eu cynnal yn 2010, 2012 a 2014. Mae Cylch 4 (2016) yr arolwg yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar rai o'r meysydd cwestiynu â'r arolygon blaenorol, ac mae hefyd yn cynnwys adrannau newydd ar faterion bwyd ehangach sy'n creu pryder.

Mae'r arolwg Bwyd a Chi yn casglu gwybodaeth gan y cyhoedd am ymddygiadau, agweddau a gwybodaeth mewn perthynas â materion bwyd a diogelwch bwyd. Mae'n darparu data ar arferion prynu, storio, paratoi, a bwyta bwyd yn ogystal â ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar y pethau hyn, megis arferion bwyta, dylanwadau ar ble mae ymatebwyr yn dewis bwyta allan a phrofiadau o wenwyn bwyd. Yn flaenorol, roedd yr arolwg wedi'i gynnal ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r arolwg hwn yn darparu data ar gyfer Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Ers 2014, mae canlyniadau Bwyd a Chi wedi'u cyhoeddi fel Ystadegau Swyddogol, sy'n adlewyrchu methodoleg gadarn yr arolwg.

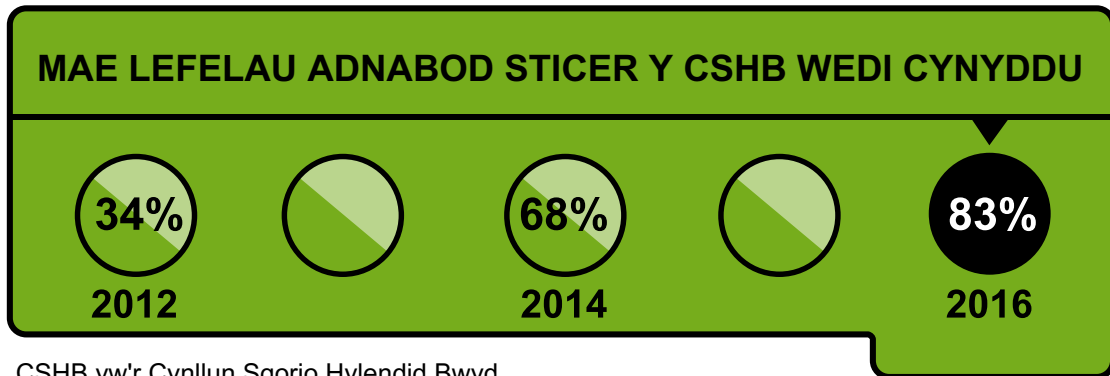
Arolwg 'Bwyd a Chi' Cylch 4 – Amcanion penodol:

- Archwilio dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd o amcan yr ASB i wella diogelwch bwyd ynghyd â pherthynas y cyhoedd â'r Asiantaeth.
- Nodi grwpiau targed penodol ar gyfer ymyriadau yn y dyfodol (hynny yw, y rheiny sydd fwyaf agored i niwed neu'r rheiny y byddai polisiau a mentrau'r ASB yn effeithio arnynt fwyaf).
- Disgrifio agweddau'r cyhoedd tuag at gynhyrchu bwyd a'r system fwyd.
- Monitro newidiadau dros amser (o'i gymharu â data o Gylchoedd 1-3 neu ddata o ffynonellau eraill) mewn agweddau ac ymddygiad.
- Ehangu'r sail dystiolaeth a datblygu dangosyddion i asesu cynnydd wrth gyflawni cynlluniau strategol, amcanion a thargedau'r ASB.

Roedd Cylch 4 (2016) yr arolwg yn cynnwys 3,118 o gyfweiliadau ar draws Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Cafodd y cyfweiliadau eu cynnal rhwng mis Mai a mis Medi 2016, ymhlith sampl gynrychioladol o oedolion 16 oed a hŷn. Cynhyrchwyd adroddiadau unigol ar gyfer Cymru a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae adroddiad Gogledd Iwerddon hefyd yn cynnwys adran ar fwyta'n iach. Mae'r Cylch hwn, sef pennod olaf yr adroddiad ar darddiad bwyd, wedi'i ariannu ar y cyd â Defra.

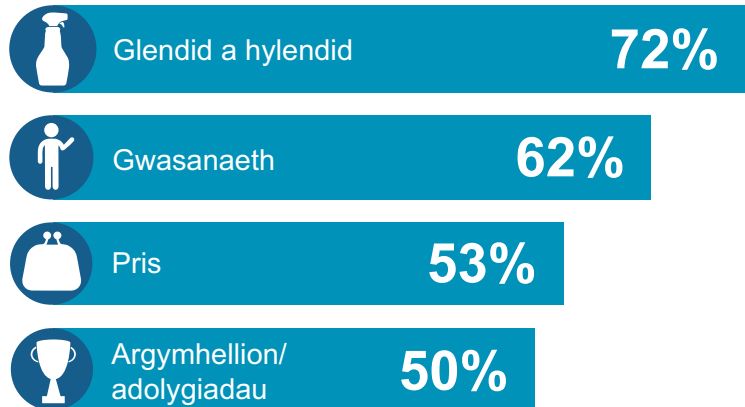
Cyhoeddodd yr adroddiad rai canlyniadau cadarnhaol a defnyddiol iawn i'r ASB; er enghraifft, dangosodd y data gynnydd sylweddol (49%) mewn ymwybyddiaeth o sticer y Cynllun Sgorio ers 2012, a dangosodd ganlyniadau Cylch 4 bod lefelau adnabod y sticer yn uwch yng Nghymru (89%) a Gogledd Iwerddon (89%) na Lloegr (82%):

²⁰ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/cyngor/bwyd-a-chi>



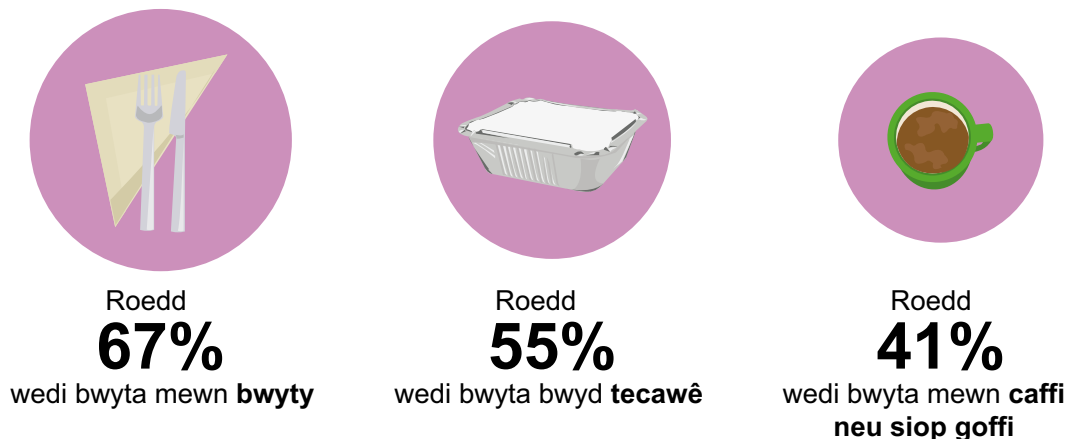
CSHB yw'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd

Mae'r data hwn yn dangos y ffactorau sy'n dylanwadu ar benderfyniadau'r cyhoedd wrth fwyta allan. Mae'r ystadegau hyn yn cynrychioli cydberthynas uniongyrchol rhwng yr hyn mae'r cyhoedd yn ei ystyried y ffactor pwysicaf wrth fwyta allan, sef hylendid, a'r hyn mae'r ASB wedi ffocysu ei hadnoddau arno, y Cynllun Sgorio. Rydym wrthi'n cefnogi ac yn hyrwyddo beth sy'n hanfodol i ddefnyddwyr.



Mae'r ffeithlun canlynol yn egluro pwysigrwydd y data hwn ymhellach, drwy fanylu ar y canrannau o ddefnyddwyr a oedd yn bwyta allan y mis diwethaf. O ystyried y niferoedd uchel o ddefnyddwyr sy'n penderfynu bwyta allan mewn bwyty, caffi neu siop goffi neu archebu bwyd tecawê, mae gwaith yr ASB ar sicrhau safonau hylendid uchel yn yr amgylcheddau hyn yn cael effaith uniongyrchol a chadarnhaol ar ddefnyddwyr.

Bwyta allan yn y mis diwethaf



CYFLAWNI

- Ailstrwythuro gwaith cyfathrebu.
- Datblygu a chytuno ar naratif craidd ar gyfer yr ASB.

Roedd gweithgarwch arwyddocaol arall yn cynnwys:

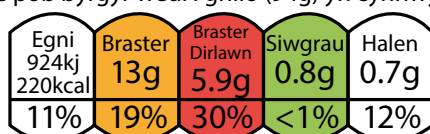
Byrgys gwaedlyd

- Mae ymchwil yr ASB yn dangos bod yn well gan nifer o bobl, neu fod nifer yn dewis, bwyta byrgyr sy'n binc yn y canol, neu wedi'i goginio'n 'ganolig'. Ond, mae perygl a all ddod â'r dewis hwn. Gall bacteria niweidiol, megis salmonela a mathau penodol o E. coli, achosi gwenwyn bwyd difrifol gyda symptomau megis teimlo'n sâl, chwydu, dolur rhydd gwaedlyd, crampiau yn y stumog a phoen yn yr abdomen, a gall arwain at salwch llawer mwy difrifol a all beryglu bywyd. Cynhaliodd yr ASB weithgarwch cyfathrebu i fynd i'r afael â'r ymddygiad hwn, ac i sicrhau bod pobl yn deall wrth goginio byrgyr gartref, boed hynny ar y barbeciw neu ar y gril, bod yn rhaid i'r byrgyr stemio'n boeth drwyddo, heb unrhyw gig pinc yn y canol, a bod y suddion yn rhedeg yn glir. Roedd angen sicrhau hefyd eu bod yn deall nad yw byrgyr gwaedlyd, waeth pa mor ddrud yw'r cig, yn ddiogel, a pham.
- Lansiodd yr ASB rhaglen o weithgarwch cyfathrebu i gyd-fynd â Diwrnod Cenedlaethol Byrgys a phenwythnos Gŵyl y Banc ym mis Awst. Dangosodd ein hymchwil dracio gynnydd bach yn y nifer a oedd yn cofio gweld gwybodaeth am y mater hwn, ond dim cynnydd mewn gwybodaeth nag ymddygiadau.

Labelu maeth²¹

- Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau wedi'u diwygio ar labelu maeth ar flaen pecynnau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ym mis Tachwedd 2016 i gynnwys negeseuon ychwanegol i ddefnyddwyr. Yr Adran Iechyd, yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yng Nghymru, Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban a ddatblygodd a diwygio'r canllawiau ar y cyd â Chonsortium Masnachu Prydain, ac maent yn helpu busnesau i ddylunio labeli ar flaen pecynnau eu cynhyrchion.
- Mae'r label ar flaen pecyn wedi'i lunio i helpu defnyddwyr i weld yn hawdd beth sydd yn eu bwyd, ac mae cod lliw - coch, oren a gwyrdd. Mae'r label hefyd yn nodi'r canran o'r dogn â argymhellir (*reference intake*), ac yn dangos faint o fraster, braster dirlawn, halen, siwgr ac egni sydd mewn cynnyrch bwyd.
- Er bod y lliwiau'n cynnig gwybodaeth sy'n hawdd ei gweld, mae canran y dogn a argymhellir yn rhoi ychydig mwy o fanylion o ran faint o bob maethyn sydd mewn dogn, a bydd yn eich helpu chi i'w roi yng nghyd-destun deiet iach a chytbwys. Er enghraifft, mae 50% o halen yn golygu bod dogn yn cynnwys hanner yr hyn y dylai oedolyn ei fwyta ar gyfartaledd o halen ac felly dylech geisio dewis opsiynau sy'n is mewn halen am weddill y diwrnod.

Mae pob byrgyr wedi'i grilio (94g) yn cynnwys



o'r lefelau a argymhellir i oedolion

Gwerthoedd nodweddiadol (fel a werthir) fesul 100g: egni 966kj/230kcal

²¹ www.food.gov.uk/northern-ireland/nutritionni/fop-ni

Gwella Cynnyrch Bwyd

Yn dilyn cyhoeddi 'Childhood Obesity: A Plan for Action', mae lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr yn llunio rhaglen waith sy'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar leihau siwgr a cholorïau mewn naw categori bwyd sy'n cyfrannu'n bennaf tuag at y siwgr mewn deiet plant. Mae'r pedwar gweinyddiaeth, gan gynnwys yr ASB, yn aelodau o weithgor a sefydlwyd gan lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr i ystyried sut i lywodraethu a datblygu'r rhaglen hon.

Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, mae'r ASB yn cyflwyno dull wedi'i dargedu ar gyfer rhaglen Gwella Cynnyrch Bwyd gyda busnesau bach a chanolig. Bydd y dull hwn yn ychwanegu gwerth at raglen waith lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr a nod yr ASB i gyhoeddi gwybodaeth i'w helpu nhw i gynnig dewisiadau bwyd iachach i'w cwsmeriaid. Bydd cydlynw â Chynllun Gweithredu Gordewdra Gweriniaeth Iwerddon hefyd yn bosibl drwy Weithgor Ail-fformiwleiddio Gweriniaeth Iwerddon.

Bydd y dull ar gyfer gwella cynnyrch bwyd â busnesau bach a chanolig yng Ngogledd Iwerddon yn unol â'r tair blaenoriaeth a nodwyd ar gyfer lleihau siwgr:

- Lleihau cynnwys siwgr fesul 100g o gynnyrch
- Lleihau maint dognau
- Symud portffolio cynnyrch tuag at gynhyrchion sy'n is mewn siwgr.

Mae data cadw gwyliadwriaeth maeth yn cadarnhau bod yr un categorïau a nodwyd gan lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr yn cyfrannu'r lefelau uchaf o siwgr at ddeiet defnyddwyr yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. I gyrraedd y mwyafrif o ddefnyddwyr, yn benodol plant a'r rheiny o grwpiau socio-economaid is, bydd cynhyrchion poblogaidd a gaiff eu bwyta gan y mwyafrif o bobl yn aml yn cael eu targedu ar gyfer gwella cynnyrch bwyd.

MenuCal²²

Mae'r prif nodweddion yn cynnwys:

Mae MenuCal yn adnodd ar-lein am ddim i helpu busnesau bwyd reoli gwybodaeth am alergenau a chyfrifo'r calorïau yn y bwyd maent yn ei weini. Mae'n cefnogi strategaeth y llywodraeth i greu 'Dyfodol mwy Ffit i Bawb', sy'n mynd i'r afael â gorbwysedd a phroblemau gordewdra yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Gall MenuCal helpu busnesau bwyd i gydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth ar yr 14 prif alergen mewn bwyd, a rhoi gwybodaeth i fanwerthwyr i'w helpu i gynnig dewisiadau bwyd iachach i'w defnyddwyr.

- syml ac am ddim
- cynnwys hyfforddiant a chyfarwyddiadau
- cadw gwybodaeth yn ddiogel
- cyfrinachol i'r defnyddiwr
- gellir ei deilwra i weddu i bob busnes
- gellir ei ddefnyddio ar declyn symudol sydd â chysylltiad gwe
- dogfennau addas i'w printio

Ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr yng Nghymru

Yng Nghymru, mae'r ASB wedi cymryd rhan mewn nifer o ddigwyddiadau cyhoeddus sydd â'r nod o ddarparu negeseuon diogelwch bwyd allweddol i ddefnyddwyr. Mae'r ASB yng Nghymru wedi bod yn bresennol mewn digwyddiadau cyhoeddus allweddol, gan gynnwys Eisteddfod yr Urdd a'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol Cymru, Sioe Sir Benfro, a nifer o ddigwyddiadau yn y gymuned. Mae'r ASB yng Nghymru hefyd wedi cefnogi rhaglen addysgiadol o weithdai mewn ysgolion.

²² www.food.gov.uk/northern-ireland/nutritionni/menucal

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Cyflwyno ein strategaeth reoleiddio drwy alinio cymhelliannau i fusnesau i sicrhau y caiff buddiannau defnyddwyr eu diogelu

CYFLWYNO EIN STRATEGAETH RHEOLEIDDIO

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

RHEOLEIDDIO EIN DYFODOL



Amcan cyffredinol:

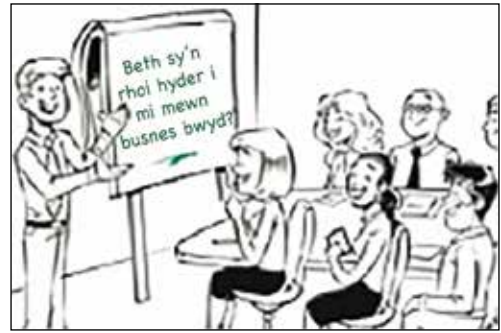
Datblygu a gweithredu dull newydd a chynaliadwy o reoleiddio, sy'n newid ymddygiad busnesau er mwyn diogelu buddiannau defnyddwyr. Adeiladu a chyflwyno pecyn cyfathrebu rheoleiddio, sy'n sicrhau dull cyflwyno cynaliadwy tymor hir i reoleiddio bwyd, gan gynnwys datblygu modelau cyflenwi ategol neu amgen – sy'n cael eu hariannu'n gynaliadwy – ar gyfer cig.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

- Datblygu model ar gyfer rheoleiddio bwyd yn y dyfodol drwy ymgysylltu a chydweithio.
- Cyflwyno proses i gyflawni cwrpas a chynllun rhaglen.
- Nodi a pheilotia prosiectau, profi a chyflwyno lle bo'n briodol.
- Nodi newidiadau yn y tymor agos i'r Cod Ymarfer Cyfraith Bwyd a all leihau'r pwysau ar awdurdodau lleol.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Mae'r ASB wedi bod yn gweithio â'r diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid i ddatblygu system reoleiddio newydd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, a fydd yn cadw'n gyfredol â newidiadau bwyd byd-eang, a gweithio'n well i bawb. Mae'n gosod y safonau y bydd gofyn i fusnesau eu gweithredu, ac yn defnyddio technoleg newydd a'r data a gesglir gan fusnesau o'u harchwiliadau a'u gwiriadau eu hunain, fel y gall arolygwyr weld beth sy'n digwydd bob dydd, nid ar y diwrnod arolygu yn unig. Rydym wedi sefydlu strwythur llywodraethu clir ar gyfer y rhaglen, sy'n cynnwys ymgysylltu â'r diwydiant, awdurdodau lleol a defnyddwyr.

**GWELLA'R MODEL AROLYGU CIG****Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:**

Drwy ein gwaith ar y tirlun cyflawni ar gyfer cig, hoffem fanteisio ar well ffyrdd o weithio ac o ddefnyddio technoleg, gan sicrhau bod rheolaethau swyddogol ar gyfer cig yn seiliedig ar risg, wedi'u targedu, ac nad ydynt yn ddrytach nag y dylent fod. Hoffem hefyd gynyddu ein heffeithiolrwydd a'r gwerth am arian a ddarperir drwy ein rheolaethau swyddogol, ynghyd â chyfrannu at ddatblygu model ariannu mwy cynaliadwy.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Datblygwyd system newydd i wella gwiriadau hylendid lladd-dai; cynigiwyd dull peilota a chynhaliwyd gwaith â'r diwydiant ar y model ar gyfer y dyfodol. Lansiwyd Cyfnod Stow 1 (yn cynnwys diwygio disgownt rheolaethau swyddogol cig) a chwblhawyd y gwaith cynllunio ar gyfer Cyfnod Stow 2 (datblygu model ariannu cynaliadwy ar gyfer rheolaethau cig swyddogol).

**PERFFORMIAD****Gwellar model arolygu ar gyfer cig**

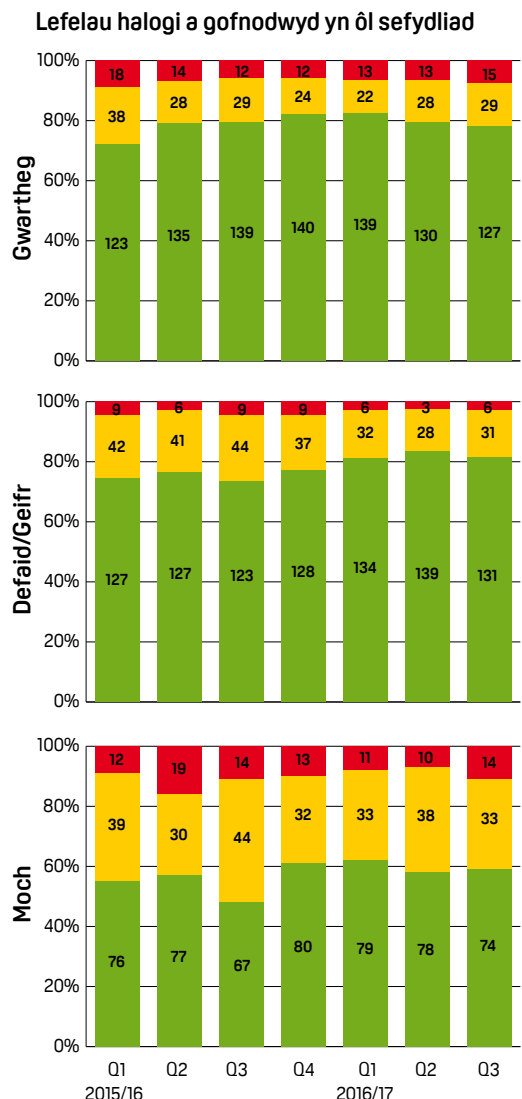
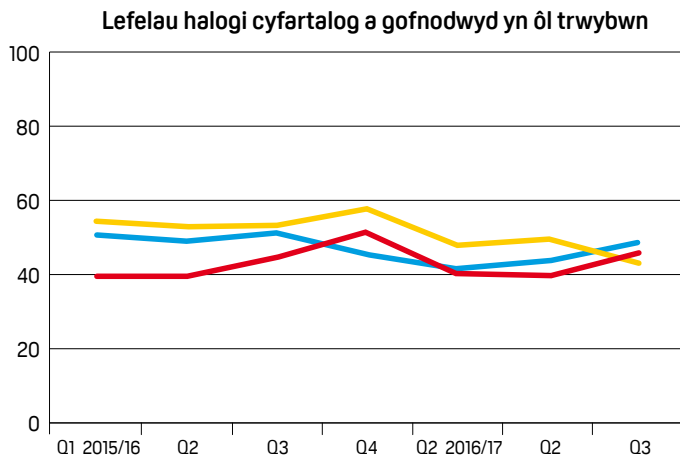
Swyddogaeth bwysig i arolygwyr yr ASB yw arolygu carcasau ac offal mewn arolygiadau post-mortem. Mewn lladd-dai yng Nghymru a Lloegr, fel rhan o'n gwaith monitro perfformiad ansoddol, bydd Milfeddyg Swyddogol yn gwirio sampl o garcasau ac offal sydd â marciau iechyd (neu eu harolygu, ar gyfer dofednod). Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, caiff arolygiadau post-mortem eu cynnal gan Swyddogion Ategol o Raglen Filfeddygol Iechyd y Cyhoedd yr Adran Amaethyddiaeth, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig (DAERA). Caiff cywirdeb ei ddilysu yn ddyddiol gan Swyddogion Cynorthwyol DAERA neu gan Uwch Arolygwyr Cig.

Rhag 2016	Gwartheg	Defaid/Geifr	Moch	Dofednod
Cywirdeb Cyfartalog Carcasau (%)	99.8	99.3	99.8	99.6
Nifer y Carcasau a Wiriwyd	13,679	24,965	14,451	352,135
Cywirdeb Cyfartalog Offal (%)	99.9	99.9	100	
Nifer yr Offal a Wiriwyd	13,323	24,857	13,675	

Canllawiau rheoli ar gyfer cywirdeb Arolygiadau Post Mortem

≥98%	<98%
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Defnyddir lefelau cydymffurfio cyfartalog yn dilyn gwiriadau dilysu arolygu post-mortem yng Nghymru a Lloegr fel ffordd o fesur pa mor dda mae mesurau rheoli diogelwch gweithredwr y busnes bwyd wedi gweithio. Lle gwelir halogiad, mae'n rhaid i weithredwr y busnes bwyd ei gywiro cyn y gallai'r cig gael mynediad i'r gadwyn fwyd. Defnyddir goleuadau traffig er mwyn cyfeirio adnoddau arolygu'r ASB at y gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd hynny sy'n cydymffurfio i'r graddau lleiaf. Nid oes lefel dderbyniol o halogiad.





Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol

Cynhaliom fforymau trafod â busnesau bach a chanolig, awdurdodau lleol a Phrif Awdurdodau, i helpu i lywio'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r Model Gweithredu Targed. Roedd cyfle i'r busnesau bach a chanolig y siarad â chynrychiolwyr o'r ASB ac awdurdodau lleol, ac aeth awdurdodau lleol ati i archwilio cyfleoedd i gynnal astudiaethau dichonolrwydd ar gyfer ffyrdd newydd o weithio â busnesau i sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth. Cefnogwyd a chynhaliwyd y digwyddiad â Phrif Awdurdodau a'u busnesau partner mewn partneriaeth â chydweithwyr o'r Adran Busnes, Egni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol, sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros weithredu'r Cynllun Prif Awdurdod.

Mae Grwpiau Cyngori Arbenigol y Diwydiant a Gweithwyr Proffesiynol wedi'u sefydlu i roi cyngor a chanllawiau i'r ASB. Maent wedi cwrdd tair gwaith ers mis Medi i fynegi eu safbwyntiau cychwynnol ar ystod o faterion, gan gynnwys caniatâd i fasnachu a sicrwydd.

Mae gwaith wedi dechrau ar y Model Gweithredu Targed, a fydd yn sail i'r model newydd. Fframwaith o safonau a fydd yn sicrhau ei fod yn gallu cyflawni canlyniadau'n gyson, ac yn y pen draw, bod bwyd yn ddiogel ac yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

Rydym wedi cynnal astudiaethau dichonolrwydd gyda Tesco a Mitchells & Butlers i archwilio cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio data'r diwydiant mewn modelau sicrwydd. Cwblhawyd y rhain ar amser, ac mae'r canfyddiadau wedi'u cyhoeddi. Rhwng mis Medi a mis Rhagfyr 2016, aeth yr ASB ati i gydweithio â Tesco, Mitchells & Butlers, eu darparwyr archwilio, a rhai awdurdodau lleol er mwyn profi data sicrwydd y cwmnïau hynny yn erbyn y gofynion diogelwch bwyd cadarn mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu defnyddio i wirio bod busnesau yn cydymffurfio â'r gyfraith.

Mae rhagweld, cynllunio a gweithredu ar ganlyniadau ymadawiad y Deyrnas Unedig â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd hefyd yn flaenoriaeth gorfforaethol allweddol i'r ASB. Mae'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol yn gweithio'n agos â chydweithwyr sy'n arwain ar gynllunio ar gyfer ymadael er mwyn sicrhau bod y model cyflawni newydd yn gyson â'r paratodau parhaus.

Gwella'r model arolygu ar gyfer cig

- Aethom ati i ddatblygu system newydd i wella'r dull o ddilysu hylendid mewn lladd-dai.
- Cynigiwyd dull peilota ar gyfer cofnodi gwiriadau dilysu mewn ffordd ansoddol mewn lladd-dai.
- Fe wnaethon ni weithio â chydweithwyr yn y diwydiant ar argymhellion mewn perthynas â sut dylai'r model edrych yn y dyfodol.

Lles anifeiliaid²³

Cyflwynodd yr ASB ddull systematig i gyflawni'r agenda lles anifeiliaid 'Atal, Rhwystro, Canfod, Gorfodi'. Roedd yn ymrwymo i ddull 'dim goddefgarwch' o ran y rheiny a oedd yn torri rheolau lles anifeiliaid. Daeth bwrdd yr ASB i'r casgliad bod yr achos am orfodi camerâu cylch cyfyng (CCTV) mewn lladd-dai wedi'i wneud. Rydym wedi sefydlu tîm sicrwydd lles i annog gwell lefelau cydymffurfio a mesurau lles anifeiliaid cryfach yn y fframwaith rheoli newydd ar gyfer y contract gwasanaethau milfeddygol newydd. Fe weithion ni â'r diwydiant i ddatblygu protocol ar y cyd ar ddefnyddio CCTV mewn lladd-dai, a rhoi trefniadau rheoli a llywodraethu ar waith i sicrhau y caiff

²³ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160904.pdf

holl rwymedigaethau ein rhaglen lles anifeiliaid eu cyflawni'n amserol ac yn effeithiol, 'Atal, Rhwystro, Canfod, Gorfodi'.

Prosiect Stow: model ariannu cynaliadwy²⁴

Dechreuodd y grŵp llywio ar godi tâl ar gyfer cig ddatblygu system newydd o ddisgowntiau ar gostau rheolaethau swyddogol cig ym mis Awst 2013. (Caiff rhai gwasanaethau 'rheolaethau swyddogol' yr ASB mewn safleoedd cig cymeradwy eu talu gan weithredwyr busnesau bwyd.)

Roedd y grŵp llywio yn cynnwys unigolion o'r diwydiant cig yn dod ynghyd, gyda Bill Stow yn gadeirydd annibynnol, gyda chefnogaeth yr ASB.

Roedd cynigion y diwydiant ar gyfer diwygio yn destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn yn 2015. Yn dilyn cyflwyno'r cynigion terfynol i Bwyllgor Lleihau Rheoleiddio'r Llywodraeth a'r Pwyllgor Polisi Rheoleiddio, cawsant eu cymeradwyo i'w rhoi ar waith, a gwnaed hynny o ddechrau 2016/17. Mae'r system newydd o ddisgowntiau yn gyson ac yn fwy teg na'r un flaenorol.

Ar y cyd â champau olaf Prosiect Stow 1, dechreuwyd prosiect arall i ddatblygu model ariannu cynaliadwy ar gyfer rheolaethau cig swyddogol. Aeth rhanddeiliaid o'r diwydiant cig ati i arwain ar ddatblygu cynigion ar gyfer system codi tâl.

Wrth i waith fynd rhagddo yn ystod 2016, gwelwyd bod newidiadau yn yr amgylchedd allanol wedi effeithio cryn dipyn ar waith y grŵp llywio. Arweiniodd canlyniad refferendwm Mehefin 2016, a'r penderfyniad i ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, at ddeinameg wahanol. O'r herwydd, daeth y grŵp llywio i'r casgliad y dylid gohirio ei waith ar y model ariannu cynaliadwy tan sefydlu'r rheolaethau swyddogol yn dilyn ymadawiad y Deyrnas Unedig â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Cadarnhawyd y safbwynt hwn gan Fwrdd yr ASB yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Mawrth 2017.

Contract rheolaethau cig

Ym mis Mawrth 2017, cynigiodd yr ASB contract dwy flynedd i Eville and Jones (UK) i gefnogi gwasanaethau Rheolaethau Cig Swyddogol yr ASB, yn dilyn proses dendro gystadleuol.

Bydd y gwasanaeth hwn, sy'n werth £43.4 miliwn dros ddwy flynedd, yn gweithredu i sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel, ac y caiff lles anifeiliaid ei ddiogelu mewn sefydliadau cig, gan helpu'r Asiantaeth i fodloni safonau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a rhai domestig.



Penodwyd Eville and Jones (UK) Ltd yn dilyn proses dendro yn erbyn nifer o feini prawf technegol ac ariannol. Bydd y cwmni o Leeds yn darparu Milfeddygon Swyddogol ac Arolygwyr Hylendid Cig, gan weithio ar y cyd â staff yr ASB ar draws Cymru a Lloegr.

Mae rheolaethau swyddogol cig yn hanfodol wrth gynnal hyder y cyhoedd yn y diwydiant cig, yn enwedig yn dilyn yr achosion o BSE a chig ceffyl. Mae'r rheolaethau yn ofyniad gorfodol yn niwydiant cig y Deyrnas Unedig, gan na fyddai hawl i werthu neu allforio cig hebddynt, sy'n werth £7.3 biliwn y flwyddyn.²⁵

²⁴ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160307.pdf

²⁵ <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/2017/15907/successful-tender-for-official-meat-controls>

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Sicrhau effaith fawr o adnoddau bach

.....
BOD Y
SEFYDLIAD
GORAU Y
GALLWN FOD

Prif fentrau yn y maes hwn:

RHAGLEN EIN FFORDD O WEITHIO (OWOW)

Amcan cyffredinol:

Adeiladu sefydliad bywiog, blaengar sy'n dysgu, ac sy'n atynnu a chadw'r staff gorau sy'n frwdfrydig i gyflawni, yn cydweithio ac wedi'u harwain yn dda.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17:

- Parhau i wella canlyniadau ymgysylltu staff, i fod ar yr un lefel ag Unedau Perfformio Uchel y Gwasanaeth Sifil yn Arolwg Pobl 2016.
- Cwblhau'r 'Cynnig Pobl' a gofodau ffisegol.
- Darparu cefnogaeth, datblygiad ac offer i bobl wneud y mwyaf o ffyrdd newydd o weithio.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cafodd yr ASB gyfradd ymateb uchel iawn yn arolwg eleni, 84.9%. Mae sgôr ymgysylltu staff wedi gostwng ychydig o 60% i 58%, er ei fod yn llawer gwell na sgôr 2013 a 2014. Lanswyd y 'Cynnig Pobl', yn ôl y bwriad, ym mis Mawrth 2017, ac mae staff Cyfnod 1 yn treialu contract gwaith newydd ar hyn o bryd. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ddiwygio Foss House (Caer Efrog), ac rydym wedi rhoi rhybudd swyddogol ein bod yn gadael yn Aviation House (Llundain). Cynhaliwyd nifer o sesiynau ymgysylltu staff gan uwch swyddogion yr ASB, i gefnogi staff yn ystod cyfnod trosglwyddo OWOW. Mae Evolve IT wedi gwneud cynnydd da wrth ddarparu'r gefnogaeth a'r isadeiledd hanfodol i sicrhau llwyddiant OWOW.

BOD YN SEFYDLIAD SY'N CAEL EI LYWIO GAN DDATA

Amcan cyffredinol:

Mae gan yr ASB fynediad at y data sydd ei angen arni i fod yn effeithiol ar draws yr holl flaenoriaethau strategol, ac mae'n gwneud defnydd llawn o'r data hwn.

Amcanion ar gyfer 2016/17

- Cyflwyno proses i sicrhau ein bod yn 'agored yn bennaf', a gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd drwy'r cyfnod adrodd.
- Datblygu strategaeth ddata.
- Nodi prosiectau peilot, a'u profi a'u cyflwyno lle bo'n briodol.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

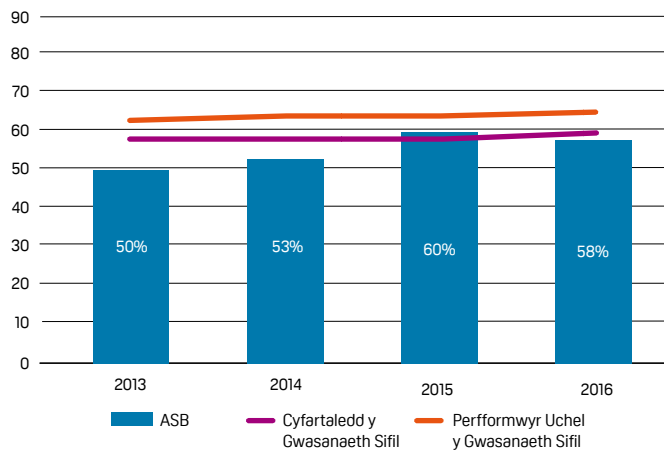
Mae bod yn agored a thryloyw yn ganolog i gynllun strategol yr ASB, ac mae'r ASB yn parhau â'i gwaith i ddod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata. Roedd gennym nod o gyhoeddi 95% o'n setiau data. Cyhoeddom 174 o 274 (64%). Pan ddechreuodd y gwaith cyhoeddi, nodwyd nifer o setiau data eraill yr oedd gofyn eu cyhoeddi, gan effeithio ar ein gallu i gyrraedd ein targed. Mae gennym well ddealltwriaeth o'r asedau sy'n briodol i'w cyhoeddi, ac rydym yn gwella cyrhaeddiad safonau data agored a chyhoeddi fwy nag unwaith, gan gadw'r % cyhoeddi.



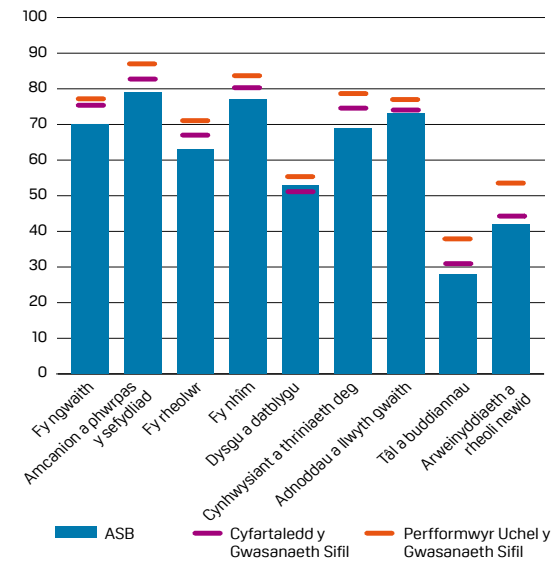
PERFFORMIAD

Rydym yn defnyddio sgoriau'r Arolwg Pobl ar gyfer Perfformiwr Uchel y Gwasanaeth Sifil fel meincnod o lefelau ymgysylltu uchel, ond yn profi ac yn blaenoriaethu gweithgarwch o ganlyniad i'r arolwg hwn yn erbyn ein blaenoriaethau strategol a rhaglenni sy'n bodoli eisoes i sicrhau negeseuon cyson. Mae Cynllun Gweithredu Arolwg Pobl Corfforaethol 2017 wedi'i lansio, a bydd yn canolbwyntio ar wella dau brif faes: arwain a rheoli newid, a datblygu a chynyddu ein gallu rheoli.

Indecs Ymgysylltu Cyffredinol



Sgoriau Themâu 2016



Gwelodd yr ASB gyfradd ymateb gref iawn (89.4%) yn arolwg 2016, sydd llawer yn uwch na chyfradd ymateb y Gwasanaeth Sifil (65%). Bu i'r ASB ragori ar gyfartaledd y Gwasanaeth Sifil ar gyfer Dysgu a Datblygu, ac roedd yn agos i'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer Arwain a Rheoli Newid ac Adnoddau a Llwyth Gwaith. 58% oedd ein sgôr ymgysylltu, sydd ychydig yn is na'r 60% ar gyfer 2015 a oedd un pwynt yn is na'r Gwasanaeth Sifil, a chwe phwynt yn is na'r perfformwyr uchel – lle rydym yn anelu i fod. Fodd bynnag, roedd ein sgoriau'n well na 2014.

Cytunodd Tîm Rheoli Gweithredol yr ASB ar gynllun gweithredu corfforaethol i weithredu gwelliannau cryf yn y meysydd arwain a rheoli newid, a datblygu a chynyddu ein gallu rheoli. Bydd yr ASB yn rhoi'r fframwaith newid newydd a chanllawiau ar waith yn llawn. Bydd uwch arweinwyr yn fwy gweladwy drwy sesiynau rhyngweithiol, yn esbonio blaenoriaethau ac yn dathlu llwyddiant, a byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu sgiliau a gallu rheoli llinell ymhellach.

Ein Ffordd o Weithio (OWOW)

Sefydlwyd y rhaglen OWOW i greu amgylchedd lle mae ein staff yn alluog iawn, lle cânt gefnogaeth effeithiol a lle maent yn rhan o'n gweledigaeth – bwyd y gallwn ymddiried ynddo – fel y gallant barhau i ddewis gwneud cyfraniadau arwyddocaol i ddiogelu defnyddwyr, a rhoi gwybodaeth a phŵer iddynt. Prif nod y rhaglen yw creu sefydliad bywiog sy'n atynnu ac yn cadw'r staff gorau, staff sy'n ymgysylltu, yn frwdfrydig, yn arloesol, yn cydweithio ac wedi'u harwain yn dda, ac sydd wedi'u cefnogi'n gywir. Caiff hyn ei gyflawni drwy ffrydiau gwaith ategol sy'n cynnwys datblygu'r sefydliad, datblygiad personol a swyddfeydd.

Cynhaliwyd Cyfnod 1 y rhaglen o wanwyn 2015 hyd at haf 2016, ac roedd yn canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar ddiffinio'r hyn rydym eisiau ei gyflawni, gan weithio'n agos â staff i ddeall y newidiadau sydd eu hangen, dylunio tri math o gontract cyflogi (gweithio o adref, aml-leoliad, lleoli yn y lladd-dy/ swyddfa), a chyflawni cyfnod treialu i ddod ag unrhyw bryderon neu faterion posibl y byddai angen eu goresgyn i'r amlwg.

Lansiwyd Cyfnod 2 ym mis Mawrth 2017, ac roedd hyn yn cynnwys y Cynnig Pobl, rhan hanfodol o raglen OWOW, sy'n rhoi cyfle i'r staff ddewis ffordd o weithio a fydd yn eu helpu i ragori, gan sicrhau gwell cydbwysedd â bywyd y tu allan i'r gwaith. Bydd staff nawr yn gweithio'n agos â'u rheolwyr i ddewis y contract gorau iddyn nhw a'u gwaith. Er mai'r nod yw rhoi hyblygrwydd i staff ddewis y math o gontract sydd fwyaf addas iddynt, yr anghenion busnes fydd yr ystyriaeth bennaf. O achos natur 'penodol i leoliad' eu gwaith, bydd staff arolygu yn parhau i fod ar gontract wedi'i leoli yn y lladd-dy, ond mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i nodi sut gall y staff hefyd elwa ar rai o egwyddorion OWOW.

Gofodau ffisegol

Yn dilyn cyfarwyddyd gan Uned Eiddo'r Llywodraeth, mae'r ASB wedi defnyddio cymal terfynu mis Chwefror 2018 yn ein swyddfa yn Llundain, sef Aviation House yn Holborn. Mae gwaith wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo i adael Aviation House, a chanfod swyddfa newydd addas yn Llundain o fewn ystâd y llywodraeth. Rydym wedi cytuno ar feini prawf lefel uchel ar gyfer symud, ac mae'r ASB wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos ag Uned Eiddo'r Llywodraeth i ganfod safle effeithlon ac effeithiol yn ariannol, sy'n bodloni anghenion ein staff.

Yn ogystal, mae gwaith wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo i ail-ddylunio ein swyddfa yng Nghaer Efrog, Foss House, i sicrhau ei fod yn ymgorffori egwyddorion OWOW. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriadau staff ym mis Ionawr 2017, a disgwyliar y bydd y gwaith ailwampio yn dod i ben ym mis Hydref 2017. Mae trafodaethau'n parhau ag Uned Eiddo'r Llywodraeth mewn perthynas â swyddfa Caerdydd yn Southgate House.

Evolve IT

Er mwyn cyflawni gweledigaeth OWOW, mae'n hynod bwysig bod gennym yr isadeiledd a'r gefnogaeth technoleg gwybodaeth gywir. Yn 2016, cyflwynodd yr ASB strategaeth technoleg gwybodaeth newydd, ynghyd ag adnewyddu'r sefyllfa dechnoleg gwybodaeth gyda'r rhaglen Evolve IT.

Cwblhawyd cyfnod cyntaf y rhaglen Evolve IT ddiwedd mis Awst 2016; sefydlwyd bwrdd i'r rhaglen, a chytunwyd ar lythyr mandad. Bu'r rhaglen yn destun dau Adolygiad Gateway ym mis Rhagfyr 2016 a mis Chwefror 2017, a chan ddefnyddio'r egwyddor dylunio o roi'r defnyddiwr yn ganolog, cynhaliwyd ymchwil defnyddwyr dros gyfnod o bedwar mis. Nod yr ymchwil oedd deall

blaenoriaethau anghenion defnyddwyr yr oedd angen mynd i'r afael â nhw i gefnogi staff yr ASB i fod yn fwy cynhyrchiol, gan ystyried y newidiadau o ran lleoliad a chontractau gwaith y staff dan y rhaglen OWOW. Daeth camau darganfod a dylunio'r cyfnod paratoi i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2017.

Cyhoeddodd yr ASB Hysbysiad Terfynu i Capita; dyma'r cam cyntaf o ddod â chefnogaeth Capita IT i ben, ac o 31 Ionawr 2018 bydd yr ASB yn berchen ar hawliau rheoli a dylunio ei thechnoleg, gan alluogi dull hyblyg wrth gyflawni newid.

Data agored

Yr amcan cyffredinol ar gyfer dod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata, yw y bydd gan yr ASB fynediad at y data sydd ei angen arni er mwyn bod yn effeithiol ar draws yr holl flaenoriaethau strategol, ac yn gwneud defnydd llawn o'r data hwn. Cymerodd yr ASB y camau cyntaf i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw yn 2016/17.

Data y gall unrhyw un gael mynediad ato, ei ddefnyddio neu ei rannu yw data agored. Un o amcanion yr ASB yw dod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata ac sy'n defnyddio data sy'n 'agored yn bennaf'. Mae defnyddio data agored yn un o'r ffyrdd y bydd yr ASB yn cyflawni ei hymrwymiad i'r cynllun strategol o wneud gwybodaeth ar gael i ddefnyddwyr mewn modd hygyrch.

Ym mis Ionawr, cyflwynodd fwrdd yr Asiantaeth 'agored yn bennaf' – yn unol ag ymroddiad adrannau eraill i gyhoeddi data'r Asiantaeth i'w ddefnyddio gan bawb, os nad oes rheswm da i beidio. Yn dilyn hyn, cyflwynodd yr Asiantaeth darged, bod 95% o'i asedau data'n cael eu cyhoeddi fel data agored. Fel adran o'r Llywodraeth sydd â thryloywder wrth ei chalon, mae'r Asiantaeth yn uchelgeisiol yn y maes hwn.

Catalog data agored yr ASB: <https://data.food.gov.uk/catalog>

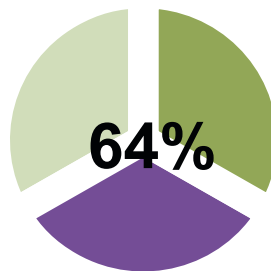
Ein taith data agored hyd yn hyn...

Cyhoeddwyd

174

o setiau data (o 274)

=



- Wedi'u cyhoeddi'n flaenorol
- Wedi'u cyhoeddi yn Chwarter 4
- Heb eu cyhoeddi

... ac yn Chwarter 4 2016/17, cyhoeddwyd

82

o setiau data

Targed: cyhoeddi 95% o setiau data fel data agored erbyn diwedd 2016/17

Mae canran y setiau data sydd wedi'u cyhoeddi wedi cynyddu o 34% ar ddiwedd chwarter 3 i 64% ar ddiwedd chwarter 4

Sgôr 'bod yn agored' cyfartalog yr ASB

Rhoddir 'sgôr bod yn agored' i setiau data i nodi'n syml i ba raddau mae'r set data wedi'i wneud yn agored. Mae'r meini prawf yn seiliedig ar Bum Seren Bod yn Agored a ddatblygwyd gan Tim Berners-Lee. Mae gan 7% o setiau data sydd wedi'u cyhoeddi Sgôr Bod yn Agored o 3 neu uwch. Rydym ni'n anelu am 3 seren.

Gosodwyd y targed uchel o 95% i ddangos bod yr ASB yn bwriadu gwneud cymaint o'i data yn agored ag sy'n bosibl. Gosodwyd y targed yn un uchelgeisiol.

Mae'r raddfa sgorio sêr yn fesur ansoddol. Gyda thair seren, mae'r data llawer yn haws ei ddefnyddio gan eraill. Er mwyn galluogi sgôr o 4 neu 5 seren, mae'n ofyniad cynhyrchu data â dolenni sy'n bodoli ar y we, mae angen gwybodaeth arbenigol, ac mae fel arfer yn golygu talu i drydydd parti ei adeiladu a'i gynnal. Felly, nid yw cael mwy na thair seren ar gyfer y mwyafrif o gyhoeddiadau data yr ASB yn rhesymol gyraeddadwy.

Cytunodd Bwrdd yr ASB i wella'r data a gyhoeddir, a symud o 1 seren i 3.



Ein Ffordd o Weithio

- Daeth y cyfnod 'rhoi cynnig arni' i ben a daeth y canlyniadau ymgynghori i law.
- Datblygwyd achos ariannol ar gyfer yr achos busnes cyflawn.
- Datblygwyd cynllun rhaglen Cyfnod 2.
- Cytunwyd ar y Cynnig Pobl terfynol, gyda chanllawiau a pholisïau i gefnogi ar waith.
- Dadansoddwyd sgoriau'r Arolwg Pobl.
- Gwnaed y penderfyniad i dorri'r cymal terfynu ar gyfer Aviation House.
- Cwblhawyd y gwaith chwilio am leoliad.

Bod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata

- Datblygwyd y strategaeth ddata a chafodd ei chymeradwyo gan y Tîm Rheoli Gweithredol.
- Cynhaliwyd digwyddiadau ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid ym mis Gorffennaf (allanol) a mis Medi (mewnol).
- Cyhoeddwyd canlyniadau'r cynllun peilot cyntaf, a gwnaed gwaith i nodi dau gynllun peilot arall.
- Datblygwyd map o'r ecosystem fwyd mewn perthynas â rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol.

Y PRIF RISGIAU AC ELFENNAU ANSICR

Caiff yr wybodaeth hon ei hadrodd fel rhan o Ddatganiad Llywodraethu'r ASB 2016/17 ar dudalen 63.

TREFNIADAU CHWYTHU CHWIBAN

Caiff yr wybodaeth hon ei hadrodd fel rhan o Ddatganiad Llywodraethu'r ASB 2016/17 ar dudalen 63.

Mae cyfrifon yr Asiantaeth a manylion perthnasol eraill wedi'u cynnwys yma er gwybodaeth. Fe'u cyflwynir yn Saesneg yn unig oherwydd eu natur dechnegol.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

In accordance with the requirements of the Food Standards Act 1999, we report each year on enforcement action taken.

Statutory notices may be served for failures in hygiene, unsatisfactory structural matters, to stop the use of particular types of equipment, to impose conditions on the meat production process, to close down the operation completely, or to stop a particular practice that contravenes the hygiene provisions of the legislation. Statutory notices must accurately reflect the non-compliance, refer correctly to the relevant legislation, and be clearly legible and unambiguous, to be legally valid.

England and Wales: formal and informal enforcement action taken during 2016/17

Formal action	Number of notices 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	Number of notices 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notice , served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Wales) Regulations 2006, giving a food business operator a day's notice of the intention to apply to a court for the granting of a Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Order which would result in an immediate cessation of business	Nil	Nil
Hygiene Improvement Notice served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Wales) Regulations 2006	168	198
Remedial Action Notice served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Wales) Regulations 2006	113	166

Informal action	Number of warnings notices 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	Number of warnings 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Written warning	1,766	2,567

The increase in the number of notices issued from 2015/16 to 2016/17 is mainly due to our focus on animal welfare. Our ongoing programme to 'Deter, Prevent, Detect and Enforce' animal welfare breaches has improved consistency of reporting in this area.

Northern Ireland: formal and informal enforcement action taken during 2016/17

Formal action	Number of notices 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	Number of notices 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notice , served under the Food Hygiene (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2006, giving a food business operator a day's notice of the intention to apply to a court for the granting of a Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Order which would result in an immediate cessation of business	Nil	Nil
Hygiene Improvement Notice served under the Food Hygiene (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2006	11	7
Remedial Action Notice served under the Food Hygiene (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2006	9	2

Informal action	Number of warnings notices 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	Number of warnings 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Written warning	52	24

The continued downward trend in formal and informal enforcement actions is largely as a result of improved compliance levels by food business operators.

Prosecutions in England and Wales

Following an investigation referral and full criminal investigation, prosecutions of offences committed at approved premises can be taken by the relevant enforcement authority. In England and Wales, prosecutions are taken by the FSA except in relation to animal welfare, animal by-products and some transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) cases where the Crown Prosecution Service acting on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs or the Welsh Government is the prosecuting authority. In 2016/17, the FSA Criminal Investigation Branch accepted 97 referrals from Operations Directorate for investigation with a view to prosecution.

The timescales for prosecutions mean that it is rare for a case to progress from referral to a final court hearing within the same reporting year. Therefore, many of the cases referred for investigation in 2016/17 have yet to be concluded.

During the course of 2016/17, 16 cases investigated by the FSA were concluded at court with 13 convictions secured. A further 6 cases are currently being prosecuted.

There were 58 recorded investigation referrals in England and Wales during 2015/16. The outcomes of current status of those referrals are as follows:

Outcomes/current status	Number of referrals
Convictions	5
Warning letters issued	2
Ongoing prosecutions in court	5
No prosecution taken	46

COMPLAINTS INCLUDING THOSE MADE TO THE PARLIAMENTARY AND HEALTH SERVICE OMBUDSMAN

Complaints to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) from members of the public must be made via an MP.

During 2016, one complaint was accepted for investigation by the PHSO. As a result of the investigation it was concluded that the FSA had acted correctly and appropriately in line with legislation. There was no evidence of maladministration and the complaint was not upheld.

The FSA aims to resolve all complaints quickly and as close as possible to the point of service. Complaints are therefore handled initially at a local service level. If, however, a complainant is not satisfied by a local response, they can refer their complaint, using the FSA's two-stage complaints process. Information on our complaint handling process can be found on the FSA website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/fsacomplaintsprocedure

The FSA will always seek to learn from complaints and address any issues identified through the complaints process. During 2016, this included providing refresher training to staff as well as making changes to the management of contract performance.

The FSA received three complaints from members of the public or food businesses during 2016 at stage two of the process. Of these complaints, none were upheld in full, two were partially upheld and one was not upheld. One complaint originally submitted in 2015 was referred to stage two, which is a review by the FSA Chief Executive. This case was partially upheld.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

During 2016/17, FSA has made significant progress on sustainability. The FSA has reduced its Aviation House waste carbon footprint from the 2015/16 total of 29 tonnes to 22 tonnes – a major reduction of 4 tonnes on the 26 tonnes baseline target.


The work is continuing to reduce FSA emissions at Aviation House, which has seen a reduction in energy usage and a corresponding fall in greenhouse gas emissions by 71 tonnes.


In 2016/17, the FSA has maintained CO₂ emissions in line with last year due to the continued focus on reducing the need to travel under a new programme of work called Our Ways Of Working (OWOW) – this has re-emphasised the continued awareness of alternatives to travel, including the use of the high definition videoconference facilities available in all of the FSA offices to hold 4-way videoconference meetings. This has removed the need to travel.

Sustainability developments will be maintained further during 2017/18 with the OWOW programme driving a reduction in the accommodation occupied in York by 45%.

The following table reports greenhouse gas emissions and related expenditure in Wales

Greenhouse gas emissions






	Non-financial indicators – Scope 2 (indirect)			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
 Total energy consumption (KWH) ⁱ	<u>27,792</u>	<u>25,902</u>	<u>20,993</u>	<u>23,509</u>


	Financial indicators (£)			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
 Total energy expenditure	<u>6,014</u>	<u>5,009</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>2,793</u>

i Electricity only. No gas supply.

The following table reports waste data and related expenditure.

Waste

	Non-financial indicators (tonnes)			
	2013/14	2014/15 ⁱⁱ	2015/16 ⁱⁱ	2016/17 ⁱⁱ
 Recycled/reused waste	0.7	0.5	N/A	N/A
 Landfill	N/A	N/A	0.18	N/A
 Waste incinerated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Confidential waste	0.4	1.65	N/A	N/A
 Total waste	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

	Financial indicators (£)			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
 Total waste expenditure	<u>697</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

ii Not measurable – tenant in a large shared building.


The following table reports water data and related expenditure

Water

Non-Financial indicators (m)

	2013/14 ⁱⁱⁱ	2014/15 ⁱⁱⁱ	2015/16 ⁱⁱⁱ	2016/17 ⁱⁱⁱ
 Total water consumption	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Financial indicators (£)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
 Water expenditure	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

iii Separately not identifiable, part of an overall service agreement.

Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The FSA³⁰ is a non-Ministerial Government Department. Staff are accountable through a Chief Executive to the Board, rather than directly to ministers. The Board consists of a Chair, Deputy Chair and up to 12 members. The Chair and deputy Chair are appointed by the Secretary of State for Health in agreement with health ministers in Wales and Northern Ireland. The Board is mainly appointed by the Secretary of State for Health, with one member appointed by the Welsh Health Minister and one by the Northern Ireland Health Minister.

The Board is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the FSA, ensuring that it fulfils its legal obligations so that its decisions or actions take proper account of scientific advice, the interests of consumers and other relevant factors. Day-to-day management of the FSA is delegated to officials through the Chief Executive. In addition to the FSA Board, the FSA has advisory committees, chaired by Board members, in Wales and Northern Ireland. The role of the committee in each country is to advise the Board. The Board is required by statute to take account of their advice in its work.

DETAILS OF BOARD MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS

The FSA Board³¹

During the year, the membership of the non-executive FSA Board was:	
Heather Hancock	FSA Chair (from 1 April 2016)
Tim Bennett	Deputy Chair (until 31 March 2017)
Dr Ruth Hussey	Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee (1 July 2016)
Colm McKenna	Chair of the Northern Ireland Advisory Committee (1 September 2016)
Paul Williams	Board member (from 1 June 2016)
Rosie Glazebrook	Board member (from 1 April 2016)
Stewart Houston	Board member (from 1 June 2016)
David Brooks	Board member (from 1 April 2016)
Roland Salmon	Board member (until 31 May 2016)
Jeff Halliwell	Board member (until 31 May 2016)
Henrietta Campbell	Board member (until 31 August 2016)
Paul Wiles	Board member (until 31 May 2016)
Ram Gidoomal	Board member
Heather Peck	Board member
Jim Smart	Board member

³⁰ More information about our organisation and structure can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/about-the-fsa

³¹ More information about our Board members can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/our-board/boardmem

Executive Management Team³²

During the year, the membership of the Executive Management Team was:	
Catherine Brown	Chief Executive
Professor Guy Poppy	Chief Scientific Advisor
Jason Feeney	Chief Operating Officer
Rod Ainsworth	Director of Regulatory and Legal Strategy
Chris Hitchen	Director of Finance and Performance
Julie Pierce	Director of Openness, Data and Digital
Steve Wearne	Director of Policy
Maria Jennings	Director, FSA Northern Ireland and Organisational Development
Nina Purcell	Director, FSA Wales and Local Delivery

Catherine Brown left her role of Chief Executive and Accounting Officer on 31 March 2017. On 11 April 2017, Jason Feeney became the FSA's Chief Executive and Accounting Officer.

All senior officials have been appointed under the rules laid down by the Civil Service Commissioners. Salary and pension details of the Board and the EMT are disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

FSA advisory committees³³

During the year, the membership of the food advisory committees was:

Northern Ireland	
Colm McKenna	Chair (from 1 September 2016)
Dr Brian Smyth	
Dr Christine Kennedy	
Colin Reid	
Aodhan O'Donnell	
Dr Liz Mitchell	
Phelim O'Neill	

³² More information about members of the EMT can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/profiles

³³ More information about the committees of the FSA Board can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/our-board/boardcommittees

Wales	
Dr Ruth Hussey	Chair (from 1 July 2016)
Derek Morgan	
Dr Hugh Jones	
Susan Jones	
Dr Norma Barry	
David Peace	
Ronnie Alexander	

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

Membership of the FSA Audit and Risk Assurance Committee:

Non-executive members	
Jim Smart	Chair
Ram Gidoomal	
Dr Ruth Hussey	
Colm McKenna	
Heather Peck	

Succession and Development Committee

At the July 2016 Board meeting, in light of the infrequency with which the Succession and Development Committee had met over recent years, the FSA Board agreed to abolish it.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Directors' report – business review

The following management commentary discloses the matters required to be disclosed in the business review under section 417 of the Companies Act 1968.

Preparation of accounts

The Consolidated Resource Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the direction given by HM Treasury. They are presented to the House of Commons pursuant to Section 6(4) of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The costs of FSA offices in Wales and Northern Ireland are funded through the relevant devolved authority.

Supplier payment policy

It is FSA policy to pay all invoices not in dispute within five days of receipt. During 2016/17, 83% of all invoices were paid within this target. This figure has decreased from 2015/16's 98% due to a closed period surrounding a financial system changeover. The policy is to remain the same for 2017/18.

Financial instruments

The FSA has no borrowings. It relies primarily on departmental grants for its cash requirements, and is therefore not exposed to liquidity risks. It also has no material deposits. All material assets and liabilities are in sterling, so the FSA is not exposed to significant interest rate risk or currency risk.

Bringing sustainable development, adapting to climate change and rural proofing into the mainstream of our work

Sustainable development is taken into account in FSA policy through the Government mandated Impact Assessment process. This includes assessing the impact on businesses including those in rural locations. The impact on nature and the potential to influence and mitigate climate change are also considered along with, as a matter of course, equality and diversity. Stakeholders are engaged throughout the policy-making process to ensure the best possible information and data are collected to inform our policies.

We continue to monitor and manage the potential impact of our work on climate change, and to assess how we may need to adapt our work in response to the effects of climate change. For example, the pattern and incidence of foodborne infections may be affected by increasing ambient temperatures. We also scan for emerging risks, including those resulting from climate change or from measures to mitigate or adapt to climate change. Our work is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan, in collaboration with other departments and agencies.

Social and community issues

The FSA seeks to support employees who wish to contribute to the wider community and is committed to assist employees in undertaking volunteering activities. This is facilitated through the provision of paid special leave at individual and team level.

Our Special Leave Policy supports employees who want to contribute and participate in civic and/or public duties. Special leave in the form of time off with pay can be granted to staff who undertake one or more of the following roles amongst others:

- a magistrate/JP
- a local councillor
- a school governor
- a member of any statutory tribunal e.g. an Employment Tribunal or The Children's Panel

Special leave with pay can also be granted to allow employees to take part in activities that support voluntary organisations that make an impact on local and national communities, as well as:

- to Reservists (for both training and mobilisation), Cadet forces, and Special Constabulary training
- to staff who are summoned to attend court for a non-work-related matter
- to staff required to provide jury service

Special leave has only been recorded centrally for part of this year; since July, our employees have recorded 44.5 days of volunteering, with a range of activities including public duties, and community work such as gardening for a care home, and bus-washing and maintenance for an accessible transportation charity. We would anticipate an increase in the level of volunteering in the next financial year, as we continue to encourage individuals and teams to participate.

Performance in responding to correspondence from the public

The FSA does not centrally record all incoming and outgoing correspondence and contact with members of the public. Contact details for FSA business areas are available on the FSA website for members of the public and food businesses to contact directly. During 2016, the FSA's general enquiries helpline handled 6,760 emails and 12,225 phone calls from members of the public. Additionally, FSA Private Office officials managed 997 items of correspondence sent by members of the public to Ministers, the FSA Chair, FSA Chief Executive or other, replying to 95% within target.

Health and safety reporting

Following recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens regarding additional controls in abattoirs when processing cattle that have tested positive for bovine tuberculosis (TB reactor cattle), we carried out a national programme of face fit testing to ensure that appropriate respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is available and worn routinely at specific inspection points when our employees carry out post mortem inspection of TB reactor

cattle. RPE is also available in all abattoirs that process bovines to enable our employees to wear RPE whenever they discover a suspect TB lesion during bovine macroscopic post mortem inspection. We have implemented an annual health surveillance programme via our occupational health provider to satisfy the Control of Hazardous Substances to Health (COSHH) regulations. The health surveillance has been rolled out to all Meat Hygiene Inspectors (MHIs). It is anticipated that all MHIs will have undergone the health surveillance by the end of April 2017. Our Service Delivery Partners (SDP) are also conducting health surveillance for their staff.

The role of the Field Operations Health and Safety leads has been enhanced and this cohort have continued to play an active role in championing health and safety standards in the field while providing assurance to our central health, safety and wellbeing unit (HSWU) on health and safety matters, as well as promoting a positive health and safety culture in approved premises. With support from the central HSWU, the Health and Safety leads also championed wellbeing initiatives across the Agency.

We created and implemented a new online health and safety incident reporting system. This has been beneficial to managers and staff in terms of process simplification and the system has also enabled our central HSWU to better identify trends or issues for the purpose of organisational health and safety learning.

We continued to benchmark widely with other Government Departments to support the implementation of the Civil Service-wide Wellbeing Strategy, to share health safety and wellbeing expertise and to obtain best value from our Occupational Health and Employee Assistance programme providers.

Our 2016 People Survey results identified bullying and harassment as an ongoing concern for our staff. In response we have put in place a new policy and a programme of training and support for our managers to ensure that in the first instance we can support our employees and work collaboratively with food business operators (FBOs) to uphold the standards of expected behaviour. We also continued to communicate to FBOs and their representative organisations the importance of upholding these standards.

Reportable Incidents, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences (RIDDOR) 2014/15 – 2016/17

RIDDOR Category	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Fatal	0	0	0
Major	0	1	1
<7 day	6	4	5
Disease	2	0	1
Dangerous Occurrence	0	0	0
Total	8	5	7

Progress against the health and safety 2014-17 strategic targets are as follows:

Target 1 – Maintain or improve, on a level of 3.2% of lost time, attributable to work-related injury or illness. The amount of lost time for the 2016/17 was 4.8%. The increase was attributable to two of

the above reported RIDDOR reportable accidents that resulted in two cases of employee long term sickness.

Target 2 – An aspirational target of 0 (zero) RIDDOR accidents. The number of RIDDOR incidents for the 2016/17 period was 7.

Target 3 – Maintain or improve upon the total accident incidence rate of 7,380 from 2014/15. This target covers all injury incidents irrespective of severity. It is primarily, but not exclusively, focused on injury incidents recorded within the delivery of the official controls environment. The figure for the year 2016/17 was 4,374.

Publicity and advertising

The costs detailed here reflect the total of contributions from England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Food waste

In 2016 the FSA focused its annual Food Safety Week (4-10 July 2016) on raising awareness of food waste, the impact and risks and how to minimise it. We wanted to change behaviours around food waste in the home, particularly for example, eating food past its 'use-by' date and keeping leftovers for longer than they should have to save money.

Our PR coverage alone achieved an advertising value equivalent of £523,151, which meant a return on investment of nearly 10:1. More importantly we achieved a statistically significant increase in 7/10 tracked KPIs including an increase of 59%-63% stating 'I will use my freezer more often to avoid food waste and an increase of 57% – 65% stating that 'Eating food by the 'use-by' date helps to avoid food poisoning.

We continued this theme in the run up to Christmas with the 'FSA Freezer Fairy' communications activity. This phase focused on how effective use of your freezer can reduce stress and waste at Christmas. This phase of work reached over 56.8 million people generating an advertising value equivalent of £215,761 which is a return on investment of nearly 21:1.

Spend in 2016/2017 for Food Safety Week totalled £36,218, with a further £10,000 spent on activity in the run up to Christmas.

Rare burgers

Our research shows that some people who prefer or choose to eat a burger that's pink in the middle. There are measures taken in professional kitchens which reduce the risk of food poisoning but these are not possible to replicate at home. The objective for this piece of communications activity was to remind people that, unlike a steak, a burger cooked at home – on the barbecue or grill – needs to be cooked until steaming hot throughout.

To help achieve this we launched a programme of PR and social media activity on 25 August 2016 to coincide with National Burger Day and the bank holiday weekend. The activity reached approximately 55.5 million people. Our tracking research saw a slight increase in those who recalled seeing information on this issue. Spend on this activity totalled £43,000.

Acrylamide

The Chief Scientific Adviser's report on acrylamide in November 2015 highlighted that the levels in food could be increasing the risk of cancer. The Total Diet Study confirmed that consumers are currently exposed to higher levels of acrylamide than is desirable. Alongside our ongoing work with industry to reduce levels of acrylamide, we ran consumer-facing PR activity on how cooking starchy foods carefully can reduce the risk.

This reached 69% of the adult population (36 million people) and public awareness of acrylamide has increased from 16% to 36%. This activity cost £50,000.

Consultancy

Consultancy spend in 2016/17 was £781,943 (2015/16 £158,553) relating to nine suppliers with the greatest spend by one supplier being £320,238. This is mostly in relation to work on the Regulating our Future programme and work carried out on IT transformation.

Details of paid sponsorship agreements over £5,000

We have not secured any paid-for sponsorship deals, preferring to work with partners who can offer help for free through their own channels and networks.

Going concern

The FSA has significant net liabilities relating to the pension liabilities of staff who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The accounts, however, are prepared on a going concern basis since, as a government department, all liabilities will be met by future funding from Parliament.

Pensions

FSA employees are civil servants. Most are members of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). This is a central government unfunded pension scheme. Pension payments are made through the PCSPS resource account. Board members are not civil servants therefore they are not members of the PCSPS. However, some have similar pension arrangements independent of the PCSPS. Some employees are members of the LGPS. This is a defined benefit scheme governed by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1995. It is administered by the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA), whose financial statements are prepared for the whole LGPS.

Disclosure of Board members' interests

Board members are appointed to act collectively in the public interest, not to represent specific sectors. Provisions for declaration of interests and withdrawal from meetings are intended to prevent the Chair, Deputy Chair, and members being influenced or appearing to be influenced, by their private interests in the exercise of their collective public duties.

All personal or business interests which may, or in the judgement of the member may, be perceived by a reasonable member of the public to influence their judgement, should be declared. Such interests include, but are not limited to, involvement in the agriculture, food, and related industries. The Code of Conduct for Board members includes a guide to the categories of interest that must be declared.

Details of Board members, their register of interests, and the Code of Conduct are on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/our-board/

Auditors

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Food Standards Act 1999. The audit fee for all the FSA's accounts for the year was £85,000 (2015/16 £85,000). I have taken all necessary steps to make myself aware of relevant audit information and to ensure that information is made available to the auditors.

No payments were made to the auditors for non-audit work in 2016/17 (2015/16 £nil).

Public sector information

The FSA has complied with the cost allocation and charging requirements set out in HM Treasury and Office of Public Sector Information guidance.

Reporting of personal/sensitive data losses and/or incidents

This information is provided as part of the FSA Governance Statement 2016/17 on page 63.

Important events which have occurred since the end of the financial year

Catherine Brown stepped down from her role as Chief Executive on 31 March. From 11 April Jason Feeney took up his newly appointed role as Chief Executive.

Departmental Core Tables – Westminster only

This information can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/publications/busreps/annualreport/

Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Under section 5(2) of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, HM Treasury has directed the Food Standards Agency (FSA) to prepare, for each financial year, resource accounts detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of during the year and the use of resources by the department during the year. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the FSA and of its net resource outturn, resources applied to objectives, changes in taxpayers' equity and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

HM Treasury has appointed the Chief Executive as Accounting Officer of the FSA. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records, and for safeguarding the FSA's assets, are set out in *Managing Public Money* published by the HM Treasury.

The Accounting Officer is required to confirm that, as far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the entity's auditors are unaware, and the Accounting Officer has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the entity's auditors are aware of that information.

The Accounting Officer is required to confirm that the annual report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and that he personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgments required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

FSA GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2016/17

Introduction

1. As Accounting Officer for the Food Standards Agency (FSA), I am responsible for ensuring that the Department has an effective governance framework in place to support the delivery of the FSA's strategy, ensure value for money, manage risks and ensure effective organisational performance.

Governance structure

2. As a non-Ministerial Government Department, the FSA is led by a non-Executive Board which complies with the relevant requirements of the Corporate Governance Code. In line with the FSA's culture of openness, the Board holds its decision-making meetings in public, and they are broadcast live via the FSA's website. The agendas, papers and minutes of Board meetings are also published.³⁴
3. Heather Hancock serves as Chair of the FSA Board from 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2019.
4. David Brooks and Rosie Glazebrook started their first term of office as members of the FSA Board on 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2019. Stewart Houston and Paul Williams started their first term of office as members of the FSA Board on 1 June 2016 until 31 May 2019.
5. Ruth Hussey was appointed the FSA Board member for Wales and Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee (WFAC) on 1 July 2016 until 30 June 2019.
6. Colm McKenna was appointed FSA Board member for Northern Ireland and Chair of the Northern Ireland Food Advisory Committee (NIFAC) on 1 September 2016 until 31 August 2019.
7. The term of office for Deputy Chair of the FSA Board, Tim Bennett, came to an end on 31 March 2017.
8. The terms of office for three Board members, Ram Gidoomal, Jim Smart and Heather Peck, came to end on 30 April 2017. Ram Gidoomal was re-appointed for a further one-year term until 30 April 2018.
9. In April 2017 a campaign was undertaken to recruit a new Deputy Chair of the FSA Board and up to three new FSA Board members.

³⁴ See: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/meetings.

Further information about the FSA Board, including an overview of our members, can also be found on the FSA website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/boardmem

10. The Board is supported and advised by the Food Advisory Committees in each of the devolved countries,³⁵ by the Business Committee, and by the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee (ARAC).
11. In July 2016, the FSA Board decided to abolish the Succession and Development Committee, in light of the infrequency with which the Committee had met over recent years.
12. In November 2016, the FSA Board considered the role of the Food Advisory Committees and decided that their contribution should be widened to, from time to time, explore specific areas of interest at the request of the FSA Board, with an emphasis on the public's perspective on their interests in food.³⁶ The Chairs of the Food Advisory Committees report formally to each open Board meeting on issues considered.³⁷
13. The Chair of ARAC provides the FSA Board with an oral update following each committee meeting, and reports formally in writing annually. The Chair of the Board is also Chair of the Business Committee, and all Board members are members of the Business Committee.
14. As Accounting Officer, I attend all Board and Business Committee meetings, and I am invited to attend all ARAC meetings.

FSA Board Performance & Effectiveness Review

15. The Chair held appraisal meetings with the FSA Board members to review their effectiveness and future development as members of the Board during the 2016/17 financial year.
16. In July 2016, the Chair shared with the Board the outcomes of the Board Effectiveness Review conducted in autumn 2015.³⁸
17. Our Scientific Advisory Committees (SACs) and General Advisory Committee on Science (GACS) continued to provide an independent challenge and assurance function. These SACs are Advisory Non-Departmental Public Bodies (ANDPBs). In addition to GACS, there are five such bodies: the Social Science Research Committee (SSRC); the Committee on Toxicity (COT); the Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food (ACMSF); the Advisory Committee on Novel Foods and Processes (ACNFP); and the Advisory Committee on Animal Feedingstuffs (ACAF).
18. In May 2016, the FSA Board discussed the report from the Triennial Review of the FSA's SACs, conducted under the Public Bodies review programme led by Cabinet Office.³⁹

³⁵ The Welsh Food Advisory Committee (WFAC) and the Northern Ireland Food Advisory Committee (NIFAC) were established as advisory bodies in the Food Standards Act (1999), which specifies their role as: 'To give advice or information to the Agency about matters connected with its statutory functions in particular matters or otherwise relating to [Wales/ Northern Ireland].'

³⁶ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa161108.pdf

³⁷ Further information about the Food Advisory Committees is available on our website at www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/advisorycommitteewales and www.food.gov.uk/northern-ireland/about-fsa-ni/advisorycommittee

³⁸ www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160709.pdf

³⁹ The relevant Board papers are available at www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/meetings/2016/010116/board-meeting-agenda-18-may-2016-0

19. The Board agreed to take forward the recommendations in the report. These included the recommendation that GACS be replaced with a new Science Council which would take over the role of providing high-level, independent advice and challenge on FSA's use of science. The Council was formally established on 1 April 2017, at which point GACS was formally dissolved.
20. The Board agreed the FSA's priorities and high-level budget for the financial year 2017/18 at its March 2017 meeting.

Attendance at Board and ARAC Meetings 2016/17

21. Records of each Board member's attendance at Board meetings and at ARAC meetings are detailed below.

Record of attendance FSA Board Meetings 2016/17

Board Member	May 2016	Jul 2016	Sep 2016	Nov 2016	Mar 2017
Heather Hancock	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tim Bennett	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ruth Hussey			✓	✓	✓
Colm McKenna			✓	✓	✓
Paul Williams		✓	✓	✓	✓
Stewart Houston		✓	✓	✓	✓
James Smart	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ram Gidoomal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Peck	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
David Brooks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rosie Glazebrook	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jeff Halliwell	✓				
Roland Salmon	✓				
Paul Wiles	X				
Henrietta Campbell	✓	✓			

Record of attendance ARAC Meetings 2016/17

Board Member	May 2016	Jun 2016	Sep 2016	Nov 2016	Mar 2017
Jim Smart	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ram Gidoomal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Peck	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ruth Hussey			✓	✓	✓
Colm McKenna			✓	✓	✓

Audit & Risk Assurance Committee

22. Two new members were appointed to the Committee during the year to bring the membership in line with the Terms of Reference for ARAC.
23. ARAC considered a range of issues in the year including: the FSA's consolidated accounts for 2015/16; the National Audit Office's (NAO) Audit Completion Report; the Head of Internal Audit's 2015/16 opinion; various internal audit reports (details of which are outlined in the Chair's Annual Report); and the Audit Plan for 2017/18. In undertaking its activities, ARAC sought to comply with the requirements of HM Treasury's Audit & Risk Assurance Committee Handbook.
24. The Committee discussed the Corporate Risk register at all full meetings. Members' discussions focused on the executive's assurance to ARAC that risks were being managed effectively.
25. Committee members had bilateral meetings with representatives of the FSA's external auditors, the NAO, and with the Head of Internal Audit to ensure a clear understanding of expectations and current issues.
26. ARAC members completed a self-assessment on the committee's effectiveness in 2015/16, and the actions from that were implemented during 2016/17. The Committee decided to postpone the self-assessment for 2016/17 to allow members appointed during the year to settle into their roles so they are able to complete an informed self-assessment in 2017/18.
27. In the Committee's annual report to the FSA Board, the ARAC Chair noted that sufficient and comprehensive work was undertaken by ARAC and that internal and external assurances were received during the year to adequately inform the Committee's assessment on the effectiveness of FSA risk management control and governance arrangements. Based on this, he concluded that the arrangements in place during the year were satisfactory.
28. At its March meeting, ARAC considered the risk emerging from the dissolution of the Northern Ireland Assembly. This resulted in Department of Finance (DoF) advising that they would not proceed with the 2016-17 Spring Supplementary Estimates (SSEs) and the associated Budget Bill. This created a risk of an Excess Vote due to FSA NI breaching its Spending Control limits.

29. A thorough review was undertaken to keep FSA NI expenditure in line with approved limits and avoid accounts qualification in the run up to the end of the financial year. Every effort was made, and plans adjusted accordingly, to ensure this had no continuing detrimental effect on the delivery of FSA NI's strategic objectives. ARAC endorsed this approach.

The Leadership Team

30. I took up the role of Chief Executive on 11 April 2017. The Executive Management Team (EMT) provides corporate leadership to the FSA and supports me, as the FSA's Accounting Officer, in delivering the FSA strategy, directing the day-to-day business of the FSA and championing the values of the FSA. EMT meets in person approximately once a month and meets via teleconference weekly in between the face to face meetings.
31. On 1 April 2017 membership of the EMT comprised eight Directors, including a suitably qualified Finance Director and the FSA's Chief Scientific Advisor and myself as Accounting Officer.
32. The FSA's performance is discussed in public by Board members and EMT at the Business Committee meetings, which gives assurance over the FSA's delivery of the strategic plan, key objectives and value for money.

External Assurance Reviews

33. The FSA supported a number of external reviews. These reviews have contributed to assurance on the effectiveness of our governance framework and also identified some opportunities for improvement, which have been implemented.
34. Reports issued during the year have included five reviews of official controls by Directorate F (formerly the FVO) of the European Commission, which covered primary production of food of non-animal origin, campylobacter, slaughter house hygiene practices, food safety controls in relation to fishery products and labelling and traceability.
35. Other reports issued covered reviews of IT services provision, the IT security assessment for the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme system, compliance standards for IT security protective controls, IT health check, the Phishing Assessment report, the activity based costing model for overheads included in charges to the meat industry, and a review of the discount and charging calculations for the meat industry.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

FSA risk management framework and capacity to handle risk

36. The FSA has a well-established risk management framework that is used to provide assurance to the FSA Board, ARAC and me as Accounting Officer that risks to achieving business objectives are being effectively identified and managed and that those involved understand their roles and responsibilities.

37. The framework is founded on a Risk Management Strategy, which outlines our plans for continuing to embed a risk management culture across the FSA. Good progress was made during the year to raise further the FSA's maturity in risk management as set out in HM Treasury's Risk Management Assurance Framework. For example, senior management are increasingly using risk appetite to support decision making and improve the handling of opportunities and risks.
38. EMT's regular discussions of risk clearly drive mitigating actions that reduce the level of risk. In addition, ARAC reviewed progress at their quarterly meetings, and there was a joint Board and Executive workshop in January 2017 which considered the strategic risks the organisation faces and reviewed the FSA's risk appetite.
39. The high-level focus during the year by EMT and Board members on the corporate-level risk register was complemented by systematic risk management at different levels across the FSA. We have an established network of risk advisors, who engage with cross-Government risk management networks and who share best practice and help ensure that good risk management practice and processes are consistently embedded across the FSA.
40. Corporate-level risks are defined by the FSA as those which:
 - materially alter our ability to achieve our strategic outcomes; and/or
 - fundamentally damage the ability of the FSA to operate (including reputational risks); and/or
 - cannot be managed or mitigated at a lower level within the organisation
41. As Accounting Officer I have overall responsibility for risk management, and each of the risks on the corporate risk register has an executive 'owner' and a mitigation plan. At the end of the financial year, the risks on the FSA's corporate level risk register included:
 - the risk of failing to provide an adequate response to a food incident;
 - the risk of failing to deliver a new regulatory model to ensure 'Food we can trust' in terms of food safety and authenticity, in a modern, sustainable global food system; and
 - the risk failing to engage fully and adequately in preparation for the UK exiting the EU and developing trade access arrangements with the EU and third countries

Director Assurance Statements

42. At the start of the financial year, Directors agree to operate an adequate system of internal controls over a budget delegation received from me as Accounting Officer, including forecasting, managing risk and ensuring adequate segregation of duties.
43. The Finance & Performance Director chairs quarterly delivery, performance and finance review meetings with Directors. They review the use of financial budgets and resources, delivery, controls, and directorate performance. A consolidated view is then brought to EMT for further consideration, focusing on issues at a corporate level, and the public quarterly performance and resources report is discussed by the Business Committee.

44. These in-year reviews provide assurance on the performance and effectiveness of resources utilised, and progress made each quarter in delivering our business plan. The reviews also identify any potential areas in need of extra support to deliver business objectives.
45. Following a trial in 2015/16, a bi-annual assurance mapping framework was introduced in 2016/17.
46. In an environment of increasing expectations and declining resources, assurance maps are increasingly seen as a key part of good governance. The assurance map is a structured means of identifying and mapping the main sources of assurance in the organisation, and it provides a holistic view of assurance being given and aids identification of where assurance is duplicated or absent.
47. The use of the assurance maps has strengthened the FSA's existing assurance arrangements by providing a consistent, comprehensive overview of assurance provision across the organisation. It has aided Directors in completing their end of year assurance statement by setting out how an effective system of internal controls has been maintained. I have reviewed all the end of year assurance statements produced by my Directors and can confirm that no serious issues have been reported in relation to the effectiveness of our internal controls.

Information Security

48. As Accounting Office, I have given the FSA's Director of Openness, Data and Digital the role of SIRO. Information Security continues to be important for the UK Government and the FSA and the SIRO oversees our taking a proportionate view of the threat to our organisation based on the nature of our business, the information we handle, our risk appetite, and our approach to transparency. This year we have streamlined and improved the processes and procedures for handling security incidents.
49. All staff are required to complete the Responsible for Information e-learning course annually which is provided by Civil Service Learning.
50. We have continued to raise and promote security awareness throughout the organisation. This has included highlighting the importance of Information Security as our organisation transitions towards more flexible working arrangements. We have also carried out a security related exercise across the organisation to gauge the level of staff awareness and to help inform and refine our security incident handling procedures.
51. There were no protected personal data incidents which required reporting to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) in 2016/17.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PERSONAL DATA RELATED INCIDENTS FORMALLY REPORTED TO THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN 2016/17

Date of incident (month)	Nature of incident	Nature of data involved	Number of people potentially affected	Notification steps
No personal data losses required reporting to the ICO during 2016/17				
Further action on information risk	We continue to raise and promote security awareness. All staff are required to complete the Civil Service Learning 'Responsible for Information' e-learning course.			

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF OTHER PERSONAL DATA RELATED INCIDENTS IN 2016/17

Incidents deemed by the Data Controller not to fall within the criteria for report to the Information Commissioner's Office but recorded centrally within the Department are set out in the table below. Small, localised incidents are not recorded centrally and are not cited in these figures

Category	Nature of incident	Total
I	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from secured Government premises	0
II	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from outside secured Government premises	1
III	Insecure disposal of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents	0
IV	Unauthorised disclosure	2
V	Other	4

Effectiveness of the FSA whistleblowing and raising a concern policy

52. As Accounting Officer I am keen to ensure that the FSA's whistleblowing and raising a concern policy provides a framework within which staff are encouraged to raise their concerns about any serious wrongdoing or breach of the Civil Service Code within the FSA; affirm the FSA's commitment to investigating and responding to any such issues raised; and offer protection to staff who do raise concerns from any detrimental treatment or victimisation on the grounds of them doing so.
53. The FSA revised its policy in June 2016 to align its own provisions with those recommended across Government by Civil Service Employee Policy. Also in 2016 we delivered an awareness campaign to all staff highlighting the Civil Service Code and expected behaviours in the workplace; the benefits of a positive whistle blowing culture, how a concern can be raised and what to expect from an investigation. In addition awareness sessions were held with each senior leadership team within our organisation.

54. In January 2017 we received the Civil Service Commission's Decision Notice following a referral made to them by a whistle-blower employed by the FSA. The Decision Notice acknowledged the policy review and awareness raising work the FSA had undertaken in this important area and also the fact that we had already apologised to the individual for the way their case had been managed back in 2015.
55. The FSA is an active member of the cross-Government Nominated Officer community and we will continue to review and improve our arrangements in light of lessons identified from our own cases and also emerging best practice within Government.

Shared Services

56. The FSA used the Oracle Shared Service provided by Defra for 13 years for Finance and Procurement systems. These services transferred from Defra to Shared Services Connected Ltd (SSCL) in November 2013. FSA moved along with the Defra network to SSCL's new Oracle system (known as the Single Operating Platform – SOP) in May 2016. This system is being used by several other government departments including DWP and Ministry of Justice. Although some weaknesses and failings have been identified in SSCL's controls through the year, e.g. paying suppliers on time, FSA has worked closely with SSCL to monitor and improve the services provided to FSA.
57. A third party assurance report for SSCL for the year ending 31/03/17 noted that bar exceptions noted above, the controls in place were suitably designed and operated effectively. The exceptions noted, in large, are not applicable to FSA as these services have not been required. FSA, however, will continue to monitor such reports and work to mitigate any risks.

Macpherson Review of Quality Assurance of Government models

58. In line with the recommendations of the Macpherson Review of Quality Assurance of Government,⁴⁰ we maintain an up-to-date list of business critical models, and have processes in place to quality assure their inputs, methodology and outputs.

Head of Internal Audit's Opinion

59. Based on the results of the audit work completed during the year and understanding the Agency's control environment, the Head of Internal Audit's opinion is that the FSA has maintained adequate risk management, control and governance arrangements.
60. The majority of internal audits completed were placed in the top two categories of audit opinions and none were in the fourth category. Financial controls have remained particularly effective. Where issues have been reported, management have taken appropriate actions to address these.
61. Improvements in risk management and understanding of risk appetite, especially at a corporate level, have continued during the year. These included clarification of the role of ARAC in relation to risk management to avoid duplication of responsibilities between ARAC

⁴⁰ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/206946/review_of_qa_of_govt_analytical_models_final_report_040313.pdf

and the Executive, redefining risk appetite to improve clarity and understanding and better evidencing of the corporate level periodic review process for risks.

62. There has been good progress during the year in developing and implementing meaningful performance indicators to help the FSA in assessing achievement of objectives for key activities and programmes. Similar indicators for business-as-usual activities at divisional level would further enhance business planning and performance monitoring.
63. External reports and assessments have also been consistent and in particular, Directorate F of the European Commission (formerly the Food and Veterinary Office, FVO) reports issued during the year have not highlighted any significant control weaknesses.
64. In submitting his opinion, the Head of Internal Audit has confirmed that there were no limitations placed on the scope of the Internal Audit activities during 2016/17 and that he considers the breadth of the work conducted in audits performed during the year sufficient to provide me, as the Accounting Officer, with an evaluation and opinion on the effectiveness of governance and risk management processes in those areas audited.
65. He has also confirmed that he is satisfied that the work conducted by the Internal Audit team complies with the standards outlined in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.

Looking Ahead

66. As Accounting Officer, I have worked with the Executive on plans to continue to improve our risk and governance across the FSA. The introduction of the assurance framework has led to further improvements in assurance and controls across the FSA. The quarterly performance reviews have seen increased use of performance measures across the organisation, which is supporting improvements in delivery. The Investment Board is now fully embedded and has seen better prioritisation, investment decisions and improved value for money. This, along with an improved business planning and budgeting process has supported the successful balancing of the FSA's 2017/18 Budget, which is the most challenging in the FSA's spending review.
67. We will continue to improve the integration of the business planning and budgeting process and to continue to build the link to risk management all of which will support the delivery of the strategy within the FSA's Spending Review settlement to March 2020.

Significant internal control weaknesses

68. I am able to report that there were no significant weaknesses in the FSA's systems of internal controls in 2016/17 which affected the achievement of the FSA's key strategic outcomes, aims, objectives and policies.
69. I can also confirm that there have been no Ministerial Directions given during the course of the year.

Impact of the EU Referendum

70. The European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Bill was passed by Parliament on 13 March 2017 and received Royal Assent from Her Majesty The Queen to become an Act of Parliament on 16 March 2017. On 29 March 2017 the Prime Minister formally notified the European Council, in accordance with Article 50(2) of the Treaty on European Union, of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the European Union.
71. The FSA is working with the Department for Exiting the European Union and other government departments to assess the implications for the FSA's status, operations and funding as a result of the intended withdrawal.

Northern Ireland

72. The Northern Ireland Assembly was dissolved as from 26 January for an election which took place on 2 March, on which date Ministers also ceased to hold office. An Executive was not formed following the election within the period specified in the legislation. As a consequence, a Budget Act is not yet in place for 2017-18. In the absence of a budget for 2017-18 determined by an Executive, Section 59 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and Section 7 of the Government Resources and Accounts Act (Northern Ireland) 2001 provide for the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Finance to issue cash to departments from the NI Consolidated Fund. These powers are an interim measure designed to ensure that services can be maintained until such times as a budget is agreed and a Budget Act passed. To date there has been no operational impact on FSA in Northern Ireland.

Jason Feeney

Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration of senior civil servants is set by the Prime Minister following independent advice from the Review Body on Senior Salaries. In reaching its recommendations, the Review Body has regard to the following considerations:

- the need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably able and qualified people to exercise their different responsibilities;
- regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff;
- Government policies for improving the public services including the requirement on departments to meet the output targets for the delivery of departmental services;
- the funds available to departments as set out in the Government's departmental expenditure limits; and
- the Government's inflation target.

The Review Body takes account of the evidence it receives about wider economic considerations and the affordability of its recommendations. Further information about the work of the Review Body can be found at www.ome.uk.com

Service contracts

The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 requires Civil Service appointments to be made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition. The Recruitment Principles published by the Civil Service Commission specify the circumstances when appointments may be made otherwise.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commission can be found at www.civilservicecommission.org.uk

This report has been prepared in accordance with guidance EPN 452. The tables in the remuneration report are subject to audit.

a) Remuneration

Executive Management Team

Single total figure of remuneration										
	Salary (£000)		Bonus Payments (£000)		Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)		Pensions benefits (£000) ¹		Total (£000)	
	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16
Nina Purcell (Director FSA, Wales and Local Delivery)	90-95	80-85	-	5-10	-	-	90-95	110-115	180-185	200-205

Pay Multiples

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest-paid director in their organisation and the median remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

Wales	2016/17	2015/16
Band of Highest Paid Director's Total Remuneration	£90k-£95k	£95k-£100k
Median Total Remuneration	£35k	£34k
Ratio	2.66	2.85
Remuneration Range	£23k-£80k	£22k-£54k

The movement in the ratio is due to an increase in median staff pay.

Total remuneration includes salary, non-consolidated performance-related pay, and benefits-in-kind. It does not include severance payments, employer pension contributions and the cash equivalent transfer value of pensions.

This is different to the total remuneration reported for Executive Management Team members which includes a pension benefit valuation. This is to allow like for like comparison of average staff and highest paid director remuneration.

Salary

Salary includes gross salary; overtime; reserved rights to London Weighting or London allowances; recruitment and retention allowances; private office allowances and any other allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation. This report is based on payments made by the department and thus recorded in these accounts.

Bonuses

A Pay Committee is set up each year to assess implementation of pay awards including bonus payments in line with guidance provided by the Cabinet Office. Membership of the Pay Committee is made up of directors and one independent member. Pay recommendations are considered on the basis of review of individual performance against objectives as well as overall consistency.

The Committee provides a breakdown of awards to the Cabinet Office, covering performance group distribution, analysis of bonuses awarded and feedback on the operation of the system. The bonuses reported in 2015/16 relate to performance in 2014/15 and bonuses reported in 2016/17 relate to performance in 2015/16.

Benefits in Kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument.

(b) Pension benefits

Executive Management Team

		2016/17				
		Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/17 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31 March 2017	CETV at 31 March 2016	Real increase in CETV
		<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£2,500</i>			
		<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>
Nina Purcell	Director, FSA Wales and Local Delivery	45-50 plus lump sum of 135-140	2.5-5 plus lump sum of 12.5-15	1002	876	86

		2015/16				
		Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/16 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31 March 2016	CETV at 31 March 2015	Real increase in CETV
		<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£2,500</i>			
		<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>
Bands						
Nina Purcell	Director, FSA Wales	40-45 plus lump sum of 125-130	5-7.5 plus lump sum of 15-17.5	876	716	101

Civil Service Pensions

From 1 April 2015 a new pension scheme for civil servants was introduced – the Civil Servants and Others Pension Scheme or **alpha**, which provides benefits on a career average basis with a normal pension age equal to the member's State Pension Age (or 65 if higher). From that date all newly appointed civil servants and the majority of those already in service, joined **alpha**. Prior to that date, civil servants participated in the Principle Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). The PCSPS has four sections: 3 providing benefits on a final salary basis (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**) with a normal pension age of 60; and 1 providing benefits on a whole career basis (**nuvos**) with a normal pension age of 65.

These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and **alpha** are increased annually in line with Pensions Increase legislation. Existing members of the PCSPS, who were within 10 years of their normal pension age on 1 April 2012, remained in the PCSPS after 1 April 2015. Those who were between 10 years and 13 years and 5 months from their normal pension age on 1 April 2012 will switch to **alpha** sometime between 1 June 2015 and 1 February 2022.

All members who switch to **alpha** have their PCSPS benefits 'banked', with those with earlier benefits in one of the final salary sections of the PCSPS having those benefits based on their final salary when they leave **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials show pension earned in PCSPS or **alpha** – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and **alpha** the figures quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes.) Members joining from October 2002 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with an employer contributions (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are salary-related and range between 3% and 8.05% of pensionable earnings for member of **classic** (and members of **alpha** who were members of **classic** immediately before joining **alpha**) and between 4.6% and 8.05% for members of **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and all other members of **alpha**.

Benefits in **classic** accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years initial pension is payable on retirement. For **premium**, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per **classic** and benefits for service from October 2002 worked out as in **premium**.

In **nuvos** a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March) the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and the accrued pension is uprated in line with Pensions Increase legislation.

Benefits in **alpha** build up in a similar way to **nuvos**, except that the accrual rate is 2.32%. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for a lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The **partnership** pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 8% and 14.75% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of providers. The employee does not have to contribute, but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.5% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus**, 65 for members of **nuvos**, and the higher of 65 or State Pension Age for members of **alpha**. (The pension figure has benefits in both the PCSPS and alpha and the figure quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes, but note that part of that pension may be payable from different ages.)

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies.

The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are worked out in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

Real Increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

STAFF REPORT

Number of SCS staff by pay band

Pay band	Westminster	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
SCS1	7	1	0	8
SCS2	5	1	1	7
SCS3	1	0	0	1

Staff numbers and costs

Number of persons of each sex (as of 31 March 2017):

	Male	Female
Executive members	5	4
Board members	7	4
Other employees	705	341

Recruitment practice

The FSA recruitment policy follows the Civil Service recruitment principles, and is based on appointment of the best candidate on merit, identified through a process of open and fair competition. The recruitment policy is set out on our intranet site and provides a transparent approach that identifies high calibre individuals and promotes equality and diversity. All external recruitment is currently subject to internal approval by either the Director for FSA Northern Ireland & Organisational Development or the Senior HR Business Partner. Occasionally we do appoint individuals by exception, and the use of exceptions along with external recruitment activity is reported to the Civil Service Commission on a quarterly basis.

Diversity and employment of disabled persons

The FSA maintains its commitment to providing equality of opportunity to all (including disabled persons) and is working to eliminate all forms of discrimination, harassment and bullying, to create a diverse workforce and an inclusive working environment in which everyone feels involved, respected and valued. The FSA's vision is for a workplace in which everyone feels:

- we can be ourselves
- our unique contribution is recognised and respected
- achieving a healthy balance between work and the rest of our lives is valued
- we can find meaning in our work
- we belong and there is space for us to grow
- we serve each part of the community in a way that reflects its needs

The Diversity Working Group discusses organisational priorities and initiatives that support the FSA's Diversity Vision. We report our diversity workforce information, recruitment statistics, along with a narrative on how we respect diversity and inclusion in ways that are non-HR related, in our Annual Diversity Report, which is available on food.gov.uk.⁴¹

Employee involvement

The FSA provides employees with relevant information, and we invite responses and feedback through our intranet site (FoodWeb) and through Yammer, an internal social media network. Our external website (www.food.gov.uk) provides information on the Agency, including performance related and financial information. The FSA is committed to maintaining effective employee relations with staff and their trade union representatives. The FSA's Recognition and Facility Agreement looks to maintain effective arrangements for formally and informally communicating, consulting and negotiating with staff and/or their union representatives. The FSA Staff Group is a consultative group that forms a link between staff and directors on a wide range of issues; and the Policy Advisory Group is a consultative group that helps to ensure that human resources policies reflect the structures, processes and culture within the FSA and supports effective people management. The Civil Service People Survey is a key tool for the FSA in understanding and improving employee engagement: all staff are invited to participate in this annual survey and contribute to follow-up action plans at both a local and organisation-wide level. In 2016, 89.4% of staff participated in the survey, providing a valuable insight into employee engagement and experience of working for the FSA, with engagement at 58%.

Off-payroll engagements

Table 1: For all off-payroll engagements as of 31 March 2017, for more than £220 per day and that last for longer than six months

	Main department
Existing engagements as of 31 March 2017	2
Of which the number that have existed for...	
Less than one year at time of reporting	1
Between one and two years at time of reporting	1
Between two and three years at time of reporting	0
Between three and four years at time of reporting	0
Four or more years at time of reporting	0

All existing off-payroll engagements, outlined above, have at some point been subject to a risk based assessment as to whether assurance is required that the individual is paying the right amount of tax and, where necessary, that assurance has been sought.

⁴¹ www.food.gov.uk/about-us/data-and-policies/equality/diversity-report

Table 2: For all new off-payroll engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, for more than £220 per day and that last for longer than six months

	Main Department
New engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	12
Number of the above which include contractual clauses giving the department the right to request assurance in relation to income tax and National Insurance obligations	5
Number for whom assurance has been requested	5
Of which...	
Number for whom assurance has been received	5
Number for whom assurance has not been received	0
Number that have been terminated as a result of assurance not being received	0

Table 3: For any off-payroll engagements of board members and/or senior officials with significant financial responsibility between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 departments must also disclose:

	Main department
No. of off-payroll engagements of board members, and/or, senior officials with significant financial responsibility, during the financial year. (1)	0
Total no. of individuals on payroll and off-payroll that have been deemed “board members, and/ or, senior officials with significant financial responsibility”, during the financial year. This figure should include both on payroll and off- payroll engagements.(2)	0

Reporting of sickness absence data

The provisional figure for staff absence as a result of physical and mental illness including injuries, disability or other health problems is approximately 7.1 days per employee, compared with 6.2 and 7.2 for the previous 2 years.

Table 1: Sickness data by country

	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
Westminster	7.1	7.4	7.7
FSA in Wales	1.5	7.0	8.5
FSA in Northern Ireland	10.7	3.2	4.0
Consolidated	7.1	6.2	7.2

STAFF NUMBERS & COSTS

The following information has been subject to audit.

Staff Report

Staff costs comprise:

A Administration costs

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	1,166	1,048
Social security costs	125	90
Other pension costs	236	216
Sub total	1,527	1,354
Agency Staff	0	0
Total	1,527	1,354

B Average number of persons employed

	2016/17	2015/16
Permanent staff employed	30	30
Others	0	0
Total	30	30

C Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme

The Principal Civil Service Pension Schemes (PCSPS) and the Civil Servant and Other Pension Scheme (CSOPS) – known as "alpha" are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme but the FSA is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The scheme actuary valued the scheme as at 31 March 2012 and you can find details in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/about-us/resource-accounts/)

For 2016/17, employers' contributions of £4.9m (2015/16 £5.0m) were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range of 20.0% to 24.5% of pensionable earnings, based on salary bands. The Scheme Actuary reviews employer contributions usually every four years following a full scheme valuation. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2016/17 to be paid when the member retires and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £28,817 (2015/16 £28,423) were paid to one or more of the panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and ranged from 8% to 14.75%. The FSA as an employer also matches employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable earnings. In addition, employer contributions of £1,142 (2015/16 £1,343 at 0.5% of pensionable pay were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees.

Reporting of Civil Service compensation scheme

	2016/17		
Exit Package cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band
< £10,000	–	–	–
£10,000 – £25,000	–	–	–
£25,000 – £50,000	–	–	–
£50,000 – £100,000	–	–	–
£100,000 – £150,000	–	–	–
£150,000 – £200,000	–	–	–
£200,000 and above	–	–	–
Total number of exit packages	–	–	–
Total resource cost £	–	–	–

	2015/16		
Exit Package cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band
< £10,000	–	–	–
£10,000 – £25,000	–	–	–
£25,000 – £50,000	–	–	–
£50,000 – £100,000	–	1	1
£100,000 – £150,000	–	–	–
£150,000 – £200,000	–	–	–
£200,000 and above	–	–	–
Total number of exit packages	–	1	1

Redundancy and other departure costs have been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Compensation Scheme, a statutory scheme made under the Superannuation Act 1972. Exit costs are accounted for in full in the year of departure. Where the department has agreed early retirements, the additional costs are met by the department and not by the Civil Service pension scheme. Ill-health retirement costs are met by the pension scheme and are not included in the table. All costs in relation to exit packages were not over the contractual amounts payable.

PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNTABILITY DISCLOSURES

The following notes have been subject to audit.

Losses and Special Payments

There were no legally disclosable special payments in 2016/17 which are required to be reported (2015/16 nil). There were no reportable losses in 2016/17 (2015/16 nil).

Fees and Charges

An analysis of material programme income from services provided to external and public sector customers is as follows:

	2016/17			2015/16		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
		Full Cost	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Income	Full Cost	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Industry	21,745	46,936	(25,191)	24,733	48,981	(24,248)
Other Government Departments	2,446	2,464	(18)	2,457	2,551	(94)
Assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges	1,143	1,467	(324)	1,237	1,558	(321)
	25,334	50,867	(25,533)	28,427	53,090	(24,663)

The above information is provided to meet the Fees and Charges disclosure requirements of the FReM and has not been provided for Segmental Analysis purposes under IFRS 8.

The FSA's financial objective is to recover costs fully. There currently remains a shortfall between the costs for the FSA of delivering meat official controls and the income received from Food Business Operators (FBOs) for these controls. This is effectively a subsidy of £25.2m from the FSA to the meat industry. It should be noted that this figure includes some costs which are not included in the hourly charge rates for meat official controls because they are not included in the budget that is used to calculate the charge rates. This is because the FSA does not include certain costs in its budgeting, such as severance costs for operational staff, even though they are costs of meat official controls.

A new discount system, developed by the industry Steering Group on Meat Charging, was introduced from the start of 2016/17. The reform of the discount system had the intended effect of increasing operational efficiency and reducing gross operational costs by £2m.

Remote Contingent Liabilities

In addition to contingent liabilities reported within the meaning of IAS 37 (Note 13), the department also reports liabilities for which the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit in settlement is too remote to meet the definition of a contingent liability. There were no remote contingent liabilities (2015/16 nil).

Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND CAPITAL OUTTURN

For the period ended 31 March 2017

	Budget 2016/17	Outturn 2016/17	Outturn compared wth Budget	Outturn 2015/16
	Net expenditure £000	Net expenditure £000	Variance £000	Net expenditure £000
Programme Resources	3,500	3,344	156	3,282
Capital	16	14	2	69
Total	3,516	3,358	158	3,351

The FSA in Wales resource spend for the year was £3,344k compared to the resource budget of £3,500k. Expenditure in the year was consistent with the resource budget for the period. The variance between budget and outturn is due to slower recruitment than planned to replace staff transferred to FSA Westminster under the Regulating our Future programme resulting in lower than expected staff costs against budgeted plans and reduced associated programme and administration costs against budget.

FSA in Wales has not been given a Net Cash Requirement

Jason Feeney
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

The notes on pages 94 to 104 form part of these accounts

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Food Standards Agency (Wales) for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Food Standards Act 1999. The financial statements comprise: the Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Taxpayers' Equity; and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration and Staff Report and the Parliamentary Accountability Disclosures that is described in those reports and disclosures as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Food Standards Agency (Wales)'s circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Accounting Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Performance Report and Accountability Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my certificate.

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the National Assembly for Wales and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the National Assembly for Wales and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on financial statements

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Food Standards Agency (Wales)'s affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its net operating cost for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999 and directions issued by the National Assembly for Wales thereunder.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report and the Parliamentary Accountability disclosures to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with Department of Finance and Personnel directions made under the Food Standards Act 1999; and
- the information given in the Performance Report and Accountability Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report and the Parliamentary Accountability disclosures to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Sir Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General
 National Audit Office
 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
 Victoria
 London
 SW1W 9SP

Date:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE NET EXPENDITURE

for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	£000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Administration Costs				
Staff Costs	2	1,532		1,354
Other Administration Costs	2	563		679
Total Administration Costs			2,095	2,033
Net Administration Costs			2,095	2,033
Programme Costs	2		1,249	1,249
Net Expenditure for the year			3,344	3,282

There was no Other Comprehensive Expenditure in 2016/17 (2015/16 – £Nil)

Jason Feeney
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

The notes on pages 94 to 104 form part of these accounts

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2017

	Note	£000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Non-current assets:				
Plant and equipment	3	129		174
Intangible assets	4	35		23
			164	197
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	6	25		16
Other current assets	6	40		48
Cash	7	278		8
Total current assets			343	72
Total assets			507	269
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	8	(91)		(31)
Other liabilities	8	(694)		(429)
Total current liabilities			(785)	(460)
Total assets less current liabilities			(278)	(191)
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	9	(18)		(18)
Total non-current liabilities			(18)	(18)
Total Assets less total liabilities			(296)	(209)
Taxpayers' equity and other reserves				
General fund			(296)	(209)
Total taxpayers' equity			(296)	(209)

Jason Feeney
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2017

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period ended 31 March 2017

		2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	Note		
Net operating cost	2	(3,344)	(3,282)
Adjustment for non-cash transactions	2	57	65
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	6	(1)	(5)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	8	325	3
less movements relating to items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	7	(270)	(1)
Use of provisions	9	0	0
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(3,233)	(3,220)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and plant	3	0	(46)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(14)	(23)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(14)	(69)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Financing via Welsh Government – Direct funding		3,517	3,290
Net Financing		3,517	3,290
Net increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		270	1
Cash at the beginning of the period	7	8	7
Cash at the end of the period	7	278	8

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TAXPAYERS' EQUITY

For the period ended 31 March 2017

	Note	General Fund £000
Balance at 1 April 2015		(226)
Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2015/16		
Non-cash charges – Auditors Remuneration	2	10
Net operating cost for the year		(3,282)
Total recognised income and expense for 2015/16		(3,272)
Net Welsh Government Funding – drawdown		3,290
Net Welsh Government Funding – deemed		7
Funding (Payable)/Receivable adjustment		(8)
		3,289
Balance at 31 March 2016		(209)
Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2016/17		
Non-cash charges – Auditors Remuneration	2	10
Net operating cost for the year		(3,344)
Total recognised income and expense for 2016/17		(3,334)
Net Welsh Government Funding – drawdown		3,517
Net Welsh Government Funding – deemed		8
Funding (Payable)/Receivable adjustment	7	(278)
		3,247
Balance at 31 March 2017		(296)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounts Direction issued by the Welsh Government under the Food Standards Act 1999. This Direction is reproduced as an annex to the accounts. In accordance with the provisions of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and the Food Standards Act 1999, all of the accounts of the FSA are audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of the National Audit Office.

1.2 Accounting Convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention to fairly present the summary of resource outturn, the net resource cost for the financial year, the capital expenditure for the year and to reconcile the net resource outturn to the sums paid out of the Consolidated Fund for Wales for the financial year. Subject to this requirement the accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with the requirements of HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual (FRM), insofar as it is applicable and appropriate to the FSA in Wales (FSAiW).

1.3 Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets are items of the Agency's property that have a value greater than or equal to £5,000 (inclusive of irrecoverable VAT and delivery) and have a useful life of greater than one year. The capitalisation policy applies to all construction, capital improvements which enhance the functionality of a building, major equipment purchases and other capital projects totalling £5,000 or more. This also applies to multiple low cost items of a similar nature which are functionally interdependent or collectively improve efficiency within the FSA. When consolidated, these create an asset to the Agency. If these collectively have a cost in excess of £5,000 and an intended useful period in excess of a year then the items are usually consolidated as one asset. All assets are owned.

1.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

The FSA does not currently own any land or buildings. All property, plant and equipment assets are carried at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for fair value. This is in accordance with Financial Reporting Manual requirements as these assets have short useful lives or low values or both. Assets under construction are not depreciated until the month after they are brought into use.

1.5 Intangible Assets

Computer software and software licences with a purchase cost in excess of £5,000 (including irrecoverable VAT and delivery) are capitalised at cost and amortised over the life of the licence, or over 7 years if the licence is bought in perpetuity. Intangible assets under construction are not amortised until the month after they are brought into use.

1.6 Depreciation and Amortisation

Assets are depreciated from the month following the date of being available for use. Depreciation and amortisation are applied on a straight-line basis to write off costs evenly over the asset's anticipated life. Estimated useful lives are reviewed during the year and assets relifed where applicable. The below information shows the useful lives of the assets currently on the non-current asset register.

	2016/17	2015/16
Property, plant and equipment		
Computer Equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7 – 8 years	7 – 8 years
Intangible assets:		
Software and software licences	10 years	10 years

1.7 Research & Development Expenditure

Expenditure on research is not capitalised and is treated as an operating cost as it is incurred. Expenditure on development in connection with a product or service which is to be supplied on a full cost recovery basis is capitalised if it meets those criteria specified in IAS38. Most research projects have a retention clause to ensure the satisfactory delivery of the final report. The FSA's policy is to accrue for the final retention amount if the work has been completed at the year end.

1.8 Administration and Programme Expenditure

The FSA in Wales is excluded from the administration budget regime.

1.9 Pensions

FSA past and present employees are covered by the provisions of PCSPS. The defined benefit scheme is unfunded. The Department recognises the expected cost of these elements on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which it benefits from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS. In respect of the scheme, the Department recognises the contributions payable for the year. Further details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation and at www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/.

1.10 Operating Leases

All operating leases are accounted for under IAS17 Leases. Classification is made at the inception of the relevant lease.

Operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Operating lease incentives received are recognised as a reduction in the rental expenses and are allocated over the lease term on a straight line basis. The FSA does not currently have any finance lease liabilities.

1.11 Value Added Tax

Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, or if it is incurred on the purchase of a non-current asset, it is capitalised in the cost of the asset.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in accordance with IAS 37. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation, arising from a past event, at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Provisions have not been discounted as the resulting adjustments are not considered material to these accounts.

1.13 Contingent Liabilities

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS37, the department discloses, for reporting and accountability purposes, certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These comprise:

- i) Items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to National Assembly to Wales by Departmental minute prior to the Department entering into the arrangement;
- ii) All items (whether or not they arise in the normal course of business) over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute or where material in the context of resource accounts) which are required by the FRoM to be noted in the resource accounts.

Where the time value of money is material, contingent liabilities which are required to be disclosed under IAS37 are stated at discounted amounts and the amounts reported to National Assembly to Wales separately noted. Contingent liabilities that are not required to be disclosed by IAS37 are stated at the amounts reported to National Assembly to Wales.

1.14 Financial Assets and Liabilities

The FSAiW holds the following financial assets and liabilities:

1) Assets

- Cash
- Trade Receivables – current

2) Liabilities

- Trade and other payables
- Provisions arising from contractual arrangements

Financial Assets and Liabilities are accounted for under IAS32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, IAS39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure.

Cash balances are measured as the amounts received in FSAiW's bank account. The FSAiW does not currently have cash equivalents. Trade and other payables are measured at fair value, with use of agreed invoiced amount, or management estimate in the case of accrued expenditure, forming the basis for valuation.

Cash balances are recorded at current values. Account balances are set-off only in a formal agreement with the bank to do so. All other financial instruments are held for the sole purpose of managing the cash flow of the FSAiW on a day to day basis or arise from the operating activities of the FSAiW.

2 Net Costs by Group

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Staff Costs*		
Wages and salaries	1,166	1,048
Social security costs	125	90
Other pension costs	236	216
Agency staff costs:	5	–
	1,532	1,354
Staff Overheads	121	251
Rentals under operating leases:		
Hire of Plant and Machinery	3	10
Building Leases	70	70
IT costs**	115	110
Accommodation costs	66	68
Legal	68	40
Administration costs	32	30
Committee Costs	31	35
Administration Costs	506	614
Non-cash items:		
Audit Fees	10	10
Depreciation	45	37
Amortisation	2	18
Loss from Disposal of Assets	–	65
Total non-cash items	57	65
Other Administration Costs	563	679
Programme costs	1,249	1,249
Local Authority Support & Audit	145	267
Feed Inspections	475	498
Regulatory policy	62	34
Consumer Protection	164	113
Stakeholder Engagement	403	337
	1,249	1,249
	3,344	3,282

* Staff Costs are detailed in the Accountability Report

** Central IT costs are recharged to Devolved Offices from FSA Westminster.

3 Plant and equipment

	2016/17		
	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017	88	165	253
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2017	88	165	253
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	20	59	79
Charged in year	11	34	45
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2017	31	93	124
Carrying value at 31 March 2017	57	72	129
Carrying value at 31 March 2016	68	106	174
Asset financing:			
Owned	57	72	129
Carrying value at 31 March 2017	57	72	129

	2015/16		
	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2015	81	126	207
Additions	7	39	46
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	88	165	253
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	9	33	42
Charged in year	11	26	37
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	20	59	79
Carrying value at 31 March 2016	68	106	174
Carrying value at 31 March 2015	72	93	165
Asset financing:			
Owned	68	106	174
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	68	106	174

4 Intangible assets

	2016/17 Software and licences £000
Cost or valuation	
Cost at 1 April 2016	23
Additions	14
Disposals	0
At 31 March 2017	37
Amortisation	
Cost at 1 April 2016	0
Charged in year	2
Disposals	0
At 31 March 2017	2
Carrying amount at 31 March 2017	35
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	23
Asset financing:	
Owned	35
Carrying value at 31 March 2017	35
	2015/16
Cost or valuation	
Cost at 1 April 2015	0
Additions	23
Disposals	0
At 31 March 2016	23
Amortisation	
Cost at 1 April 2015	0
Charged in year	0
Disposals	0
At 31 March 2016	0
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	23
Carrying amount at 31 March 2015	0
Asset financing:	
Owned	23
Carrying value at 31 March 2016	23

5 Financial Instruments

As the cash requirements of the department are met through the Estimates process, financial instruments play a more limited role in creating and managing risk than would normally apply to a non-public sector body of a similar size. The majority of financial instruments relate to contracts for non-financial items in line with the department's expected purchase and usage requirements and the department is therefore exposed to little credit, liquidity, currency, interest rate or market risk.

6 Trade receivables, financial and other current assets

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
VAT recoverable	25	16
Other current assets:		
Prepayments	40	48
	40	48
Total	65	64

7 Cash

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	8	7
Net changes in cash balances	270	1
Balance at 31 March	278	8
The following balances at 31 March were held at:	278	8
Government Banking Service	278	8

8 Trade payables and other current liabilities

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Payables	91	31
	91	31
Other current liabilities:		
Accruals	416	421
Amounts issued from the Welsh Government but not spent at year end	278	8
	694	429
	785	460

9 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Dilapidations

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	18	–
Provided in year	–	18
Provisions not required written back	–	–
Provisions utilised in the year	–	–
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discounts)	–	–
Balance at 31 March 2017	18	18

Analysis of expected timing of flows of Dilapidations provision

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
within one year	–	–
Total current provisions liability	–	–
between one and five years	–	–
between five and ten years	18	18
thereafter	–	–
Total non-current provisions liability	18	18
Provisions balance at 31 March 2017	18	18

A provision of £18,195 has been created in respect of estimated dilapidation costs for Southgate House in Cardiff. The provision has been created based previous repairs carried out to a floor formerly occupied by FSA Wales.

10 Related-Party Transactions

None of the Board Members, key managerial staff or related parties have undertaken any material transactions with the FSA during the year.

The FSAiW has had a number of transactions with other government departments and other central government bodies, including Department of Health and CEFAS, which are considered to be related parties.

11 Operating leases

Total future minimum lease payments under operating leases are given below for each of the following periods.

Obligations under operating leases comprise:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Buildings:		
Not later than one year	53	53
Later than one year and not later than five years	212	212
Later than five years	74	127
	339	392

There are no obligations under other operating leases at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016 – £Nil).

The FSA lease arrangements do not contain any contingent rents payable, terms of renewal or purchase options, escalation clauses or any imposed restrictions (such as those concerning dividends, additional debt or further leasing).

12 Other Financial Commitments

The FSAiW has not entered into any financial commitments which are not operating leases.

13 Contingent liabilities

There are no Contingent Liabilities to report.

14 Advisory Committee

In addition to the main FSA Board, the FSA has separate advisory committees to cover Wales and Northern Ireland. The Committees act as advisory bodies to the FSA. They are chaired by Board Members and the FSA Board is required by statute to take account of their advice in its work. The Wales Committee Members are listed below:

Wales – Advisory Committee Members

Dr Ruth Hussey (Chair)

Ronnie Alexander

David Peace

Dr Hugh Jones

Derek Morgan

Sue Jones

Dr Norma Barry

15 Events after the reporting date

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period events are considered up to the date on which the accounts are authorised for issue. This is interpreted as the date of the Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. There are no events to be reported.

16 Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2017 there were no commitments for the purchase of capital items (31 March 2016 £nil).

17 IFRSs, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective, or adopted

The IASB have issued amended standards IFRS 9 concerning Financial Instruments, IFRS 15 concerning Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 16 concerning leases. These standards are expected to be adopted by FReM in future years. These standards are not anticipated to have future material impact on the financial statements of the FSA.

18 Authorisation for issue

The Accounting Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on 16 June 2017



FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY WALES

ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 39(7) AND SCHEDULE 4 OF THE FOOD STANDARDS ACT 1999

1. The Food Standards Agency Wales shall prepare accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2011 and subsequent financial years in compliance with the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the edition of the Government Financial Reporting Manual ("the FReM") issued by HM Treasury which is in force for that financial year.
2. The accounts shall be prepared so as to:
 - (a) give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at the year-end and of the net expenditure, financial position, cash flows and changes in taxpayers' equity for the financial year then ended; and
 - (b) provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by the Welsh Assembly Government or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them.
3. Compliance with the requirements of the FReM will, in all but exceptional circumstances, be necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. If, in these exceptional circumstances, compliance with the requirements of the FReM is inconsistent with the requirement to give a true and fair view the requirements of the FReM should be departed from only to the extent necessary to give a true and fair view. In such cases, informed and unbiased judgement should be used to devise an appropriate alternative treatment which should be consistent both with the economic characteristics of the circumstances concerned and the spirit of the FReM. Any material departure from the FReM should be discussed in the first instance with the Welsh Assembly Government.

Martin Sollis
Deputy Director of Finance
Welsh Assembly Government
19 April 2011

