



ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL A
CHYFRIFON YR ASIANTAETH
SAFONAU BWYD YNG
NGHYMRU 2017/18

Yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yng Nghymru

Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon 2017/18

(Ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2018)



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CONTENTS

ADRODDIAD PERFFORMIAD

Trosolwg ar y perfformiad	3
Rhagair y Cadeirydd	3
Datganiad y Prif Weithredwr	5
Gweithgareddau a pherfformiad 2017/18	7
Y prif risgiau ac elfennau ansicr	43
Dadansoddi'r perfformiad	46
Camau gorfodi ffurfiol (Cymru, Lloegr)	46
Erlyniadau	47
Cwynion gan gynnwys y rheiny a wnaed i'r Ombwdsmon	47
Adroddiadau cynaliadwyedd	48

Saesneg yn unig o hyn ymlaen

ACCOUNTABILITY

Directors' report	51
Details of Board Members and Directors	52
Management commentary	55
Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities	59
FSA Governance Statement 2017/18	60
Remuneration report	70
Staff Report	75
Parliamentary Accountability Disclosures	83
Summary of Resource and Capital Outturn	83
The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to The National Assembly for Wales	85

ACCOUNTS

Financial Statements	89
Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	89
Statement of Financial Position	90
Statement of Cash Flows	91
Statement of Changes in Taxpayer' Equity	92
Notes to the Departmental Resource Accounts	93
Accounts Direction	103

TROSOLWG AR Y PERFFORMIAD

RHAGAIR Y CADEIRYDD



Nid yw agenda foderneiddio'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB) erioed wedi bod yn bwysicach. Mewn byd lle ceir newidiadau technolegol, cydgyfnerthu dramatig a bygythiadau a chyfleoedd newydd, rydym ni'n benderfynol o sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

Bydd y Deyrnas Unedig (DU) yn ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd (UE) ymhen llai na blwyddyn, felly mae'r ASB yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i sicrhau bod system reoleiddio fodern a chadarn ar waith. Bydd hynny'n hanfodol i sicrhau bod defnyddwyr yn parhau i fod â llawer o hyder yn y system diogelwch bwyd. Bydd yn hanfodol i sicrhau bod modd i fusnesau barhau i weithredu yn ôl yr arfer.

Hyd yn oed yn wyneb y pwysau ychwanegol hwn, mae hefyd angen i ni gyflawni ein gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn eithriadol o dda. Mae'r ASB wedi gwneud cynnydd da o ran y tair blaenoriaeth hyn.

Pan fyddwn ni'n ymadael â'r UE fis Mawrth nesaf, rydym yn sicr mai ein rôl ni fydd parhau i ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd a buddiannau ehangach defnyddwyr o ran bwyd. Mae mwy na 90 y cant o gyfraith bwyd y DU yn dod o'r UE, ac mae ein system bresennol yn ddibynnol iawn ar sefydliadau a phenderfyniadau'r UE. Bydd yn hollbwysig bod trefn reoleiddio gyfatebol ar waith o'r diwrnod cyntaf, trefn sy'n gadarn ac yn effeithiol ac sy'n cael ei harwain gan reoleiddiwr effeithiol. Bydd angen trefn o'r fath arnom i sicrhau bod bwyd yn parhau i fod yn ddiogel er budd ein defnyddwyr a'n diwydiant, ac i sicrhau bod gan ddefnyddwyr yn y DU a thramor hyder yn ein systemau diogelwch bwyd. Fis Medi diwethaf, cytunodd fy Mwrdd ar yr egwyddorion a ddylai fod yn sail i'r drefn reoleiddio effeithiol hon yn ein tyb ni. Rydym yn credu y bydd cael trefn sydd mor unedig â phosibl ledled y DU o fudd i ddefnyddwyr ac i fusnesau. I gynnal hyder y cyhoedd mewn bwyd, rydym yn dal i ymrwymo i weithredu mewn modd sy'n rhoi iechyd y cyhoedd yn gyntaf, yn seiliedig ar wyddoniaeth a thystiolaeth, ac yn agored a thryloyw. O'r diwrnod cyntaf, bydd angen trefn hollol gymwys arnom i ymateb i ddigwyddiadau bwyd ac i roi sicrwydd i wledydd sy'n mewnfario bwyd o'r DU bod ein trefn reoleiddio'n parhau i fod ymhlith y mwyaf cadarn yn y byd. Byddwn yn parhau i brofi ac i herio'r cynigion ar gyfer cynllun a gweithrediad y drefn arfaethedig ar sail y meini prawf hyn.

Ddwy flynedd yn ôl, lanswyd rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol i newid yn sylfaenol y ffordd y mae busnesau bwyd Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon yn cael eu rheoleiddio. Ar ôl ymgymryd â gwaith polisi agored ac ymgynghori'n helaeth, rydym wedi cychwyn rhoi'r dull newydd o weithredu ar waith. Bydd ein dull newydd o weithredu'n sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael mwy o wybodaeth am y busnesau bwyd yn eu hardal. Bydd yn rhoi trosolwg unedig i'r ASB, yn rhinwedd ei rôl fel Awdurdod Cymwys Canolog, ar berfformiad busnesau bwyd ac awdurdodau lleol ar draws y tair gwlad. Rydym hefyd am sianeli'r data y mae llawer o fusnesau bwyd yn eu cynhyrchu drwy gynlluniau sicrwydd ac achredu annibynnol i'r awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod modd i'w swyddogion wneud penderfyniadau mwy gwybodus ynghylch natur, amllder a dwyster y rheolaethau swyddogol ar gyfer y busnesau hynny. Po fwyaf tryloyw y mae'r wybodaeth am berfformiad busnesau, a pho fwyaf o wybodaeth y mae'r diwydiant bwyd yn ei rhannu â ni, po orau y gallwn ni ddiogelu'r cyhoedd a magu eu hyder mewn bwyd. Rwy'n croesawu ymrwymiad rhai busnesau i ddarparu eu data i'r ASB. Mae hefyd yn galonogol bod rhai busnesau cig blaenllaw wedi croesawu'r cyfle i fod yn dryloyw yn sgil digwyddiadau diweddar uchel eu proffil yn y diwydiant cig.

Rydym yn benderfynol o fynd i'r afael â throseddau bwyd ac mae'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd wedi cael cryn lwyddiant eleni, yn enwedig o ran lleihau nifer y marwolaethau yn sgil cymryd y cyffwr DNP yr honnir ei fod yn llosgi braster. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Uned wedi bod yn gweithredu heb bwerau ymchwilio ac mae hyn wedi cyfyngu ar gwmpas ac effaith ei gwaith. Rwy'n falch iawn ein bod wedi llwyddo i sicrhau cefnogaeth ar draws y llywodraeth i ehangu'r Uned er mwyn iddi gael y pwerau ymchwilio hyn. Y cam olaf fydd sicrhau cyllid gan y Trysorlys i wireddu'r nod hwn a photensial yr Uned.

Un o lwyddiannau mawr y blynyddoedd diwethaf yw ein gwaith i fynd i'r afael â *Campylobacter*. Bu i ni ofyn i'r Athro Syr Charles Godfrey, Cyfarwyddwr Ysgol Oxford Martin, gomisiynu ailddatganiad o'r dystiolaeth sy'n sail i'n dealltwriaeth o *Campylobacter*, a bydd Matthew Goddard, Athro Poblogaeth a Bioleg Esblygol ym Mhrifysgol Lincoln, yn cyflawni'r gwaith. Nod ailddatganiadau yw crynhoi'r sylfaen dystiolaeth wyddonol mewn ffordd sydd o gymorth i lunwyr polisïau. Rydym yn disgwyl iddo gael ei gyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach eleni. Byddwn yn ei ddefnyddio i benderfynu ar unrhyw fesurau eraill sydd eu hangen i ddeall risgiau *Campylobacter* mewn bwyd, ac i fynd i'r afael â nhw, a bydd yn helpu i greu cyd-destun ar gyfer y ffordd yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â bygythiadau eraill i iechyd y cyhoedd. Ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yw un o'r rhain, ac mae'n fygythiad mawr byd-eang i iechyd y cyhoedd a'r economi. Rydym yn gweithio ar draws y llywodraeth i helpu i leihau lefelau'r ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd ac yn benodol i bennu'n llwyr y cysylltiad rhyngddo a bwyd.

Mae dadansoddwyr cyhoeddus a labordai'n chwarae rôl allweddol o ran diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd, gan sicrhau bod yr arbenigedd gwyddonol gorau ar gael ar draws llywodraeth leol a llywodraeth ganolog. Maent yn bwysig o ran ein gweithgarwch cadw gwyliadwriaeth ac o ran ymateb i ddigwyddiadau. Rydym yn pryderu am lefelau presennol y ddarpariaeth a'r tueddiadau. Felly, rydym yn bwriadu cynnal adolygiad trylwyr o'r capasiti a'r gallu sydd eu hangen i ategu'r drefn diogelwch a safonau bwyd, a byddwn yn defnyddio canlyniadau'r adolygiad i ddiogelu capasiti gwasanaeth y dadansoddwyr cyhoeddus a'r labordai ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Ymhlith uchafbwyntiau eraill y flwyddyn roedd lansiad y cynllun Calorie Wise yng Ngogledd Iwerddon lle caiff gwybodaeth am egni ei harddangos yn wirfoddol ar fwydlenni. Fel rhan o'n rhaglen Eating Well Choosing Better, rydym yn annog ac yn cynorthwyo arlwywyr, gweithgynhyrchwyr a manwerthwyr bwyd i leihau swm y siwgr a'r calorïau mewn cynhyrchion bwyd drwy newid eu ryseitiau, lleihau dognau a darparu mwy o gynhyrchion iachach. Yng Nghymru, mae'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd yn dal i fynd o nerth i nerth. Ers iddi fod yn ofynnol yn 2016 i fusnesau tecawê gyhoeddi datganiad dwyieithog ar ddeunyddiau cyhoeddusurwydd penodol i gyfeirio defnyddwyr at wybodaeth am sgoriau hylendid bwyd, mae safonau wedi codi, gyda 65% o fusnesau bwyd Cymru'n cael y sgôr uchaf o 5 sy'n gyfystyr â 'da iawn' erbyn hyn.

Yn ôl yr arfer, mae aelodaeth y Bwrdd wedi newid rywfaint eleni. Bu i Ram Gidoomal ymddeol o'r Bwrdd ar ddiwedd ei dymor, a bu i ni groesawu Laura Sandys (Is-gadeirydd), yr Athro Stuart Reid a Mary Quicke MBE yn aelodau newydd. Mae hyd a lled y gwaith sy'n ein hwynebu yn sylweddol, ond mae'r Bwrdd cyfan yn canolbwyntio'n llwyr ar gyflawni'r canlyniadau iawn i ddefnyddwyr, gan roi iechyd y cyhoedd yn gyntaf.



Heather Hancock

Cadeirydd yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd

DATGANIAD Y PRIF WEITHREDWR



Rwy'n falch o osod Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB) gerbron Senedd San Steffan a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a'i gyflwyno i Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae'r fersiwn hon yn trafod ein perfformiad a'n gweithgareddau yn ystod 2017/18 ledled Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon am gost net o £93.1m.

Mae hon wedi bod yn flwyddyn gadarnhaol i'r ASB ac rydym wedi canolbwyntio ar dair blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol a bennwyd gan ein Bwrdd: paratoi i ymadael â'r UE, cyflawni trawsnewid rheoleiddiol drwy'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol, a chyflawni ein gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn eithriadol o dda.

Mae'r rhaglen ymadael â'r UE a'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol ar y trywydd iawn i wireddu ein disgwyliadau a'n cynlluniau. Wrth baratoi i ymadael â'r UE, bu i ni newid ffocws rhywfaint o'n hadnoddau presennol a gofyn am gyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer 2017/18 a 2018/19. Darparodd y Trysorlys £1m o arian ychwanegol yn 2017/18 ac £14m ychwanegol ar gyfer 2018/19 i'n cynorthwyo i baratoi i ymadael â'r UE. Drwy'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol, rydym hefyd wedi ailflaenoriaethu gweithgareddau ac ailalinio cerrig milltir i gefnogi'r broses o adael yr UE ac rydym wedi cydweithio â rhanddeiliaid i barhau i ddatblygu'r Model Gweithredu Targed ac i ddechrau datblygu a threalu ei brif nodweddion.

Yn 2017/18, bu i ni wynebu'r digwyddiadau bwyd rhyngwladol a domestig mwyaf ers 2013 – wyau a fewnforiwyd wedi'u halogi â Fipronil a diffyg cydymffurfiaeth yn ffatrïoedd torri cig 2 Sisters Food Group a Russell Hume Ltd. Rwy'n falch o'n hymateb i reoli'r digwyddiadau a'r gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud bob dydd i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau sylfaenol o sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

Ymhlith ein llwyddiannau eraill, mae'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd wedi parhau i sicrhau bod safonau'n codi. Mae gan dros 95% o fusnesau bwyd Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon sgôr 'Boddfaol ar y cyfan' neu uwch (3 neu uwch) ac mae gan 68% sgôr hylendid o 5 ('Da iawn'). Rydym yn credu bod yr orfodaeth i arddangos y sgoriau'n annog busnesau i gydymffurfio â'r gofynion diogelwch bwyd, gan ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd yn well.

Rydym wedi parhau â'r arfer o beidio â goddef unrhyw achosion o dorri'r rheolau lles anifeiliaid ac rydym wedi cytuno â'r diwydiant ar brotocol gwirfoddol i ganiatáu i'r Milfeddygon Swyddogol weld lluniau teledu cylch cyfyng mewn lladd-dai i gadarnhau safonau lles anifeiliaid. Rydym yn croesawu deddfwriaeth newydd a fydd yn golygu bod rhaid i bob lladd-dy yn Lloegr osod system teledu cylch cyfyng erbyn mis Tachwedd 2018 i helpu perchnogion busnesau bwyd i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid.

Mae ein henw da ar ei orau erioed. Mae 78% o'r cyhoedd yn gwybod am yr ASB, ac mae 70% yn ymddiried ynom i wneud ein gwaith – ein sgôr uchaf erioed. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio i ennyn yr ymddiriedaeth honno.

O safbwynt rhyngwladol, mae ein dylanwad a'n harweiniad o ran safonau a modelau cyflawni allweddol wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros y flwyddyn diwethaf. Rydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod ein Cyfarwyddwr Polisi wedi'i ethol yn Is-gadeirydd Codex Alimentarius – mae safonau bwyd

Codex yn ceisio sicrhau bod defnyddwyr yn cael eu hamddiffyn at safon uchel a bod arferion teg ar waith o ran y fasnach ryngwladol mewn cynhyrchion bwyd. Rydym hefyd wedi cydweithio â gwledydd eraill i ddatblygu ein dull agored a chydweithredol o weithio mewn nifer o feysydd, gan gynnwys cadw

gwyliadwriaeth, lle'r ydym wedi datblygu model gweithredu lefel uchel sy'n seiliedig ar ddata i'w roi ar waith eleni.

I fod y sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod, rydym wedi rhoi'r rhaglen uchelgeisiol, 'Ein Ffordd o Weithio', ar waith, gan gyflwyno contractau cyflogaeth newydd, trawsnewid ein darpariaeth TG, cyflwyno adnoddau cynorthwyol newydd, a newid ein dull o adnabod a datblygu talent. Mae hyn yn rhan o gamau sylweddol i newid diwylliant yr adran, gan hybu dull mwy cynhwysol, cydweithredol, cysylltiedig a chefnogol o weithio. Mae canlyniadau ein Harolwg Pobl yn dangos bod y mentrau hyn ac eraill wedi cael effaith gadarnhaol ar ymgysylltiad y staff. Rydym hefyd wedi symud ein prif swyddfa yn Llundain, gan arbed mwy o gostau a'n helpu i fodloni targedau ariannol heriol.

Mae llawer mwy i'w wneud ac rwy'n ymrwymo drwy gydol y misoedd nesaf i sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd o ran bwyd ac amddiffyn buddiannau ehangach defnyddwyr o ran bwyd.



Jason Feeney CBE

Prif Weithredwr a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu

19 Mehefin 2018

GWEITHGAREDDAU A PHERFFORMIAD 2017/18

YR ASB: YN CAEL EI CHYDNABOD FEL RHEOLEIDDIWR RHAGOROL, ATEBOL A MODERN

Yn 2017/18, pennwyd tair blaenoriaeth ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf i gyflawni pwrpas statudol yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, sef diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd a buddiannau ehangach defnyddwyr o ran bwyd. Y blaenoriaethau y cytunwyd arnynt gan Fwrdd a thîm gweithredol yr ASB yw: rhagweld canlyniadau ymadael â'r UE, cynllunio ar eu cyfer a mynd i'r afael â nhw, rhoi'r rhaglen i ddiwygio'r drefn rheoleiddio bwyd (Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol) ar waith, a chyflawni ein gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn eithriadol o dda.

Bydd ein cynllun busnes corfforaethol blynyddol, sy'n seiliedig ar y blaenoriaethau hyn, a'r nodau strategol a bennir ynddo, yn ein helpu i gyflawni ein huchelgais o fod yn rheoleiddiwr rhagorol, atebol a modern ac i gyflawni ein prif flaenoriaethau.

Yn yr adran hon, rydym yn rhoi adroddiad ar ein gweithgareddau a'n perfformiad yn ystod blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18 ar sail y tair blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol, y canlyniadau strategol a'r gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw.



AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Rhagweld canlyniadau ymadael â'r UE, cynllunio ar eu cyfer a mynd i'r afael â nhw



YMADAEL
Â'R
UE

Amcanion cyffredinol:

Sicrhau nad yw ymadael â'r UE yn peryglu diogelwch a dilysrwydd bwyd, a datblygu a defnyddio sylfaen dystiolaeth a fydd yn ategu'r trafodaethau ynghylch ymadawiad y DU â'r UE a'n perthynas â'r UE a gwledydd eraill yn y dyfodol, ac yn dylanwadu arnynt.

Sicrhau ein bod yn barod i ymateb mor effeithiol â phosibl i'r heriau a'r cyfleoedd sy'n codi o delerau terfynol y cytundeb ymadael a pherthynas y DU â'r UE a gwledydd eraill yn y dyfodol.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Datblygu cynlluniau ymateb a chynlluniau wrth gefn hyfyw ar gyfer senarios ymadael amrywiol a fyddai'n cyflawni canlyniadau strategol yr ASB, yn unol ag amserlenni a chanllawiau a luniwyd yn ganolog
- Dechrau rhoi'r cynlluniau y cytunir arnynt ar waith i sicrhau na cheir unrhyw ddiffygion mawr ar y diwrnod cyntaf ar ôl ymadael
- Pennu'r cyfleoedd sy'n codi o ymadael â'r UE, manteisio arnynt, a'u bwydo i'r gwaith o gynllunio'r system reoleiddio newydd.

Datganiad:

Mae'r ASB wedi ailflaenoriaethu rhai o'i hadnoddau i gefnogi rhaglen ymadael â'r UE. Rydym yn parhau i gydweithio'n agos â'r Trysorlys ar y cais i gael yr adnoddau ychwanegol sydd eu hangen yn 2018/19, ac fe gytunwyd ym mis Mawrth 2018 i ddarparu £14 miliwn o arian ychwanegol. Bydd yr arian hwn yn ychwanegol at y cyllid a gymeradwywyd eisoes gan y Trysorlys ar gyfer 2017/18, a bydd yr holl arian yn cynorthwyo'r ASB â'r gwariant y mae eisoes wedi ymrwmo iddo.

Ymhlith prif gerrig milltir 2017/18 roedd:

- cynllunio i ymadael
- cyflwyno ceisiadau am arian i'r Trysorlys
- paratoi cynlluniau cyflawni a llunio prosesau

Y cynnydd o ran yr amcanion:

Mae'r darlun isod yn portreadu'n gryno elfennau'r swyddogaethau rheoleiddio a gyflawnir gan yr ASB, Safonau Bwyd yr Alban (FSS) a rhannau eraill o Lywodraeth y DU ar hyn o bryd, o fewn fframwaith rheoleiddio'r UE, ynghyd â'r rhannau pwysig hynny o'r swyddogaethau y gall fod angen ymgymryd â nhw ar sail ddomestig ar ôl i'r DU adael fframwaith rheoleiddio'r UE, gan ddibynnu ar y berthynas rhwng y DU a'r UE yn y dyfodol.

Regulatory functions carried out by the FSA and others

- Gwybodaeth
- Troseddau bwyd
- Digwyddiadau
- Gwyddoniaeth
- Asesu risg
- Pwerau cyfreithiol
- Polisi
- Rheoli risg a pharodwydd i wynebu risg
- Rheolaethau swyddogol
- Gorfodi
- Rheoli argyfyngau
- Perfformiad corfforaethol
- Asesu effaith
- Ymchwil
- Archwiliadau



EU functions

ASESU RISG A RHEOLI RISG	ARCHWILIADAU	SYSTEMAU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cymeradwyo/awdurdodi'r pethau a ganlyn cyn eu rhoi ar y farchnad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ychwanegion bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid – ensymau – cyflasynnau – bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a ddaswyd yn enetig – bwydydd newydd eraill • Safonau a rheolaethau sy'n seiliedig ar risg i sicrhau bod bwyd yn parhau i fod yn ddiogel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwasanaethau sy'n rhoi sicrwydd i bartneriaid masnachu bod gan y DU ddeddfwriaeth gadarn a bod rheolaethau swyddogol ar waith: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – archwiliadau – teithiau canfod ffeithiau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemau rhannu gwybodaeth • Ymateb cyflym i helpu i atal bwyd a allai fod yn niweidiol, o unrhyw wlad, rhag cyrraedd defnyddwyr y DU

Rydym wedi mynd i'r afael â'r broses o ymadael â'r UE mewn modd cyfrifol ac wedi paratoi cynlluniau ar gyfer pob canlyniad posibl. Dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, rydym wedi bod yn gweithio ar fyrder i ddod i ddeall yn union sut y bydd ymadael â'r UE yn effeithio ar y polisiâu a'r gwasanaethau presennol mewn ystod eang o sefyllfaoedd.

Rydym wedi bod yn benderfynol o seilio ein gwaith cynllunio cyhyd â phosibl ar safbwyntiau defnyddwyr, y diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid eraill. Rydym wedi gwneud hyn drwy:

- gynnal ymchwil i gasglu barn defnyddwyr
- cynnal trafodaethau bord gron, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Cadeirydd yr ASB, Heather Hancock, i gasglu barn cynrychiolwyr y diwydiant a'r awdurdodau lleol
- mynd i fforwm ehangach ar gyfer y diwydiant a drefnwyd ar y cyd gan Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig (DEFRA) a'r Ffederasiwn Bwyd a Diod.

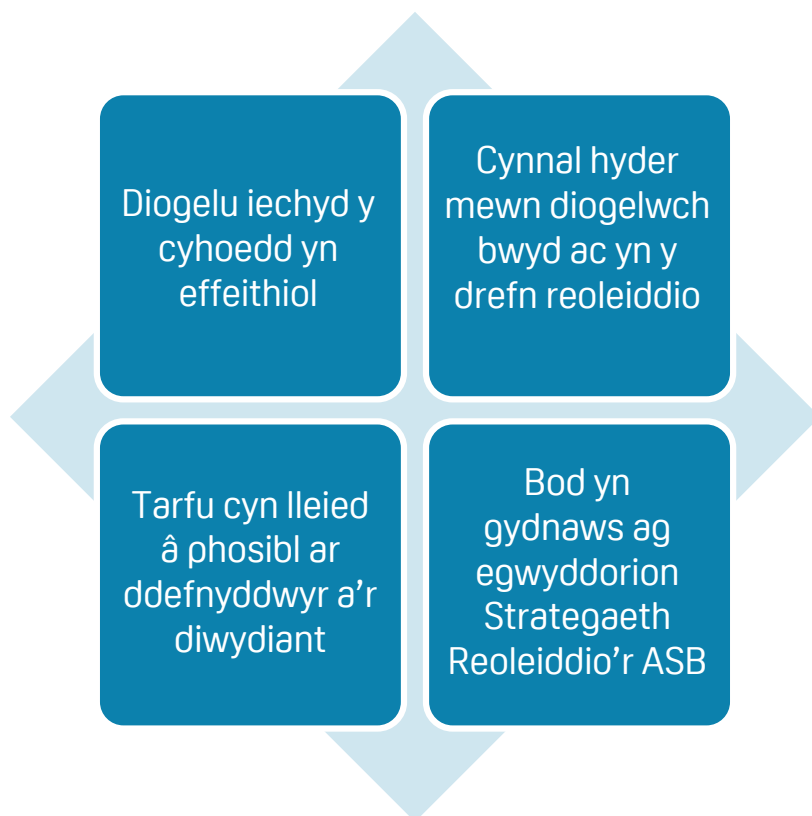
Ers mis Hydref 2016, mae'r ASB wedi ymchwilio i farn y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon o ran ymadael â'r UE a bwyd. Drwy'r ymchwil hon, rydym wedi dod i wybod am y cyfleoedd a'r problemau y mae'r cyhoedd yn eu hystyried, a'r hyn y maent yn disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth, gan gynnwys yr ASB, ei wneud, yn ogystal â'r hyn y maent yn ei ddeall am gyfraith a threfn rheoleiddio bwyd yr UE. Cynhaliwyd nifer o arolygon ar-lein gan holi tua 1,500 o oedolion dros 16 oed. Ceir crynodeb o'r canlyniadau hyd at fis Gorffennaf 2017 yn: www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa170904a.pdf

Nid yw ymadael â'r UE yn newid ein prif flaenoriaeth, sef sicrhau bod bwyd y DU yn parhau i fod yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label. Rydym eisoes yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau na fydd y safonau uchel a geir yn y DU ar hyn o bryd, o ran diogelwch bwyd a diogelu defnyddwyr, yn gostwng ar ôl iddi adael yr UE. Rydym wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau bod trefn reoleiddio gadarn ac effeithiol ar waith o'r diwrnod cyntaf i sicrhau bod modd i'r gwaith barhau yn ôl yr arfer.

Rydym wedi nodi bod y pedwar maes pwysig a ganlyn yn flaenoriaeth uchel:

- **Cadw gwyliadwriaeth** – rydym wedi cychwyn ar raglen i adolygu ac i uwchraddio'r ffordd yr ydym yn gweithredu drwyddi draw.
- **Asesu risg** – mae ein cynlluniau wrth gefn ar gyfer ymadael â'r UE yn caniatáu ar gyfer cynnydd sylweddol yn ein gallu gwyddonol a'n galluoedd eraill o ran iechyd y cyhoedd ac asesu risg diogelwch bwyd.
- **Cyfathrebu ynghylch risgiau** – rydym yn cynllunio ar gyfer cynnydd cymesur o ran cyfathrebu ynghylch risgiau.
- **Rheoli risg** – cafodd yr ASB ei chreu, a'i swyddogaethau statudol eu rhoi, mewn cyd-destun lle'r oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r penderfyniadau ynghylch rheoli risgiau diogelwch bwyd yn cael eu gwneud ar lefel yr UE. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ASB yn rhoi cyngor gwrthrychol i Lywodraeth Ei Mawrhydi ar lefel Gweithgor y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd mewn trafodaethau am fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid. Rydym yn cynnal trafodaethau ag adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth, gyda golwg ar roi trefniadau ar waith a fydd yn caniatáu i benderfyniadau o'r fath gael eu gwneud yn y DU, os bydd eu hangen ar ôl i'r DU ymadael â'r UE.

Pa bynnag ddull a ddefnyddir, cynigir y dylai'r ASB asesu'r canlyniad ar sail yr egwyddorion a ganlyn:



AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Model rheoleiddio newydd sy'n rhoi mwy o gyfle i ni ddiogelu defnyddwyr mewn system fwyd fyd-eang sy'n newid yn gyflym

RHEOLEIDDIO
EIN DYFODOL

Amcanion cyffredinol:

Amcan cyffredinol: Datblygu a gweithredu dull newydd a chynaliadwy o reoleiddio sy'n annog busnesau i newid eu hymddygiad er budd defnyddwyr, a chynllunio a gweithredu model cyflawni rheoleiddiol sy'n sicrhau bod dull hirdymor effeithiol ac ariannol gynaliadwy ar waith i reoleiddio diogelwch bwyd ar draws y gadwyn fwyd, gan ddefnyddio'r holl ddata sydd ar gael.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Dylunio model newydd i reoleiddio busnesau bwyd yn y sector arlwygo a'r sector manwerthu.
- Llundio cynigion ar gyfer cynllun cofrestru manylach i fusnesau a datblygu'r cynigion hyn i'w braenaru.
- Llundio cynigion ar gyfer dull newydd o segmentu busnesau bwyd ar draws y gadwyn fwyd.

Datganiad:

Pan oeddem yn llunio'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol, prif ystyriaethau'r ymarfer blaenoriaethu oedd:

- yr adnoddau y byddai eu hangen ac argaeledd yr adnoddau hynny
- dibyniaethau ar draws y rhaglen
- hybu ein gallu i fod yn Awdurdod Cymwys Canolog modern ac effeithiol, a dangos ein bod yn sefydliad o'r fath

Mae'r flwyddyn adrodd hon yn cyd-daro ag ail flwyddyn y rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol sy'n rheoli'r cymhlethdodau sy'n gysylltiedig ag adolygu ac ailfodelu'r modd y mae'r ASB a'r awdurdodau lleol yn rheoleiddio busnesau bwyd. Mae'r rhaglen hon yn cael ei chydgyssylltu'n agos â rhaglen yr ASB i ymadael â'r UE, ac mae'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol wedi ailflaenoriaethu gweithgareddau ac ailalinio cerrig milltir er mwyn iddynt ystyried effaith ymadael â'r UE.

Cynnydd o ran yr amcanion:

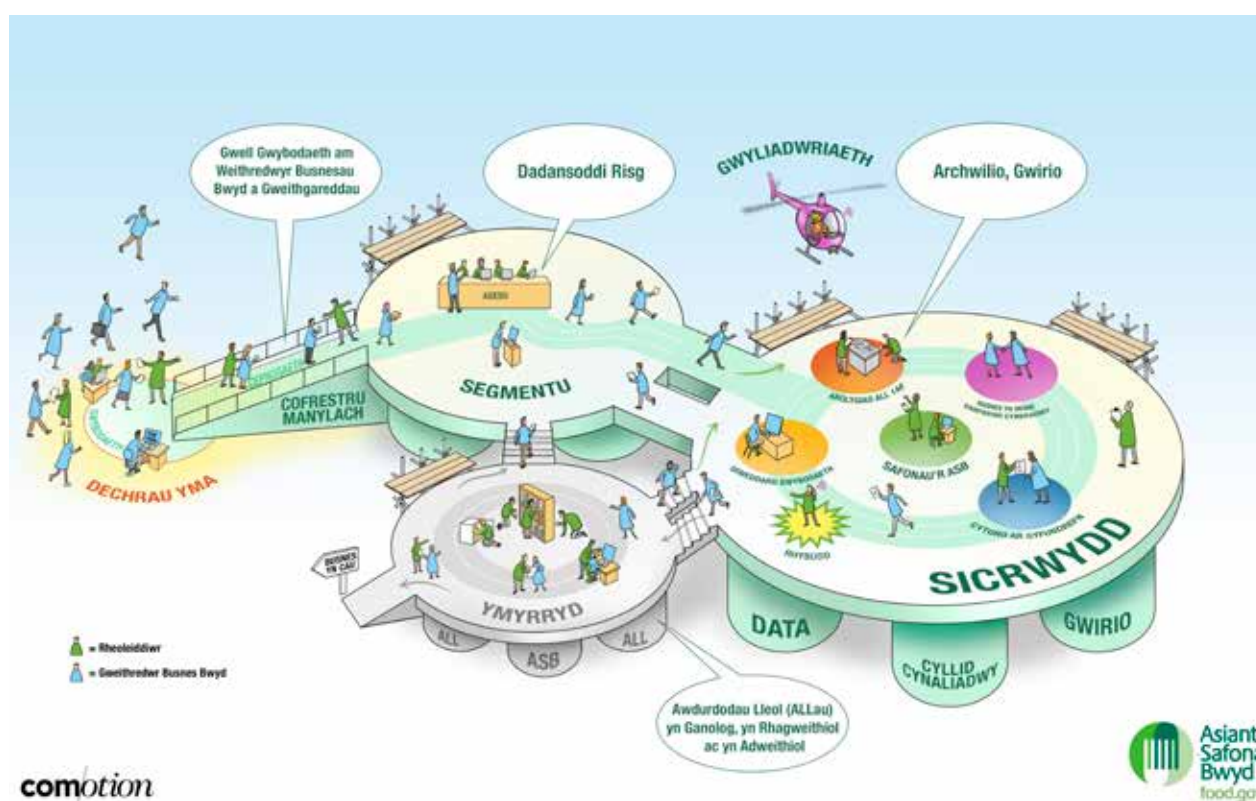
Byddwn yn defnyddio'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol i ddatblygu system effeithiol, cymesur a chadarn i sicrhau bod busnesau'n bodloni eu cyfrifoldebau dros gynhyrchu bwyd sy'n ddiogel ac yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

Rydym wedi blaenoriaethu'r cynllun cofrestru manylach a'r dull segmentu newydd oherwydd y byddant yn hollbwysig i sicrhau bod modd rhoi'r Model Gweithredu Targed ar waith, yn enwedig o ran sicrwydd lle bydd mwy o opsiynau ar gael i fusnesau nag a geir ar hyn o bryd gydag 'un dull sy'n addas i bawb'.

Ymhellach, o ddatblygu a gweithredu trefniadau newydd i gofrestru busnesau ac o ddefnyddio'r data sy'n deillio ohonynt i sicrhau bod modd i'r ASB gael gafael ar fanylion pob busnes bwyd, bydd yn ategu ein gallu i fod yn Awdurdod Cymwys Canolog ac i ddangos ein bod yn sefydliad o'r fath ar ôl i'r DU ymadael â'r UE.

I helpu i ddatblygu datrysiad digidol, mae'r ASB wedi caffael fframwaith strategol dwy flynedd gydag IBM. Yn unol â llawlyfr Gwasanaeth Digidol y Llywodraeth ar gyfer datblygu digidol, mae'r rhaglen wedi cwblhau'r cam darganfod ac mae disgwyl iddi gwblhau'r cam alffa ym mis Ebrill 2018 ar gyfer a segmentu a chofrestru uwch.

Bydd yn hollbwysig disgrifio rôl yr ASB, yr awdurdodau lleol a'r sector preifat o fewn y model gweithredu newydd i sicrhau bod rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys defnyddwyr, yn cefnogi'r model ac yn cyfrannu'n barhaus at ei ddatblygiad. Mae'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol wedi parhau i ddatblygu gwahanol fersiynau o'r Model Gweithredu Targed newydd:



Mae gwybod bod busnesau'n bodloni eu cyfrifoldebau o ran diogelwch bwyd yn rhan allweddol o'r Model Gweithredu Targed. Bwriedir seilio'r farn hon ar ystod lawer ehangach o ddata sy'n deillio o fusnesau a chynlluniau trydydd parti, yn ogystal â'r rheolaethau swyddogol. Yn y dyfodol, bwriedir defnyddio data busnesau i lywio natur, amllder a dwyster y rheolaethau swyddogol y mae angen ymgymryd â nhw. Fel rhan o'r gwaith hwn, aethpwyd ati i ddatblygu fframwaith sicrwydd ac i bwysu a mesur gwahanol ffyrdd o ddefnyddio sicrwydd preifat.

Mae'r rhaglen Rheoli Ein Dyfodol hefyd wedi pwysu a mesur camau i sefydlu strategaethau arolygu cenedlaethol ar gyfer partneriaethau diogelwch a safonau bwyd drwy astudiaeth ddichonoldeb a phrosiect braenaru. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn pennu safon ar gyfer y prif awdurdodau¹ hynny sydd am sefydlu a gweithredu strategaeth arolygu genedlaethol, ac yn creu systemau llywodraethu a sicrwydd er mwyn i'r ASB gael trosolwg priodol ar y prif awdurdodau hynny sy'n gweithredu strategaeth arolygu genedlaethol.

Cyflwynodd y rhaglen Rheoli Ein Dyfodol bapur i Fwrdd yr ASB ym mis Rhagfyr 2017 a oedd yn amlinellu canlyniadau'r gwaith a wnaed dros y flwyddyn flaenorol i gwmpasu cysyniad yr Archwilydd Rheoleiddiol Ardystiedig. Penderfynodd Bwrdd yr ASB fod datblygu'r cysyniad ymhellach yn llai o flaenoriaeth ar hyn o bryd. Nododd y Bwrdd yr hyn a ganlyn:

- Dylid ailedrych ar gysyniad yr Archwilydd Rheoleiddiol Ardystiedig pan fydd mwy o dystiolaeth ar gael ynghylch y rhannau hynny o'r system newydd lle mae bylchau'n parhau o ran sgiliau arbenigol, a pha un a allai'r Archwilydd Rheoleiddiol Ardystiedig weithredu'n effeithiol yn y sefyllfaoedd hynny.
- Cadarnhaodd y Bwrdd ei fod yn cefnogi mynd ati i gryfhau cyfraniad cynlluniau sicrwydd preifat a reoleiddir o ran rhoi sicrwydd bod busnes yn cydymffurfio, gan gynnwys y cyfle i wella eu cwmpas ac i gael hyd i ragor o ffyrdd o brofi dulliau rheoli a diwylliant o ran diogelwch, hylendid a safonau bwyd.

¹ Mae'r Cynllun Prif Awdurdod yn gyfle i fusnesau, neu grŵp o fusnesau, greu partneriaeth ag un awdurdod lleol a fydd yn rhoi cyngor cadarn a dibynadwy y gall cynghorau eraill ei ystyried pan fyddant yn rheoleiddio'r busnes yn lleol.

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Wrth i ni reoli'r newid sy'n dod, rhaid i ni sicrhau bod y peiriant rheoleiddio'n dal i redeg yn esmwyth

.....
CYFLAWNI EIN
GWAITH
 O DDYDD I DDYDD
 YN EITHRIADOL O
DDA

Amcanion cyffredinol:

Rhan o ddyletswydd rheoleiddiwr rhagorol, atebol a modern yw cael effaith fawr ar sail adnoddau bach: ceisio cyflawni'r gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol, diogelu defnyddwyr, a dangos ein bod yn rhoi gwerth rhagorol am arian.

Datganiad

I barhau i gyflawni ein gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn eithriadol o dda, bydd angen i'r ASB ganolbwyntio ar berfformiad – cyflawni cyfrifoldebau'r ASB, a datblygu, hybu a gwireddu ei gallu.

Perfformiad

I gyflawni ei huchelgais o fod yn rheoleiddiwr rhagorol, atebol a modern, mae Pwyllgor Busnes yr ASB yn cytuno ar dargedau perfformiad. Ar ôl cytuno arnynt, fe'u nodir yn ein Hadroddiad Perfformiad ac Adnoddau. Mewn meysydd lle mae gan yr ASB reolaeth lwyr dros berfformiad, bydd yn cytuno ar 'dargedau', ac mewn meysydd lle mae'n chwarae rôl arweiniol gyda rhanddeiliaid eraill, fel y diwydiant a defnyddwyr, bydd yr ASB yn pennu 'uchelgeisiau' sy'n cydnabod na all yr ASB reoli'r canlyniadau hyn yn llwyr. Trafodwyd adolygiad cyntaf y targedau a'r uchelgeisiau hyn gan y Pwyllgor Busnes ym mis Mawrth 2018, a chafwyd trafodaeth ddilynol yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes ym mis Mehefin 2018. Cynhelir trafodaethau eraill yn ôl y gofyn. Mae'r Cyfarwyddwyr hefyd yn estyn mesurau a thargedau perfformiad ar draws yr ASB i gefnogi ymhellach y weledigaeth o fod yn rheoleiddiwr rhagorol, atebol a modern.

Fel rhan o'n gallu i gyflawni'r amcan 'Cyflawni ein gwaith o ddydd i ddydd yn eithriadol o dda', rydym yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label, ac ar fod y sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod.

O ran sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label, ein nod yw darparu bwyd y gall y genedl ymddiried ynddo wrth ddynesu at 2019 a thu hwnt, a hynny drwy ein swyddogaethau rheoleiddio. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r hanfodion hylendid bwyd (oeri, coginio, glanhau ac atal croeshalugi) a gwyddoniaeth yr ASB. Mae'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd hefyd yn parhau i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd rhag troseddau bwyd difrifol.

I fod y sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod, fel rheoleiddiwr rhagorol, atebol a modern cydnabyddedig, ein nod yw bod yn rheoleiddiwr sy'n gadarn yn wyneb newid, yn manteisio ar ddatblygiadau newydd, yn parhau i fod yn agored ac yn dryloyw, ac yn defnyddio ffyrdd mwy doeth o gyflawni'r gwaith.

Byddwn yn dangos yr hyn a gyflawnwyd gennym drwy:

- Sicrhau bod gennym enw da a gweithio'n galed i'w gynnal.

- Comisiynu a chreu'r wyddoniaeth a'r dystiolaeth sydd eu hangen i bennu a yw bwyd yn ddiogel ac yn ddilys.
- Cadw gwylidwriaeth a chydgyssylltu'r gwaith hwnnw i bennu pethau a allai fod yn broblem neu'n risg.
- Pennu safonau diogelwch a dilysrwydd bwyd ar sail ein gwyddoniaeth a'n gwaith cadw gwylidwriaeth.
- Dylunio a sicrhau'r drefn sy'n peri i fusnesau gydymffurfio â'n safonau.
- Ymyrryd yn gadarn o ran materion sy'n peryglu iechyd y cyhoedd neu ymddiriedaeth y cyhoedd mewn diogelwch a dilysrwydd bwyd, naill ai'n uniongyrchol, e.e. camau gorfodi a'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd, neu drwy roi cyngor i eraill.
- Rhoi adroddiadau rheolaidd am lefelau cydymffurfio, effaith reoleiddiol, canlyniadau iechyd y cyhoedd a mesurau eraill sy'n hybu ymddiriedaeth.
- Cyflawni ein cylch gwaith statudol gyda'r nod o gefnogi busnesau bwyd cyfrifol.
- Defnyddio arbenigedd academaidd, technegol a thechnolegol blaenllaw, boed yn arbenigedd mewnol neu'n arbenigedd unrhyw drydydd parti y byddwn yn penderfynu cydweithio ag ef.
- Defnyddio data i osod sylfaen awdurdodol ar gyfer ein penderfyniadau ac i ddangos ein bod yn atebol.
- Bydd y cyhoedd yn gwybod amdanom ac yn ymddiried ynom i ddiogelu eu buddiannau ac i ddarparu gwybodaeth a chyngor dibynadwy iddynt.

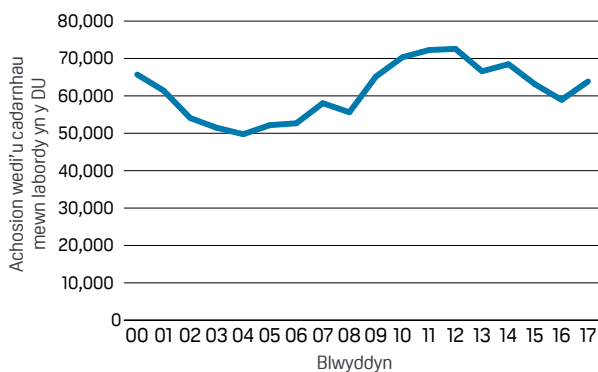
Mae'r prif feysydd perfformiad yn cynnwys y meysydd a ganlyn.

CLEFYDAU A GLUDIR GAN FWYD

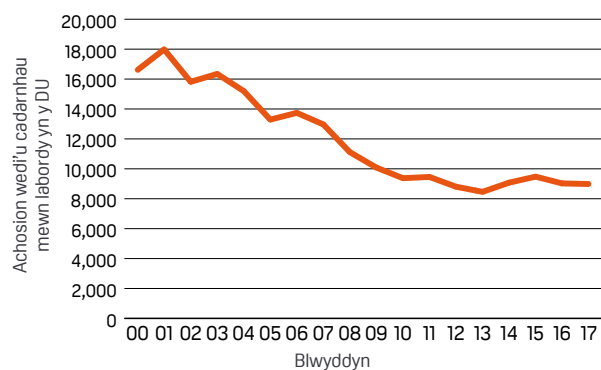


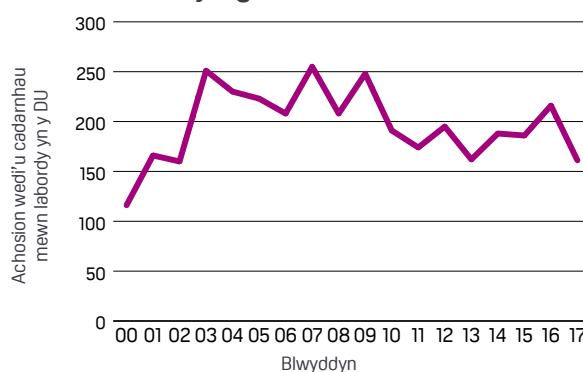
Y bobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel ac yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label. Amcangyfrifir bod clefydau a gludir gan fwyd yn effeithio ar filiwn o bobl yn y DU bob blwyddyn, gan gostio dros £1 biliwn i'r economi. Isod, dangosir achosion o'r pedwar prif bathogen bacteriol mewn pobl a gafodd eu cadarnhau mewn labordy yn y DU rhwng 2000 a 2017. Dim ond yn y lleiafrif o achosion y mae pobl yn rhoi gwybod am achosion ac y caiff samplau eu hanfon i'w dadansoddi mewn labordy.

Campylobacter



Salmonella



Escherichia coli O157**Listeria monocytogenes**

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

Gall ffactorau sydd tu hwnt i reolaeth yr ASB a'r diwydiant, e.e. amodau hinsoddol, gael effaith sylweddol nad ydym yn ei deall yn llwyr hyd yma ar nifer yr achosion o Campylobacter. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ymdrechion parhaus a wneir gan y prif fânwerthwyr a phroseswyr (sy'n cyfrif am oddeutu 80% o'r cywion iâr ffres cyfan a gynhyrchir yn y DU) i leihau lefelau'r Campylobacter ar eu cywion iâr yn ansylweddol, ac mae'n debygol bod cysylltiad rhwng yr ymdrechion hyn a'r risg is i ddefnyddwyr.

Arolwg mânwerthu

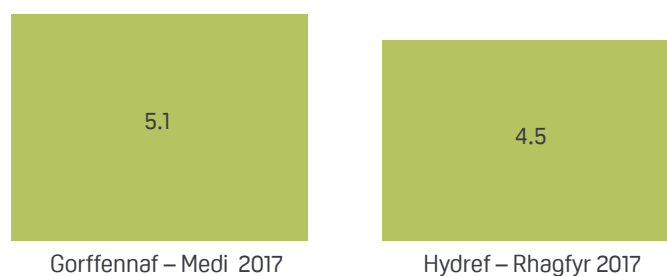
Caiff lefel y Campylobacter ar groen cyw iâr ei fesur yn ôl nifer yr unedau ffurfio cytref fesul gram (cfu/g). Mae'r prif ffocws ar y lefelau uchel o Campylobacter – sef y rheiny dros 1,000cfu/g.

Cynhaliodd yr ASB yr arolwg cyntaf o fis Chwefror 2014 tan fis Chwefror 2015, yr ail arolwg o fis Gorffennaf 2015 tan fis Chwefror 2016, a'r trydydd arolwg o fis Awst 2016 tan fis Gorffennaf 2017 (caiff y prosiect llawn o fis Awst 2016 tan fis Gorffennaf 2017 ei gyhoeddi ar www.food.gov.uk erbyn diwedd 2018). Mae'r pedwerydd arolwg wrthi'n cael ei gynnal rhwng mis Awst 2017 a mis Gorffennaf 2018.

Ar ôl trafod menter yr ASB â'r diwydiant, cytunodd y naw mânwerthwr mwyaf i gyhoeddi eu canlyniadau Campylobacter eu hunain ar eu gwefannau i ddefnyddwyr o fis Gorffennaf 2017. Mae'r gwaith samplu a dadansoddi a wneir gan y mânwerthwyr yn cyd-fynd â'r protocolau cadarn a bennwyd gan yr ASB i sicrhau bod modd cymharu'r canlyniadau a gyhoeddir ganddynt. O ganlyniad i'r trefniant hwn, nid yw'r naw mânwerthwr hyn yn cael eu cynnwys yn ein harolwg mânwerthu blynyddol mwyach, ond gall defnyddwyr gadw llygad ar ymrwymiad parhaus y mânwerthwyr i ddileu Campylobacter. Isod, ceir graff sy'n dangos canlyniadau'r mânwerthwyr hyd yma:

% of Chicken Skin Samples >1000cfu/g Campylobacter

% y samplau croen cyw iâr â lefel uwch o Campylobacter na 1000cfu/g



Yn y tabl isod, dangosir lefelau canrannol cyffredinol y Campylobacter yn ôl data'r manwerthwyr:

Lefelau halogi (cfu/g)	Misoedd profi	
	Gorffennaf – Medi 2017	Hydref – Rhagfyr 2017
<10	44.1%	52.7%
10-99	30.5%	24.3%
100-1,000	20.3%	18.5%
>1,000	5.1%	4.5%

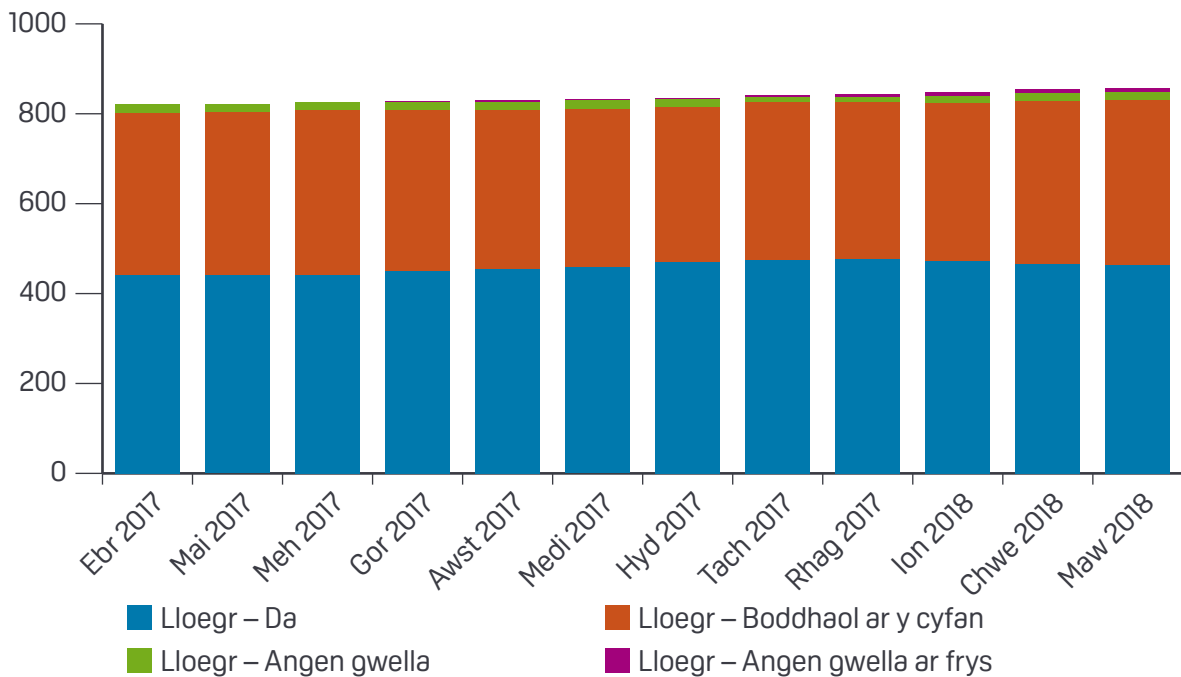
Er i'r rhaglen Campylobacter ddod i ben ddiwedd mis Mawrth 2017, rydym yn dal i gynnal yr arolwg manwerthu. Erbyn hyn, rydym yn canolbwyntio ar fusnesau llai lle'r ydym yn tybio y gallem wneud gwelliannau pellach. O ganolbwyntio mwy ar gyflenwyr o'r fath, bydd yn gyfle i estyn y gwelliannau a wnaed gan y cadwyni manwerthu mawr ar draws y gadwyn gyflenwi gyfan. Felly, bydd yr arolwg manwerthu'n canolbwyntio ar fânwerthwyr llai, masnachwyr annibynnol a stondinau marchnad gan fod proseswyr llai yn fwy tebygol o gyflenwi cynnyrch iddynt. Er bod y ffatrioedd hyn yn cyfrif am gyfran lai o'r farchnad, mae llawer ohonynt yn cyflenwi cynnyrch i arlwywyr a manwerthwyr lleol. Mae'r ASB yn parhau i ymrwymo i leihau lefelau'r Campylobacter ar yr holl gywion iâr a gynhyrchir yn y DU, a bydd yn cadw llygad barcud ar ganlyniadau'r manwerthwyr mawr i sicrhau eu bod yn dal i ddangos eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â Campylobacter.

CYDYMFFURFIAETH GWEITHREDWYR BUSNESAU CIG Â'R RHEOLIADAU

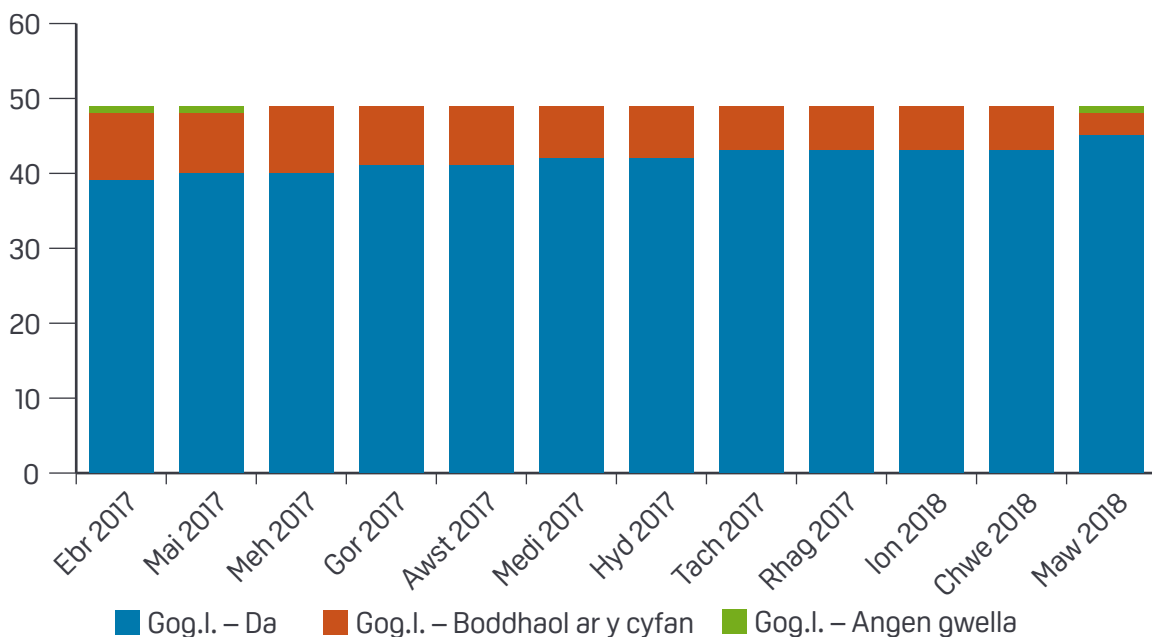
**MAE BWYD
YN CYD-FYND
Â'R HYN SYDD
AR Y LABEL**

Cyfrifoldeb gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yw cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau. Yn ogystal ag arolygiadau a rheolaethau swyddogol arferol, mae'r ASB yn cynnal archwiliadau i gadarnhau bod busnesau'n cydymffurfio ac mae'n cydweithio â gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd i bennu lle mae angen gwella. Pan fydd archwiliad yn canfod nad yw gweithredwr yn cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau, bydd rhaid iddo wella ar frys.

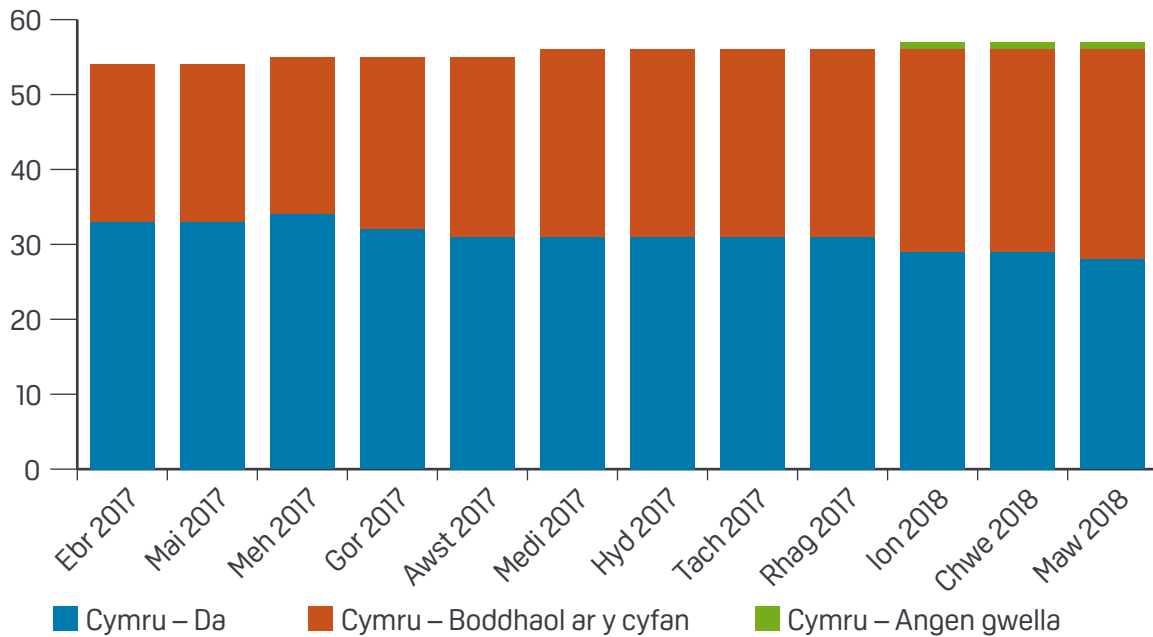
Gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yn Lloegr



Gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon



Gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yng Nghymru



Nid oedd unrhyw weithredwyr busnesau bwyd yng Nghymru na Gogledd Iwerddon wedi cael sgôr ‘angen gwella ar frys’.

Lles anifeiliaid

Mae'r rhaglen ‘**Atal, Rhwystro, Canfod, Gorfodi**’ yn cael ei rhoi ar waith drwy'r Cynllun Gweithredu Lles Anifeiliaid.

Yn gryno, rydym wedi:

Cryfhau'r drefn o gadarnhau bod busnesau'n cydymffurfio drwy:

- Gyflwyno rhaglen flynyddol o archwiliadau ar themâu lles.
- Defnyddio Tîm Sicrwydd Lles gweithredol ar draws y gweithrediadau maes.
- Paratoi, llunio a lansio *aide memoire* gorfodi i wella ansawdd yr atgyfeiriadau gorfodi o'r maes.

Gwella atebolrwydd a chydweithio drwy:

- Sefydlu'r Grŵp Llywio Lles Anifeiliaid o dan gadeiryddiaeth y Prif Swyddog Gweithredu, gan gynnwys cynrychiolaeth o DEFRA, i wella'r trefniadau llywodraethu a throsolwg.
- Sefydlu canolfan les ganolog gyda thîm pwrpasol sy'n arwain ac yn cydgysylltu'r gwaith o ran lles anifeiliaid, gan gryfhau'r berthynas â DEFRA a Llywodraeth Cymru.
- Rhoi diweddariad sefydlog am les anifeiliaid i'r Gweithgor Partneriaeth sy'n cael ei gadeirio ar y cyd gan y diwydiant a'r ASB.
- Cydweithio â'r diwydiant ar fentrau penodol fel y protocol ar gyfer defnydd gwirfoddol o deledu cylch cyfyng a'r lefelau diffyg cydymffurfiaeth yn y diwydiant dofednod.
- Cynnwys lles anifeiliaid fel dangosydd perfformiad allweddol yn y fframwaith rheoli perfformiad ar gyfer y contract gwasanaethau milfeddygol newydd.

Gwella addysg ac ymwybyddiaeth drwy:

- Roi sylw rheolaidd i les anifeiliaid drwy'r sianeli cyfathrebu mewnol.
- Rhoi diweddariadau rheolaidd am les mewn canllawiau a chyfarwyddiadau swyddogol.
- Cyhoeddi canllawiau arferion gorau pan fydd busnesau bwyd, gweithrediadau rheng flaen a/ neu'r lobi lles anifeiliaid yn rhoi gwybod am risgiau posibl i les anifeiliaid.

Gwella ansawdd ein gwaith dadansoddi a'n hadroddiadau drwy:

- Roi adroddiadau mwy strwythuredig, amserol a rheolaidd am achosion lle nad yw busnesau'n cydymffurfio â'r rheolau lles anifeiliaid.
- Dadansoddiad cynhwysfawr gan Is-adran Gwyddoniaeth a Thystiolaeth yr ASB am ddata diffyg cydymffurfiaeth â rheolau lles anifeiliaid o 2015/16 tan 2016/17 sy'n dangos tuedd sefydlog mewn lladd-dai ac ar ffermydd, ond cynnydd sylweddol mewn achosion o ddiffyg cydymffurfiaeth wrth gludo anifeiliaid. Rydym wedi tynnu sylw DEFRA a'r Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Phlanhigion at hyn.
- Cyflwyno system gorfodi ac adrodd newydd ar gyfer lles anifeiliaid – mae hyn wedi caniatáu i ni ddechrau rhoi adroddiadau rheolaidd am nifer yr achosion o ladd heb stynio.

Y CYNLLUN SGORIO HYLENDID BWYD



Mae'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd (CSHB) yn darparu gwybodaeth am safonau hylendid busnesau sy'n darparu bwyd yn uniongyrchol i ddefnyddwyr, fel bwytai, tafarndai, caffis, tecawês a gwestai, yn ogystal âg archfarchnadoedd a siopau bwyd eraill. Mae'r CSHB yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau arolygiadau hylendid bwyd swyddogol, ac mae'n cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth honno mewn ffordd sy'n hawdd i ddefnyddwyr ei deall. Mae'n sicrhau bod modd i bobl wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus pan

fyddant yn bwyta allan neu'n prynu bwyd. Drwy rymuso pobl yn y ffordd hon, bwriedir iddo newid ymddygiad busnesau er mwyn codi safonau hylendid a, thrwy hynny, leihau'r achosion o salwch a gludir gan fwyd. Mae dadansoddiad a wnaed gan yr ASB² wedi pennu cysylltiad rhwng sgoriau uwch a chanfod llai o feicrobau mewn busnesau bwyd, ac mae hyn yn y pen draw yn lleihau'r risg i ddefnyddwyr o salwch a gludir gan fwyd.

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

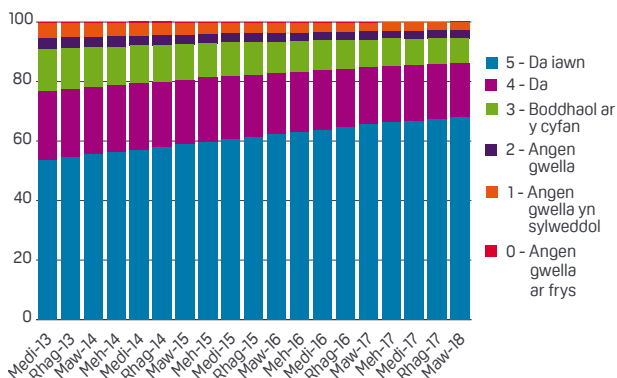


Ar 31 Mawrth 2018, roedd sgoriau hylendid bwyd wedi'u cyhoeddi ar gyfer 431,439 o sefydliadau bwyd ar draws Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Roedd 98.9% o'r busnesau a sgoriwyd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon wedi cael sgôr o 3 neu uwch; yng Nghymru, roedd gan 95.3% o'r busnesau sgôr o 3 neu uwch; ac yn Lloegr, roedd 94.6% o'r busnesau wedi cael sgôr o'r fath. Mae cyfran y busnesau sy'n cael sgôr o '5 – Da iawn' wedi cynyddu'n gyson, gyda 76.3% yn cyrraedd y safon hon yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, 66.2% yng Nghymru a 68.0% yn Lloegr.

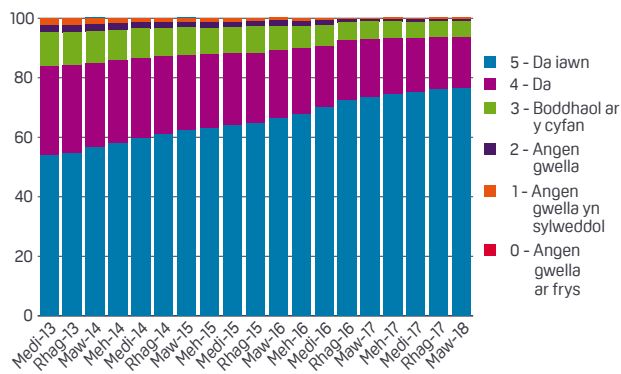
2 www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/csareportfhrsfinal.pdf

Mae'r graffiau isod yn dangos y sgoriau wedi'u dosbarthu yn ôl canran a gwlad:

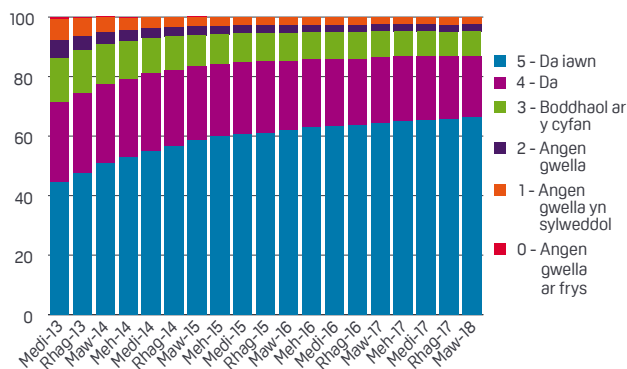
Sgoriau'r CSHB Lloegr



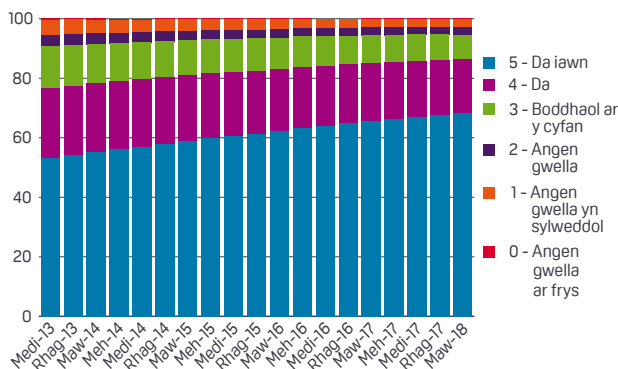
Gogledd Iwerddon



Cymru



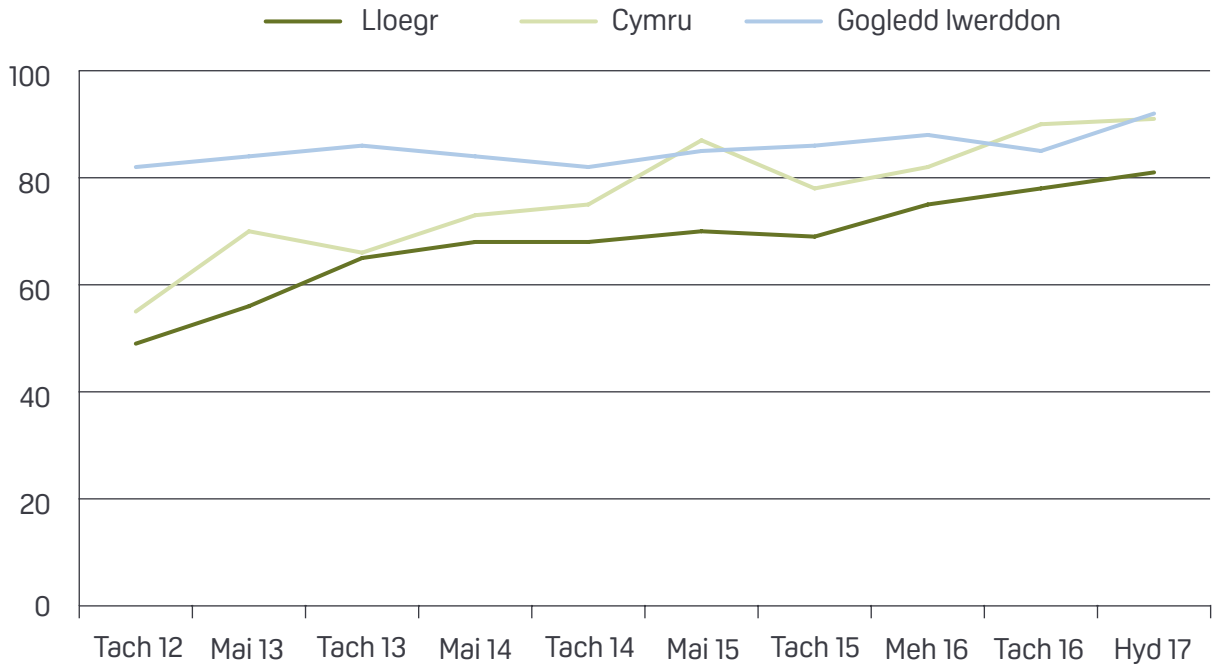
Cyfanswm



Yn ogystal â bod yn gynllun llwyddiannus o ran sgoriau busnes, mae data defnyddwyr y CSHB yn dangos bod ymwybyddiaeth ohono wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon ers 2010, a hynny o 45% i 55% yn 2017. Y sticeri sy'n cael eu harddangos ar safleoedd busnesau bwyd yw'r ffynhonnell wybodaeth a ddefnyddir amlaf gan ddefnyddwyr (84%). Mae hyn yn golygu bod defnyddwyr yn fwy ymwybodol o fusnesau sy'n ddiogel ac yn hylan. Roedd cyfran yr ymatebwyr a ddywedodd yn 2017 eu bod wedi gweld y CSHB neu glywed amdano yn uwch yng Nghymru (75%) nag yn Lloegr (54%) a Gogledd Iwerddon (54%).

Mae'r graff isod yn dangos y newidiadau o ran yr ymatebwyr a ddywedodd eu bod yn adnabod sticeri'r CSHB dros gyfnod yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon.

Adnabod y CSHB



Mae'r camau i'w gwneud yn orfodol i fusnesau arddangos eu sgoriau hylendid yn adeiladu ar effaith gadarnhaol y CSHB yng Nghymru a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae nifer y busnesau yng Nghymru sy'n cael sgôr o 5 wedi cynyddu 21% ers iddi ddod yn orfodol yn 2013 i fusnesau yno arddangos eu sgoriau. Mae'r ASB yn dal i ymrwymo i wireddu'r buddion hyn yn Lloegr, oherwydd bydd hyn o fudd i ddefnyddwyr ac i fusnesau sy'n cyrraedd safon uchel. Bydd hefyd yn rhoi mwy o gymhelliad i fusnesau â safonau gwael fynd ati i wella.

Dangosodd archwiliad o fusnesau ym mis Medi 2017 mai 49% o'r safleoedd yn Lloegr sy'n arddangos eu sgoriau tu allan o dan y cynllun gwirfoddol o'i gymharu ag 84% yng Nghymru ac 82% yng Ngogledd Iwerddon o dan y cynlluniau statudol. Pan gyflwynwyd y cynllun gwirfoddol gyntaf yn 2010, roedd 32% o fusnesau Lloegr yn arddangos eu sgoriau tu allan, 21% yng Nghymru a 38% yng Ngogledd Iwerddon.

Ym mis Chwefror 2018, cyflwynodd yr ASB yng Nghymru y cyntaf o adolygiadau tair blynedd gofynnol y CSHB i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad, sy'n rhoi trosolwg ar hynt y cynllun yng Nghymru, ar gael yn: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/gen-ld11433/gen-ld11433-w.pdf>.

DIGWYDDIADAU BWYD



Un o hawliau sylfaenol defnyddwyr yw'r gallu i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus am y bwyd y maent yn dewis ei brynu a'i fwyta. Nid yw ond yn bosibl iddynt wneud hynny os yw bwyd yn cael ei adnabod yn gywir a'i labelu'n briodol.

Mae'r ASB yn chwarae rôl arweiniol bwysig i sicrhau bod pobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd yn cyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau: hynny yw, yn sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label.

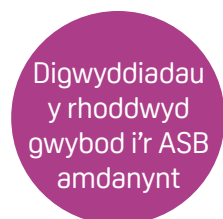
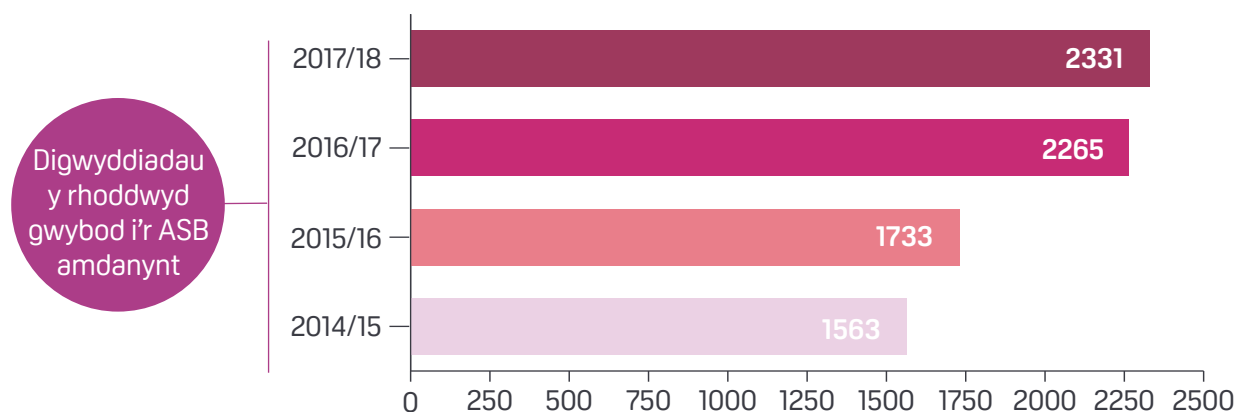
O dan Erthygl 19 o Reoliad Ewropeaidd 178/2002, mae'n ofynnol i weithredwyr busnesau bwyd roi gwybod i'r awdurdodau cymwys os oes ganddynt le i gredu nad yw bwyd a fewnforiwyd, a gynhyrchwyd, a weithgynhyrchwyd neu a ddosbarthwyd ganddynt yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion diogelwch bwyd. Rydym yn cyfeirio at hysbysiadau o'r fath, ac yn ymdrin â nhw, fel 'digwyddiadau'.

Yr ASB a'r awdurdodau bwyd (awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau iechyd porthladdoedd) yw'r awdurdodau cymwys yn y DU. Gall y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a'r Aelod-wladwriaethau hefyd rannu gwybodaeth am ddiogelwch bwyd â'i gilydd gan ddefnyddio'r System Rhybuddio Cyflym ar gyfer Bwyd a Bwyd Anifeiliaid (RASFF).

Mae'r ASB yn diffinio digwyddiad fel: 'Unrhyw ddigwyddiad lle ceir pryderon, ar sail yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael, ynghylch bygythiad gwirioneddol neu fygythiad a amheuir i ansawdd neu uniondeb bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid lle gall fod angen ymyrryd i ddiogelu buddiannau defnyddwyr.'

Perfformiad

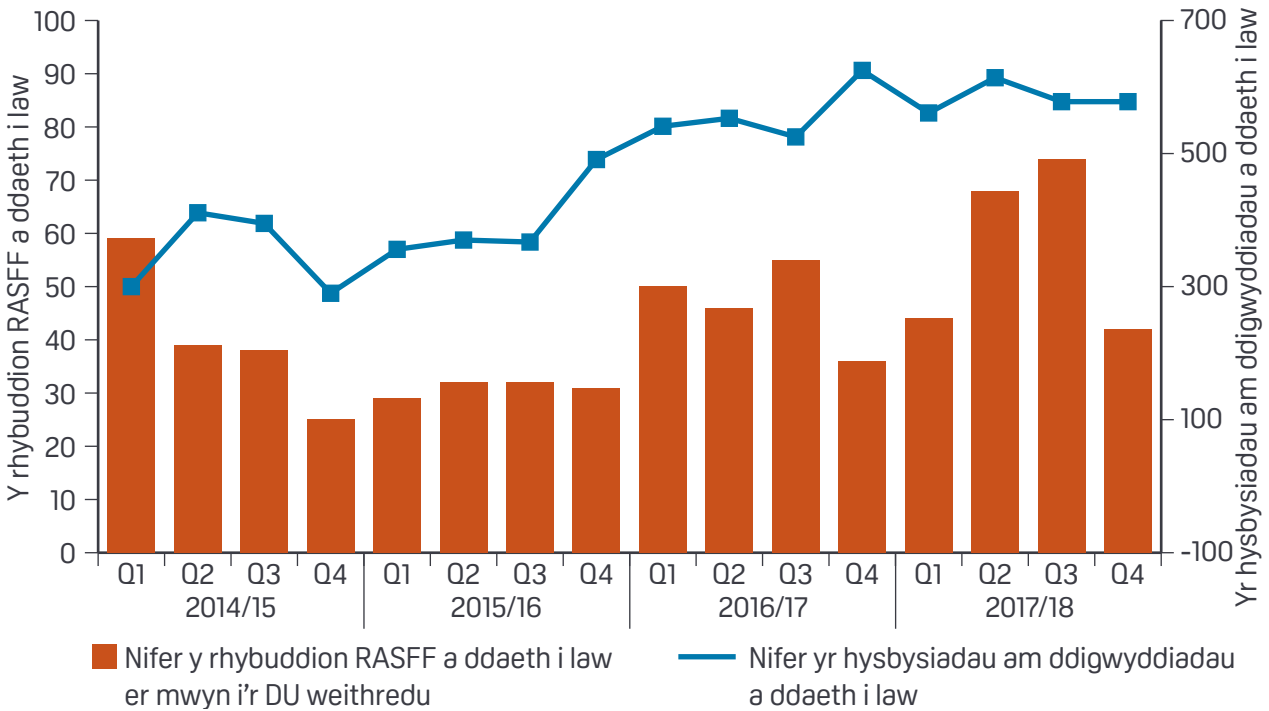
Ers 2015, mae nifer y digwyddiadau y mae ein Tîm Digwyddiadau wedi cael gwybod amdanynt wedi cynyddu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn.



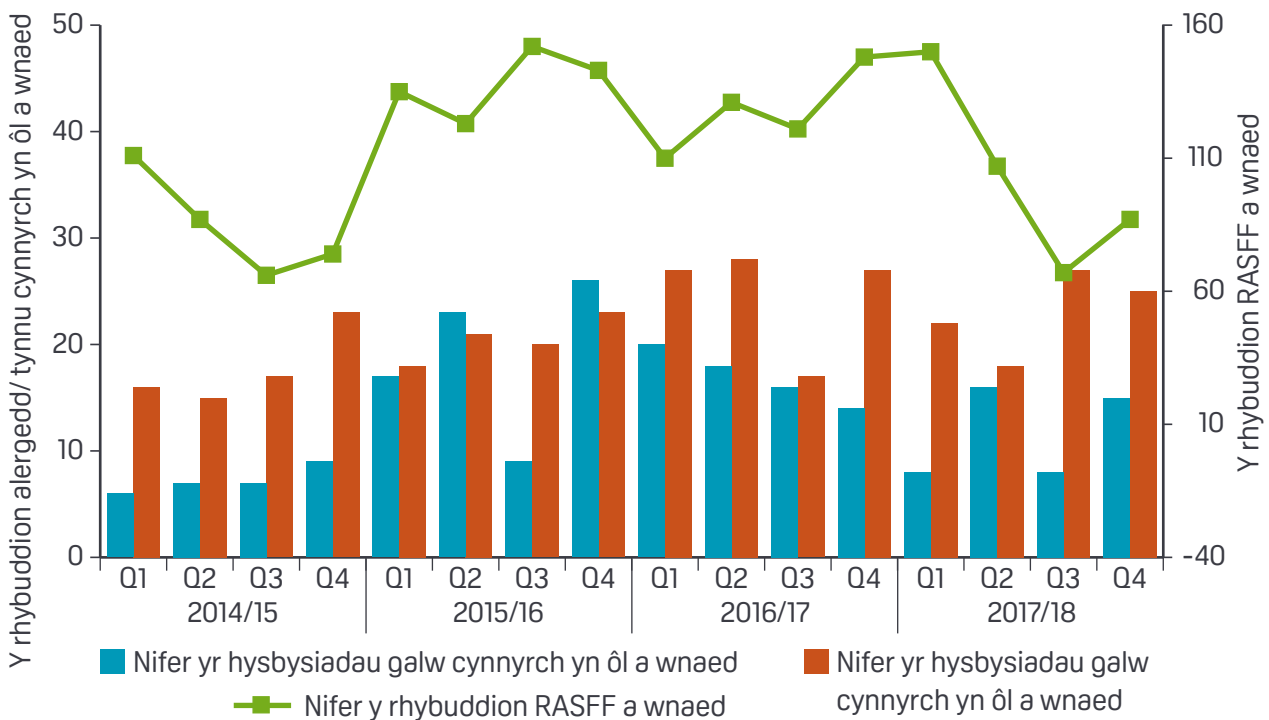
Gall llawer o ffactorau effeithio ar nifer y digwyddiadau y rhoddir gwybod amdanynt bob blwyddyn, gan gynnwys tueddiadau newydd ymhlith defnyddwyr, newidiadau deddfwriaethol, datblygiadau technolegol, nifer y profion a wneir, a'r tywydd hyd yn oed. O'r herwydd, dim ond mesur o nifer y digwyddiadau y mae'r ASB wedi cael gwybod amdanynt yw nifer yr hysbysiadau sydd wedi dod i law, ac nid yw'n awgrymu bod bwyd yn llai diogel. Yn hytrach, mae'n darlunio newidiadau o ran ymddygiad, technoleg a gofynion statudol.

Mae'r graffiau a ganlyn yn darlunio'r duedd o ran y data yn ystod y blynyddoedd adrodd:

Yr hysbysiadau a ddaeth i law



Y rhybuddion a gyhoeddwy



Mae'r data cyfredol ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng mis Ebrill 2017 a mis Mawrth 2018 yn dangos bod yr ASB wedi cael gwybod am 2,331 o ddigwyddiadau bwyd, bwyd anifeiliaid a halogi amgylcheddol, ac ymateb iddynt, yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon.

Cyhoeddwyd 140 o rybuddion bwyd yn ystod yr un cyfnod.

Mae'r darlun uchod yn caniatáu i ni gymharu nifer yr hysbysiadau a ddaeth i law yn ystod y flwyddyn adrodd hon â'r niferoedd a ddaeth i law mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol.

Yn ogystal yn 2017/18, daeth 3,888 o hysbysiadau RASFF i law, gwnaed 411 o hysbysiadau RASFF a daeth 228 o hysbysiadau i law er mwyn gweithredu yn y DU.

Mae'n bosibl y gellir priodoli'r cynnydd yn yr hysbysiadau yn ystod y cyfnodau adrodd i ddigwyddiadau penodol a'r ymddygiadau sy'n deillio ohonynt, gan gynnwys:

- Cyflwyno Rheoliad Gwybodaeth am Fwyd i Ddefnyddwyr yr UE (1169/2011) ym mis Rhagfyr 2014 sydd wedi pennu safonau newydd ac wedi arwain at gynnydd mewn digwyddiadau alergedd yn sgil labelu pecynnau'n anghywir.
- Newidiadau yn y patrymau mudo byd-eang oherwydd aflonyddwch gwleidyddol mewn gwledydd eraill sydd wedi arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y digwyddiadau sy'n ymwneud â chanfod teithwyr cudd (y rheiny sy'n ceisio osgoi rheolaethau mewnfudo) mewn cerbydau bwyd.
- Datblygiadau diweddar o ran dilyniannu genom cyfan a mwy o gydweithio â Public Health England sydd wedi arwain at bennu achosion o salwch a gludir mewn bwyd nad oeddem yn gwybod amdanynt o'r blaen. Mae hyn yn ein galluogi i weithredu'n gynt i reoli achosion, gan ddiogelu defnyddwyr rhag i'r haint ledaenu ymhellach.
- Y duedd ymhlith defnyddwyr o yfed llaeth yfed amrwd a'r cynnydd cyfatebol yn nifer y ffermydd llaeth sy'n ei gynhyrchu yn arwain at gynnydd mewn digwyddiadau microbiolegol.
- Y duedd ymhlith defnyddwyr o brynu atchwanegiadau bwyd oddi ar y rhynggrwyd er budd iechyd tybiedig yn arwain at sefyllfa lle mae nifer o weithgynhyrchwyr bwyd yn cynnwys cynhwysion nad ydynt wedi'u hawdurdodi ac, mewn rhai achosion, sylweddau niweidiol yn eu cynnyrch (e.e. sylweddau llosgi braster fel 'DNP', 2,4-Dinitrophenol).
- Y duedd o ddefnyddio bwyd anifeiliaid anwes amrwd oherwydd bod pobl yn tybio ei fod o ansawdd gwell yn arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y digwyddiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â bwyd anifeiliaid anwes.³
- Gwelliant cyffredinol o ran rhoi gwybod am ddigwyddiadau gan awdurdodau lleol a'r diwydiant.

³ Yr ASB yw'r awdurdod cymwys canolog sy'n gyfrifol am roi'r rheolaethau bwyd anifeiliaid swyddogol ar waith ar gyfer anifeiliaid sy'n cynhyrchu bwyd ac anifeiliaid nad ydynt yn cynhyrchu bwyd yn y DU, gan gynnwys bwyd anifeiliaid anwes. O ganlyniad, rydym yn gyfrifol am y rheoliadau bwyd anifeiliaid anwes ac am orfodi'r rheolau labelu bwyd anifeiliaid drwy awdurdodau lleol Cymru a Lloegr.

YR UNED GENEDLAETHOL TROSEDDAU BWYD

Perfformiad



Ers iddi ddechrau gweithredu'n llwyr ym mis Ebrill 2016, mae'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd wedi derbyn a dadansoddi gwybodaeth sydd wedi arwain at rannu dros 1,800 o adroddiadau gwybodaeth tactegol â phartneriaid gorfodi. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn amrywio'n eang o ran testun a phenodoldeb.

Mae'r canlyniadau mesuradwy a ganlyn ymhlith y rheiny sy'n deillio o waith datblygu gwybodaeth yr Uned:

- Mae nifer y marwolaethau yn y DU sy'n gysylltiedig â chymryd 2,4 dinitrophenol (DNP) fel atchwanegiad deietegol wedi gostwng o un y mis ar gyfartaledd yn ystod hanner cyntaf 2015 i ddim ond tair marwolaeth yn ystod y 32 mis ers i'r Uned ddechrau ar ei gwaith yn y maes hwn.
- Rhwystrwyd bron i 400 tunnell o gynnyrch diod feddal annilys rhag cyrraedd silffoedd siopau'r DU ac aeth mewforwyr ati i gymryd camau ataliol yn sgil hynny.
- Mae adnabod meysydd a all fod yn agored i dwyll yn rhan allweddol o drefn rheoleiddio bwyd y DU.
- Cafodd mwy na 300,000 dos angheuol o DNP eu tynnu oddi ar y farchnad, a'r rheiny'n werth £350,000 ar y stryd.
- Cafwyd y gollfarn gyntaf yn y DU am werthu DNP yn anghyfreithlon ac fe gafodd tri diffynnydd eu cyhuddo o ddynladdiad yn sgil ymchwiliad arall. Bydd yr achosion hyn yn mynd gerbron y llys yn 2018.

Mae allbwn strategol yr Uned yn canolbwyntio ar godi ymwybyddiaeth partneriaid gorfodi'r gyfraith o droseddau bwyd ac ar arwain yr ymdrech i ddeall sut y mae pobl yn cyflawni troseddau o'r fath, beth sy'n eu cymell i wneud hynny, a lle mae cyfleoedd iddynt wneud hynny. Ar y cyd ag Uned Troseddau a Digwyddiadau Bwyd yr Alban, cyhoeddodd yr Uned asesiad strategol blynyddol cyntaf y byd o fygythiad troseddau bwyd yn 2016. Mae allbwn strategol yr Uned wedi cael ei groesawu yn y DU ac yn rhyngwladol.

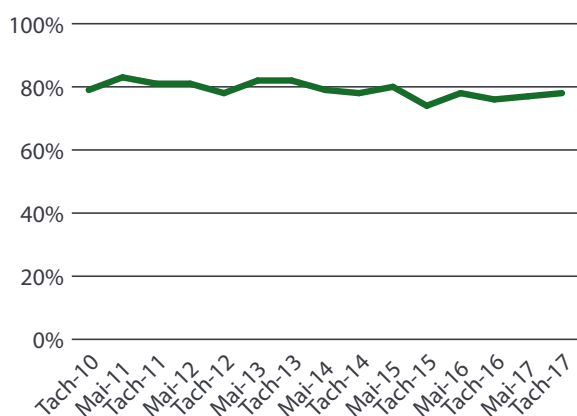
Ar hyn o bryd, mae 17.8 gweithiwr cyfwerth ag amser llawn yn gweithio yn yr Uned. Rhagwelir y bydd cost net ei gweithrediadau yn 2017/18 ychydig dros £1 miliwn. Erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2018, bydd £2.45 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi yn yr Uned yn ystod y tair blynedd ers ei sefydlu.

ENW DA AC YMDDIRIEDAETH Y CYHOEDD

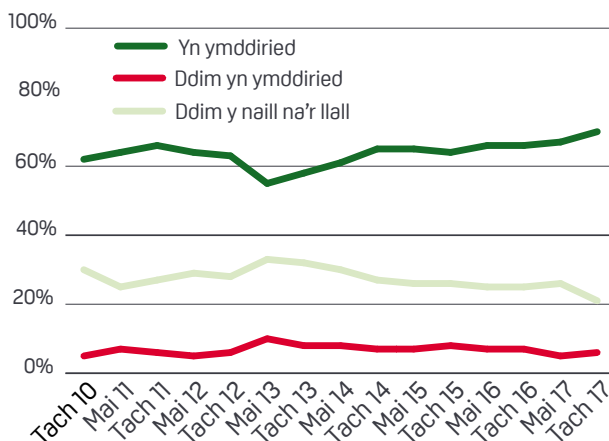
Rydym wedi cynnal arolygon tracio safbwyntiau'r cyhoedd ers 2001 i fonitro newidiadau o ran agwedd y cyhoedd tuag at yr ASB a materion sy'n ymwneud â bwyd. Ar ôl adolygiad yn 2010, aethpwyd ati i ailddatblygu'r arolwg a'i gynnal bob dwy flynedd. Mae'r cylch cyfredol yn cynnwys 16 cwestiwn newydd. Mae'r cwestiynau'n trafod sawl testun sydd o ddiddordeb i'r ASB, gan gynnwys: pryder am faterion diogelwch bwyd, ymwybyddiaeth o safonau hylendid bwyd, ymwybyddiaeth o'r ASB a'i chyfrifoldebau, ymddiriedaeth yn yr ASB a'r diwydiant bwyd, a hyder mewn labeli bwyd.

Mae canlyniadau cylch mis Tachwedd 2017⁴ yn dangos yr hyn a ganlyn o ran ymwybyddiaeth, ymddiriedaeth ac enw da.

Ymwybyddiaeth o'r ASB



Ymddiried yn yr ASB i wneud ei gwaith



Ymddiried yn yr ASB a'r drefn rheoleiddio bwyd ehangach

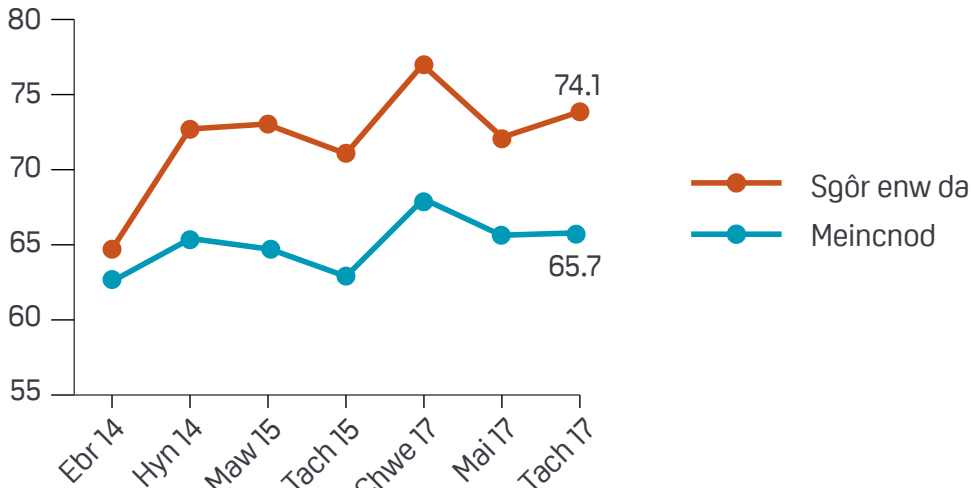
O blith y rheiny sy'n ymwybodol o'r ASB, mae 75% yn ymddiried ynddi i ddweud y gwir a 70% yn ymddiried ynddi i wneud ei gwaith. Ar lefel ehangach, mae 75% yn ffyddiog bod bwyd yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label a'i fod wedi'i labelu'n gywir, ac mae 63% yn ffyddiog bod y diwydiant yn cael ei reoleiddio'n deg.



Mae'r ASB yn tracio ei henw da i fonitro barn y cyhoedd am yr ASB, eu canfyddiad ohoni a'i hymgyssylltiad â'r cyhoedd. Dangosir y sgoriau diweddaraf yn y graff isod.

4 <https://www.food.gov.uk/cy/news-alerts/news/cyhoeddi-canlyniadau-arolwg-tracio-safbwyntiaur-cyhoedd-tachwedd-2017>

Enw da ymhlith y cyhoedd yn y DU



GWYDDONIAETH A THYSTIOLAETH

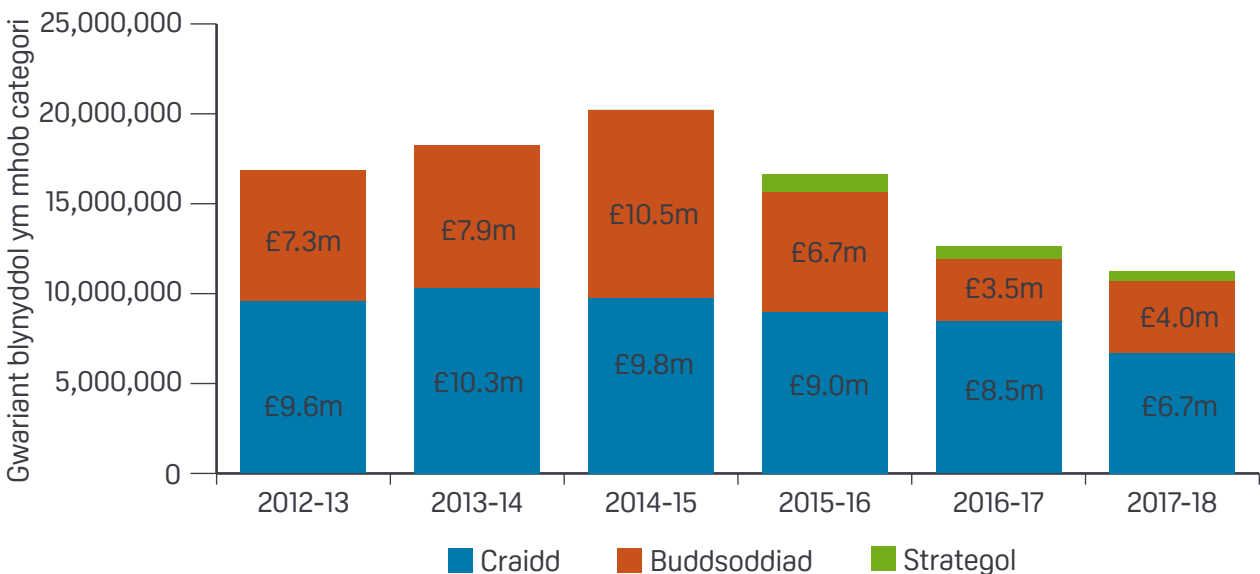


Mae gwyddoniaeth, tystiolaeth a gwybodaeth yn parhau i osod sail ar gyfer ein holl waith, gan sicrhau ein bod yn targedu'r materion iawn yn y ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol, a bod modd i ni werthuso effaith yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud. Ceir enghreifftiau o hyn drwy'r adroddiad i gyd, o'n helpu i dargedu Campylobacter a thracio'r cynnydd a wnaed, i ddangos effaith y CSHB ar fusnesau, ymddygiad defnyddwyr a salwch a gludir gan fwyd.

Ar lefel strategol, rydym wedi newid ffocws ein buddsoddiadau mewn gwyddoniaeth i greu mwy o eglurder a gwell strwythur ac i lywio penderfyniadau ar gyllid a blaenoriaethau. Mae ein gwyddoniaeth yn digwydd mewn tri maes: ein gwaith craidd i gynnal ein sylfaen dystiolaeth, ein gallu a'n hanghenion statudol; ein buddsoddiad mewn gwyddoniaeth i fynd i'r afael â'r blaenoriaethau cyfredol ac i baratoi, esblygu a gwella; a'n gwaith strategol gyda golwg ar y dyfodol sy'n defnyddio gwyddoniaeth i ragweld darganfyddiadau, i feithrin partneriaethau ac i gynnal treialon.

Isod, dangosir ein gwariant ar wyddoniaeth a'r duedd o ran buddsoddi ers 2012/13.

Y gwariant ar wyddoniaeth a'r buddsoddiad ynddi



Ym mis Rhagfyr 2017, bu i ni adolygu ein gwariant ar wyddoniaeth a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth yn y dyfodol, a bu i ni ailddatgan ein hymrwymiad i ddefnyddio gwyddoniaeth a thystiolaeth ym mhob rhan o'n gwaith. Cytunwyd ar drywydd ein gwaith gwyddoniaeth, a bydd hyn yn sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i allu adnabod a chyflawni gwyddoniaeth o'r ansawdd a'r maint sydd ei hangen i wireddu ein hamcanion. Ym mis Ebrill 2017, bu i ni sefydlu Cyngor Gwyddoniaeth newydd i roi cyngor annibynnol lefel uchel i ni ar sut i ddefnyddio gwyddoniaeth i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau strategol cyfredol, i ddeall datblygiadau newydd – risgiau a chyfleoedd – ac i bennu a datblygu ffyrdd newydd o wneud pethau'n well yn y dyfodol. Ym mis Ebrill 2018, bu i ni sefydlu Pwyllgor Cyngori newydd ar y Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol i roi cyngor strategol arbenigol i'r ASB ar ein defnydd o'r gwyddorau cymdeithasol. Bu i ni fuddsoddi mewn gwyddoniaeth strategol a'n cymrodoriaethau strategol cyntaf mewn gwyddor data ym mhrifysgol UCL ac mewn cymhwyso genomeg i ddiogelwch bwyd yn Sefydliad Quadram. Mae ein cynlluniau peilot o ran synwryddion, y rhyngwyd pethau, a 'Blockchain' hefyd wedi sicrhau bod modd i ni fanteisio ar ddatblygiadau arloesol a buddsoddiad ehangach yn y meysydd hyn.

Rydym wedi cwblhau adolygiadau annibynnol o'n hasesiad risg ac o'r gwyddorau cymdeithasol. Bydd y rhain yn gosod sylfaen gadarn er mwyn i ni gynllunio a datblygu ein dull o fynd i'r afael â'r meysydd gwyddonol pwysig hyn. Roedd yr adolygiad systematig o ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn hollbwysig er mwyn i ni gael darlun clir a meithrin consensws ynghylch y bylchau, gan ein helpu ni i flaenoriaethu ein gwaith o gadw gwylidwriaeth ar ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd wrth weithio ochr yn ochr ag eraill yn y DU ac yn rhyngwladol.

Ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd

Rydym yn cyfrannu at gyflawni'r strategaeth a'r adroddiadau cynnydd, ochr yn ochr ag adrannau eraill gan gynnwys yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, Public Health England, DEFRA a'r Gyfarwyddiaeth Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol. Rôl yr ASB wrth iddi gydweithio ag adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth yw cyfrannu at leihau'r risg sydd ynghlwm wrth ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, gan wella'r sylfaen dystiolaeth o ran ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd a'r gadwyn fwyd, er enghraifft monitro lefelau'r ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd mewn bwyd a mynd ati yn well i ddeall effaith ymyriadau i fynd i'r afael ag ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn y maes prosesu bwyd. Nod y strategaeth yw arafu datblygiad a lledaeniad ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd, gan ganolbwyntio ym mhob sector ar:

- wella gwybodaeth am ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd a dealltwriaeth ohono
- gwarchod effeithiolrwydd triniaethau presennol
- hybu datblygiad gwrthfictigau newydd, diagnosteg a therapiau newydd

Isod, dangosir y cynnydd a wnaed gennym yn 2017/18 i fynd i'r afael ag ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd:

Blaenoriaeth	Cynnydd
Gwella'r sylfaen dystiolaeth wyddonol sy'n ymwneud ag ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn y gadwyn fwyd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cyhoeddi adolygiad systematig y Coleg Milfeddygol Brenhinol (Tachwedd 2017). ● Arolwg manwerthu newydd o facteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd mewn briwgig porc a chyw iâr a fanwerthir (dechreuodd ym mis Medi 2017). ● Cyfrannu at brosiect yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar E.coli beta-lactamases sbectrwem estynedig (ESBL) mewn cynnyrch ffres (cyhoeddwyd y papur ym mis Ionawr 2017). ● Adeiladu ar ymchwil bresennol yr ASB i lenwi bwlch tystiolaeth o ran priodoli <i>Campylobacter</i> ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd. ● Cyd-ariannu cymrodoriaeth ymchwil bum mlynedd yn Sefydliad Quadram, Norwich ynghylch bacteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd yn y gadwyn fwyd (o fis Hydref 2017).
Mynd ati i hybu camau i fabwysiadu safonau adrodd tryloyw a chilir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cyfarfod â manwerthwyr i drafod gwaith yr ASB i gadw gwyladwriaeth ar ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd (Mawrth 2017). ● Cymryd rhan yn Fforwm Arloesi N8 y Diwydiant Bwyd-Amaeth a noddwyd gan Undeb Cenedlaethol y Ffermwyr a'r Bwrdd Datblygu Amaethyddiaeth a Garddwriaeth (Mai 2017). ● Trafod â manwerthwyr, gan gynnwys cymryd rhan yng nghynhadledd ymchwil a datblygu Sainsbury's (Mai 2017) a chyfarfod sgysiau a rennir Tesco (Gorffennaf 2017). ● Adroddiad targedau'r Gynghrair Defnydd Cyfrifol o Feddyginiaethau mewn Amaethyddiaeth 2017 (fe'i cyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2017). ● Cyhoeddi data am ddefnydd y diwydiant o gyffuriau gwrthficrobaidd am y tro cyntaf ar sail wirfoddol yn Adroddiad Cadw Gwyladwriaeth ar Ymwrthedd Gwrthficrobaidd Milfeddygol a Gwerthiant 2016 ● Adroddiad Cadw Gwyladwriaeth ar Ymwrthedd Gwrthficrobaidd Milfeddygol a Gwerthiant (Tachwedd 2017).
Sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i'n cynghori ar ddefnyddio gwrthfictigau'n gyfrifol mewn amaethyddiaeth i gefnogi'r gwaith uchod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fe'i sefydlwyd ym mis Mawrth 2017 – mae'r grŵp wedi cael tystiolaeth gan y sectorau dofednod, moch, gwartheg a defaid. Cyflwynwyd papur i'r Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Ddiogelwch Microbiolegol Bwyd ym mis Ionawr 2018.
Ymgysylltu'n rhyngwladol i helpu i wynebu her fyd-eang ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arweinydd y DU yn Codex lle'r ydym ni, Awstralia a'r Unol Daleithiau wedi cynnull cyfarfod i bennu amcanion Tasglu Codex ar Ymwrthedd Gwrthficrobaidd. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod cyntaf yn Korea ym mis Tachwedd 2017. ● Cyfrannu at gadw gwyladwriaeth ar draws yr UE ar facteria ymwrthedd gwrthficrobaidd mewn cigoedd a fanwerthir.

Bwyd a Chi

Bwyd a Chi yw prif arolwg defnyddwyr yr ASB. Mae'n casglu gwybodaeth gan y cyhoedd am ymddygiadau, agweddau a gwybodaeth o ran materion bwyd a diogelwch bwyd, fel storio a pharatoi bwyd, bwyta allan, gwybodaeth am alergedd a'r bwyd a fwyteir.

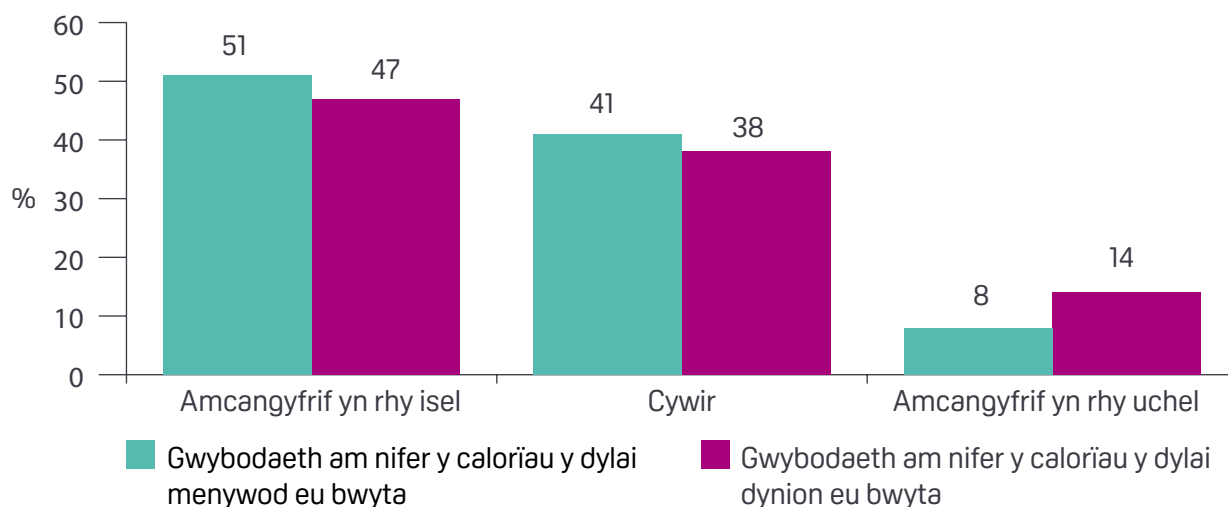
Roedd cylch 5 yr arolwg yn cynnwys cyfres o gwestiynau ynghylch ymddiriedaeth: mewn bwyd, yn y system fwyd ac yn yr ASB. Mae canlyniadau'r arolwg yn helpu i ategu polisiau'r ASB ac yn ehangu'r sylfaen dystiolaeth i gyflawni cynlluniau strategol, blaenoriaethau a thargedau'r ASB. Comisiynodd yr ASB gyfres o bapurau dadansoddi eilaidd i bwysu a mesur meysydd polisi pwysig sydd o ddiddordeb mewn perthynas â blaenoriaethau'r ASB o ran polisiau, gwyddoniaeth ac ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr.

Dadansoddiad eilaidd o gylchoedd 1-4

Roedd y papur cyntaf a luniwyd yn 2017/18 yn ymwneud â phroffilio pobl â gorsensitifrwydd i fwydydd. Canfu'r papur nad yw pobl sy'n dweud bod ganddynt alergedd bwyd yn wahanol iawn i'r rheiny nad ydynt, o ran nodweddion nac o ran arferion diogelwch bwyd yn y cartref a thu allan. Er nad oedd y canfyddiadau'n arwyddocaol, mae'r papur wedi caniatáu i ni ddatblygu'r maes hwn i osod sylfaen ar gyfer polisiau.

Roedd yr ail bapur yn gosod sylfaen ar gyfer datblygu'r cynllun Calorie Wise a thargedu'r negeseuon cysylltiedig at ddefnyddwyr Gogledd Iwerddon. Un o brif ganfyddiadau'r papur oedd nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn gwybod beth yw'r gofynion dyddiol o ran egni, felly gwnaed argymhellion a oedd yn sail i'r cynllun yng ngoleuni'r canfyddiad hwn.

Gwybodaeth am lefelau'r calorïau a argymhellir



Sail: Ymatebwyr yng Ngogledd Iwerddon

Comisiynwyd trydydd papur y gyfres gan Bwyllgor Cynghori ar Fwyd Cymru. Roedd yn pwysu a mesur arferion diogelwch bwyd a diogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd yng Nghymru. Canfu'r dadansoddiad fod lefelau Cymru'n debyg iawn i lefelau Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon o ran anniogelwch y cyflenwad bwyd, ac nad yw ymddygiad diogelwch bwyd yng Nghymru'n amrywio'n sylweddol yn ôl pa mor ddiogel yw'r cyflenwad bwyd.

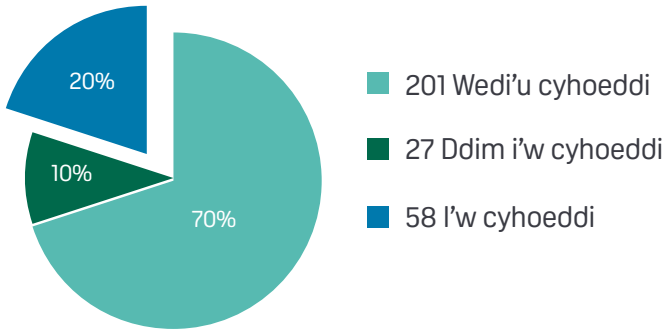
Roedd papur olaf y gyfres yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd a bwyta'n iach yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac roedd o ddiddordeb i Rwydwaith Tlodi Bwyd yr Ynys Gyfan. Yn gyffredinol, roedd pobl mewn cartrefi lle'r oedd y cyflenwad bwyd yn llai diogel yn gwybod llai am fwyta'n iach na'r rheiny mewn cartrefi lle'r oedd y cyflenwad bwyd yn weddol ddiogel neu'n ddiogel iawn, ac roeddent yn fwy tebygol o ddweud bod arian a phris bwydydd iach yn eu rhwystro rhag bwyta'n iachach o'u cymharu â'r rheiny mewn cartrefi lle'r oedd y cyflenwad yn fwy diogel.

Data agored

Data y gall pawb gael mynediad atynt, eu defnyddio a'u rhannu yw data agored. Un o'n hamcanion yw bod yn sefydliad sy'n cael ei lywio gan ddata a bod ein data 'yn agored yn bennaf'. Mae catalog data agored yr ASB ar gael yn <https://data.food.gov.uk/catalog>

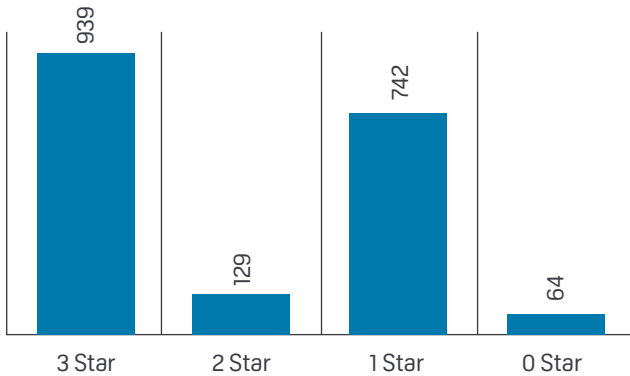
Mae'r siartiau isod yn dangos y cynnydd a wnaed i gyflawni ein nod o fod yn 'agored yn bennaf'.

Cynnydd o ran cyhoeddi data: 286 o setiau data wedi'u pennu



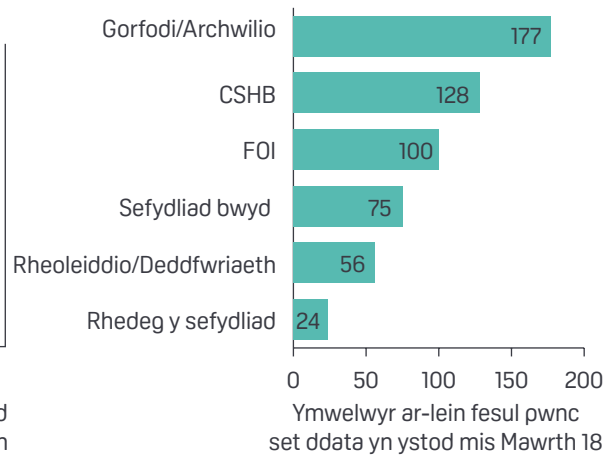
Targed: Cyhoeddi cynifer o setiau data â phosibl, gan gyfrif am ddata na ellir eu cyhoeddi am resymau masnachol, diogelwch, diogelu data neu resymau eraill

Sgoriau bod yn agored: 1,871 o ffeiliau wedi'u cyhoeddi



Rhoddir sgôr sêr syml sy'n seiliedig ar y system 'Pum Seren Bod yn Agored' a luniwyd gan Tim Berners Lee. Mae'r meini prawf yn seiliedig ar fformat y ffeil a gyhoeddir. Ein targed yw tair seren.

Ymweliadau ar-lein:

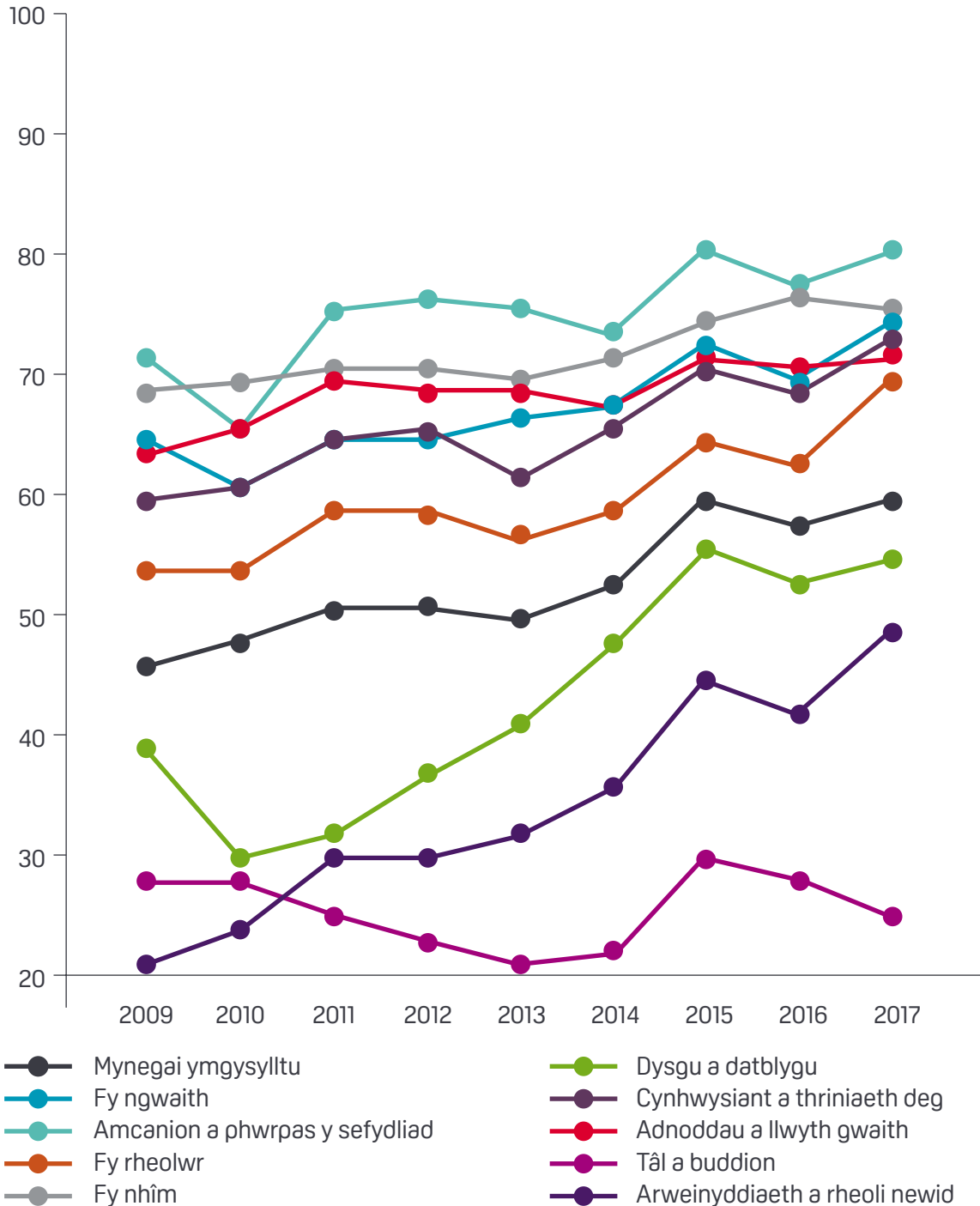


AROLWG POBL

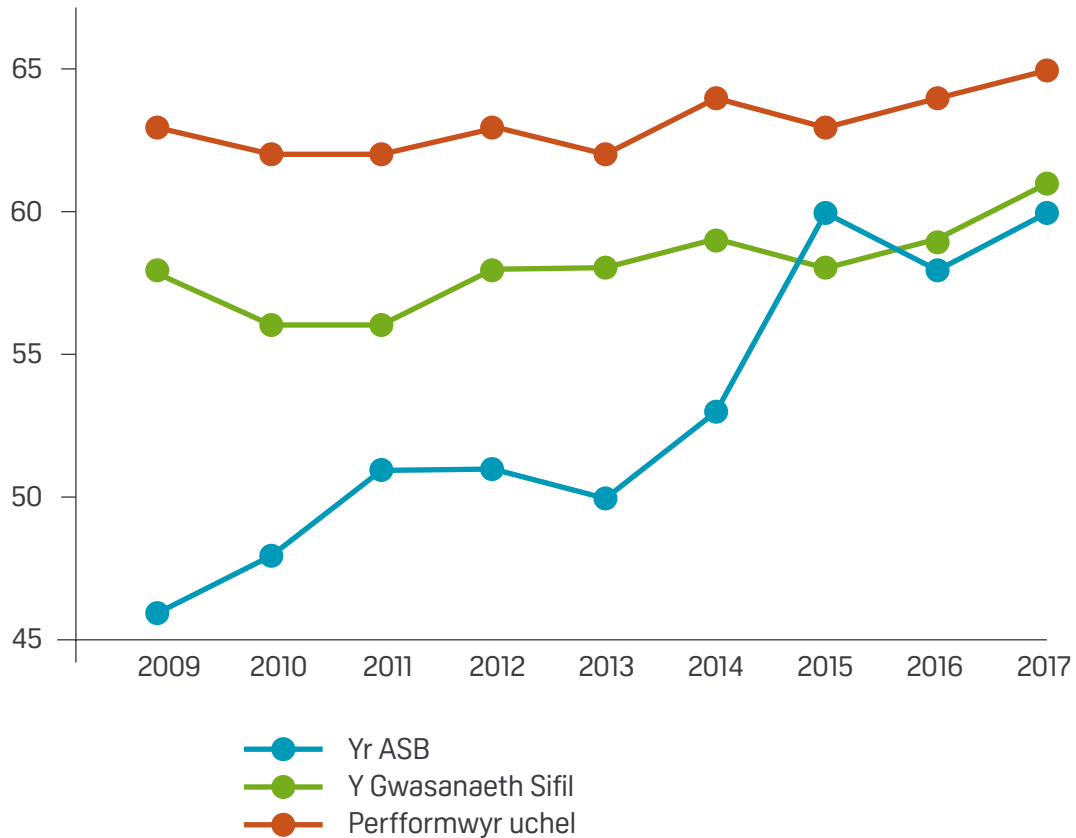


Cynhaliwyd Arolwg Pobl y Gwasanaeth Sifil ym mis Hydref 2017. Cododd sgôr ymgysylltu staff yr ASB o 58% yn 2016 i 60% yn 2017, sef yr un sgôr â'n sgôr uchaf erioed. Mae'r sgoriau wedi cynyddu mewn saith o'r naw prif gategori. Yr eithriadau yw 'Fy nhîm' (-1%) a 'Taliadau a buddion' (-2%). Cafwyd y cynnydd mwyaf ar gyfer 'Fy rheolwr' ac 'Arweinyddiaeth a rheoli newid' (+7% ar gyfer y ddau). Ar draws yr holiadur, mae sgoriau 77% o'r cwestiynau wedi gwella ers 2016.

Arolwg Pobl y Gwasanaeth Sifil 2009-2017



Ymgysylltu â'r Arolwg Pobl



Y tri phrif gwestiwn sy'n annog staff i ymgysylltu, sef y themâu hynny lle mae'r berthynas â'n sgoriau ymgysylltu ar ei chryfaf, yw 'Arweinyddiaeth a rheoli newid', 'Fy ngwaith' a 'Fy rheolwr'. Rydym wedi canolbwyntio ar wella yn y meysydd hyn drwy raglenni mewnol (Ein Ffordd o Weithio, Strategaeth Pobl, ymgysylltu â staff), ac mae'r gwelliannau mwyaf i'w gweld o dan y themâu hyn.

Rydym wedi llunio cynllun gweithredu corfforaethol ar gyfer yr Arolwg Pobl i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodwyd yn yr arolwg. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu'n canolbwyntio ar bedair prif thema:

- tâl a buddion
- rheoli newid
- bwlio ac aflonyddu/teimlo'n ddigon diogel i herio
- arweinyddiaeth

CYFLAWNI DRWY FEITHRIN GALLU



Er mwyn i ni gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau uchod, a thrwy hynny, gyflawni'r canlyniadau gorau i ddefnyddwyr, mae angen i'r ASB fuddsoddi i feithrin ac i ddatblygu ei gallu. Rydym wedi gwneud hyn drwy ganolbwyntio ar y pum maes allweddol a nodir isod.



Ein ffordd o weithio

Amcan cyffredinol: Creu sefydliad bywiog a blaengar sy'n dysgu ac yn denu a chadw'r staff gorau sy'n ymgysylltu, yn barod i gyflawni, yn cydweithio ac yn cael eu harwain yn dda.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- symud o Aviation House i swyddfeydd newydd addas
- bod yn sefydliad sy'n hyblyg o ran lleoliad lle mae pobl yn cydweithio mewn timau effeithiol iawn ni waeth ble y maent wedi'u lleoli
- rhoi contractau newydd i'r holl staff, a rhoi'r seilwaith cywir ar waith i'w helpu i weithio o unrhyw leoliad
- cyflwyno prosesau busnes, offerynnau rheoli a sgiliau newydd i helpu'r staff i fod mor gynhyrchiol â phosibl a sicrhau'r budd mwyaf i'r sefydliad yn yr amgylchedd gweithio newydd

Crynodeb o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd:

Mae'r ASB wedi cymryd camau breision i roi ei rhaglen Ein Ffodd o Weithio ar waith yn 2017/18. Yn Lloegr, mae'r swyddfeydd wedi newid yn sylweddol, gyda swyddfa Caerefrog yn cael ei hadnewyddu'n llwyr a swyddfa Llundain yn symud yn esmwyth o Aviation House i Clive House. Cyflwynwyd contractau i alluogi staff yr ASB i weithio o leoliadau hyblyg. Rydym hefyd wedi llunio'r rhaglen newydd, Ein Ffordd o Gysylltu, ac mae'n cael ei rhoi ar waith i gefnogi dulliau gweithio hyblyg newydd gweithlu'r ASB.

Cyflawni:

- Cafodd ein swyddfa yng Nghaerefrog ei hadnewyddu'n llwyr, gan symleiddio a gwella'r gofod a ddefnyddir.
- Cafodd y Cynnig Pobl sy'n caniatáu i bobl weithio o leoliadau mwy hyblyg ei gyflwyno ar draws yr ASB. Mae pobl wedi cael cyfle i ddewis contractau gweithio o adref, o swyddfa neu o sawl lleoliad, gan ddibynnu ar yr anghenion busnes.
- Mae'r ASB wedi symud yn llwyddiannus o'i safle blaenorol yn Llundain, sef Aviation House, i'w swyddfa newydd yn Clive House.



Strategaeth Pobl

Amcan cyffredinol:

Adeiladu sefydliad effeithiol a chydnerth drwy greu model trefniadol a chynllun gweithlu sy'n ein galluogi i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau corfforaethol, gan barhau i gyflawni ein busnes craidd a pharhau i gydymffurfio â'n polisiau a'n hærferion pobl ar yr un pryd. Meithrin ein gallu i arwain ac i reoli ym mhob rhan o'r busnes i sicrhau bod gennym arweinwyr hyfedr a hyderus sy'n gallu ymgysylltu a grymuso ac y mae'r sefydliad a'u timau o bwys iddynt, gan gydnabod a gwerthfawrogi ymdrech unigolion a cheisio gwella perfformiad yn barhaus. Meithrin y sgiliau a'r gallu i ddarparu'r sgiliau proffesiynol a thechnegol y pennwyd eu bod yn allweddol i gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau corfforaethol a darparu'r seilwaith a'r cymorth sy'n galluogi pobl i ddatblygu eu gyrfa yn yr ASB.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Creu amgylchedd lle gallwn feithrin diwylliant perfformiad uchel lle mae atebion arloesol a chydweithredol yn cael eu rhoi ar waith o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn darparu ein gwasanaethau.
- Cael arweinwyr a rheolwyr credadwy, dilys a gofalgwr y gellir ymddiried ynddynt.
- Sicrhau bod pawb yn ymdrechu i berfformio'n wych.
- Bod yn gynhwysol o hyd, gan barchu'r gwahaniaethau rhwng unigolion.
- Cynorthwyo pobl i ddatblygu a'u hannog i wireddu eu potensial.

Crynodeb o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd:

Yn 2017/18, rydym wedi mynd ati i sicrhau bod y strategaeth pobl yn rhoi'r bobl iawn yn y lle iawn a bod y drefn o recriwtio a datblygu staff yn edrych i'r dyfodol ac yn addas at y diben. Rydym wedi sicrhau bod y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd o fewn y strategaeth pobl yn ystyried y meysydd hynny a bennwyd yng nghynllun gweithredu'r arolwg pobl, ac yn mynd i'r afael â nhw. Mae'r camau i ddatblygu'r fframwaith rheoli perfformiad newydd yn darlunio hyn.

Cyflawni:

- Yn 2017/18, rydym wedi cymryd camau sylweddol o ran ein Strategaeth Pobl drwy gytuno ar y weledigaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol a'r gwerthoedd lefel uchel a fydd yn ei chefnogi.
- I gefnogi'r weledigaeth honno, rydym wedi cytuno ar fframwaith rheoli perfformiad newydd a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio am y tro cyntaf i adolygu perfformiad y staff yn 2017/18. Cafodd y fframwaith hwn ei lunio, ac fe'i rhoddir ar waith, yn unol â chynlluniau gweithredu corfforaethol yr Arolwg Pobl.
- Cytunwyd ar y camau i'w cymryd o ran sgiliau allweddol, olyniaeth a thalent ac, ar y sail honno, lluniwyd strategaeth adnoddau i sicrhau bod gan yr ASB y bobl iawn yn y lle iawn i gyflawni ei strategaeth gorfforaethol. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys cael y bobl iawn yn eu lle i gyflawni unrhyw feysydd gwaith newydd neu feysydd gwaith diwygiedig yn sgil ymadael â'r UE neu'r newid i'n system reoleiddio.



Evolve IT

Amcan cyffredinol 2017/18:

Rhoi Strategaeth TG yr ASB ar waith. Canolbwyntio ar ddod â'r rheolaeth gyffredinol dros ddylunio a darparu gwasanaethau TG yn ôl i mewn i'r ASB a manteisio ar wasanaethau a datrysiadau TG modern, safonol a chyffredin, gyda chyn lleied â phosibl o ddatrysiadau pwrpasol. Ymhellach, bydd yr holl ddatrysiadau TG yn cael eu darparu i ddiwallu anghenion defnyddwyr ac anghenion busnes, lle mae data'n cael eu gwerthfawrogi a'u defnyddio i gefnogi gweithgareddau busnes.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Cefnu ar y gwasanaeth a reolir gan Capita a chyflwyno model gweithredu Evolve IT yn ei le. Bydd yn seiliedig ar gymysgedd o wasanaethau mewnol a darpariaeth cyflenwyr trydydd parti.
- Dod â rheolaeth lwyr dros TG yn ôl i mewn i'r ASB.
- Ymadael yn ddiogel â contract Capita a'r contractau etifeddol cysylltiedig, gan sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth yn parhau.

Crynodeb o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd:

Mae'r ASB wedi cefnu'n llwyddiannus ar gontract Capita, gan ddyfarnu nifer o gontractau llai i gyflenwyr trydydd parti newydd er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau TG arbenigol. Mae'r rheolaeth gyffredinol dros TG wedi dychwelyd i'r ASB ei hun, gyda thimau Pensaerniaeth, Rheoli Gwasanaeth a Masnachol newydd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod gwasanaethau TG o safon yn dal i gael eu darparu. Drwy gydol y broses o ddatblygu'r rhaglen Evolve IT, rydym wedi sicrhau bod gan yr ASB y gallu a'r capasiti i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaeth.

Cyflawni:

- Mae'r ASB wedi ymadael â'r contract gwasanaeth a reolwyd gan Capita.
- Cyflwynwyd desg wasanaeth i ddarparu cymorth rheng flaen 24 awr y dydd, 7 diwrnod yr wythnos i holl staff yr ASB.
- Mae holl swyddfeydd yr ASB wedi'u cysylltu â'r rhwydwaith ac mae pob safle gweithredwr busnes bwyd wedi trosglwyddo i'r darparwr rhwydwaith ardal eang (WAN) newydd, gyda'r llinellau'n cael eu huwchraddio gan mwyaf.
- Cafodd pob dyfais defnyddiwr ei hadnewyddu i ddarparu gliniaduron/llechi modern sy'n gweithredu ar Windows 10 ac yn darparu mynediad at Office 365.
- Mae'r rhan fwyaf o weithwyr yr ASB wedi cael dyfais symudol newydd i'w cynorthwyo i weithio'n hyblyg ac yn symudol.
- Cafodd contract cymorth cymwysiadau pwrpasol ei ddyfarnu i sicrhau bod modd cynnal a datblygu cymwysiadau etifeddol yr ASB.
- Cafodd pob gweinydd o'r Capita Datacentre a'r rhan fwyaf o'r gweinyddion yn swyddfa Caerefrog eu mudo i'r Azure Cloud Datacentre newydd.
- Mae'r gwasanaethau teleffoni llais dros IP ac argraffu wedi mudo i'r modelau gwasanaeth cwmwl newydd.



Data a digidol

Amcan cyffredinol: Cael diwylliant data effeithiol: mae data'n cefnogi polisïau a phenderfyniadau gweithredol yr ASB ac rydym yn bodloni ein hymrwymiaidau o ran tryloywder. Sicrhau bod ein gwasanaethau digidol yn diwallu anghenion ein defnyddwyr.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Cael ein cydnabod ar draws y llywodraeth fel ffynhonnell ddata y gellir ymddiried ynddi: bydd yr holl ddata a gesglir yn addas at y diben, yn cael eu rheoli'n dda ac yn cael eu defnyddio'n briodol yn fewnol a thu hwnt.
- Bodloni'r ymrwymiaidau tryloywder ym mhob maes, gyda pherchnogion asedau gwybodaeth yn ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros gyhoeddi setiau data.
- Llunio strategaeth ddata.
- Llunio'r setiau data sydd eu hangen i yrru gwasanaethau digidol, gwefannau a phlatfformau newydd yr ASB.
- Trawsnewid ein gwasanaethau digidol i sicrhau ein bod yn arloeswr blaenllaw o ran bwyd ac o ran y llywodraeth.

Crynodeb o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd:

Yn 2017/18, rydym wedi ymgynghori ar ein strategaeth ddata, a'i chyhoeddi. Mae'r sefydliad yn dechrau ystyried data fel adnoddau i'w defnyddio i gefnogi prosesau penderfynu'r sefydliad.

Mae gwaith datblygu sylweddol wedi mynd rhagddo i greu'r wefan newydd – gyda thri gwasanaeth gwe newydd yn cael eu cwblhau yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a mwy i ddod gan ein bod wedi sefydlu model cyflawni erbyn hyn.

Cyflawni:

- Rhoi'r strategaeth ddata ar waith, strategaeth y mae sefydliadau allanol wedi cyfeirio ati fel esiampl o arfer gorau.
- Parhau i gyhoeddi data agored, gan gyhoeddi setiau data newydd a mynych fel mater o drefn.
- Os oes gofyn i dimau gyhoeddi data, cafodd proses ei llunio i sicrhau mai dim ond rôl lywodraethu a goruchwyllo y mae'r tîm data canolog yn ei chwarae a bod perchnogion yr wybodaeth yn cyhoeddi'r data eu hunain.
- Datblygu a defnyddio platfform mewnol newydd (Digital Workplace) ar gyfer gweithwyr yr ASB ar ffurf beta.
- Cafodd tri o'r gwasanaethau gwe sy'n flaenoriaeth eu cyflwyno ar ffurf beta byw.
- Mae'r gwaith a wnaed drwy gydol y flwyddyn ar dechnoleg ac offerynnau'n caniatáu i'r gweithlu fod yn hyblyg o ran lleoliad, gan sicrhau bod modd iddynt gydweithio â'i gilydd.
- Gwnaed asesiad o allu digidol staff yr ASB i lywio ac i ddatblygu amcanion allweddol ar gyfer gwelliannau data a digidol yn y dyfodol.



Cadw gwyliadwriaeth

Amcan cyffredinol:

Datblygu dull strategol newydd o gadw gwyliadwriaeth ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid sy'n bodloni diffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o gasglu, coladu, dadansoddi a/neu ddehongli data'n systematig, ac yn rhannu gwybodaeth er mwyn cymryd camau dan gyfarwyddyd.

Amcanion 2017/18:

- Adolygu'r gwersi a ddysgwyd a chwblhau dyluniad cysyniadol y dull cadw gwyliadwriaeth newydd i sefydlu dull strategol sy'n defnyddio data a gwyddor data'n well i bwysu a mesur a datblygu dangosyddion risg rhagfynegol.
- Ehangu gwaith cyswllt yr ASB a'i heffaith ar sefydliadau allanol sy'n gweithio ym maes cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol.
- Cael model prototeip cychwynnol ar gyfer cadw gwyliadwriaeth sy'n gallu cynhyrchu'n systematig wybodaeth y gellir ei rhoi ar waith i siapiau ac i lywio ymyriadau rheoli risg gennym ni a'n rhanddeiliaid.

Crynodeb o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd:

O ran yr ASB, mae'r gwaith cadw gwyliadwriaeth yn ymwneud â chasglu ystod eang o ddata sy'n rhoi gwybodaeth i ni am y system fwyd. Gallwn ni, ac eraill, gan gynnwys y diwydiant bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid, gorfodwyr a defnyddwyr, ddefnyddio'r hyn yr ydym yn ei ddysgu ohonynt i reoli risgiau ac i achub ar gyfleoedd.

Mae'r dull cadw gwyliadwriaeth newydd yn defnyddio model lefel uchel sy'n cynnwys camau allweddol, sef 'sganio', 'canfod', 'culhau' a 'gwerthuso', ar ffurf cylch adborth. Gellir rhannu'r wybodaeth a gynhyrchir yn ystod y gwahanol gamau â rhanddeiliaid mewnol ac allanol a bydd yn darparu dangosyddion y gall rhanddeiliaid eu defnyddio i ystyried pa ymyriadau i'w rhoi ar waith, os o gwbl.

Cyflawni:

Mae'r rhaglen cadw gwyliadwriaeth wedi:

- Datblygu dealltwriaeth glir o ystyr cadw gwyliadwriaeth.
- Datblygu model gweithredu lefel uchel.
- Creu bwrdd rhaglen canolog i lywio'r gweithgareddau yr ymgwymerir â nhw.
- Creu rhwydwaith mewnol ac allanol i adolygu gweithgareddau cadw gwyliadwriaeth strategol a rhoi cyngor arnynt.
- Sefydlu cysylltiadau uniongyrchol â deiliaid data allanol i gael mynediad at arbenigwyr pwnc ac o bosibl at ddata nad ydynt ym meddiant yr ASB.
- Pwysu a mesur cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio arferion gorau o ran cadw gwyliadwriaeth drwy gomisiynu astudiaethau peilot cadw gwyliadwriaeth gyda phum contractwr allanol a ddewiswyd oherwydd eu bod yn arbenigo ym maes cadw gwyliadwriaeth a phennu risgiau sy'n dod i'r amlwg.
- Cwblhau dwy fenter profi cysyniadau ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd i ddatblygu ac i brofi'r dull cadw gwyliadwriaeth i ddatblygu ac i ddarparu gwybodaeth am risg sy'n seiliedig ar ddata mewn cyfnod byr, gan ddod ag arbenigwyr pwnc, gwyddonwyr data mewnol ac allanol, arbenigwyr o adrannau eraill y llywodraeth, canolfannau ymchwil, darparwyr data a'r Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bwyd ynghyd.

- Creu cynllun gweithredu i ddatblygu ac i weithredu'r gallu strategol i gadw gwylidwriaeth, gan gynnwys dull y gellir ei ailadrodd o bennu a blaenoriaethu'r meysydd risg i'w harchwilio.
- Dechrau defnyddio'r model cadw gwylidwriaeth mewn dau faes sy'n gysylltiedig â diogelwch bwyd ac ymadael â'r UE.

Y PRIF RISGIAU AC ELFENNAU ANSICR

Rydym yn amlinellu ein dull o reoli risg fel rhan o Ddatganiad Llywodraethu'r ASB 2017/18 ar dudalen 63. Ar y dudalen hon, rydym yn canolbwyntio ar dair prif risg sy'n gysylltiedig â'n tair blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol.

Mae risgiau yn yr ASB yn cael **eu pennu, eu hasesu, eu rheoli, eu hadolygu a'u cofnodi** ar y lefel briodol ar draws yr ASB. Mae'r drefn hon yn cael ei llywodraethu:

- bob mis drwy adroddiadau am eithriadau
- bob chwarter drwy adolygiad/her i sicrhau bod y risgiau cywir yn cael eu blaenoriaethu
- bob blwyddyn fel rhan o'r broses gorfforaethol cynllunio busnes

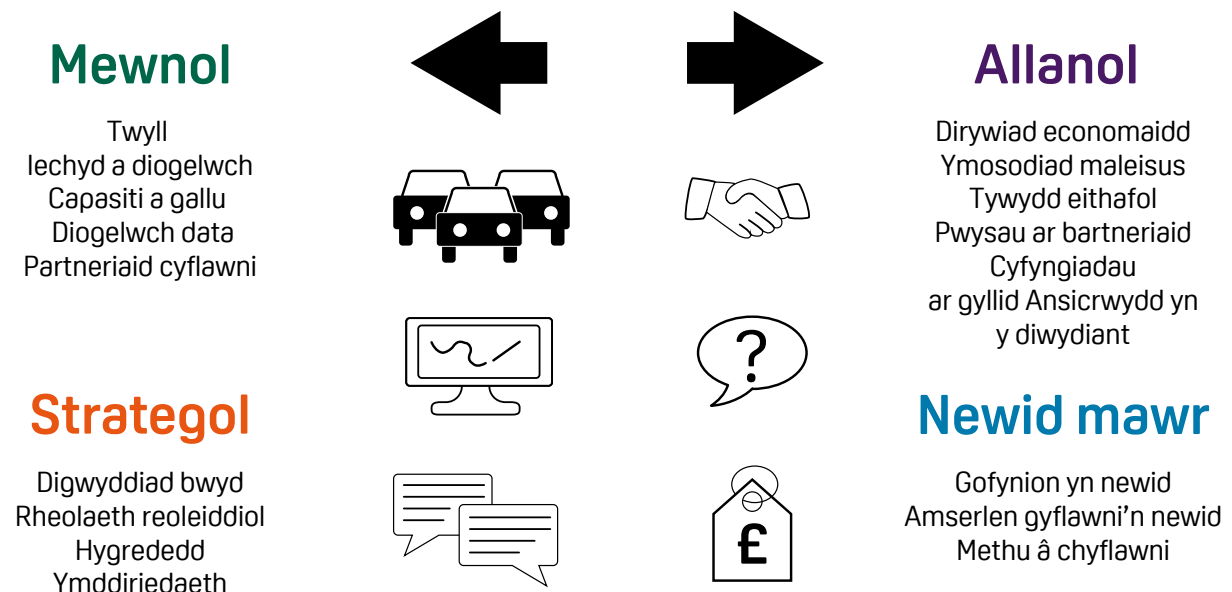
Defnyddir **cofrestri risg** i gofnodi ein risgiau, i'n helpu i'w hasesu, i flaenoriaethu'r camau i'w cymryd, ac i fonitro'r cynnydd a wnaed.

I ddarparu 'bwyd y gallwn ymddiried ynddo' ar adeg pan fo adnoddau'n lleihau ac ansicrwydd allanol, mae'n anochel ein bod yn barod i gymryd risgiau ystyriol, i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd ac i arloesi.

Gall ein hagwedd at arloesi neu ddiogelu amrywio gan ddibynnu ar natur y risg, felly rydym yn paru'r risgiau â themâu ac yn datgan i ba raddau yr ydym yn barod i wynebu risg wrth ymateb.



Mae risgiau'r ASB yn cael eu pennu a'u categorio fel hyn:



I gefnogi gwaith dadansoddi, trin a monitro priodol, rydym yn defnyddio cofrestrï risg (nifer ohonynt yn rhai gorfodol) fel rhan o'n dulliau rheoli. Lle bo'n briodol, defnyddir cofrestrï risg i gofnodi bod risg yn cael ei huwchgyfeirio neu'i hisgyfeirio, ei throsglwyddo neu ei chyfuno, i sicrhau ei bod yn cael ei rheoli ar y lefel fwyaf priodol yn yr ASB a chan y rheiny sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i benderfynu sut i fynd i'r afael â hi.

Ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol, roedd y risgiau ar gofrestrï risg gorfforaethol yr ASB yn canolbwyntio ar ein tair blaenoriaeth strategol ac roeddent yn cynnwys:

- y risg na fyddem yn ymateb yn ddigonol i ddigwyddiad bwyd
- y risg na fyddem yn cyflwyno model rheoleiddio newydd i sicrhau bod gennym 'fwyd y gallwn ymddiried ynddo' o ran diogelwch a dilysrwydd bwyd mewn system fwyd fyd-eang gynaliadwy a modern
- y risg na fyddem yn ymgysylltu'n llwyr ac yn ddigonol yn y paratodau i'r DU ymadael â'r UE a llunio trefniadau masnach â'r UE a thrydydd gwledydd

Adroddiad Pwyllgor Dethol ar 2 Sisters a safonau prosesu dofednod

Ar 26 Medi 2017, cafodd yr ASB wybod am ymchwiliad gan y cyfryngau a oedd yn honni bod problemau hylendid bwyd, ac y gallai fod twyll yn digwydd, yn ffatri dorri 2 Sisters Food Group (2SFG) a gymeradwywyd gan yr ASB. Roedd yr honiadau'n canolbwyntio ar arferion hylendid bwyd ac ar ailbecynnu, labelu a'r gallu i olrhain cynhyrchion dofednod a oedd yn cael eu cyflenwi i sawl manwerthwr mawr. Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ymchwiliad byr i ffatri 2 Sisters yn West Bromwich ym mis Hydref 2017. Ar ôl yr ymchwiliad, cyhoeddodd ei ganfyddiadau mewn adroddiad ar 17 Tachwedd 2017. Roedd yn cynnwys nifer o argymhellion.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith craffu cyhoeddus, gofynnodd y Pwyllgor am ddiweddariadau bob tri mis i gychwyn, ac yna bob chwe mis, ar ôl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad, a gofynnodd i'r ASB gydgyssylltu'r ymatebion gan eraill a oedd yn gyfrifol am weithredu yn sgil canfyddiadau'r Pwyllgor. Mae'r diweddariadau hyn yn rhoi sicrwydd ysgrifenedig bod yr ymrwymïadau a wnaed gan 2SFG, asiantaethau achredu'r Tractor Coch a Chonsortïwm Manwerthu Prydain, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Fetropolitanidd Sandwell a'r ASB ei hun yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yn llwyr.

Mae'r diweddariad diweddaraf a ddarparwyd gan yr ASB i'r Pwyllgor ar 16 Mai 2018 wedi'i gyhoeddi yn www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmenvfru/1070/107004.htm. Mae hyn yn ychwanegol at yr adroddiad llawn a'r ymatebion eraill a gyhoeddwyd yn: www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmenvfru/861/86103.htm. O'r cychwyn cyntaf rydym wedi mynd ati i ymchwilio i'r honiadau mewn tri cham – ymchwilio yn gyntaf i'r problemau y cafwyd hyd iddynt ar Safle D cyn ymchwilio i'r rheiny a oedd yn codi'n fwy cyffredinol ar draws ffatrioedd torri dofednod 2SFG, ac yna ystyried y problemau hynny sy'n berthnasol i'r diwydiant ehangach. Yn sgil ein canfyddiadau yn 2SFG, a phroblemau yr ydym yn ymchwilio iddynt mewn ffatrioedd torri eraill, rydym ni a Safonau Bwyd yr Alban wedi lansio adolygiad ledled y DU o ffatrioedd torri a storfeydd oer.

Yn ystod y gwaith o fonitro'r prif risgiau uchod, pennwyd y camau gweithredu a ganlyn:

Adolygiad o storfeydd oer a ffatrïoedd torri

Yn 2017/2018, bu'r ASB yn ymdrin â dau ddigwyddiad mawr yn sector cig y DU a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag achosion o ddiffyg cydymffurfiaeth mewn ffatrïoedd torri a oedd yn cael eu rhedeg gan 2 Sisters Food Group a Russell Hume.

Yn sgil y digwyddiadau hyn ac i liniaru risgiau pellach o ran diffyg cydymffurfiaeth yn y sector cig, cyhoeddodd yr ASB (mewn partneriaeth â Safonau Bwyd yr Alban) ar 1 Chwefror 2018 y byddai'n cynnal adolygiad ledled y DU o storfeydd oer a ffatrïoedd torri.

Mae'r adolygiad yn asesu sut y mae'r diwydiant cig yn gweithredu ar draws y gadwyn gyflenwi i sicrhau bod trywydd rheoleiddio'r dyfodol yn cyd-fynd â newidiadau yn y sector ac yn rhagweld y newidiadau hynny. Mae pob ffatri dorri a storfa oer yn rhan o gwmpas yr adolygiad, gan gynnwys y rheiny y mae'r awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol am gymryd camau gorfodi ynddynt. Bydd yr adolygiad yn ceisio cryfhau'r trefniadau i roi'r rheolaethau swyddogol ar waith a phennu unrhyw fesurau eraill a fydd yn helpu i adeiladu hyder defnyddwyr yn y broses o gynhyrchu cig. Mae is-grŵp o Dimau Gweithredol yr ASB/FSS yn rheoli'r adolygiad, gan roi diweddariadau rheolaidd i Gadeiryddion Byrddau'r ASB/FSS. Mae 'Grŵp Her' a benodwyd o bob rhan o'r sectorau cig, milfeddygaeth, archwilio a rheoleiddio yn craffu ar y gwaith yn allanol. Cyflwynir adroddiad ar yr adolygiad i Fyrddau'r ASB/FSS yn yr hydref 2018.

Cyflawni o dan y drefn reoleiddio newydd

Hon yw'r ail flwyddyn adrodd lle mae'r rhaglen Rheoleiddio Ein Dyfodol yn rheoli'r cymhlethdodau sy'n gysylltiedig ag adolygu ac ailfodelu'r modd y mae'r ASB a'r awdurdodau lleol yn rheoleiddio busnesau bwyd. Mae'r rhaglen yn cael ei chydgyssylltu'n agos â rhaglen yr ASB i ymadael â'r UE, ac rydym wedi ailflaenoriaethu gweithgareddau ac ailalinio cerrig milltir y rhaglen i ystyried effaith ymadael â'r UE.

Bydd yr awdurdodau lleol yn dal i chwarae rôl bwysig i gyflawni gwaith o dan y drefn reoleiddio newydd sy'n cael ei llunio. Rydym yn diweddarau ac yn gwella'r ffordd yr ydym yn goruchwyllo eu perfformiad. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn seilio hyn ar ffurflenni data blynyddol System Monitro Gwaith Gorfodi Awdurdodau Lleol (LAEMS). Rydym wedi llunio Cerdyn Sgorio Cytbwys digidol: offer yn sy'n gallu defnyddio data mewnol ac allanol ychwanegol i helpu i ddarparu darlun mwy cyflawn a chyfredol o'r perfformiad. Mae hefyd yn ei gwneud yn haws i ni ddelweddu'r data perfformiad ar sail genedlaethol.

Yn ogystal, i reoli'r risg o ddiffyg cydymffurfiaeth, bu i ni gysylltu â nifer o awdurdodau lleol ynghylch eu perfformiad ar sail data LAEMS 2016/17. Gwnaed hyn ochr yn ochr â nifer o archwiliadau sicrwydd a oedd yn para diwrnod ac a oedd yn cynnwys asesiad o faterion perfformiad.

Paratoi i'r DU ymadael â'r UE

I liniaru'r risg sy'n gysylltiedig ag ymadael â'r UE, fel y nodir uchod, mae'r ASB wedi blaenoriaethu rhai o'i hadnoddau i gefnogi'r Rhaglen Ymadael â'r UE. Rydym hefyd yn dal i gydweithio'n agos â'r Trysorlys ar gais i gael yr adnoddau ychwanegol sydd eu hangen yn 2018/19, yn ychwanegol at yr £14 miliwn ychwanegol a gymeradwywyd gan y Trysorlys ym mis Mawrth 2018. Bydd y cyfan yn cefnogi'r gwariant y mae'r ASB eisoes wedi ymrwymo iddo. I sicrhau ein bod yn barod, rydym hefyd yn parhau i lunio cynlluniau ymadael manwl.

DADANSODDI'R PERFFORMIAD

CAMAU GORFODI FFURFIOL (CYMRU, LLOEGR)

Yn unol â gofynion Deddf Safonau Bwyd 1999, rydym yn adrodd bob blwyddyn ar y camau gorfodi a gymerwyd. Gellir rhoi hysbysiadau statudol i fusnesau sy'n methu â bodloni'r gofynion o ran hylendid, oherwydd materion strwythurol anfodhaol, i atal busnes rhag defnyddio mathau penodol o gyfarpar, i bennu amodau o ran y broses cynhyrchu cig, i atal busnes yn llwyr, neu i atal arfer benodol sy'n mynd yn groes i ddarpariaethau hylendid y ddeddfwriaeth. Er mwyn iddynt fod yn gyfreithiol ddilys, rhaid i'r hysbysiadau statudol nodi union natur yr achos o ddiffyg cydymffurfiaeth, cyfeirio'n gywir at y ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol, a bod yn ddarllenadwy ac yn ddiamwys.

Cymru a Lloegr: y camau gorfodi ffurfiol ac anffurfiol a gymerwyd yn ystod 2017/18

Camau ffurfiol	Nifer yr hysbysiadau 1 Ebrill 2016 tan 31 Mawrth 2017	Nifer yr hysbysiadau 1 Ebrill 2017 tan 31 Mawrth 2018
Hysbysiad Gwahardd Brys at Ddibenion Hylendid a roddir o dan Reoliadau Hylendid Bwyd (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Diogelwch a Hylendid Bwyd (Lloegr) 2013 i roi diwrnod o rybudd i weithredwr busnes bwyd o'r bwriad i wneud cais i lys am Orchymyn Gwahardd Brys at Ddibenion Hylendid a fyddai'n arwain at atal y busnes ar unwaith	Dim	Dim
Hysbysiad Gwella Hylendid a roddir o dan Reoliadau Hylendid Bwyd (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Diogelwch a Hylendid Bwyd (Lloegr) 2013	198	152
Hysbysiad Camau Unioni a roddir o dan Reoliadau Hylendid Bwyd (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Diogelwch a Hylendid Bwyd (Lloegr) 2013	166	245

Camau anffurfiol	Nifer y rhybuddion 1 Ebrill 2016 tan 31 Mawrth 2017	Nifer y rhybuddion 1 Ebrill 2017 tan 31 Mawrth 2018
Rhybudd ysgrifenedig	2,567	2,433

ERLYNIADAU

Ar ôl atgyfeiriad ymchwil ac ymchwiliad troseddol llawn, gall yr awdurdod gorfodi perthnasol erlyn unigolion sydd wedi cyflawni troseddau ar safleoedd cymeradwy. Yng Nghymru a Lloegr, yr ASB sy'n erlyn unigolion am dorri'r rheolau hylendid bwyd. Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron (sy'n gweithredu ar rân Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig) neu Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n erlyn unigolion yr honnir eu bod wedi torri rheolau lles anifeiliaid, sgil-gynhyrchion anifeiliaid a rhai o'r gofynion ar gyfer enffalopathi sbyngffurf trosglwyddadwy (TSE). Yn 2017/18, cyfeiriodd y Gyfarwyddiaeth Gweithrediadau 100 o achosion i Gangen Ymchwiliadau Troseddol yr ASB er mwyn iddi ymchwilio iddynt gyda golwg ar ddwyn erlyniad.

Oherwydd amserlen erlyniadau, anaml y bydd achos yn mynd o'r cam atgyfeirio i wrandawriad terfynol yn y llys yn ystod yr un flwyddyn adrodd. O'r herwydd, nid yw llawer o'r achosion a gafodd eu hatgyfeirio er mwyn ymchwilio iddynt yn 2017/18 wedi dod i ben hyd yma.

Yn ystod 2017/18, daeth 11 achos y bu i'r ASB ymchwilio iddynt i ben yn y llys, gydag 11 diffynnydd yn cael eu collfarnu. Mae saith achos arall yn cael eu herlyn ar hyn o bryd.

Cofnodwyd bod 97 achos wedi'u hatgyfeirio er mwyn ymchwilio iddynt yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn ystod 2016/17. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos canlyniad neu statws yr atgyfeiriadau hynny:

Canlyniadau/statws	Nifer yr atgyfeiriadau
Collfarnau	10
Anfon llythyrau rhybuddio	17
Erlyniadau'n mynd rhagddynt yn y llysoedd	10
Rhyddfarnau	1
Erlyniadau wedi'u tynnu'n ôl	2
Dim erlyniadau	57

CWYNION GAN GYNNWYS Y RHEINY A WNAED I'R OMBWDSMON SENEDDOL A'R GWASANAETH IECHYD

Bydd yr ASB bob amser yn ceisio dysgu o gwynion a mynd i'r afael ag unrhyw faterion sy'n cael eu pennu drwy'r broses gwynion. Rydym yn ceisio datrys pob cwyn yn gyflym ac mor agos â phosibl i'r man lle darperir y gwasanaeth, felly rydym yn trin a thrafod pob cwyn i gychwyn ar lefel y gwasanaeth lleol. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw achwynydd yn fodlon â'r ymateb lleol, gall gyfeirio ei gwyn, gan ddefnyddio ein proses gwynion sy'n cynnwys dau gam. Ceir gwybodaeth amdani ar-lein:

<https://www.food.gov.uk/cy/contact/consumers/feedback/cwynion-a-sylwadau>

Os yw achwynydd yn dal i fod yn anfodlon ar ôl mynd drwy ddau gam proses gwynion yr ASB, gall gyfeirio'r mater at yr Ombwdsmon Seneddol a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd. Rhaid cyflwyno cwynion i'r Ombwdsmon drwy law Aelod Seneddol.

Yn ystod 2017, aeth tair cwyn tu hwnt i lefel yr ymateb lleol. Gwrthodwyd y cwynion mewn dau achos, a chafodd un achos ei gyfeirio tu allan i'r broses gwynion oherwydd ei bod yn fwy priodol i Dîm Cyfreithiol yr ASB ymdrin â'r materion dan sylw. Ni fu i'r Ombwdsmon ymchwilio i unrhyw achos.


ADRODDIADAU CYNALIADWYEDD

Yn ystod 2017/18, symudodd yr ASB o Aviation House i ddau lawr yn Clive House, gan leihau ein gofod swyddfa ymhellach. Oherwydd yr ymarfer rhesymoli, mae'r gwastraff ailgylchadwy a gynhychir gennym wedi cynyddu, ond roedd disgwyl i hyn ddigwydd, a dylai ddychwelyd i'r lefelau targed yn y dyfodol. Mae'r rhaglen Ein Ffordd o Weithio wedi arwain at gynnydd yn y teithio corfforaethol sy'n cael ei drefnu drwy Redfern. Rydym yn cadw llygad ar hyn ac yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r mater. Er enghraifft, rydym wedi buddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau fideogynadledda newydd yn ein swyddfeydd fel nad oes raid teithio i gyfarfodydd.


Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos ein hallyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr a'r gwariant cysylltiedig yng Nghymru

Allryiadau nwyon tŷ gwydr

Dangosyddion anariannol – Cwmpas 2

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Cyfanswm yr ynni a ddefnyddiwyd (kwh)	<u>27,792</u>	<u>25,902</u>	<u>20,993</u>	<u>20,993</u>	

Dangosyddion ariannol (£)






	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Cyfanswm y gwariant ar ynni	<u>6,014</u>	<u>5,009</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>2,487</u>	

i Trydan yn unig. Dim cyflenwad nwy.


Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y data gwastraff a'r gwariant cysylltiedig

Gwastraff

Dangosyddion anariannol – (tunelli)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Gwastraff a ailgylchir/ ailddefnyddir	0.7	0.5	Amh.	Amh.	
 Tirlenwi	Amh.	Amh.	Amh.	Amh.	
 Gwastraff a losgir	Amh.	Amh.	Amh.	Amh.	
 Gwastraff cyfrinachol	0.4	Amh.	Amh.	Amh.	
 Cyfanswm y gwastraff	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>Amh.</u>	<u>Amh.</u>	


Dangosyddion ariannol (£)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Cyfanswm y gwariant ar wastraff	<u>697</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	

Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y data dŵr a'r gwariant cysylltiedig


Dŵr

Dangosyddion anariannol (m³)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Cyfanswm y dŵr a ddefnyddiwyd	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	

ii Nid oes modd ei fesur – tenant mewn adeilad mawr a rennir.

Dangosyddion ariannol (£)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
 Gwariant ar ddŵr	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	



Jason Feeney

Prif Weithredwr a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu

19 Mehefin 2018

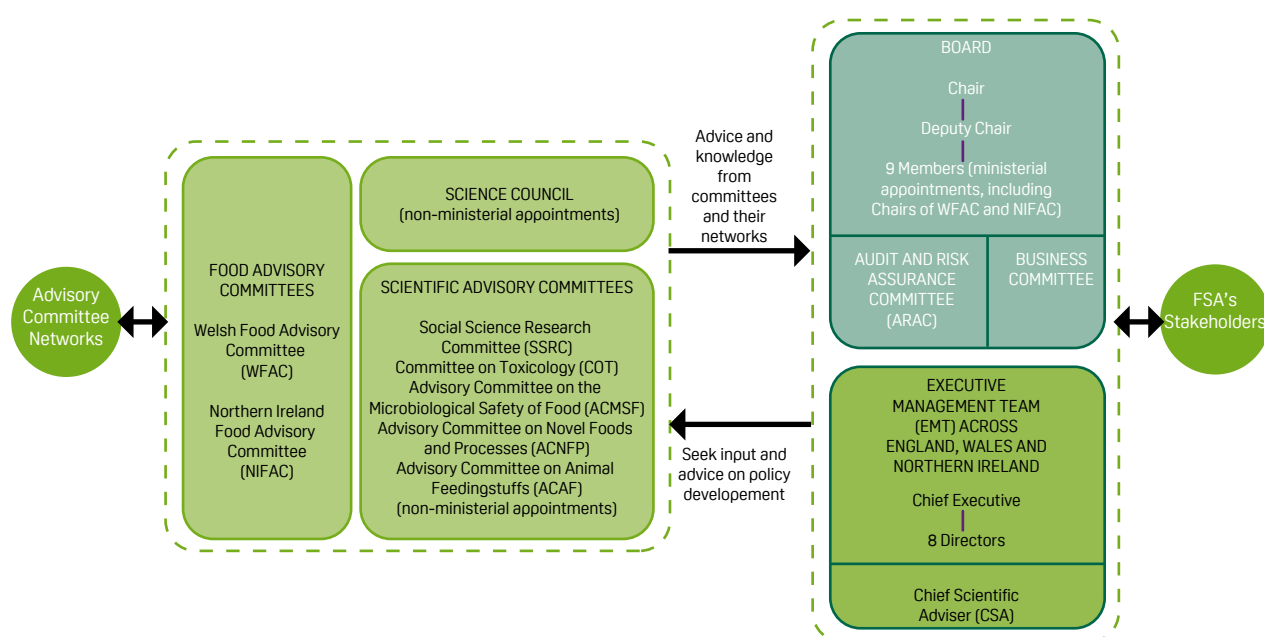
Mae cyfrifon yr Asiantaeth a manylion perthnasol eraill wedi'u cynnwys yma er gwybodaeth. Fe'u cyflwynir yn Saesneg yn unig oherwydd eu natur dechnegol.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The FSA⁵ 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.

Current architecture of FSA governance



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

DETAILS OF BOARD MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS

The FSA Board⁶

During the year, the membership of the non-executive FSA Board was:	
Heather Hancock	FSA Chair (from 1 April 2016)
Laura Sandys	Deputy Chair (from 1 September 2017)
Dr Ruth Hussey	Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee
Colm McKenna	Chair of the Northern Ireland Advisory Committee
Paul Williams	Board member
Rosie Glazebrook	Board member
Stewart Houston	Board member
David Brooks	Board member
Mary Quicke MBE	Board member (from 1 September 2017)
Stuart Reid	Board member (from 1 September 2017)
Ram Gidoomal	Board member
Heather Peck	Board member (until 30 April 2017)
Jim Smart	Board member (until 30 April 2017)

⁶ More information about our Board members can be found on our website:
www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board

Executive Management Team⁷

During the year, the membership of the Executive Management Team was:	
Jason Feeney CBE	Chief Executive
Professor Guy Poppy	Chief Scientific Advisor
Colin Sullivan	Chief Operating Officer (from 23 September 2017)
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
Michael Wight	Interim Director of Policy (from 21 December 2017)
Richard McClean	Strategy Director (from 21 August 2017 until 28 January 2018)
Martin Evans	Acting Chief Operating Officer (from 31 March 2017 until 23 April 2017 and from 19 June 2017 until 5 November 2017)
Simon Dawson	Acting Chief Operating Officer (from 24 April 2017 until 18 June 2017)

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.

⁷ More information about members of the EMT can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/leadership-team

FSA advisory committees⁸

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

Northern Ireland	
Colm McKenna	Chair
Fiona Hanna	
Dr Christine Kennedy	
Lorraine Crawford	
Aodhan O'Donnell	
Dr Liz Mitchell	
Sara McCracken	
Phelim O'Neill	

Wales	
Dr Ruth Hussey	Chair
Alan Gardner	
Dr Hugh Jones	
James Wilson	
Dr Norma Barry	
David Peace	
Ronnie Alexander	

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

Membership of the FSA Audit and Risk Assurance Committee:

Non-executive members	
Colm McKenna	Chair
Ram Gidoomal	
Dr Ruth Hussey	
Mary Quicke MBE	
Laura Sandys	

⁸ More information about the committees of the FSA Board can be found on our website: www.food.gov.uk/about-us/committees-of-the-fsa-board

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 2017/18, 91% of all invoices were paid within this target. This figure has increased from 2016/17's 83%, which was due to a closed period surrounding a financial system changeover. The policy is to remain the same for 2018/19.

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.

Consultancy

Consultancy spend in 2017/18 was £3,192 (2016/17 £1,500).

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 in England and Wales 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/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 (2016/17 £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 2017/18 (2016/17 £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 2017/18 on page 63.

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

No events have occurred since the end of the financial year.

Departmental Core Tables – Westminster only

This information can be found on our website:
www.food.gov.uk/about-us/reports-and-accounts

PERFORMANCE IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH 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 2017, the FSA's general enquiries helpline handled 6,389 emails and 9,973 phone calls from members of the public. Additionally, FSA Private Office officials managed 362 items of correspondence sent by members of the public to Ministers, the FSA Chair, FSA Chief Executive or other, replying to 77% within target.

BETTER REGULATION

Excessive or unclear regulations place an unnecessary burden on business and hinders effective delivery of the intended benefits to consumers. The FSA regulatory approach has always aimed to develop clear, proportionate and risk based requirements, which businesses can follow, without introducing unnecessary burden.

We apply the principles of good regulation to all our regulatory activities – this includes our approach to EU exit preparation and the development and implementation of our Regulating Our Future programme, to improve the way we deliver regulatory controls for food and create a modern, risk-based, proportionate, robust and resilient system. We also promote the UK Government's better regulation agenda in EU negotiations – where the vast majority of food law in the UK originates.

Business Impact Target (BIT) reporting

In-line with the statutory requirement for Regulators under the Government's Business Impact Target, the FSA published details on seven Qualifying Regulatory Provisions, validated by the Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC). In total, the FSA reported £14m net business savings to business through its Qualifying Regulatory Provisions introduced in the last Parliament. A statement, validated by the RPC, was also published for the FSA's Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions. Full details of the FSA BIT reporting are available on our website at:
www.food.gov.uk/about-us/regulatory-approach

PUBLICITY, ADVERTISING & SPONSORSHIP

Safe summer food

The FSA's 'Safe summer food' communication activity ran throughout summer 2017 and focused on increasing understanding of two of our '4Cs'⁹: chilling and cooking. Activity commenced with Food Safety Week on 19 June 2017 with the theme of picnics and concluded on August bank

⁹ The good food hygiene 4Cs are cross-contamination, cleaning, chilling and cooking

holiday weekend with focus on barbecues. The activity was delivered through PR, partnerships and social media which drew on statistics from the FSA's Food and You Survey and a bespoke PR survey. Our PR activity reached 51% of the population with an advertising value equivalent of £463,123, which was a return on investment of 16:1. We also reached 13.8 million people via partners, establishing partnerships with the likes of Waitrose, Asda, Morrisons and NHS Choices. Spend on this was £28,000.

Let's talk turkey

Our 'Let's talk turkey' campaign, which ran from 5 December 2017 to 7 January 2018, centred on talking consumers through the steps they need to take to enjoy a safe Christmas turkey dinner, from buying and cooking the turkey, right through to storing leftovers. Our key messages focused on clearing up common misconceptions. Most of this activity was carried out in-house and included PR, digital and partnership activity. We exceeded our KPIs on this, delivering 11 national partners, a reach of 1.6 million and 62,498,425 media opportunities to see. Spend on this was £5,000.

Know your calories

In late February 2018 we launched a campaign in Northern Ireland called 'Know your calories' which ran during March. It aimed to raise awareness of the recommended calorie intake for men and women and where to find calorie information on labels, both on the front of packaged food and on menus when eating out. It was a fully integrated campaign using PR, partners and social media as well as paid for online and out of home advertising. We also worked with a range of partners and stakeholders. Evaluation (including consumer tracking) is ongoing and will be available later in the year. Spend on this was £92,000.

Food Hygiene Rating Scheme

With the aim of encouraging consumers in Northern Ireland and Wales to be aware of and use the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS) before eating out or ordering a takeaway for Valentine's Day, we ran a campaign around this period. Entitled 'Don't drop your standards, look before you book' this equated eating out with dating and as the target consumers constantly seek and share information online, activity was focused on social media and digital advertising to drive traffic to www.food.gov.uk/ratings. The activity was delivered by an animated video and infographics being messaged to followers of the FSA's social media accounts – Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, both paid for and earned, supported by targeted digital display advertising in high-traffic online publications in both countries. Compared with a random, non-campaign period, there was a 10% increase in traffic to the ratings website. Spend on this activity totalled £18,000.



Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the Food Standards Act 1999, the Food Standards Agency (the Department) 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

19 June 2018

FSA GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2017/18

Governance structure

1. 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 for central Government Departments. 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 on the FSA website.¹⁰
2. Heather Hancock continues to serve as Chair of the FSA Board – her term runs from 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2019.
3. Laura Sandys was appointed as Deputy Chair of the FSA Board – her term is from 1 September 2017 until 31 August 2020. New Board members Mary Quicke MBE and Stuart Reid started their first term of office on 1 September 2017; they will serve until 31 August 2020. The term of office for Ram Gidoomal, will come to an end on 30 April 2018.
4. Board members including the Chair and Deputy Chair are appointed by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care. One Board member is appointed by Welsh Ministers, and one Board member by Northern Ireland Ministers.
5. Scottish Ministers assumed responsibility for functions carried out by the FSA in Scotland from 1 April 2015. The FSA works closely with its equivalent body in Scotland, Food Standards Scotland.
6. Collectively, all Board members share responsibility for the whole FSA and are expected to act in the interests of all consumers.
7. The Board is supported and advised by the Food Advisory Committees (FACs) in each of the devolved countries, by the Business Committee, and by the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee (ARAC).
8. As part of being an accountable regulator, the Board members receive a Performance & Resources Report quarterly, containing key information and progress. This has been redesigned as part of FSA's work on developing outcome measures.
9. 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. The Chairs of the Food Advisory Committees report formally to each open Board meeting on issues considered.

¹⁰ www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/meetings

10. The Food Advisory Committees were last reviewed in 2010. Given the pace of change in the FSA, in December 2017, the Chairman of the Board wrote to Ministers regarding a plan to review their current contribution and recommend improvements for the future. The Deputy Chair, Laura Sandys, working with the two FAC chairs, is currently undertaking a review of the contribution of the FACs, including value for money considerations.
11. 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.
12. 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

13. The Chair held appraisal meetings with the FSA Board members to review their effectiveness and future development as members of the Board during the 2017/18 financial year.
14. The Chair will share the outcome of the Board Effectiveness Review with the Board.
15. Our Scientific Advisory Committees (SACs) including our new, overarching Science Council continue to provide an independent expert advice, challenge and assurance function. In addition to the Science Council, the FSA is lead sponsor for five such bodies: the Advisory Committee for Social Science; 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 Feeding stuffs (ACAF). The Science Council is a Departmental Expert Committee of the FSA and the other five SACs are Advisory Non-Departmental Public Bodies (ANDPBs).
16. In May 2016, the FSA Board agreed to take forward the recommendations of the report from the Triennial Review of the FSA's SACs, establishing a new Science Council. The Council was established on 1 April 2017 and Professor Sandy Thomas was appointed as the Chair. Professor Thomas gave her first formal report to the FSA Board at the March Board meeting in 2018.
17. The Board agreed the FSA's priorities and high-level budget for the financial year 2018/19 at its March 2018 meeting.

Attendance at Board and ARAC Meetings 2017/18

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

Record of attendance FSA Board Meetings 2017/18

Board Member	Jun 2017	Sep 2017	Dec 2017	Mar 2018
Heather Hancock	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laura Sandys		✓	✓	✓
Ruth Hussey	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colm McKenna	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paul Williams	✓	✓	✓	absent
Stewart Houston	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ram Gidoomal	✓	✓	✓	✓
David Brooks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rosie Glazebrook	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mary Quicke MBE		✓	✓	✓
Stuart Reid		absent	✓	✓

Record of attendance ARAC Meetings 2017/18

Board Member	May 2017	Jun 2017	Sep 2017	Dec 2017	Mar 2018
Jim Smart	✓				
Ram Gidoomal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Peck	✓				
Ruth Hussey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colm McKenna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laura Sandys			✓	✓	✓
Mary Quicke MBE			✓	✓	✓

Audit & Risk Assurance Committee

19. Two new members (Laura Sandys and Mary Quicke MBE) were appointed to the Committee during the year to bring the membership in line with the Terms of Reference for ARAC.
20. ARAC considered a range of issues in the year including: the FSA's consolidated accounts for 2016/17; the National Audit Office's (NAO) Audit Completion Report; the Head of Internal Audit's 2016/17 opinion; various internal audit reports (details of which are outlined in the Chair's Annual Report); and the Audit Plan for 2018/19. In undertaking its activities, ARAC sought to comply with the requirements of HM Treasury's Audit & Risk Assurance Committee Handbook.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. Committee members completed a self-assessment on the effectiveness of the ARAC in line with HM Treasury guidance which advises that a self-assessment is completed annually. Agreed actions from that assessment were implemented during the year.
24. 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.
25. Throughout the year ARAC reviewed and considered the management of risks associated with the FSA strategic programmes including Regulating our Future (RoF), EU Exit, IT Evolve and Our Ways of Working.

The Leadership Team

26. 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.
27. On 1 April 2018 membership of the EMT comprised eight Directors, including a suitably qualified Finance Director, the FSA's Chief Scientific Advisor and myself as Accounting Officer. In September 2017 Colin Sullivan was appointed as Chief Operating Officer and joined the FSA's leadership team. Michael Wight, the Head of Food Policy, was agreed by EMT in October 2017 as a suitable deputy to cover Steve Wearne's Director of Policy role, over his period of leave from winter 2017-spring 2018.

28. In January 2018, Steven Pollock joined FSA from the Department of Health, as Communications Director, and Sam Faulkner joined from PWC as Commercial Director.
29. 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

30. 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.
31. Reports issued during the year have included reviews of official controls by Directorate F (formerly the FVO) of the European Commission, which covered import controls, contaminants in food, composite products and anti-microbial resistance in food producing animals.
32. Other external reviews covered fire wall configuration, penetration testing, vulnerability assessment for new laptops and tablets and security of the cloud based data centre. Reviews were also commissioned and reports issued in relation to the FSA's science capability, taxable travel rules, the activity based costing model for overheads included in charges to the meat industry, and the discount and charging calculations for the meat industry.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

FSA risk management framework and capacity to handle risk

33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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 2018 which considered the strategic risks the organisation faces and reviewed the FSA's risk appetite.
36. 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.

37. 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
38. 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 following and we focus on these on page 46:
- 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

39. In March 2018 the FSA Board approved the FSA budget, and as Accounting Officer I notified Directors of their budget delegation to deliver the priorities agreed. Throughout the year I've ensured that the FSA has been on track to deliver its priorities within budget through performance management, monthly financial forecasting, and risk management which is underpinned with corporate governance.
40. I have introduced a renewed focus on performance management, and commissioned a new EMT performance report which is reviewed monthly to ensure key performance indicators are met. EMT also hold a quarterly Corporate 'in-year' review, ensuring key milestones have been delivered on the Corporate priorities.
41. 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.
42. The FSA Investment Board has continued to improve the Value for Money the FSA delivers. It considers all discretionary expenditure, in particular the strategic alignment, benefits and cost and prioritises accordingly. Investment Board reports back to EMT after each meeting with recommendations on which programmes of work to start, change in some way or stop, and continuously re-prioritises our work to align to our priorities.
43. Following a discussion at the Audit and Risk Committee (ARAC), and a trial in 2015/16, a bi-annual assurance mapping framework was introduced in 2016/17. I have since agreed with the ARAC Chair that these reviews continue, but on an annual basis, to support the Governance Statement. 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. 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

- 44. The Director of Openness, Data and Digital is responsible for Information Security. Safeguarding our information assets against an evolving and changing cyber risk landscape continues to be a priority. We take 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.
- 45. All staff are required to complete a Responsible for Information e-learning course annually which is provided by Civil Service Learning.
- 46. This year we have undertaken an extensive IT transformation programme. The risks were managed by using an integrated security assurance and governance approach to ensure compliance against the National Cyber Security Centre guidance. The programme has delivered an enhanced level of security and resilience for our data centre and systems.
- 47. There were no protected personal data incidents which required reporting to the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) in 2017/18.

Table 1: Summary of Personal Data Related Incidents formally reported to the Information Commissioner’s Office in 2017/18

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 2017/18				
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 2017/18

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	1
IV	Unauthorised disclosure	4
V	Other	1

48. Over the last year the Food Standards Agency has carried out a comprehensive programme of activity, overseen by our Information Governance Board, to ensure we are fully prepared to comply with our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation. Prior to this we carried out a full audit of the personal data processed by the FSA, most of which is in relation to food businesses, and identified the areas where we needed to enhance the existing data protection compliance in place. We carried out a programme of awareness raising focusing on all aspects of the new legislation including privacy notices and privacy impact assessments, and before the end of May we will conduct a final readiness check with the staff responsible for all of our datasets containing personal data.

Effectiveness of the FSA whistleblowing and raising a concern policy

49. 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 and / or breach of the Civil Service Code;
- affirm the FSA's commitment to investigating and responding to any such issues; and
- offer to those who do raise concerns protection from any detrimental treatment or victimisation on the grounds of them doing so.

50. In 2017 we ran our annual whistleblowing awareness campaign this time utilising material developed by Civil Service Employee Policy. This involved web-based education and internal social media interaction. We believe this contributed to the FSA once again sitting amongst the Civil Service 'high performers' against two of the three 'civil service code questions' within the 2017 Civil Service People Survey. We acknowledge that more work needs to be done by the FSA, and the wider Civil Service, in building confidence amongst staff in how whistleblowing cases are responded to and that work on this will continue into 2018.

51. Through annual whistleblowing reports to the Executive Management Team and FSA Board (the latter via live webcast), we continue to monitor developments and progress in this important area and ensure that senior officials shape our approach.
52. In 2017/18 one referral has been made, which is under investigation and managed within the terms of the FSA Whistleblowing and Raising a Concern Policy.
53. The FSA continues to be a very active member of the across-Government 'Nominated Officer' community and plays its own role in contributing to and influencing debate and decision making at this level.

Shared Services

54. The FSA has used the Oracle Shared Service provided by Shared Services Connected Ltd (SSCL) Finance and Procurement systems. 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 FSA has worked closely with SSCL to monitor and improve the services provided to FSA.
55. A third-party assurance report for SSCL for the year ending 31/03/18 noted that bar the 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

56. In line with the recommendations of the Macpherson Review of Quality Assurance of Government, 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

57. Based on the results of the audit work completed during the year and understanding the FSA's control environment, the Head of Internal Audit's opinion is that the FSA has maintained adequate risk management, control and governance arrangements.
58. The majority of internal audits completed were placed in the top two categories of audit assurance opinions and none were in the lowest, fourth category. Where issues have been reported, management have taken appropriate actions to address these and have proactively involved Internal Audit where necessary in identifying root causes for the issues highlighted in Audit Reports.
59. Processes for business planning and prioritisation of resources are now well established, and ensure that limited resources are targeted at key priorities. These are supported by a maturing risk management framework which ensures that risks at corporate, directorate and programme or project level are identified assessed and mitigated at the appropriate level.

Looking Ahead

60. As part of the FSA's Value for Money Programme, as Accounting Officer and CEO I introduced a new 'Star Chamber' approach to budget setting for the 18/19. This constituted of a review of the FSA priorities and budget, and a cross-challenge by all Directors on the priorities and resources presented. This resulted in a 1st draft budget being presented to Business Committee for early comment and the January Board Retreat. Final revisions were made and presented for approval at the March Board meeting. This approach has allowed planning for the 18/19 year to start much earlier than in prior years.
61. The FSA has worked closely with HMT to agree additional funds of £0.94m 17/18 for EU exit funding which will enable it to put in place the changes needed to successfully manage food safety after we exit the EU.
62. 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

63. I am able to report that there were no significant weaknesses in the FSA's systems of internal controls in 2017/18 which affected the achievement of the FSA's key strategic outcomes, aims, objectives and policies.
64. I can also confirm that there have been no Ministerial Directions given during the course of the year.

Exiting the European Union

65. The Food Standards Agency's priority as the UK prepares to leave the EU is to ensure that there remains a robust and effective regulatory regime for maintaining the safety of food for the benefit of UK consumers and of the UK food industry. We are working closely with the Department for Exiting the European Union, Department for Health and Social Care, Department for Food and Rural Affairs, other government departments and the devolved administrations of the UK in order to fulfil this objective.
66. The UK will be subject to EU requirements until it leaves the EU and all the rights and obligations of EU membership remain in force. During this period the UK will continue to negotiate, implement and apply EU legislation. The European Union (Withdrawal) Bill will convert EU law into UK law as it applies in the UK at the moment of exit.



Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

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 536. The tables in the remuneration report are subject to audit.

Salary and pension entitlements

The annual increase in Board members' remuneration is based on that recommended for office holders by the Senior Salaries Review Body. Senior Civil Service (SCS) staff salaries are uplifted in line with the central (Cabinet Office) SCS performance based pay and review system.

Full details of the remuneration and pension interests of Board members and the Executive Management Team are detailed below and 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)	
	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
Nina Purcell (Director FSA, Wales and Local Delivery)	95–100	90–95	–	–	–	–	77	92	175–180	180–185

Notes

1. The value of pension benefits accrued during the year is calculated as (the real increase in pension multiplied by 20) plus (the real increase in any lump sum) less (the contributions made by the individual). The real increases exclude increases due to inflation or any increase or decreases due to a transfer of pension rights.

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	2017/18	2016/17
Band of Highest Paid Director's Total Remuneration	£95k-£100k	£95k-£100k
Median Total Remuneration	£36k	£35k
Ratio	2.74	2.77
Remuneration Range	£23k-£81k	£23k-£80k

The change in the ratio is due to the increase in median total remuneration.

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 2016/17 relate to performance in 2015/16 and bonuses reported in 2017/18 relate to performance in 2016/17.

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

		2017/18				
		Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/18 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31 March 2018	CETV at 31 March 2017	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	50–55 plus a lump sum of 150–155	2.5–5 plus a lump sum of 10–12.5	1,144	1,002	75

		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
		£5,000	£2,500			
		(£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
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	1,002	876	86

Food Standards Agency Board

A number of former FSA Board members benefit from a by-analogy pension scheme similar to the PCSPS. The scheme is now closed to new members and there are no active scheme members.

Civil Service Pensions

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and the Civil Servant and Other Pension Scheme (CSOPS) – known as ‘Alpha’ – are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes. The FSA is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

The scheme actuary valued the PCSPS as at 31 March 2012. You can find details in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation at www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/about-us/resource-accounts

For 2017/18, employers’ contributions of £5.4m were payable to the PCSPS (2016/17 £5.4m) at one of four rates in the range 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 2017/18 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 £30,000 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%.

Employers also match employee contributions of up to 3% of pensionable earnings. In addition, employer contributions of £1,241, 0.5% of pensionable pay, were payable to the PCSPC to cover the cost of future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service or ill health retirement of these employees.

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

19 June 2018

STAFF REPORT

The following information has been subject to audit.

Staff numbers and related costs

a) Staff costs comprise of:

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Wages and Salaries	1,081	1,166
Social Security Costs	122	125
Other Pension Costs	219	236
Sub Total	1,422	1,527
Agency Staff	0	5
Total Net Costs	1,422	1,532

No salary costs have been capitalised during the year.

b) Average number of persons employed

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed during the year 2017/18 and 2016/17 was as follows. These figures include those working in the FSAiW (including senior management) as included within the consolidated resource account.

2017/18			2016/17
Permanently Employed Staff	Others	Total	Total
28	0	28	30

c) Exit Packages

The number of exit packages for Wales during 2017/18 was nil (2016/17 was also nil.)

Redundancy and other departure costs are 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 are not over the contractual amounts payable.

The number of early retirements on ill-health grounds for Wales during 2017/18 was nil.

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 schemes but the FSA is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The scheme actuary valued the PCSPS as at 31 March 2012. You can find details in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/about-us/resource-accounts/)

For 2017-18, employers' contributions of £229k (2016/17 £228k) were payable to the PCSPS and CSOPS 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 2017/18 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 £1,575 (2016/17 £994) were paid to one or more of a 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 £85 (2016/17 £54), 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.

Number of SCS staff by pay band

Pay band	Westminster	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
SCS1	11	1	0	12
SCS2	8	1	1	10
SCS3	1	0	0	1

Staff numbers and costs

Number of persons of each sex (as of 31 March 2018):

	Male	Female
Executive members	5	3
Board members	6	5
Other employees	681	369

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.¹¹

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 2017, 87% of staff participated in the survey, providing a valuable insight into employee engagement and experience of working for the FSA, with engagement at 60%.

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 6.6 days per employee, compared with 7.1 and 6.2 for the previous 2 years.

Table 1: Sickness data by country

	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Westminster	6.6	7.1	7.4
FSA in Wales	2.5	1.5	7.0
FSA in Northern Ireland	8.7	10.7	3.2
Consolidated	6.6	7.1	6.2

¹¹ www.food.gov.uk/about-us/data-and-policies/equality/diversity-report

OFF-PAYROLL ENGAGEMENTS

The FSA is required to publish information on our highly paid and/or senior off-payroll engagements

Table 1: For all off-payroll engagements as of 31 March 2018, for more than £245 per day and that last for longer than six months

	FSA
Existing engagements as of 31 March 2018	4
Of which the number that have existed at the time of reporting for:	
Less than one year	2
Between one and two years	1
Between two and three years	1
Between three and four years	0
Four or more years	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.

Table 2: For all new off-payroll engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, for more than £245 per day and that last for longer than six months

	FSA
No. of new engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	4
No. of the above which include contractual clauses giving the department the right to request assurance in relation to income tax and National Insurance obligations	3
Of which:	
No. for whom assurance has been requested	3
No. for whom assurance has been received	3
No. for whom assurance has not been received	
No. that have been terminated as a result of assurance not being received.	

Table 3: For any off-payroll engagements of Board members and/or senior officials with significant financial responsibility between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 departments must also disclose:

	FSA
No. of new engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	0
No. of the above which include contractual clauses giving the department the right to request assurance in relation to income tax and National Insurance obligations	0
Of which:	
No. for whom assurance has been requested	0
No. for whom assurance has been received	0
No. for whom assurance has not been received	0
No. that have been terminated as a result of assurance not being received.	0

All Board members and senior officials with significant financial responsibility are engaged on-payroll.

HEALTH & SAFETY REPORTING

Health and safety reporting

The additional controls required to protect cattle workers from infection with bovine tuberculosis as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens are now embedded in business as usual activity. The wearing of Respiratory Protective Equipment by FSA staff at identified inspection points, when undertaking post-mortem inspection of bovine TB reactor and slaughterhouse cases is routinely undertaken, as identified by risk assessment. Employee health surveillance remains an important measure of protection.

The FSA Field Operations health and safety leads cohort continue to promote a positive health and safety culture amongst our staff while providing assurance to our central health, safety and wellbeing unit (HSWU) on health, safety and wellbeing matters.

We continued to benchmark widely with other Government Departments to support the implementation of the Civil Service-wide Wellbeing Strategy and to share health, safety and wellbeing expertise. We also maintained an active and supportive role within the Health and Safety Executive and Meat Industry Joint Working Party.

Bullying and harassment continues to be an ongoing concern for our staff. We continue to support our employees and contractor staff when instances of bullying and harassment arise; wherever they work and we continue to work collaboratively with our staff, our managers, with food business operators and their representative organisations to uphold the standards of expected behaviour.

Our online health and safety incident reporting system continues to focus upon process simplification and has enabled our central HSWU and managers to better identify trends or issues to enable targeted interventions and the improvement of organisational health and safety.

New three-year strategic health and safety targets came in to effect from April 2017. Progress against the 2017-20 targets is as follows:

Target 1 – is to reduce lost days due to work related injury; seeking an overall improvement of 15% over the period 2017-20 when compared against the annual average of lost days for 2014-17, which was 4.3%. Average lost days stand at 2.5% for 2017/18.

Target 2 – is the elimination of accidents at work that cause harm serious enough to be reportable under RIDDOR. The table below denotes the number of RIDDOR reportable incidents over the preceding three years.

Target 3 – the total accident incidence rate (AIR) was 5,056 in 2017/18. The target is to maintain or improve upon the AIR annually over 2017-20. The total accident incidence rate is a widespread employer measure of workplace injury incidence and that can be easily measured, benchmarked and evaluated.

Reportable incidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences (RIDDOR) 2015/16 – 2017/18

RIDDOR category	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Fatal	0	0	0
Major	1	1	0
<7 day	4	5	5
Disease	0	1	1
Dangerous occurrence	0	0	0
Total	5	7	6

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, People & Organisational Change or the Head of People & Organisational Change. 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.

Temporary agency staff are employed via an agency and are engaged on an ad hoc or temporary basis to fulfil requirements within established posts which involve providing cover (e.g. for a vacancy, holiday or sickness) or additional resource requirements. These engagements can be either administrative or professional roles.

TRADE UNION (FACILITY TIME PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS 2017

The Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 took effect from 1 April 2017. These regulations were laid following the enactment of the Trade Union Act 2016. The Trade Union Act was passed in May 2016; one of the elements of this Act is the requirement for employers in the public sector to publish information on facility time.

Facility Time is the provision of time off from an employee's normal role to undertake TU duties and activities when they are elected as a TU representative.

Trade Unions (TUs) play an important role in the modern workplace and there are considerable benefits to both employers and employees when organisations and unions work well together.

Table 1 Relevant union officials

What was the total number of your employees who were relevant union officials during the relevant period?

Number of employees who were relevant union officials during the relevant period	Full-time equivalent employee number
29	28.1

Table 2 Percentage of time spent on facility time

How many of your employees who were relevant union officials employed during the relevant period spent a) 0%, b) 1%-50%, c) 51%-99% or d) 100% of their working hours on facility time?

Percentage of time	Number of employees
0%	13
1-50%	16
51%-99%	0
100%	0

Table 3 Percentage of pay bill spent on facility time

Provide the figures requested in the first column of the table below to determine the percentage of your total pay bill spent on paying employees who were relevant union officials for facility time during the relevant period.

First Column	Figures
Provide the total cost of facility time	£31,525
Provide the total pay bill	£49,067,000
Provide the percentage of the total pay bill spent on facility time, calculated as: (total cost of facility time ÷ total pay bill) x 100	0.06%

Table 4 Paid trade union activities

As a percentage of total paid facility time hours, how many hours were spent by employees who were relevant union officials during the relevant period on paid trade union activities?

<p>Time spent on paid trade union activities as a percentage of total paid facility time hours calculated as: (total hours spent on paid trade union activities by relevant union officials during the relevant period ÷ total paid facility time hours) x 100</p>	<p>0%</p>
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PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNTABILITY DISCLOSURES

The following notes have been subject to audit.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND CAPITAL OUTTURN

for the period ended 31 March 2018

	Budget 2017/18	Outturn 2017/18	Outturn compared with Budget	Outturn 2016/17
	Net expenditure £000	Net expenditure £000	Variance £000	Net expenditure £000
Programme Resources	3,437	3,329	108	3,344
Capital	79	51	28	14
Total	3,516	3,380	136	3,358

The FSA in Wales resource spend for the year was £3,380k compared to the resource budget of £3,516k. Expenditure in the year was consistent with the resource budget for the period. Wales variance was caused by a few reasons; Wales had budgeted to pay all of SCS2 costs for the year but spent a significant amount of time working on Regulating our Future during the year so half of the costs were to be met by ROF in Westminster. Budget was based on full complement of 31.4 FTE per month but actuals averaged 28.2 FTE per month.

The adverse weather experienced during quarter 4 also had an impact on some projects e.g. Feed work came in under forecast as not all inspections could be completed during the winter months which is the busiest time of the year for this work.

FSA in Wales has not been given a Net Cash Requirement.



Jason Feeney
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

The notes on pages 96 to 105 form part of these accounts.

Losses and Special Payments

There were no disclosable special payments in 2017/18 which are required to be reported (2016/17 nil). There were no reportable losses in 2017/18 (2016/17 nil).

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 (2016/17 nil).



Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Food Standards Agency (Wales) the year ended 31 March 2018 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, including the significant accounting policies. 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 Parliamentary Accountability disclosures that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Food Standards Agency's (Wales) affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of net expenditure 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 regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the income and expenditure 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.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate. Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2016. I am independent of the Food Standards Agency (Wales) in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit and the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999.

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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Food Standards Agency's (Wales) internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Food Standards Agency's (Wales) ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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

Other Information

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report and Parliamentary Accountability disclosures described in that report as having been audited, the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report and Parliamentary Accountability Disclosures to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with directions made by the National Assembly for Wales under the Food Standards Act 1999;
- in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Food Standards Agency (Wales) and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified any material misstatements in the Performance Report or the Accountability Report; and
- the information given in 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 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: 26 June 2018

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE NET EXPENDITURE

for the period ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Administration Costs			
Staff Costs	2	1,422	1,532
Other Administration Costs	2	697	563
Total Administration Costs		2,119	2,095
Net Administration Costs		2,119	2,095
Programme Costs	2	1,210	1,249
Net Expenditure for the year		3,329	3,344

There was no Other Comprehensive Expenditure in 2017/18 (2016/17 – £Nil).



Jason Feeney

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

The notes on pages 96 to 105 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2018

	Note	£000	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Non-current assets:				
Plant and equipment	3	132		129
Intangible assets	4	31		35
			163	164
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	6	26		25
Other current assets	6	42		40
Cash	7	28		278
Total current assets			96	343
Total assets			259	507
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	8	(95)		(91)
Other liabilities	8	(433)		(694)
Total current liabilities			(528)	(785)
Total assets less current liabilities			(269)	(278)
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	9	(18)		(18)
Total non-current liabilities			(18)	(18)
Total Assets less total liabilities			(287)	(296)
Taxpayers' equity and other reserves				
General fund			(287)	(296)
Total taxpayers' equity			(287)	(296)



Jason Feeney
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

19 June 2018

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the period ended 31 March 2018

The Statement of Cash Flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Department during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Department generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of service costs and the extent to which these operations are funded by way of income from the recipients of services provided by the Department. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash inflows and outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Departments' future public service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities include Assembly Supply and other cash flows, including borrowing.

		2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	Note		
Net operating cost	2	(3,329)	(3,344)
Adjustment for non-cash transactions	2	62	57
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	6	(3)	(1)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	8	(257)	325
less movements relating to items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	7	250	(270)
Use of provisions	9	0	0
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(3,277)	(3,233)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and plant	3	(51)	0
Purchase of intangible assets	4	0	(14)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(51)	(14)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Financing via Welsh Government – Direct funding		3,078	3,517
Net Financing		3,078	3,517
Net increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		(250)	270
Cash at the beginning of the period	7	278	8
Cash at the end of the period	7	28	278

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TAXPAYER' EQUITY

for the period ended 31 March 2018

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Food Standards Agency, analysed into 'general fund reserves' (i.e. those reserves that reflect a contribution from the Consolidated Fund). The General Fund represents the total assets less liabilities of a department, to the extent that the total is not represented by other reserves and financing items.

	Note	General Fund £000
Balance at 1 April 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		(278)
		3,247
Balance at 31 March 2017		(296)
Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2017/18		
Non-cash charges – Auditors Remuneration	2	10
Net operating cost for the year		(3,329)
Total recognised income and expense for 2017/18		(3,319)
Net Welsh Government Funding – drawdown		3,078
Net Welsh Government Funding – deemed		278
Funding Payable/(Receivable) adjustment	7	(28)
		3,328
Balance at 31 March 2018		(287)

NOTES TO THE DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCE 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. 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.

	2017/18	2016/17
Property, plant and equipment		
IT Equipment	3 – 5 years	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7 – 8 years	7 – 8 years
Intangible assets:		
Software and licenses	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 Audit Costs

A charge reflecting the cost of the audit is included in the operating costs. The FSAiW is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of the National Audit Office. No charge by the C&AG is made for this service, but a non cash charge representing the cost of the audit is included in the accounts.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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 FReM 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.

1.15 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 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.

1.16 Impending Application of Newly Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective

There are four new Standards being introduced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (expected to be adopted by FReM in 2018-19) and IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (expected to be adopted by FReM in 2021-22) have been reviewed by FSA Management and will have no material impact on the financial statements of the FSA.

IFRS 16 Leases (expected to be adopted by FReM in 2019-20) is expected to have a material future impact on the financial statements of the FSA due to the agreements FSA has in place for rental of office space. This will be reported in accordance with FReM and the relevant additional disclosures will be added to the 2018-19 Annual Accounts.

2 Expenditure

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Staff Costs*		
Wages and salaries	1,081	1,166
Social security costs	122	125
Other pension costs	219	236
Agency staff costs:	–	5
	1,422	1,532
Staff Overheads	104	121
Rentals under operating leases:		
Hire of Plant and Machinery	–	3
Building Leases	73	70
IT costs**	239	115
Accommodation costs	89	66
Legal	88	68
Administration costs	12	32
Committee Costs	30	31
Administration Costs	635	506
Non-cash items:		
Audit Fees	10	10
Depreciation	48	45
Amortisation	4	2
Total non-cash items	62	57
Other Administration Costs	697	563
Programme costs	1,210	1,249
	3,329	3,344

* Staff Costs are detailed in the Accountability Report.

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

3 Plant and equipment

	2017/18		
	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
Cost at 1 April 2017	88	165	253
Additions	17	34	51
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2018	105	199	304
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	31	93	124
Charged in year	11	37	48
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2018	42	130	172
Carrying value at 31 March 2018	63	69	132
Carrying value at 31 March 2017	57	72	129
Asset financing:			
Owned	63	69	132
Carrying value at 31 March 2018	63	69	132

	2016/17		
	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
Cost at 1 April 2016	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

4 Intangible assets

	2017/18 Software and licences £000
Cost or valuation	
Cost at 1 April 2017	37
Additions	–
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2018	37
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	2
Charged in year	4
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2018	6
Carrying amount at 31 March 2018	31
Carrying amount at 31 March 2017	35
Asset financing:	
Owned	31
Carrying value at 31 March 2018	31
	2016/17
Cost or valuation	
Cost at 1 April 2016	23
Additions	14
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2017	37
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	–
Charged in year	2
Disposals	–
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

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

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
VAT recoverable	22	25
Other receivables	4	–
	26	25
Other current assets:	42	40
Prepayments	42	40
Total	68	65

7 Cash

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Balance at 1 April	278	8
Net changes in cash balances	(250)	270
Balance at 31 March	28	278
The following balances at 31 March are held at:	28	278
Government Banking Service	28	278

8 Trade payables and other current liabilities

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Payables	93	91
Other Payables	2	–
	95	91
Other current liabilities:		
Accruals	405	416
Amounts issued from the Welsh Government but not spent at year end	28	278
	433	694
	528	785

9 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Dilapidations

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Balance at 1 April	18	18
Provided in year	–	–
Provisions not required written back	–	–
Provisions utilised in the year	–	–
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discounts)	–	–
Balance at 31 March 2018	18	18

Analysis of expected timing of flows of Dilapidations provision

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £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 2018	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 on 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.

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:

	2017/18 £000	Restated 2016/17 £000
Buildings:		
Not later than one year	66	64
Later than one year and not later than five years	264	254
Later than five years	26	89
	356	407

There are no obligations under other operating leases at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 – £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 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.

15 Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2018 there were no commitments for the purchase of capital items (31 March 2017 £nil).



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

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

