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.....
**YR ASIANTAETH SAFONAU BWYD
YNG NGHYMRU
ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL A
CHYFRIFON 2015/16**
.....

Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yng Nghymru

Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon 2015/16

(Ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben 31 Mawrth 2016)



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Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur sy'n cynnwys o leiaf 75% o ffeibr wedi'i ailgylchu

CYNNWYS

ADRODDIAD PERFFORMIAD

Trosolwg Strategol	2
Datganiad y Prif Weithredwr	2
Ein gweithgareddau a'n perfformiad yn ystod 2015/16	5
Y prif risgiau ac elfennau ansicr	28
Dadansoddiad Perfformiad (SAESNEG O HYN YMLAEN)	29
Camau gorfodi ffurfiol	29
Cwynion i'r Ombwdsman Seneddol	31
Cymharu alldro yn erbyn yr amcangyfrifon	32
Datblygu Cynaliadwyedd	32

ATEBOLRWYDD

Adroddiad y Cyfarwyddwr	35
Manylion aelodau'r Bwrdd a'r Cyfarwyddwyr	35
Sylwadau'r Rheolwyr	38
Tablau Craidd Adrannol - yr ASB yn San Steffan yn unig	44
Adroddiad Tâl	54
Datganiad o ddyletswyddau'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu	54
Datganiad Llywodraethol yr ASB 2015/2016	54

Y CYFRIFON

Tystysgrif ac Adroddiad y Rheolwr a'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol i Dŷ'r Cyffredin	69
Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr	70
Datganiad o Safle Ariannol	71
Datganiad ar y cyd o Lif Arian	72
Datganiad ar y cyd o Newidiadau yn Ecwiti'r Trethdalwr	73
Nodiadau'r Cyfrifon	73
Cyfarwyddyd Cyfrifon a roddwyd gan y Trysordy	84

TROSOLWG O BERFFORMIAD

DATGANIAD Y PRIF WEITHREDWR



Mae eleni wedi bod yn flwyddyn dda i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB). Fe ddechreuon ni'r flwyddyn drwy lansio ein cynllun strategol pum mlynedd newydd, a fydd yn parhau hyd 2020 ac sy'n darparu ffocws i'r Asiantaeth a phartneriaid sydd â diddordeb mewn darparu 'bwyd y gallwn ymddiried ynddo'.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn, rydym hefyd wedi rhoi rhai o'r elfennau angenrheidiol ar waith sy'n allweddol er mwyn cyflawni ein cynllun hir-dymor a'n canlyniadau strategol i ddefnyddwyr.

Mae ein gwaith â'r diwydiant – sef sicrhau ymroddiad parhaus i leihau *Campylobacter* ar gyw iâr fel nad yw'n fgythiad sylweddol i iechyd pobl yn y Deyrnas Unedig bellach – wedi gwneud cynnydd da.

Ni gyrhaeddwyd ein nod – a oedd ar y cyd â'r diwydiant – i leihau halogiad *Campylobacter* i'r lefel darged erbyn diwedd 2015. Serch hynny, bu i ni gyhoeddi canlyniadau arolwg manwerthu chwarterol drwy gydol 2015/16, gan helpu i gadw ffocws ar gyfer y diwydiant a defnyddwyr.

Hefyd, mae ffigurau'r arolygon hynny yn dangos y cynnydd a wnaed. Mae'r wybodaeth sydd gennym o ymyriadau pellach fydd yn cael eu cyflwyno ar raddfa ar ffermydd a chan broseswyr yn rhoi hyder i ni bod y targed hwn o fewn ein cyrraedd. Byddwn yn parhau i gymryd camau dros y flwyddyn nesaf i sicrhau ein bod yn dal y diwydiant yn atebol yn barhaus.

Ar ddiwedd 2014, yn dilyn adolygiad gan yr Athro Elliot, sefydlodd yr ASB yr Uned Troseddau Bwyd Cenedlaethol (NFCU) er mwyn gwarchod defnyddwyr rhag dwyll bwyd, drwy ymyrryd ac atal gweithgarwch troseddol.

Yn 2015/16, cafodd yr uned lwyddiant arwyddocaol, gan ymyrryd yng ngwerthiant ar-lein 2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP). Mae DNP yn sylwedd anniogel na ellir ei werthu'n gyfreithiol fel atchwanegyn bwyd, na'i ychwanegu at fwyd.

O ganlyniad i waith yr NFCU (gan gynnwys cyd-weithio ag adrannau yng Ngweinyddiaeth Bwyd a Chyffuriau UDA a Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd), llwyddwyd i gau nifer o wefannau oedd yn gwerthu DNP fel cynorthwydd colli pwysau.

Cyhoeddodd yr NFCU yr Asesiad Strategol Blyneddol o Drosedd Bwyd (FCASA) cyntaf, sy'n nodi'n dealltwriaeth cyfredol o ddimensiynau a natur y bygythiad trosedd bwyd i'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac sy'n amlygu'r bylchau sylweddol yn y ddealltwriaeth honno. Mae Asesiadau Strategol yn hanfodol wrth blismona ar sail gwybodaeth, ac rydym ar ddeall mae FCASA yw'r asesiad cyntaf sy'n ymwneud â bwyd i'w gyhoeddi mewn unrhyw wlad.

Ddiwedd mis Tachwedd, dathlwyd y bumed flwyddyn ers lansio'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd gyda sylw eang yn y wasg ar lwyddiant y cynllun, yn enwedig yn y wasg leol a rhanbarthol. Rwy'n falch o roi gwybod bod pob Awdurdod Lleol yn Lloegr nawr yn rhan o'r cynllun hwn.

Roedd newyddion arbennig o dda i ddefnyddwyr yng Ngogledd Iwerddon wrth i'r Bil Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd basio'i gam olaf yng Nghynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon ar 8 Rhagfyr.

Gwnaeth pob Aelod Deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad a oedd yn bresennol gefnogi pasio'r Bil, a gwblhaodd ei daith drwy Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon. Derbyniodd y Bil Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd Gydsyniad Brenhinol ar 29 Ionawr 2016 a daeth yn Ddeddf dan yr enw Deddf Hylendid Bwyd.

Bydd dangos Sgôr Hylendid Bwyd nawr yn ofyniad cyfreithiol yng Ngogledd Iwerddon (fel y mae eisoes yng Nghymru) o 1 Hydref 2016.

Mae hyn yn cynrychioli cam arwyddocaol wrth gyflawni ein canlyniadau strategol allweddol: bod gan ddefnyddwyr yr wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt er mwyn gwneud penderfyniadau gwybodus, drwy sicrhau bod bwyd yn ddiogel; oherwydd, fel rydym wedi gweld eisoes yng Nghymru, mae gwneud y Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd yn orfodol yn arwain at welliannau cyflymach mewn safonau hylendid bwyd.

O ganlyniad i'r cyswllt hwn rhwng gwneud yn orfodol a diogelwch bwyd, rydym yn datblygu'r achos er mwyn ehangu'r gofyniad i ddangos y sgôr i Loegr. Rydym wedi datblygu asesiad effaith sy'n nodi'r costau a'r buddiannau a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â chyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth ofynnol. Mae asesiad wedi'i gyhoeddi yn ddiweddar i randdeiliaid er mwyn derbyn eu mewnbwn.

Mae'r cyflymder y mae technoleg yn newid, a'r maint cynyddol o ddata rydym yn ei gynhyrchu a'i ddefnyddio ar y cyd, wedi'i gydnabod yng nghynllun cyflenwi'r ASB ar gyfer ein Strategaeth Gwybodaeth a Thystiolaeth Wyddonol.

Byddwn yn cydbwysu gwaith, wrth ganolbwyntio ar ein blaenoriaethau, â phrosiectau strategol ac arloesol. Mae mwyafrif ein gwaith strategol bellach yn cael ei reoli mewn Rhaglen Dystiolaeth Strategol newydd, sy'n cael ei harwain a'i chyfarwyddo gan Brif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol yr ASB, gyda'r ffofws ar adeiladu partneriaethau strategol a chynlluniau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y dyfodol.

Gwnaethom alw am unrhyw ddiddordeb am gynigion ymchwil arloesol mewn pum maes strategol:

- listeriosis
- defnyddio technoleg mewn gweithrediadau cig
- dilyniannau'r genhedlaeth nesaf (*next generation sequencing*) a 'data mawr' eraill
- defnyddio deunyddiau wedi'u hailgylchu o wastraff
- cynyddu samplu a dadansoddi bwyd.

Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod yr ASB yn parhau i fod ar flaen y gad gydag arloesiadau newydd, ac y bydd ein gwyddoniaeth o fudd i ddefnyddwyr.

Roedd mis Chwefror 2016 yn fis hynod o brysur i'r ASB, wrth i ni gynnal dwy gynhadledd fawr: 'Rheoleiddio ein Dyfodol' a 'Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol'.

Nid yw'r model presennol ar gyfer cynnal rheolaethau bwyd yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn gynaliadwy, ac nid yw'n bodloni anghenion y tirlun bwyd sy'n newid yn gyflym. Felly, rydym wedi dechrau aiddylunio'r modd y mae busnesau bwyd yn cael eu rheoleiddio.

Rydym yn gwybod na all yr ASB gyflawni hyn ar ei phen ei hun. Yn hytrach, rydym yn ceisio dull ar y cyd ag awdurdodau lleol, adrannau llywodraethol eraill, grwpiau defnyddwyr, cynrychiolwyr

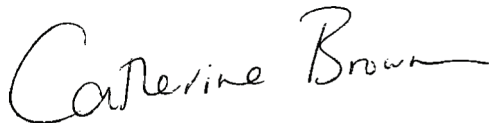
busnesau ac eraill, er mwyn sicrhau bod y newidiadau hanfodol yn digwydd yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Roeddem yn falch bod ystod eang o uwch randdeiliaid wedi ymuno â ni yn ein cynhadledd i lansio'r fenter Rheoleiddio ein Dyfodol, ac ers hynny rydym wedi bod yn adeiladu ar y trafodaethau agored ac adeiladol y cawsom yno ag ystod o gynhadleddau rhanbarthol.

Roedd yr ail gynhadledd yn ddigwyddiad cyffrous a gafodd ei ffrydio'n fyw, ac roedd yn canolbwyntio ar 'Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol'. Daeth dros 150 o arbenigwyr o bob rhan o'r diwydiant bwyd, y gymuned wyddonol a Sefydliadau Anllywodraethol Cenedlaethol at ei gilydd i drafod newidiadau yn y system fwyd fyd-eang a'n hymchwil defnyddwyr diweddaraf. Roedd yn gyfle unigryw i ddatblygu ein dealltwriaeth ar y cyd o'r effaith y gall y newidiadau hyn eu cael ar ddefnyddwyr yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac i drafod beth gall pob un ohonom ei wneud er mwyn gweithio ar y cyd i fynd i'r afael â'r materion sy'n ein wynebu. Roeddwn yn arbennig o falch gyda'r lefel o ddiddordeb gan y cyhoedd a ysgogwyd gan y digwyddiad – ymunodd dros 6000 o bobl yn y drafodaeth ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasu.

Yn ystod 2015/16, ein ffocws oedd sefydlu seiliau'r cynllun strategol. Rwyf yn gobeithio bod yr enghreifftiau uchod yn cyfleu'r cyfeiriad rydym yn mynd iddo, ac yn dangos ein huchelgeisiau ar gyfer y blynyddoedd i ddod yn glir.

Yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad hwn, cyflawnodd yr ASB ei swyddogaethau ledled y Deyrnas Unedig am gost net o £94.8 miliwn.

Mae themâu craidd y cynllun strategol wedi bod yn rhan o'r holl waith rydym yn ei wneud. Byddwn yn parhau i sicrhau bod gan ddefnyddwyr 'fwyd y gallwn ymddiried ynddo', sydd wrth wraidd popeth rydym yn ei wneud yn yr ASB.



Catherine Brown

Prif Weithredwr a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu

16 Mehefin 2016

EIN GWEITHGAREDDAU A'N PERFFORMIAD YN YSTOD 2015/16

Gellir rhannu gweithgareddau'r ASB yn chwe thema, fel nodwyd yn ein cynllun strategol ar gyfer 2015-20. Mae ein cynllun busnes corfforaethol blynyddol yn dilyn y strwythur hwn. Yn yr adran hon, rydym yn adrodd ynghylch ein gweithgareddau a'n perfformiad ar gyfer 2015/16 yn erbyn y chwe pennawd hwn¹.



¹ <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Atodiad%20Cymru%20i%27r%20Cynllun%20Strategol%202015-20%20%28Mehefin%202015%29.pdf>

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Gwarchod defnyddwyr rhag lefelau annerbyniol o berygl

MAE BWYD
YN DDIOGEL

Mae cynlluniau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

YMGYRCH CAMPYLOBACTER

Amcan cyffredinol:

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

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Annog y diwydiant i gyflawni targed 2015, sef lleihau faint o gyw iâr sydd wedi'i halogi fwyaf (mwy na 1000 cfu/g) i is na 10% ar ddiwedd y broses ladd, drwy barhau â'r ymgyrch 'Awn i'r afael â Campylobacter trwy gydweithio' (ACT); defnyddio cymhelliannau ac ymyriadau er mwyn annog y diwydiant i weithredu ar eu dyletswydd i reoli halogiad Campylobacter ar gig dofednod, gan gynnwys cyflwyno technolegau a thechnegau priodol a newydd.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Gwnaeth ymgyrch Campylobacter yr ASB gynnydd da yn ystod 2015/16. Mae'r targed wedi'i gadw ar gyfer 2016, ac mae disgwyl y bydd y diwydiant dofednod yn parhau i wneud gwelliannau sylweddol. Adroddwyd ar y diweddariadau llawn wrth Fwrdd yr ASB ym mis Gorffennaf 2015² a mis Mawrth 2016³.

RHAGLEN LLEIHOU LISTERIA

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

Amcan cyffredinol:

Mynd ati'n weithredol i leihau'r achosion o listeriosis mewn grwpiau o'r boblogaeth sy'n agored i niwed.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

To finalise delivery of the current workstreams in the Listeria reduction programme; review the existing programme; and put in place an appropriate follow on programme.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cwblhaodd yr ASB ei rhaglen lleihau Listeria yn 2015/16. Yn dilyn hyn, ac yn unol â strategaeth newydd yr ASB sy'n rhoi defnyddwyr wrth wraidd popeth rydym yn ei wneud, penderfynodd yr ASB dreialu dull sy'n edrych ar fuddiannau grŵp o ddefnyddwyr mewn perthynas â bwyd, yn hytrach nag

2 <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150705.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

3 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160306.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

edrych ar bathogen penodol. Mae'r ASB yn treialu polisi agored newydd sy'n defnyddio dull wedi'i seilio ar rannau o'r boblogaeth yn hytrach na pheryglon diogelwch bwyd neu fathau o nwyddau. Dechreuodd y gwaith cwmpasu yn 2015/16, a chyda gweithdy â'r Pwyllgor Ymchwil Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol a drefnwyd ar gyfer mis Ebrill 2016. Byddwn yn adrodd ar ganlyniadau'r gwaith cwmpasu hwn yn 2016/17.



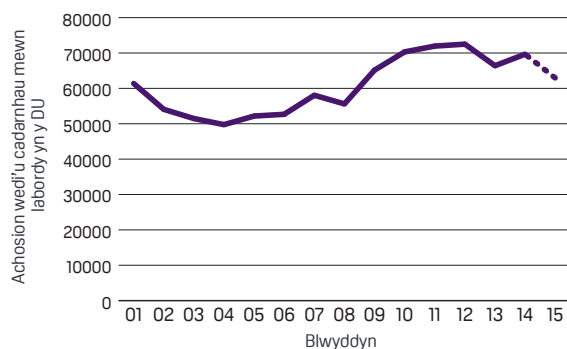
PERFFORMIAD

Clefydau a Gludir gan Fwyd

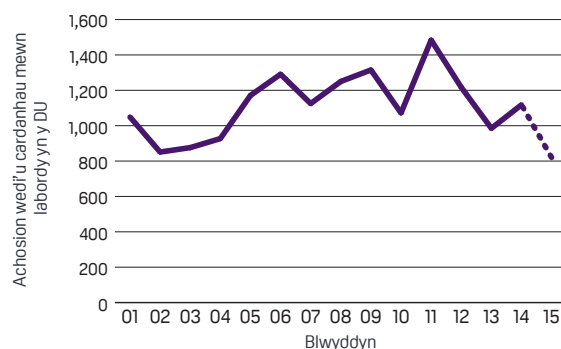
Mae'r ASB yn amcangyfrif bod oddeutu 1 miliwn o achosion o glefydau a gludir gan fwyd yn y Deyrnas Unedig bob blwyddyn, sy'n costio mwy na £1 biliwn i'r economi. Campylobacter yw'r baich mwyaf pan ddaw at glefydau a gludir gan fwyd, o achos y nifer uchel o achosion, a amcangyfrifir i fod yn 280,000, ac oherwydd difrifoldeb y clefyd.

Caiff achosion o'r pedwar prif pathogen bacteriol a gadarnhawyd gan labordy yn y Deyrnas Unedig rhwng 2000 a 2015 eu dangos yn y graffiau canlynol. Dim ond lleiafrif o achosion y rhoddir gwybod amdanynt, ac anfonir samplau er mwyn cael eu dadansoddi mewn labordy.

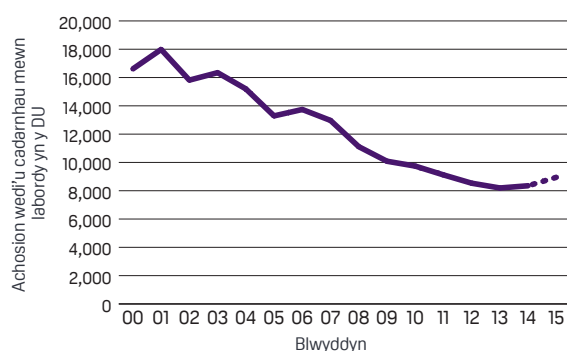
Campylobacter



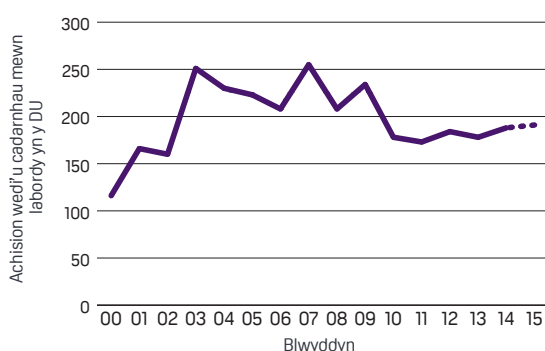
Escherichia coli 0157



Salmonela



Listeria monocytogenes



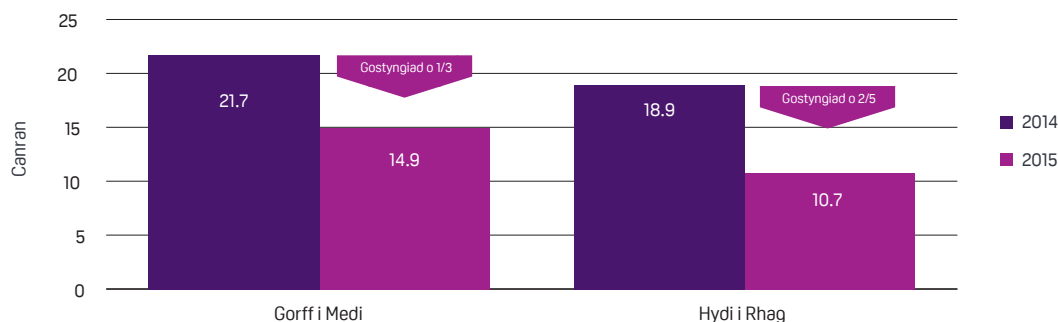
Ffynhonnell: Public Health England, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, Health Protection Scotland a Public Health Agency for Northern Ireland.

Mae systemau er mwyn rhoi gwybod am glefydau a gludir gan fwyd fel arfer yn gweld ffigurau'n sefydlogi dri mis ar ôl diwedd y cyfnod rhoi gwybod. Rydym yn credu bod y ffigurau'n hirach yn sefydlogi na'r disgwyl o achos newidiadau mewn systemau rhoi gwybod am glefydau a gludir gan fwyd yn Lloegr, ac felly bydd data 2015 yn destun newid.

Cyfrifoldeb y bobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd yw sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel a bod y bwyd yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label. Mae ymgyrch Campylobacter yr ASB yn hyrwyddo newid yn y diwydiant a'r defnyddwyr er mwyn lleihau Campylobacter. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys cynnal arolwg microbiolegol o halogiad Campylobacter mewn cyw iâr cyfan ffres sydd wedi'i gynhyrchu yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac yn cael ei fanwerthu.

O ganlyniad i arolwg manwerthu'r ASB, mae nifer o fanwerthwyr nawr yn gweithredu ymhellach ac yn datgan eu bwriad yn gyhoeddus.

Canran samplau croen dros 1000 cfu/g Campylobacter



Caiff lefel halogiad Campylobacter ar groen cyw iâr ei fesur yn ôl nifer yr unedau ffurfio cytref fesul gram (cfu/g). Lefelau Campylobacter dros 1000 cfu/g yw'r prif ffocws. Ym mis Hydref-Rhagfyr 2015, profodd 58.9% o samplau croen yn bositif ar gyfer Campylobacter, a dangosodd 10.7% o samplau croen lefelau o Campylobacter a oedd dros 1000 cfu/g.

Roedd gostyngiad sylweddol yng nghanran y cyw iâr (samplau croen) oedd â lefelau uchel o Campylobacter dros 1000 cfu/g o 18.8% ym mis Hydref-Rhagfyr 2014 i 10.7% ym mis Hydref-Rhagfyr 2015. Felly, mae'r nifer o gywion ieir sydd wedi'u halogi i lefel uchel wedi bod yn sylweddol is na'r un adeg y flwyddyn flaenorol ar gyfer dau chwarter yr arolwg presennol.

Ni wnaeth y diwydiant ar y cyfan gyrraedd y targed roeddent wedi cytuno arno ar y cyd â'r ASB i leihau canran y cyw iâr ffres cyfan a oedd wedi'i halogi drymaf â Campylobacter i is na 10% wrth ei fesur ar ddiwedd prosesu, erbyn diwedd 2015. Serch hynny, mae'r ASB wedi parhau i roi pwysau ar fanwerthwyr a chyflenwyr i gyrraedd y targed hwn ar y cyfle cynharaf posibl.

Rydym wedi datblygu a chyflwyno rhestr gynyddol o ymyriadau, mewn gwahanol gyfuniadau, gan wahanol gadwyni cyflenwi o fferm i'r pwynt gwerthu. Mae'r rhain yn cael effaith amlwg ar y lefelau halogi rydym yn eu canfod yn yr arolwg manwerthu. Yn y data a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer y ddau chwarter diwethaf (cyw iâr a oedd yn cael ei fanwerthu rhwng mis Gorffennaf a Rhagfyr 2015), roedd cyfran y cyw iâr oedd wedi'i halogi uchaf oddeutu dwy ran o dair o'r ffigurau cyfwerth ar gyfer yr un cyfnodau yn 2014. Mae hyn yn llwyddiant sylweddol, ac er ei fod yn cadarnhau na gyrhaeddwyd y targed ar ddiwedd 2015, am ein bod yn gwybod am ymyriadau pellach sy'n cael eu cyflwyno ar raddfa ar hyn o bryd ar ffermydd a gan broseswyr, mae nawr gennym hyder bod y targed hwn o fewn cyrraedd.

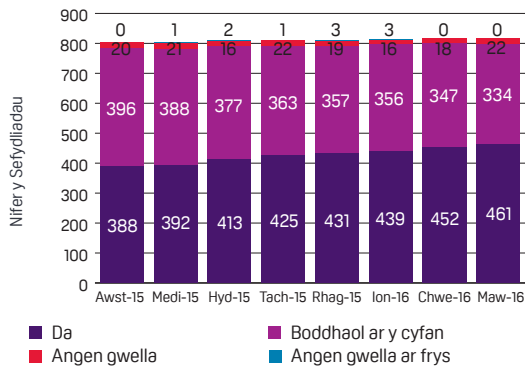
Ym mis Mawrth 2016, cytunodd Bwrdd yr ASB y dylai fod yn amcan corfforaethol gan yr Asiantaeth bod nifer yr achosion o Campylobacteriosis mewn pobl sydd wedi'u cadarnhau mewn labordy yn lleihau 100,000 achos y flwyddyn erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2017⁴.

4 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160306.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

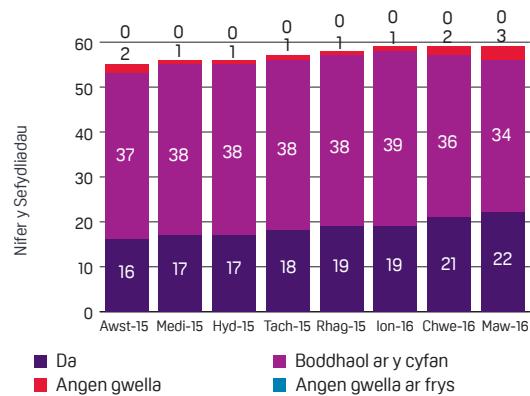
Trefniadau Archwilio Newydd mewn Sefydliadau Cig sydd wedi'u Cymeradwyo gan yr ASB

Lansiodd yr ASB drefniadau archwilio newydd ar gyfer sefydliadau cig ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig ym mis Awst 2014. Ystyriodd Bwrdd yr ASB ddiweddariad ym mis Mehefin 2015⁵, ac erbyn diwedd Chwarter 2 2015/16 roedd yr ASB wedi archwilio 100% o'r lleoliadau a oedd yn gweithredu yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon o leiaf un waith dan y system newydd.

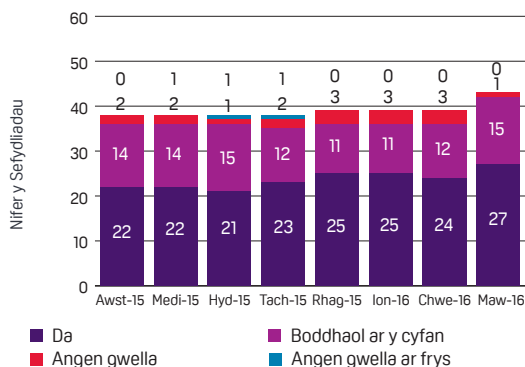
Lloegr



Cymru



Gogledd Iwerddon



o gynnydd yn y sefydliadau sy'n cyflawni 'Da'

Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon ers Awst 2015

Cyfrifoldeb gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd yw cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau. Yn ogystal ag arolygiadau a rheolaethau swyddogol arferol, mae'r ASB yn cynnal archwiliadau er mwyn gwirio cydymffurfiaeth ac yn gweithio â Gweithredwyr Busnesau Bwyd er mwyn nodi lle mae angen gwella. Lle mae archwiliad yn canfod nad yw gweithredwr busnes bwyd yn cydymffurfio â rheoliadau, mae gwelliant yn hanfodol. Fel rhan o'n dull ymyrryd, rydym yn ceisio gwella drwy addysgu, cynghori a gorfodi.

5 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150604.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)



CYFLAWNI

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn sicrhau bod **Bwyd yn Ddiogel**, wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn:

Ymgyrch Campylobacter

- Cynhaliodd yr ASB ymchwil farchnata ("Her Cyw Iâr")⁶ drwy ddefnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasu, Cysylltiadau Cyhoeddus a gwaith â phartneriaid, gan gynnwys dros 150 o awdurdodau lleol. Roedd 32% o oedolion y Deyrnas Unedig yn cofio'r ymgyrch hon⁷.
- Cafodd canlyniadau Chwarter 4 blwyddyn gyntaf arolwg manwerthu'r ASB eu cyhoeddi ym mis Mai 2015, a ddilynwyd gan yr adroddiad blwyddyn llawn ym mis Gorffennaf 2015.
- Cafodd canlyniadau Chwarter 1 ail flwyddyn yr arolwg manwerthu eu cyhoeddi ym mis Tachwedd 2015, a chanlyniadau Chwarter 2 ym mis Chwefror 2016.
- Cymeradwyodd Bwrdd yr ASB Gyfnod 2 y rhaglen ym mis Mawrth 2016.

Buddiannau pobl sy'n agored i niwed

- Cynhyrchodd yr ASB ganllawiau newydd ar gyfer sefydliadau gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol er mwyn eu cynorthwyo i leihau'r risg o bobl sy'n agored i niwed ac sydd dan eu gofal rhag dal listeriosis. Roedd y canllawiau yn destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus, adolygwyd sylwadau'r ymgynghoriad a threfnwyd eu bod yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn gynnar yn 2016/17⁸.
- Cynhaliwyd gweithdy ar fuddiannau defnyddwyr hŷn mewn perthynas â bwyd gyda Bwrdd yr ASB ym mis Hydref 2015.
- Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau ag adrannau llywodraethol eraill o ran segmentu a synergedd polisiâu.
- Estynnodd yr ASB wahoddiad am gynigion polisi gan drydydd partion.

Gweithgarwch arwyddocaol arall:

Dechreuodd yr ASB weithio ar fesurau cymharol o risg ac effaith, er mwyn ein galluogi i gymharu ac ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr wrth gymharu gwahanol ffynonellau posibl o niwed i ddefnyddwyr mewn perthynas â bwyd. Roedd y gwaith hwn yn cynnwys:

- Gweithio gyda Chanolfan Gwyddoniaeth a Pholisi Prifysgol Caergrawnt er mwyn nodi cwestiynau allweddol.
- Datblygwyd a thrafodwyd gynllun gwaith ar gyfer deall y risg a'i flaenoriaethu gyda'r Pwyllgor Cynghori Cyffredinol ar Wyddoniaeth.
- Cafodd fframwaith yr ASB ar gyfer bwydydd sy'n peri risg ei fireinio⁹, gan nodi bwydydd eraill y gellir defnyddio'r fframwaith ar eu cyfer.
- Cynhaliwyd y cyfnod cyntaf o waith er mwyn datblygu amcangyfrifon o nifer ac ansawdd y bywydau sydd wedi'u heffeithio gan bathogenau bwyd sy'n flaenoriaeth.
- Sefydlwyd Pwyllgor Cynghori Gwyddonol er mwyn rhoi mewnbwn ar ddatblygu fframwaith o fwydydd sy'n peri risg uwch fesul dogn.

6 <http://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/ymgyrchoedd/her-cyw-iar?>

7 <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/gorfodi/adnoddgorfod/dbw-2015-pecyn-cyfathrebu>

8 <http://www.food.gov.uk/wales/cymru/newyddiondatgan/newyddion/llywio-polisi/proposed-guidance-listeriosis>

9 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150904.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Gweithio â'r diwydiant ac awdurdodau eraill er mwyn nodi meysydd risg mewn perthynas â dilysrwydd a throstedd/twyll bwyd, a chytuno ar gamau gweithredu er mwyn eu lleihau ar rân defnyddwyr

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

Mae mentrau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

LLEIHOU TWYLL BWYD

Amcan cyffredinol:

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

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Gwireddu Cam Cyntaf gallu yr Uned Trosedd Bwyd Cenedlaethol (NFCU).

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Mae'r ASB wedi gwneud cynnydd da yn natblygiad yr Uned Troseddau Bwyd Cenedlaethol yn ystod 2015/16. Darparwyd adroddiad sy'n diweddarar ar gynnydd yr uned ac argymhellion allweddol eraill yr ôl-adolygiadau cig ceffyl a ddarparwyd i Fwrdd yr ASB ym mis Medi 2015¹⁰.



PERFFORMIAD

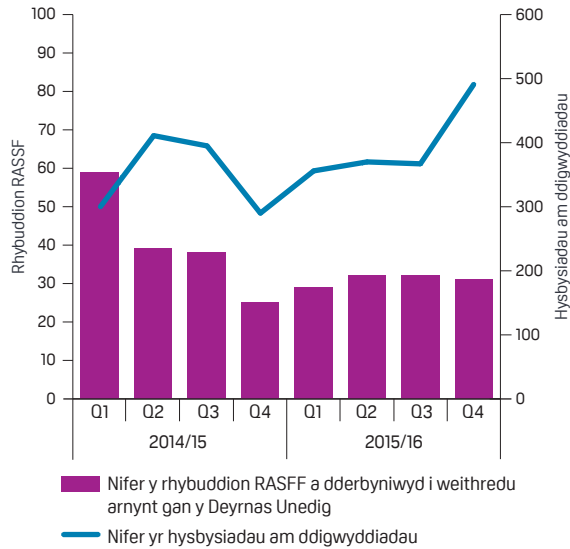
Cyfrifoldeb y bobl sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn cyflenwi bwyd yw sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel a'i fod yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label, ac mae gan yr ASB swyddogaeth arwain allweddol wrth sicrhau eu bod yn cymryd y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw o ddifrif.

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

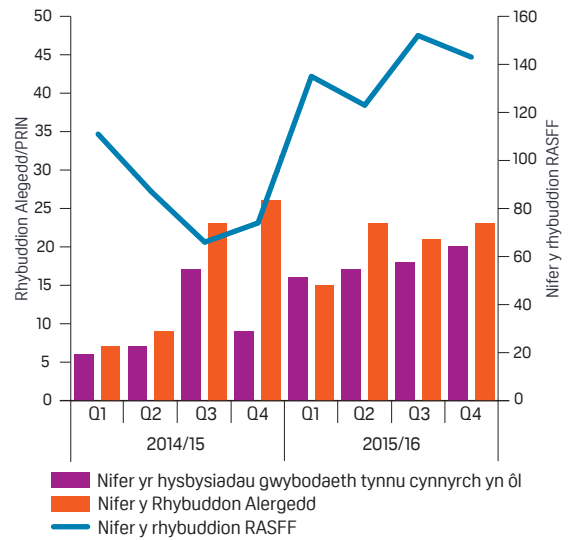
Mae'n ofynnol bod gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd, dan Erthygl 10 Rheoliad Ewropeaidd Rhif 178/2002, yn rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau cymwys os oes ganddynt reswm i gredu nad yw bwyd y maent wedi'i fewnforio, ei gynhyrchu, ei weithgynhyrchu neu ei ddsbarthu yn cydymffurfio â gofynion diogelwch bwyd. Yn achos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

¹⁰ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150906.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

Hysbysiadau a dderbyniwyd



Rhybuddion a wnaed



CYFLAWNI

Caiff 'digwyddiad' (*incident*) ei ddiffinio gan yr ASB fel: 'Unrhyw ddigwyddiad, lle, yn seiliedig ar yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael, mae pryderon ynghylch bygythiad real neu a ddrwgdybir ynghylch diogelwch neu ansawdd y bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a all fod angen ymyrryd er mwyn gwarchod buddiannau'r defnyddwyr.'

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn sicrhau bod **Bwyd yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn sydd ar y label**, wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn.

Uned Troseddau Bwyd Cenedlaethol

- Cyfnerthwyd adnoddau ar gyfer yr Uned Troseddau Bwyd Cenedlaethol.
- Datblygwyd cynllun gwaith mewn trefn blaenoriaeth ar gyfer yr uned.
- Cyhoeddwyd yr Asesiad Bygythiadau Trosedd Bwyd Strategol Blynyddol ym mis Mawrth 2016¹¹.
- Gwnaed paratodau ar gyfer adolygiad cynnydd dwy flynedd yr Uned Troseddau Bwyd Cenedlaethol (gallu a pherfformiad).
- Comisiynwyd gofyniad gwybodaeth a strategaeth reoli, sy'n nodi ymateb yr uned i fygythiadau, a bylchau yn ei ddealltwriaeth.

Gweithgarwch arwyddocaol arall:

- Cwblhaodd yr ASB adolygiad o'r ymarfer rheoli digwyddiadau traws-Lywodraeth, *Exercise Prometheus*, a gynhaliwyd ym mis Mawrth 2015, a chyflwyno newidiadau i'w Chynllun Rheoli Digwyddiadau nad ydynt yn Rheolaidd a gweithdrefnau cysylltiedig. Cryfhaodd y gweithgarwch hwn drefniadau paratoi at argyfwng yr ASB ar gyfer ymdrin ag argyfwng diogelwch bwyd.
- Ym mis Mawrth 2016, cynhaliodd yr ASB a Safonau Bwyd yr Alban *Exercise Joint Venture*, a oedd yn cynnwys digwyddiad bwyd difrifol ffug, lle archwiliwyd y broses strategol o wneud penderfyniadau, rheoli risg a rheoli cyfathrebiadau/briffio. Gosodwyd hyn yng nghyd-destun

¹¹ <http://fsahome/news/events/Documents/foodcrimeannualstrategicassessment.pdf>

galwad ar y cyd o Gynllun Rheoli Digwyddiadau nad ydynt yn Rheolaidd y ddau sefydliad. Mae'r gwersi a ddysgwyd yn yr ymarfer hwn yn cael eu cymathu ar hyn o bryd.

- Aethom ni ati i ddatblygu'r ffordd yr ydym ni'n gweithio â busnesau bwyd ac asiantaethau gorfodi mewn ymateb i ddigwyddiadau difwyno bwyd,¹² ac yn arbennig y modd rydym yn nodi trothwyon ar gyfer gweithredu.

¹² <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa151106.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

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

CASGLU A
DEFNYDDIO
GWYDDONIAETH,
TYSTIOLAETH
A GWYBODAETH

Mae mentrau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

RHAGLEN GYFLAWNI – STRATEGAETH GWYDDONIAETH, TYSTIOLAETH A GWYBODAETH

Amcan cyffredinol:

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

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Datblygu a chytuno ar y Strategaeth Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth, a chwblhau gwaith cwmpasu a'r rownd gyntaf o weithgareddau penodol; a darparu'r cyd-destun a'r fframwaith ar gyfer blaenoriaethu ac ariannu ymchwil yr ASB a gwaith casglu tystiolaeth pellach o 2015-2020.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Ym mis Mawrth 2015, cytunodd Bwrdd yr ASB ar y fframwaith ar gyfer y Strategaeth Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth¹³. Cytunodd y Bwrdd ar gynllun cyflawni lefel uchel, sy'n nodi'r gweithgareddau er mwyn cefnogi'r strategaeth hon ym mis Tachwedd 2015¹⁴. Ym mis Chwefror 2016, cyhoeddodd yr ASB¹⁵ y cynllun cyflawni llawn¹⁶, y rhaglen waith a'r cynllun tystiolaeth ar gyfer 2016/17.

PROSIECT SYSTEM FWYD

Amcan cyffredinol:

Arwain sgwrs ar yr heriau a fydd yn wynebu'r systemau bwyd sy'n cyflenwi defnyddwyr y Deyrnas Unedig, a datblygu dealltwriaeth o "ddyfodol bwyd gorau" defnyddwyr.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Gweithio'n agos â phartneriaid er mwyn trefnu cynhadledd gyntaf i archwilio'r pwysau sydd ar y system fwyd a dealltwriaeth o ymyriadau er mwyn helpu i gefnogi buddiannau defnyddwyr.

¹³ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150305.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

¹⁴ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa151104.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

¹⁵ <http://www.food.gov.uk/news-updates/news/2016/14901/using-science-to-deliver-food-we-can-trust> (Saesneg yn unig)

¹⁶ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/scistrat.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cynhaliwyd y digwyddiad 'Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol'¹⁷ yn Llundain ar 18 Chwefror 2016. Nod y digwyddiad oedd datblygu dealltwriaeth ar y cyd o'r effaith y gall newidiadau tymor canolig yn y system fwyd byd-eang ei chael ar ddefnyddwyr yn y Deyrnas Unedig.



PERFFORMIAD

Yn 2015, aethon ni a phartneriaid arbenigol ati i gynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr o lenyddiaeth, ymchwil ansoddol a meintiol ymysg defnyddwyr, a sgysiau cyhoeddus iterus (am y tro cyntaf yn yr ASB), er mwyn deall sut y gall defnyddwyr ymateb i newidiadau tymor canolig yn y system fwyd. Wrth lansio'r adroddiad fe fanteision ni ar y cyfle i ddod ag arbenigwyr o bob rhan o'r diwydiant bwyd, y gymuned wyddonol a sifil ynghyd mewn uwch gynhadledd ym mis Chwefror 2016. Defnyddion ni'r canfyddiadau er mwyn creu *ffilm fer* a ffrydio'r digwyddiad yn fyw. Mae'r *crynodeb gweithredol*, crynodeb o *drafodaethau'r* gynhadledd a'r adroddiadau llawn ar gael yma: <http://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/ymgyrchoedd/ourfoodfuture>



Ynghyd â'r bobl a oedd yn y digwyddiad, gwylodd dros 6,000 o bobl y digwyddiad ar draws y byd drwy ein ffrwd fyw ar-lein. Rhannwyd ac ail-drydarwyd dros 3,000 o negeseuon cyfryngau cymdeithasu a oedd yn defnyddio'r hashnod #OurFoodFuture 29,161 o weithiau, ac amcangyfrifwyd i'r rhain gyrraedd 4 miliwn o bobl. Am rai oriau yn ystod y bore, #OurFoodFuture oedd y trydydd pwnc a oedd yn 'trendio' uchaf ar Twitter yn y Deyrnas Unedig.



CYFLAWNI

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn cyflawni **Casglu a defnyddio gwyddoniaeth, tystiolaeth a gwybodaeth**, wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn.

Rhaglen gyflawni'r Strategaeth Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth

- Cytunwyd ar y Strategaeth Gwyddoniaeth, Tystiolaeth a Gwybodaeth gan Fwrdd yr ASB ac mae'r rownd gyntaf o weithgareddau rhaglen wedi eu pennu¹⁸.
- Cytunwyd â Swyddfa'r Cabinet ar ddull ar gyfer adolygu'r Pwyllgor Cynghori Gwyddonol, cyn eu rhoi ar waith. Cytunodd y Bwrdd a Swyddfa'r Cabinet ar yr adroddiad o'r adolygiad, ac fe'i gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2016¹⁹.

¹⁷ <http://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/ymgyrchoedd/ourfoodfuture>

¹⁸ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/science-evidence-info-strategy-work-programme.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

¹⁹ <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160305.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

- Mae'r don gyntaf o bartneriaethau gwyddonol strategol wedi'u comisiynu, ac mae'r rhain wedi cynnwys cydweithio ag UCL a Sefydliad Alan Turing.
- Mae rhaglenni gwaith wedi'u pennu a'u dechrau, er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r themâu gwyddonol allweddol:
 - peryglon a phenderfyniadau;
 - dulliau o asesu a sicrhau effaith;
 - cwmpasu a gwneud y mwyaf o gyfleoedd a gynigir drwy dechnolegau newydd (dulliau cyflym, systemau cysylltiedig, data mawr);
 - gwaith sganio gorwelion a dadansoddi strategol
- Mae cynlluniau ar gyfer prosiectau ymchwil gwyddonol newydd wedi'u cyhoeddi er mwyn gwahodd sylwadau gan randdeiliaid ac arbenigwyr i baratoi ar gyfer gweithgarwch 2016/17²⁰.

Risgiau sy'n ymddangos a sganio gorwelion

- Cynhaliwyd rhaglen beilot o waith dadansoddi cadwyn fwyd ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid targed er mwyn nodi dangosyddion allweddol o ddiogelwch, dilysrwydd a materion troseddol bwyd sy'n ymddangos.
- Mae'r targedau wedi eu hadolygu ar ôl y chwarter cyntaf, mae'r dull wedi'i ddiwygio fel sy'n briodol, ac mae mwy o ymgeiswyr wedi'u nodi ar gyfer dadansoddi.
- Mae adroddiad y prosiect sganio gorwelion bwyd-amgylchedd wedi ei gynhyrchu, ac aliniwyd cynhyrchion prosiectau dadansoddi cadwynau cyflenwi er mwyn nodi effeithiau hir dymor ar wendidau cadwynau cyflenwi.
- Mae cynllun yn cael ei ddatblygu er mwyn cynnal gwaith dadansoddi a sganio ar y cyd yn y gofod bwyd-amgylchedd gyda phartneriaid ym mhrosiect Defra a'r llywodraeth ehangach.
- Cynhaliodd yr ASB gynhadledd ar y system fwyd a defnyddwyr o'r enw 'Bwyd: Ein Dyfodol'²¹ a oedd yn cynnwys 150 o arbenigwyr o bob rhan o'r diwydiant bwyd, gwyddoniaeth ac ymchwil ac a oedd yn cael ei lywio gan ymchwil newydd ar safbwyntiau, pryderon a blaenoriaethau o ran sefyllfa bresennol bwyd a'i ddyfodol. Mae canlyniadau'r gynhadledd wedi'u dadansoddi, a datblygwyd rhaglen o weithgarwch dilynol gyda phartneriaid.

20 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/forward-evidence-plan-2016-17.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

21 <https://www.food.gov.uk/wales/about-fsa-wales/cymru/ymgyrchoedd/ourfoodfuture>

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

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

RHOI'R GRYM I
DDEFNYDDWYR

Mae cynlluniau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

BOD YN AGORED, YMGYSYLLTU AC YMGYRCHU

Amcan cyffredinol:

Bod yn sefydliad agored, diffuant ac ymgysylltiol, sy'n rhoi grym i ddefnyddwyr yn ein gwaith llunio polisi a gweithredu, ac yn eu perthynas â'r diwydiant bwyd.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Datblygu ystod o ddulliau ac adnoddau sy'n cefnogi ein nod o fod yn sefydliad agored, diffuant ac ymgysylltiol.

Creu amgylchedd mewnol yr ydym yn teimlo'n barod ac yn hyderus ynddo, ac yn y pen draw amgylchedd yr ydym yn disgwyl gallu defnyddio'r dulliau hyn ynddo.

Ysgogi cyfran o'n defnyddwyr fel eu bod yn dylanwadu ar y system fwyd.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Mae'r ASB yn parhau i wrando ar, deall, hysbysu a grymuso defnyddwyr, ac mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos bod pobl yn ymddiried yn yr ASB fwy a mwy. Aethom ati i ddiweddarau Bwrdd yr ASB ym mis Gorffennaf 2015²² gyda chynnydd wrth ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr, a'n cynlluniau o gefnogi'r gwaith ymgysylltu a grymuso defnyddwyr.

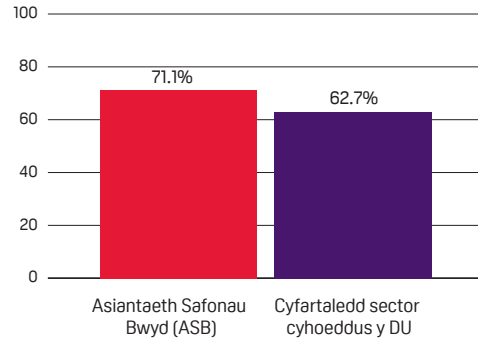
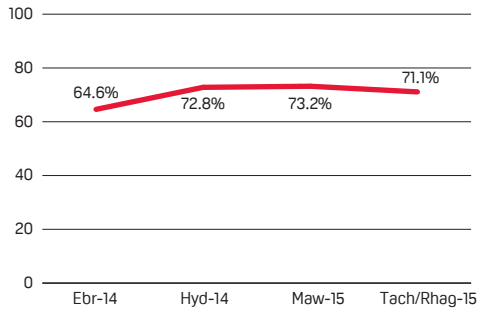


PERFFORMIAD

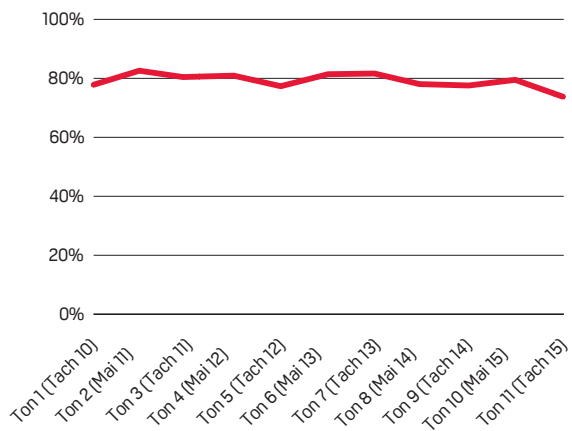
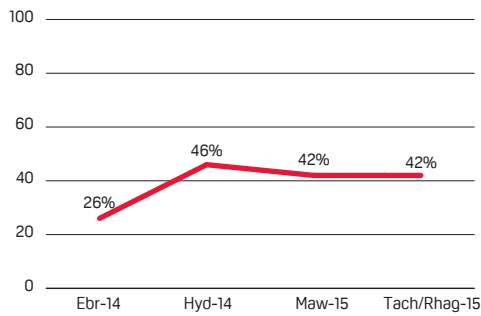
Mae enw da'r sefydliad wedi bod yn gyson gryf ers 2014, ac mae'r ASB ymhlith y 15 sefydliad gorau o'r 64 yn y sector cyhoeddus a gafodd eu cynnwys mewn cymariaethau arolwg, ac mae'n parhau i fod ymhell o flaen cyfartaledd y sector cyhoeddus. Mae ymddirediaeth wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol ers Tachwedd 2013 – adeg y digwyddiad cig ceffyl. Mae 64% o bobl sy'n ymwybodol o'r ASB hefyd yn ymddiried yn yr Asiantaeth i wneud ei swydd.

²² <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150706.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

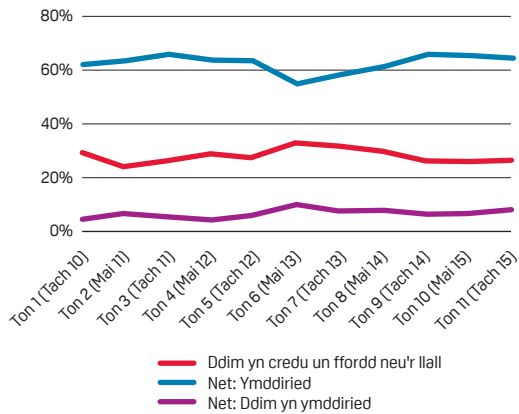
Enw Da yr ASB



Barn defnyddwyr/eu derbyniad o neges yr ASB Ymwybyddiaeth y Cyhoedd o'r ASB

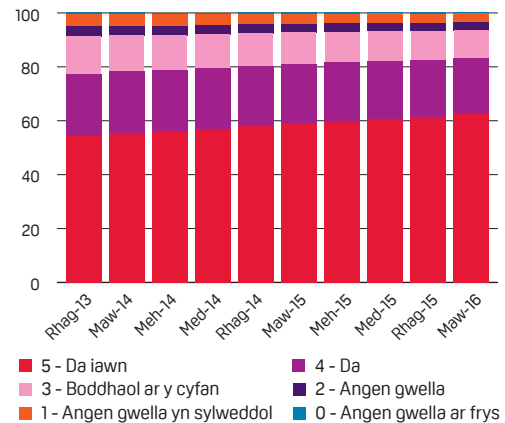


Ymddiried yn yr ASB

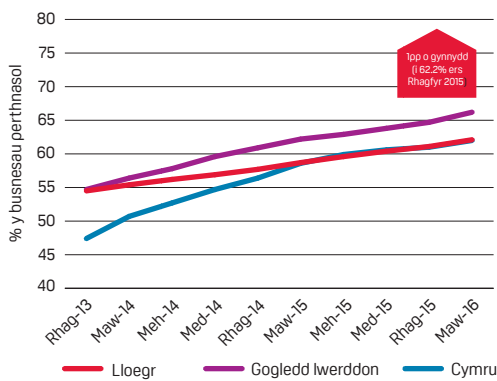


Mae'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd yn helpu defnyddwyr i ddewis lle maent yn bwyta neu'n siopa am fwyd, drwy roi gwybodaeth iddynt am y safonau hylendid mewn bwytai, bwytai tecawê a siopau bwyd. Mae'r cynllun yn cael ei weithredu mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, Gogledd Iwerddon a Lloegr, a caiff ei ddefnyddio i annog busnesau i wella eu safonau hylendid. Mae'r sgoriau yn amrywio o 5 ('Da iawn') i 0 ('Angen gwella ar frys'). Caiff ymweliadau sgorio eu cynnal gan awdurdodau lleol.

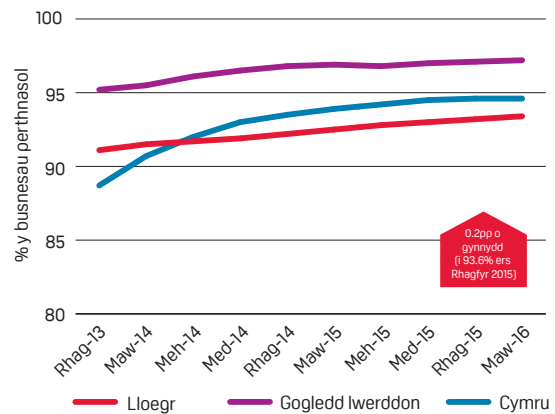
Sgoriau CSHB ym mhob gwlad



Canran sgoriau '5'

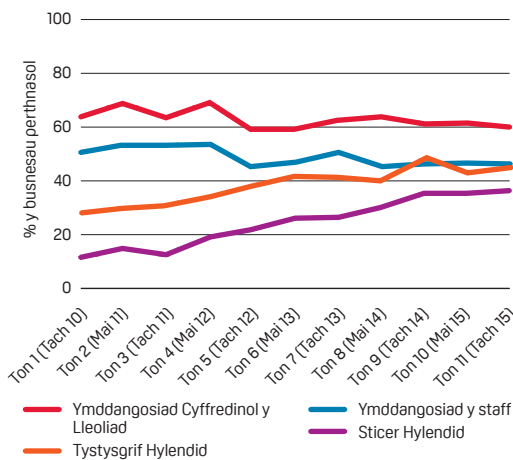


Canran sgoriau o '3' neu uwch



Bod yn gyfarwydd â'r CSHB

Ffyrdd y mae defnyddwyr yn rhoi gwybod am safonau hylendid y manau maent yn bwyta neu'n prynu bwyd ynddynt (Tach 2010 - Tach 2015).



Cyfran yr ymatebwyr a nododd eu bod wedi gweld neu gylwed am y CSHB ar ôl dangos yr enw 'Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd' iddynt (fyny o 34%)



Sail: Holl ymatebwyr, y DU Wedi ei bwysoli (W10: 2000, W1-W9: 2000), Heb ei bwysoli (W10: 2640, W1-W9: 2069-268)



CYFLAWNI

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn ein helpu i roi **Grym i Ddefnyddwyr**, wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn.

Bod yn agored, ymgysylltu ac ymgyrchu

Er mwyn sefydlu fforymau newydd i ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â defnyddwyr, rydym ni wedi:

- Sefydlu panel defnyddwyr newydd gan gynnwys panel ar-lein sy'n ein galluogi i gynnal sgwrs â grŵp amrywiol iawn o ddefnyddwyr.
- Ailwampio hunaniaeth weledol yr ASB, law yn llaw â lansio'r Cynllun Strategol hyd 2020.
- Ehangu llwyfannau cymdeithasol a digidol a chyflwyno cymorth wedi'i deilwra ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasu ar gyfer unigolion a thimau.
- Mynd ati i segmentu defnyddwyr yn seiliedig ar ddata.
- Datblygu cynllun lle gall staff fod yn bencampwyr dros yr ASB a chyflwyno'r cynllun hwnnw.
- Nodi argymhellion er mwyn gwella pa mor agored yw'r ASB yn gorfforaethol.
- Er mwyn gwneud gwell defnydd o'r wybodaeth sydd gennym ni ac eraill am ddefnyddwyr a'u safbwyntiau ar faterion bwyd, rydym wedi cynnal dau gynllun peilot er mwyn profi dulliau'r ASB o ymgysylltu a bod yn agored.
- Cynnal prosiect ymchwil i nodi lle gellir defnyddio gwybodaeth am fuddiannau defnyddwyr mewn materion bwyd er mwyn dylanwadu ar eraill i sicrhau buddiannau defnyddwyr. Rydym wedi adolygu'r canlyniadau a datblygu cynllun gweithredu er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r flaenoriaeth gyntaf.

Datblygiadau arwyddocaol eraill:

Gwneud arddangos sgoriau'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd yn orfodol yn Lloegr

Roedd hyn yn cynnwys:

- Strategaeth er mwyn gweithio â rhanddeiliaid a phrif gefnogwyr y cynllun gorfodol.
- Adroddiad yn manylu ar raddfeydd arddangos yn wirfoddol, ac arolwg o agweddau busnesau.
- Astudiaeth i gymharu effaith arddangos yn wirfoddol o'i gymharu ag arddangos gorfodol o ran lefelau cydymffurfio.
- Ymgynghori â phartion sydd â diddordeb er mwyn nodi costau a buddiannau cyflwyno system orfodol, er mwyn llywio unrhyw Asesiad Effaith.
- Arolygon i dracio agweddau defnyddwyr tuag at y Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd
- Ymgyrchoedd marchnata i hyrwyddo a chynyddu defnydd o'r Cynllun Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd ymhlith defnyddwyr.

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Cyflwyno'r strategaeth reoleiddio drwy alinio mentrau cymhelliant i fusnesau er mwyn diogelu buddiannau defnyddwyr

ALINIO
CYMHELLIANNAU

Mae cynlluniau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

CYFLAWNI'R STRATEGAETH REOLEIDDIO

Amcan cyffredinol:

Manteisio ar newid mewn ymddygiad busnesau i gyflawni buddiannau i ddefnyddwyr, drwy adeiladu pecyn cyfathrebu rheoleiddio a rhoi'r pecyn cyfathrebu ar waith yn effeithiol er mwyn sicrhau dulliau cyflawni cynaliadwy hir dymor yn ein rôl fel rheoleiddiwr.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Dadansoddi'r cosbau sydd ar gael i ni ac archwilio opsiynau eraill.

Asesu hyblygrwydd deddfwriaeth rheolaethau swyddogol, a chymharu hynny â gweithgarwch cyfredol (e.e. gan Awdurdodau Lleol ac yn y cynllun rheoli cenedlaethol).

Adolygu rôl diwylliant corfforaethol/rheoli wrth ddylanwadu ar ganlyniadau safonau/diogelwch bwyd (gan gynnwys lles anifeiliaid).

Nodi rhannau o ddeddfwriaeth nad ydynt yn diogelu defnyddwyr, a datblygu a gweithredu cynllun diwygio.

Crynodeb o gynnydd:

Bydd angen ail-ddylunio rôl reoleiddio'r ASB a'r modd caiff busnesau bwyd eu rheoleiddio er mwyn cyflawni ein hamcanion strategol. Ni all yr ASB gyflawni'r tasgau hyn ar ei phen ei hun, ac felly ym mis Chwefror 2016, aethom ati i ddechrau'r cam cyntaf mewn rhaglen hir o ymgynghori. Fe aeth Bwrdd yr ASB ati i ystyried fframwaith yr egwyddorion sy'n sail i'r rhaglen hon ym mis Ionawr 2016²³.



PERFFORMIAD

Aethom ati i lansio Rhaglen 'Modelau Cyflenwi'r Dyfodol' yng Nghaerdydd ar 10 Chwefror 2016 gyda rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o'r diwydiant, partneriaid rheoleiddio eraill, sefydliadau defnyddwyr a chyrrff cynrychiadol i gydnabod nad oedd y model presennol yn gynaliadwy na chwaith yn bodloni anghenion y tirlun bwyd sy'n prysur newid.

23 <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa-160106.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)



<https://registration.livegroup.co.uk/regulating-the-future/>

Yn ogystal â'r 70 o bobl a fynychodd y digwyddiad yng Nghaerdydd, mae saith digwyddiad rhanbarthol wedi'u cynnal yn Lloegr, gyda chyfarfodydd tebyg yn cael eu cynnal yng Nghymru a Gogledd Iwerddon. Rydym wedi ymgysylltu â thrawstoriad o'n rhanddeiliaid, gyda disgwyl bod dros 500 o bobl yn defnyddio blogiau cyfryngau cymdeithasu a fforymau trafod, yn ogystal â'r digwyddiadau wyneb yn wyneb.

Mae rhaglen i ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr wedi dechrau hefyd er mwyn sicrhau bod llais y defnyddwyr yn llywio ein gwaith.

CYFLAWNI

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn ein helpu i **Weithredu'r Strategaeth Reoleiddio** wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn.

Gweithredu'r Strategaeth Reoleiddio

- Mae canllawiau dedfrydu ar gyfer troseddau hylendid a diogelwch bwyd wedi'u datblygu.
- Mae cwmpas fframwaith i'n galluogi i asesu 'hyder mewn rheolwyr' yn fwy manwl mewn busnesau bwyd wedi'i ddatblygu.
- Rydym wedi dechrau trafodaeth eang ag awdurdodau lleol, defnyddwyr, y diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid allweddol eraill, ar fodolau cyflawni eraill gan gynnwys eu hariannu yn gynaliadwy – ar gyfer busnesau cig a busnesau bwyd eraill.

Digwyddiadau arwyddocaol eraill:

Gwella cytundeb fframwaith Awdurdodau Lleol, Codau Ymarfer a mecanweithiau hysbysu

- Gweithio ag Awdurdodau Lleol i nodi gwelliannau posibl i'r cytundeb fframwaith, y Codau Ymarfer a mecanweithiau hysbysu, gan gynnwys sut i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar unrhyw hyblygrwydd yn y fframwaith cyfreithiol ar gyfer rheolaethau swyddogol
- Cytuno ar gynllun gweithredu er mwyn cynyddu gwelliannau sy'n cael blaenoriaeth

Trafodaethau Rheolaethau Bwyd a Bwyd Anifeiliaid Swyddogol

Roedd hyn yn cynnwys:

- Dod â thrafodaethau grŵp gwaith yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i ben.
- Cymryd rhan weithredol mewn trafodaethau wrth baratoi i gytuno ar ddeddfwriaeth.

AMCAN CYFFREDINOL

Sicrhau'r effaith orau bosibl o adnoddau bychain

.....
BOD Y
SEFYDLIAD
GORAU
GALLWN FOD

Mae mentrau pwysig yn y maes hwn yn cynnwys:

RHAGLEN 'EIN FFYRDD O WEITHIO'

Amcan cyffredinol:

Adeiladu sefydliad bywiog, blaengar sy'n dysgu ac sy'n denu ac yn cadw'r staff gorau sy'n ymgysylltu, yn frwd dros gyflawni, yn cydweithio'n dda ac sydd wedi'u harwain yn dda.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Cwmpasu'r rhaglen drwy gasglu ynghyd yr arferion gorau sydd ar waith ar draws y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol.

Cynnal prosiect er mwyn gosod beth yw sail yr arferion cyfredol a nodi canlyniadau delfrydol clir.

Cytuno ar nifer o 'fuddion cyflym' ar gyfer staff a'u gweithredu, er mwyn sefydlu'r rhaglen, cael gwared ar ddrwgdybiaeth staff a chynyddu momentwm.

Gwella'r mynegai ymgysylltu staff (*staff engagement index*).

Datblygu glasbrint y rhaglen a chefnogi cynllun cyflawni.

Datblygu cymuned reoli hyderus, ymgysylltiol a galluog.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Datblygwyd glasbrint sy'n cefnogi cynllun cyflawni'r rhaglen, ac mae Cyfnod 1 wedi'i gyflawni. Mae hyn yn cynnwys; dod â staff yn rhan o gyfnod treialu (*give it a go*) yn llwyddiannus, gan olygu ein bod yn gallu casglu cannoedd o enghreifftiau o ddulliau gweithio newydd ac arloesol; datblygu tri chynnig ar gyfer staff yn cynnwys ymrwymadau ar gyfer staff a'n disgwyliadau ar gyfer ffyrdd newydd o weithio; cynyddu cydweithio a chyfleoedd ar gyfer rhwydweithio ar draws y gymuned reolwyr; datblygu strategaeth gofodau a chyfathrebu swyddfeydd newydd posibl; lansio pecyn cyfathrebu er mwyn dangos i'r staff yr adnoddau y gallant eu defnyddio i gefnogi ffyrdd newydd o weithio. Darparu sesiynau ymgynghori ar gyfer 300 o bobl ar draws y sefydliad er mwyn cael adborth ar y cynnig i'r bobl ac opsiynau lleoliadau; datblygu model i ragweld costau'r rhaglen gyfan; cynnydd yn y mynegai ymgysylltu staff. Mae'r glasbrint wedi'i adolygu er mwyn paratoi ar gyfer ail gyfnod y rhaglen.

IS-ADEILEDD TECHNOLEG GWYBODAETH A CHYFATHREBU (TGCH)

Amcan cyffredinol:

Rhoi isadeiledd TGCh newydd ar waith er mwyn gwella effeithlonrwydd, hydwythedd, gallu gweithio'n hyblyg a chefnogi cyflenwi strategaeth yr ASB hyd 2020.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Datblygu rhaglen trawsnewid TGCh sy'n cefnogi rhaglen 'Ein Ffyrdd o Weithio' a Strategaeth yr ASB hyd at 2020.

Gorffen adolygu'r achos busnes ar gyfer 15/16 er mwyn sicrhau bod yr holl waith o drawsnewid ein TGCh yn sicrhau'r gwerth gorau posibl am arian.

Creu darlun o sut y gall yr Asiantaeth wneud defnydd mwy effeithiol o'i gwybodaeth (yn enwedig data). Mae hyn yn cynnwys mudo i rwydwaith sengl er mwyn gallu rhyngweithio ar draws rhannau o'r sefydliad.

Adolygu a chyflwyno gwelliannau ar gyfer gwasanaethau sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn lladd-dai gan gynnwys rhwydwaith fel gwasanaeth.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Cafodd cwmpas y Rhaglen Trawsnewid TGCh ei adolygu a'i ddisodli gan y Rhaglen Adnewyddu Technegol TGCh er mwyn parhau â gwaith hanfodol ar reoli risgiau. Mae'r prif ffocws wedi bod ar cael gwared ar galedwedd a meddalwedd diwedd oes/diwedd cymorth o Ystâd TGCh yr ASB. Mae nifer o feysydd gwaith eisoes ar waith neu wedi'u cwblhau. Rydym wedi datblygu Strategaeth TGCh er mwyn gallu cyflawni Strategaeth yr ASB, gan ddarparu technoleg fodern, ar ôl i'r contract Capita ddod i ben.

Er mwyn cefnogi'r rhaglen 'Ein Ffyrdd o Weithio' a darparu gallu ychwanegol, mae gwasanaethau e-bost yn cael eu huwchraddio. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith hwn wedi'i gwblhau o fewn 2015/16, ac mae llawer o'r gwaith o ran rhesymoli a chyfnerthu'r gweinydd (*server*) yn lleihau'r risgiau sydd ynghlwm â hen offer gan olygu bod gofynion diogelwch ar gyfer cael mynediad at systemau TGCh o bell yn cael eu bodloni. Cafodd ffrydiau gwaith i gyfyngu risgiau yn swyddfeydd Caerdydd a Belfast hefyd eu cwblhau yn 2015-16.

Mae'r prosiectau i leihau'r risgiau i systemau yn y maes (tîm gweithrediadau) bron â'u cwblhau. Byddwn yn cynnal prosiectau pellach yn 2016-17.

RHEOLI GWYBODAETH

Amcan cyffredinol:

Cefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu strategaeth yr ASB drwy wella'r ffordd yr ydym ni'n rheoli gwybodaeth. Er mwyn sicrhau bod Fframwaith Llywodraethu Gwybodaeth priodol ar waith a bod yr Asiantaeth yn deall y rôl sydd gan wybodaeth, ac yn arbennig data, wrth gyflawni Strategaeth yr ASB ar gyfer 2015-2020.

Amcanion ar gyfer 15/16:

Adolygu polisiâu a gweithdrefnau sy'n ymwneud â Llywodraethu Gwybodaeth, cynnal archwiliad sgiliau a darparu hyfforddiant er mwyn rhoi unrhyw welliannau angenrheidiol ar waith. Cynnal

trafodaeth â'r Bwrdd ar rôl data o fewn y sefydliad a gweithio i gynllunio a gweithredu strategaeth ddata i gefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu amcanion strategol y sefydliad.

Crynodeb o'r cynnydd:

Yn dilyn rhaglen waith eang, cafodd rhaglen llywodraethu gwybodaeth yr ASB ei thrawsnewid yn llwyr. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys ymgynghoriad allanol ar newidiadau a rhoi prosesau a gweithdrefnau diwygiedig ar waith i wneud y fframwaith yn fwy effeithlon. Mae dros 300 o staff wedi'u hyfforddi yn y gweithdrefnau newydd, ac mae'r newidiadau yn sicrhau bod defnyddwyr wrth wraidd yr holl benderfyniadau seiliedig ar wybodaeth.

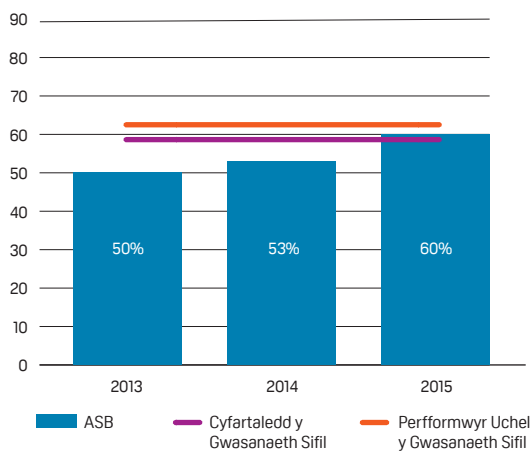
Ym mis Ionawr, fe aeth y Bwrdd ati i drafod 'ASB a gaiff ei llywio gan ddata', ac o ganlyniad, mae gwaith bellach yn yr arfaeth i ddatblygu dull 'agored yn bennaf' (*open by default*) mewn perthynas â data'r ASB.



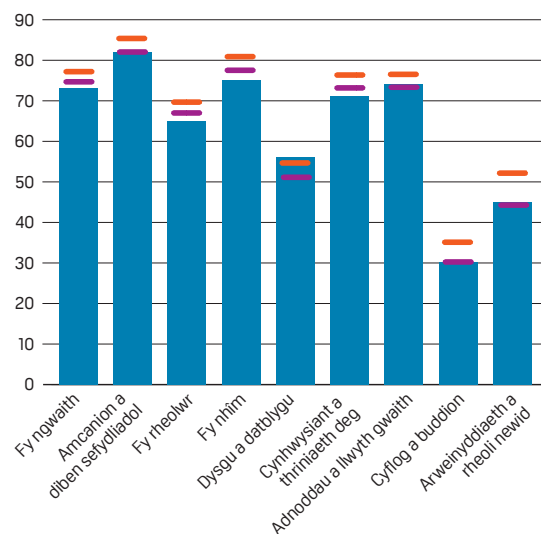
PERFFORMIAD

Rydym ni'n defnyddio sgoriau Arolwg Pobl y Gwasanaeth Sifil ar gyfer Perfformwyr Uchel fel meincnod o ran lefelau ymgysylltu llwyddiannus. Ond, rydym yn profi ac yn blaenoriaethu gweithgarwch o ganlyniad i'r arolwg hwn yn erbyn ein blaenoriaethau strategol a'n rhaglenni presennol, er mwyn sicrhau negeseuon cyson.

Mynegai Ymgysylltu Cyffredinol (Overall Engagement Index)



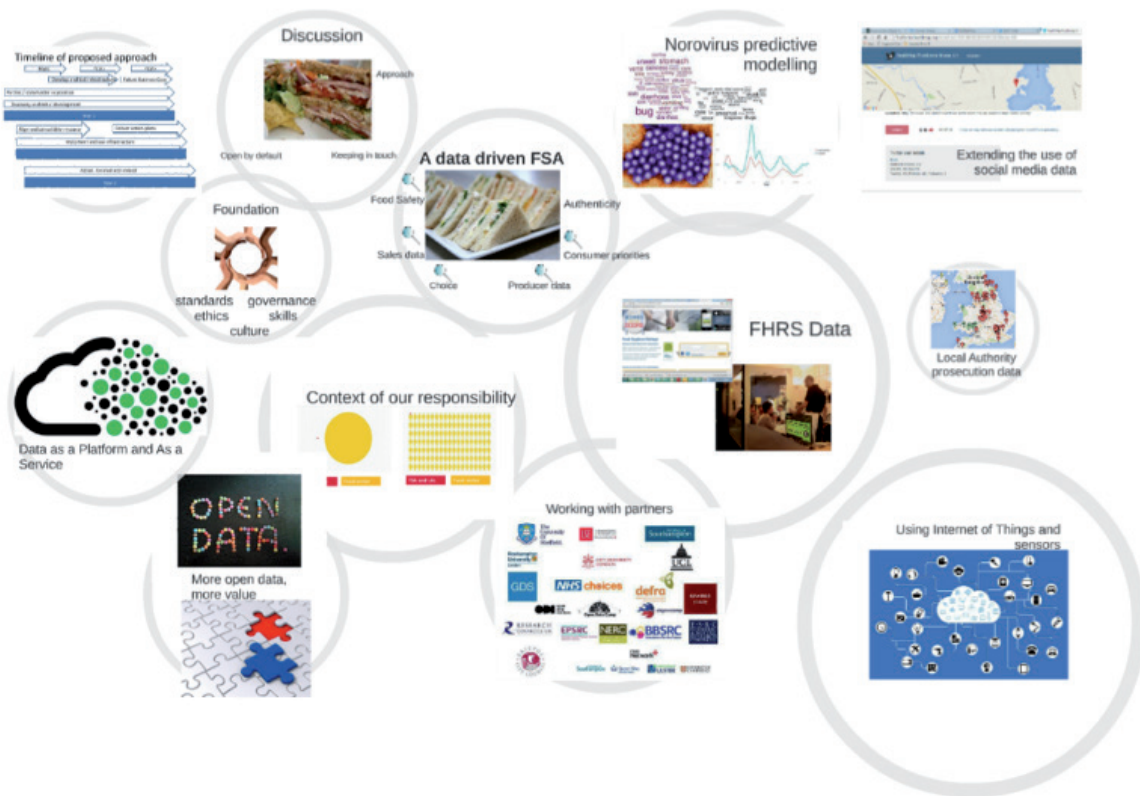
Sgoriau Themâu 2015



Roedd sgoriau ac adborth ein Harolwg Staff (Arolwg Pobl) yn destun dathlu eleni gyda sgoriau uwch ym mhob maes, a chynnydd o 7% yn ein Sgôr Ymgysylltu (*Engagement Score*) cyffredinol. Mae lefelau ymgysylltu yn hanfodol o ran ein galluogi i fod y sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod, ac mae'r cynnydd hwn yn adlewyrchu lefel y ffocws a'r ymdrech a fuddsoddir mewn gwella lefel ymgysylltu staff â'r ASB. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym ni 3% yn is na lefel ymgysylltu gyffredinol Perfformwyr Uchel y Gwasanaeth Sifil, er ein bod yn rhagori ar sgoriau'r Perfformwyr Uchel mewn perthynas â Dysgu a Datblygu.

Cytunodd y Bwrdd ar raglen uchelgeisiol i sicrhau newid sylweddol yn y ffordd y mae'r ASB yn defnyddio data ym mis Ionawr 2016²⁴. Ein nod yw bod yr ASB yn newid o fod yn sefydliad sydd ag ychydig o enghreifftiau da o ddefnyddio data i sefydliad sy'n gwneud y defnydd gorau o ddata fel mater o drefn.

Cyflwynwyd y Bwrdd i gyflwyniad²⁵ a oedd yn amlinellu: y cynnydd hyd yn hyn, enghreifftiau o'r mentrau presennol, sut mae hyn yn ffitio o fewn ecosystem data ehangach a'r camau nesaf o ran datblygu seilwaith gwybodaeth.



CYFLAWNI

Mae cerrig milltir yr ydym wedi'u blaenoriaethu er mwyn sicrhau ein bod y **Sefydliad gorau y gallwn fod**, wedi arwain at gyflawni'r pethau hyn.

Rhaglen Ein Ffyrdd o Weithio

- Cytunwyd ar glasbrint a chynllun cyflawni'r rhaglen.
- Cyflwynwyd sesiynau un-i-un misol rhwng staff a'u rheolwyr, a chynllun datblygu y gymuned reoli.
- Cyflwynwyd cynllun gweithredu gweithredol yr Arolwg Staff yn seiliedig ar adborth o 2014 cyn Arolwg 2015.
- Rydym wedi datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer lleoedd ffisegol.
- Cyflwynwyd sgysrsiau datblygu gyrfa ar gyfer uwch reolwyr.

24 <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160104.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

25 <https://prezi.com/zbzdczunpvsu/a-data-driven-fsa/> (Saesneg yn unig)

Seilwaith TGCh

- Rydym wedi sefydlu Rhaglen Ailwampio Dechnegol.
- Rydym wedi nodi gwaith lleihau risg hanfodol a datblygu cynllun cyflawni.
- Rydym wedi dechrau ar y gwaith o roi'r cynllun cyflawni ar waith.

Rheoli Gwybodaeth

- Datblygwyd fframwaith gwarantu gwybodaeth.
- Cynhaliwyd trafodaeth â Bwrdd yr ASB i geisio adborth ar ddull gweithredu a gwaith cysylltiedig mewn perthynas ag 'ASB a gaiff ei llywio dan ddata'²⁶.
- Rydym wedi datblygu cynlluniau cyflawni ar gyfer data agored yr ASB fel rhan o'r Strategaeth Ddata.
- Rydym wedi cyflwyno rhaglen hyfforddi i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddiogelu data, cyflwyno ceisiadau mynediad a rhannu data ar draws y busnes.

26 <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa160104.pdf> (Saesneg yn unig)

PRIF BERYGLON AC ANSICRIFYDD

Caiff yr wybodaeth hon ei nodi fel rhan o Ddatganiad Llywodraethu'r ASB 2015/16 ar dudalen 45 (Saesneg yn unig).

TREFNIADAU CHWYTHU CHWIBAN

Mae'r wybodaeth hon wedi'i hadrodd fel rhan o Ddatganiad Llywodraethol yr ASB 2015/16 ar dudalen 45.

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

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

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

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

Formal and informal enforcement action taken during 2015/16

	Number of notices 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015	Number of notices 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Formal action		
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notice , served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Scotland) (Wales) Regulations 2006, giving a food business operator a day's notice of the intention to apply to a court for the granting of a Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Order which would result in an immediate cessation of business	Nil	Nil
Hygiene Improvement Notice served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Scotland) (Wales)	147	123
Remedial Action Notice served under the Food Hygiene (England) (Scotland) (Wales) Regulations 2006	120	83

	Number of warnings notices 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015	Number of warnings 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Informal action		
Written warning	2,468	1,766

The reduction in the number of notices issued from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is a reflection of a steady improvement in Food Business Operator compliance due to fewer Urgent Improvement and Improvement Necessary premises being identified following audit. Scotland becoming an independent body has also had an impact on this enforcement data as it is now based on England and Wales only.

Prosecutions

Following an investigation referral, prosecutions are taken by the relevant enforcement authority. In England and Wales, they are taken by the FSA except in animal welfare, animal by-products and some transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) cases where the Crown Prosecution Service (acting on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) or the Welsh Government is the prosecuting authority. In Scotland, the prosecutor for all matters is the relevant Procurator Fiscal. In 2015/16, the FSA Criminal Investigations Branch accepted sixty referrals from Operations Group for investigation with a view to prosecution.

The timescales for prosecutions mean that it is rare for a case to progress from referral to a final court hearing within the same reporting year. Therefore, many of the cases referred for investigation in 2015/16 have yet to be concluded.

During the course of 2015/16, nine cases investigated by the FSA were concluded at court with seven convictions secured. A further fifteen cases are currently being prosecuted.

There were 82 recorded investigation referrals during 2014/15. The outcomes or current status of those referrals are as follows:

Outcomes/current status	Number of referrals
Convictions	7
Official Cautions	2
Warning Letters issued	11
Ongoing Prosecutions in Court	14
No Prosecution Taken	48

COMPLAINTS TO THE PARLIAMENTARY OMBUDSMAN

Complaints to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) from members of the public must be made via an MP. In the most recent report published by the Ombudsman's office, for the period 2014-15²⁷, one complaint was accepted for investigation. While the Ombudsman found that the FSA had acted reasonably in respect of the substantive issue raised in the complaint, the complaint was partially upheld in respect of a number of administrative failings by the FSA. In 2015, the FSA is aware of one enquiry from a complainant about the FSA to the Ombudsman's office. As the complainant had not exhausted the FSA's complaints handling process, PHSO referred the complainant back to the FSA.

The FSA aims to resolve any complaints quickly and as close as possible to the point of service. Complaints are, therefore, handled initially at a local service level and attempts are made to resolve the complaint. If, however, a complainant is not satisfied, he or she can make a formal complaint, using the FSA's two-stage complaints process. Information on how to make a formal complaint is set out on the FSA's website²⁸.

The FSA received 20 formal complaints from members of the public and food businesses during 2015 at stage 1 of the process. Of these complaints, one was upheld in full, four were partially upheld and fourteen were dismissed. One complaint originally submitted in 2014 and five cases submitted in 2015 were referred to stage two, which is a review by the FSA Chief Executive. One case was upheld and four were dismissed. One case is pending.

Where possible, the FSA learns from complaints and reviews or amends processes and procedures in the light of issues identified through the complaints process. During 2015, this ranged from tightening up administrative processes to improving guidance and information for food businesses.

In addition to complaint handling processes, the FSA also has appeals processes in place for food businesses who disagree with regulatory actions taken by the FSA in respect of official controls where the FSA is the enforcement body, including meat, dairy hygiene, wine standards and classification of shellfish harvesting areas. Further details are available on the FSA website: <http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/how-to-make-an-appeal/appeal-fsa-decision-or-complain>

²⁷ <http://www.ombudsman.org.uk/reports-and-consultations/reports/parliamentary/complaints-about-uk-government-departments-and-agencies,-and-some-uk-public-organisations-2014-15/8>


²⁸ <http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/fsacomplaintsprocedure>

SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT – WALES


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

Greenhouse gas emissions

Non-Financial indicators – Scope 2 (Indirect)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
 Total energy consumption (kwh) ⁱ	<u>28,064</u>	<u>27,792</u>	<u>25,902</u>	<u>20,993</u>

Financial indicators (£)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
 Total energy expenditure	<u>5,912</u>	<u>6,014</u>	<u>5,009</u>	<u>2,487</u>






Notes

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


The following table reports waste data and related expenditure

Waste

Non-Financial indicators (Tonnes)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁱⁱ	2015/16 ⁱⁱ
 Recycled/reused waste	0.7	0.5	N/A	N/A
 Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Waste incinerated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Confidential waste	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Total waste	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Financial indicators (£)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ⁱ	2015/16
 Total waste expenditure	<u>697</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

ii Not measurable – tenant in a large shared building.

The following table reports water data and related expenditure

Water

Non-Financial indicators (m)

	2012/13 ⁱⁱⁱ	2013/14 ⁱⁱⁱ	2014/15 ⁱⁱⁱ	2015/16 ⁱⁱⁱ
 Total water consumption	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

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

Financial indicators (£)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
 Water expenditure	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

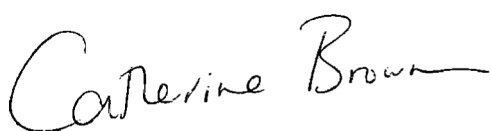
iii Separately not identifiable, part of an overall service agreement.

Forward commitments to improve performance

The FSA continues to support staff with information and training to ensure sustainable development is taken into account in all that we do.

The FSA is currently on target to meet its Greening Government Commitment on electricity, gas, and paper use with significant reductions shown in the tables between 2012/13 and 2015/16. The pressure on these issues will continue into 2016/17 and beyond.

The Executive Management Team has signalled its support for new ways of working including piloting remote working which reduces travel by staff, both commuting to work as well as travelling on business, leading to less carbon emitted globally and supporting a more flexible workforce.



Catherine Brown

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The FSA²⁹ is a non-Ministerial Government Department. Staff are accountable through a Chief Executive to the Board, rather than directly to ministers. The Board consists of a Chair, Deputy Chair and up to 12 members. The Chair and Deputy Chair are appointed by the Secretary of State for Health in agreement with health ministers in Wales and Northern Ireland. The Board is mainly appointed by the Secretary of State for Health, with one member appointed by the Welsh Health Minister and one by the Northern Ireland Health Minister.

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

DETAILS OF BOARD MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS

The FSA Board³⁰

During the year, the membership of the non-executive FSA Board was:

Tim Bennett ¹	FSA Chair
Heather Hancock LVO ²	Deputy Chair
Dr Henrietta Campbell CB ³	Deputy Chair (Interim) and Chair of the Northern Ireland Advisory Committee
Dr Roland Salmon	Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee
Jeff Halliwell	Board member
Paul Wiles CB	Board member
Ram Gidoomal CBE	Board member
Heather Peck	Board member
Jim Smart	Board member

Notes

1. Tim Bennett served as Interim Chair from 28 July 2013 to 13 September 2015 and as Chair from 14 September 2015 to 31 March 2016. From 1 April 2016 Tim remained on the Board as Deputy Chair of the FSA Board.
2. Heather Hancock LVO served as Deputy Chair from 14 September 2015 to 31 March 2016. From 1 April 2016 Heather began her first term as Chair of the FSA Board.
3. Dr Henrietta Campbell CB served as Interim Deputy Chair from 10 September 2013 – 13 September 2015.

²⁹ More information about our organisation and structure can be found on our website:
<http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/about-the-fsa>

³⁰ More information about our Board members can be found on our website:
<http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/our-board/boardmem>

Executive Management Team³¹

During the year, the membership of the Executive Management Team was:	
Catherine Brown	Chief Executive
Professor Guy Poppy	Chief Scientific Advisor
Jason Feeney CBE	Chief Operating Officer
Rod Ainsworth	Director of Regulatory and Legal Strategy
Chris Hitchen	Director of Finance and Performance
Lynne Bywater	Director of Human Resources (until 31 July 2015)
Stephen Humphreys	Director of Communications (until 31 August 2015)
Julie Pierce	Director of Openness, Data and Digital (from 1 September 2015)
Steve Wearne	Director of Policy
Maria Jennings	Director, Northern Ireland & Organisational Development
Nina Purcell	Director, Wales & Local Delivery

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

FSA advisory committees³²

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

Wales	
Dr Roland Salmon	Chair
Derek Morgan	
Dr Hugh Jones	
Susan Jones	
Dr Norma Barry	
David Peace	
Ronnie Alexander	

³¹ More information about members of the EMT can be found on our website:
<http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/chief-executive-senior-fsa-staff>

³² More information about the Committees of the FSA Board can be found on our website:
<http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/our-board/boardcommittees>

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

Membership of the FSA Audit and Risk Assurance Committee:

Non-executive members	
Paul Wiles CB	Chair
Ram Gidoomal CBE	
Jim Smart	
Heather Peck	

Succession and Development Committee

Membership of the FSA Succession and Development Committee:

Non-executive members	
Jeff Halliwell	Chair
Roland Salmon	
Ram Gidoomal CBE	

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 2015/16, 98% of all invoices were paid within this target. The policy is likely to remain the same for 2016/17.

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 interest rate risk or currency risk.

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

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

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

Social and community issues

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

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

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

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

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

Our employees have engaged in volunteering, with a range of activities including public duties, and community work such as gardening for a care home, and bus-washing and maintenance for an accessible transportation charity. We would anticipate an increase in the level of volunteering in the next financial year, as we continue to encourage individuals and teams to participate.

Performance in responding to correspondence from the public

The FSA does not centrally record all incoming and outgoing correspondence and contact with members of the public. Contact details for FSA business areas are available on the FSA website for members of the public and food businesses to contact directly. During 2015, the FSA's general enquiries helpline handled 8,519 emails from members of the public and 14,371 phone calls. The FSA's Private Office team handled 99 letters and emails from MPs and Peers for reply by Department of Health Ministers and the Chair and Chief Executive of the FSA, 91% of which were replied to within our 20-day target date. The FSA Private Office team also dealt with 48 letters from senior stakeholders that required a response, of which 33 (69%) were answered within target. Additionally, FSA officials responded to 283 items of correspondence sent by members of the public to Ministers, the FSA Chair and FSA Chief Executive, replying to 95% within target.

Health and Safety Reporting

Following recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens regarding additional controls in abattoirs when processing cattle that have tested positive for bovine tuberculosis, we worked collaboratively with HSE, industry and our delivery partners via Joint Working Party arrangements to consider how the controls should be implemented. We provided technical expertise to ensure the additional controls were practicable, deliverable and effective within the abattoir environment. We fully implemented the additional controls in February 2016. The Field Operations Health and Safety leads played an active role in supporting the roll out of these additional controls and the Health and Safety leads also championed positive health and safety culture in approved premises.

We benchmarked widely with other Government Departments via several Health, Safety and Wellbeing Cross Government groups. This enabled us to support the development of the CS-wide Wellbeing Service, share health safety and wellbeing expertise across Civil Service and ensured we obtained best value from our Occupational Health and Employee Assistance programme providers.

RIDDOR (Reportable Incidents, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences) 2014/15-2015/16

RIDDOR Category	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Fatal	0	0	0
Major	0	0	1
<7 day	8	6	4
Disease	2	2	3
Dangerous Occurrence	0	0	0
Total	10	8	8

Health and Safety Strategic Targets

Progress against the H&S 2014-17 strategic targets are as follows:

- Target 1 – Maintain or improve, on a level of 3.2% of lost time, attributable to work-related injury or illness. The amount of lost time for the 2015/16 was 4.3%. The increase was attributable to the major injury referred to in RIDDOR summary above.
- Target 2 – An aspirational target of 0 (zero) RIDDOR accidents. The number of RIDDOR incidents for the 2015/16 period was five, indicating a decrease of 37.5% compared to 2014/15.
- Target 3 – to March 2016, maintain or improve upon the total accident incidence rate of 7380 from 2014/15. This target covers all injury incidents irrespective of severity. It is primarily, but not exclusively, focused on injury incidents recorded within the delivery of the official controls environment. The figure for the year 2015/16 was 4,571.

Publicity and advertising

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

Chicken Challenge 2015

Food Safety Week was held in w/c 18th May 2015. The week focused on the safe preparation of chicken and saw the launch of the Chicken Challenge 2015. Campaign messages reached more than 30 million people through a combination of PR, social media, work with partners including local authorities, major supermarkets and industry bodies. This campaign was extended over the summer using PR and social media to remind people how to keep safe in the summer. The budget FSW 2016 was £46,500 and the summer extension £25,000.

In August 2015 there was a further £40,000 contribution from NI and £6,900 from England for a TV pilot in Northern Ireland. This ran in the last three weeks of August, in order to test the impact of a full-weight TV campaign

Christmas campaign 2015

We undertook some low-key activity around Christmas helping people plan the preparation and cooking of their Christmas meal effectively and safely. The budget for this was £8,000.

Food Hygiene Rating Scheme

FSA carried out two bursts of activity on FHRS during 2015/16. In November 2015 the Agency celebrated the 5th Anniversary of the scheme. In February 2016 the 'Where's the sticker?' campaign was designed to promote consumer awareness, usage and value; encourage consumers to look for the sticker and ask if they didn't see it; and reinforce among businesses that that good food hygiene is good for business. The combined cost of these activities was £88,500. Awareness of the scheme has increased from 55% (Feb 2015) to 71% (March 2016) which is now on a level with Wales (74%) and NI (72%).

Our Food Future

In February 2016 the FSA hosted an event entitled Our Food Future. The event brought together over 150 experts and stakeholders from across the food industry, science and civil society to discuss the issues facing consumers in the food system of the future. Over 6,000 people watched the event online. #OurFoodFuture was the 3rd highest trending topic on twitter in the UK, with posts shared over 29,000 times, reaching about 4 million people. The cost of the event and promotion was £98,000.

Consultancy

Consultancy spend in 2015/16 was £158,553 relating to six suppliers with the greatest spend with one supplier being £118,954.

Details of paid sponsorship agreements over £5,000

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

Going concern

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

Pensions

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

Disclosure of Board members' interests

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

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

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

Auditors

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Food Standards Act 1999. The audit fee for all the FSA's accounts for the year was £85,000. 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 2015/16.

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 2015/16 on page 45.

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

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

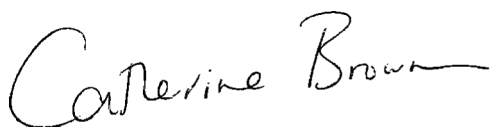
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

HM Treasury has appointed the Chief Executive as principal 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.



Catherine Brown
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2016

GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

2015/16

Introduction

1. As Accounting Officer for the Food Standards Agency (FSA) I am responsible for ensuring that the Department has an effective governance framework in place to support the delivery of the FSA's strategy, ensure value for money, manage risks and ensure effective organisational performance. The FSA is a non-Ministerial Government Department, and I am accountable to the Westminster Parliament and the Devolved Assemblies in Wales and Northern Ireland through Health Ministers.

Governance Structure

2. As a non-Ministerial Government Department, the FSA is led by a non-Executive Board which complies with the relevant requirements of the Corporate Governance Code. In line with the FSA's culture of openness the Board holds its decision-making meetings in public, and they are broadcast live via the FSA's website. The agendas, papers and minutes of Board meetings are also published. More information about the FSA Board including an overview of our members can be found at the website³³.
3. On 14 September 2015 Tim Bennett was appointed Chair of the FSA Board until 31 March 2016. From 1 April 2016 Tim remained on the Board as Deputy Chair of the FSA Board. This appointment ends on 31 March 2017. Heather Hancock was appointed Deputy Chair from 14 September 2015 until 31 March 2016. Heather was put forward as the Government's preferred candidate for Chair from 1 April 2016, subject to a pre-appointment hearing held on 5 January 2016 by the Health Committee along with the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee³⁴. Heather's appointment as Chair was confirmed by the Department of Health on 4 March 2016³⁵ with effect from 1 April 2016, for 3 years.
4. Heather undertook a comprehensive induction programme that included briefing in relation to all aspects of the FSA's governance structure and supporting processes. The pre-appointment hearing took place on 5 January 2016 and the Health Select Committee was joined by the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Select Committee. On 8 January 2016, the Health Committee reported that during the hearing Heather had satisfied them that she had the professional competence and personal independence required of the Chair. On 4 March 2016 Heather was formally appointed Chair of the FSA as of 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2019.

³³ <http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/boardmem>

³⁴ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/health-committee/news-parliament-2015/food-standards-chair-appointment-evidence-15-16/>

³⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dh-non-executive-appointments/appointments-made-april-2015-to-march-2016>

5. The terms of office for two Board members, Paul Wiles and Jeff Halliwell, came to an end on 31 May 2016. A campaign to recruit up to four FSA Board members was conducted between September and November 2015. David Brooks and Rosie Glazebrook were appointed to the FSA Board as of 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2019. Stewart Houston and Paul Williams were appointed to the FSA Board as of 1 June 2016 until 31 May 2019.
6. The term of office for the FSA Board member for Wales and Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee (WFAC) came to an end on 31 May 2016. A campaign to recruit the FSA Board member for Wales and Chair of WFAC began in January 2016 and was ongoing as of April 2016.
7. The term of office for the FSA Board member and Chair of the Northern Ireland Food Advisory Committee (NIFAC) will come to an end on 31 August 2016. As of April 2016 a campaign to recruit the FSA Board member for Northern Ireland and Chair of NIFAC was being undertaken.
8. In addition to the Food Advisory Committees in each of the devolved countries, the Board is supported and advised by a Succession and Development Committee (S&D Committee) that focuses on Board members and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee (ARAC). The terms of reference for the S&D Committee and ARAC are available on our website³⁶.
9. The Chairs of the Food Advisory Committees report formally to each open Board meeting on issues considered. The Chair of ARAC provides the FSA Board with an oral update following each meeting, and reports formally in writing annually. The Chair of the S&D Committee provides the Board with a formal annual report.
10. As Accounting Officer, I attend all Board meetings and I am invited to attend all meetings of the FSA's ARAC and S&D Committee.

FSA Board Performance & Effectiveness Review

11. The Chair held appraisal meetings with the FSA Board members to review their effectiveness and future development as members of the Board during the 2015/16 financial year.
12. A review of the FSA Board's performance and effectiveness also took place during the 2015/16 financial year.
13. The Board agreed the FSA's high level budget for the financial year 2016/17 at its March 2016 meeting.
14. Our Scientific Advisory Committees (SACs) and General Advisory Committee on Science (GACS) continued to provide an independent challenge and assurance function. The FSA's SACs were subject to Triennial Review under the Public Bodies review programme led by Cabinet Office. The Report from the Triennial Review was published on 24 March 2016 and the recommendations were due to be discussed at the FSA Board's May 2016 meeting.

Attendance at Board and ARAC Meetings 2015/16

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

³⁶ <http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/our-board/boardcommittees>

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS 2015/16

Board Member	3 June	15 Jul	9 Sept	18 Nov	28 Jan	16 Mar
Tim Bennett	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Hancock				✓	✓	✓
Dr Henrietta Campbell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Jeff Halliwell	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr Roland Salmon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paul Wiles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
James Smart	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ram Gidoomal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Peck	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AT ARAC MEETINGS 2015/16

	22 May 2015 (TC)	2 June 2015	8 Sept 2015	17 Nov 2015	15 March 2016
Paul Wiles	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Jim Smart	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heather Peck	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Ram Gidoomal		✓	✓	✓	✓

The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

16. ARAC has considered a range of issues in the year including: the FSA's consolidated accounts for 2014/15; the National Audit Office's (NAO) draft Audit Completion Report; the Head of Internal Audit's 2014/15 opinion; a review of the assurance framework; various key audit reports (details of which are outlined in the Chair's Annual Report); and the Audit Plan for 2015/16. In undertaking its activities, it has also sought to comply with the requirements of HM Treasury's Audit & Risk Assurance Committee Handbook. 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.
17. During the year members completed a self-assessment of their activities and performance in the year, based on the current self-assessment tool produced by the NAO. The findings of the self-assessment were discussed by the Committee and action points arising are being implemented. In the annual report to the FSA Board, the ARAC Chair concludes that risk, control and governance arrangements in place during the year were satisfactory and should continue to improve.

18. Ram Gidoomal joined the ARAC in June 2015, Paul Wiles ceased to be ARAC Chair in March 2016 with Jim Smart appointed as the ARAC Chair from 16 March 2016.

The Leadership Team

19. The Executive Management Team (EMT) provided corporate leadership to the FSA and supported 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. The EMT meets in person three times over the course of every two months and meets via teleconference weekly in between the face to face meetings.
20. On 1 April 2015 membership of the EMT comprised of nine Directors, including a suitably qualified Finance Director and the FSA's Chief Scientific Advisor and myself.
21. The Executive team have continued to develop the FSA's performance & resource reporting throughout the year, including the integration of the FSA's operational performance into the report. The FSA's performance is discussed by the Executive and Board members in public at the Business Committee meeting which gives assurance over the FSA's delivery of the strategic plan, key objectives and value for money.

External Assurance Reviews

22. The FSA has supported six external assurance reviews which have contributed to assuring me on the effectiveness of our governance framework, while also identifying some opportunities for improvement.
23. Reviews in the year have included an Information Commissioner's Office report on data protection compliance, an IT security check by external subject matter experts, and an assessment of network security by the Public Sector Network (PSN) Authority. Additionally, six audits have been performed by the Food and Veterinary Office of the EU.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

FSA risk management framework and capacity to handle risk

24. The FSA has a well-established risk management framework that is used to provide reasonable 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.
25. 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. In particular, progress was made in relation to using risk appetite to improve the handling of opportunities and risks and in aligning risk registers across the organisation to ensure that risks are managed at the most appropriate level, supporting innovation.

26. This was the first year of the organisation working towards the FSA's strategy for 2015-20, and I gained assurance from a number of reviews. EMT carried out a thorough review of the corporate risk register to ensure that it aligned to the new strategy. EMT's regular discussions of risk clearly drive mitigating actions that reduce the level of risk. ARAC reviewed progress in September 2015, and there was a joint Board and Executive workshop which reviewed the FSA's risk appetite in January 2016.
27. As Accounting Officer I am also working with the Executive to ensure 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.
28. In order to support successful risk management we have been clear that 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.
29. As Accounting Officer I have overall responsibility for risk management, each of the risks on the corporate risk register has an executive "owner" and a mitigation plan. At the end of the financial year, the risks on the FSA's corporate level risk register included:
- the risk of failing to protect consumers' wider interests in a complex and dynamic food system or not anticipating or responding adequately to changing or new food risks;
 - the risk of failing to provide an adequate response to food crime affecting consumers' interests in relation to food;
 - the risk of failing to manage material incidents as effectively as possible affecting our ability to minimise consumer detriment; and
 - the risk of the current delivery model between the Competent Authority and Local Authorities becoming unsustainable leading to a collapse in arrangements for consumer protection.

Director Assurance Statements

30. At the start of the financial year, Directors agree to operate an adequate system of internal controls over a budget delegation received from me as Accounting Officer, including forecasting, managing risk and ensuring adequate segregation of duties. As part of the year end process Directors complete an assurance statement setting out how an effective system of internal controls has been maintained. I have reviewed all of the 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

31. As Accounting Officer I have given the FSA's Director of Openness, Data and Digital the Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) role to ensure the FSA oversee our approach to information. Information Security continues to be important for the UK Government and the FSA and the SIRO oversees our taking a proportionate view of the threat to our Organisation based on the nature of our business, the information we handle, our risk appetite and our approach to data. To support the FSA's Information Security a quarterly paper is produced for ARAC which includes information on data incidents and a cyber security paper was presented at the November 2015 committee meeting.
32. All staff are required to complete the Responsible for Information e-learning course annually which is provided by Civil Service Learning.
33. The FSA invited the Information Commissioner's Office to carry out a voluntary audit following which we improved our policies and procedures. We have a mandatory data protection training course and further training for all line managers and specific parts of our business which handle sensitive personal data. We have also run an engagement programme throughout the year to raise awareness and promote our security culture. This has included a range of posters and articles published on our intranet and social media site Yammer.
34. There were no protected personal data incidents formally reported to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) in 2015/16.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PERSONAL DATA RELATED INCIDENTS FORMALLY REPORTED TO THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S IN 2015/16

Date of incident (month)	Nature of incident	Nature of data involved	Number of people potentially affected	Notification steps
No personal data losses have been reported to the ICO during 2015/16				
Further action on information risk	We will continue to monitor and assess our information risks. All staff are required to complete the Civil Service Learning 'Responsible for Information' e-learning course and data protection training.			

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF OTHER PERSONAL DATA RELATED INCIDENTS IN 2015/16

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

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

Effectiveness of the FSA whistleblowing and raising a concern policy

35. As Accounting Officer I am keen to ensure that the FSA's whistleblowing and raising a concern policy provides a framework within which staff are encouraged to raise their concerns about any serious wrongdoing or breach of the Civil Service Code within the FSA; affirm the FSA's commitment to investigating and responding to any such issues raised; and offer protection to staff who do raise concerns from any detrimental treatment or victimisation on the grounds of them doing so.
36. The FSA revised its policy on 1st April 2015 to reflect and incorporate recommendations from the Public Accounts Committee, including signposting support and advice, providing a clear process outlining the appropriate routes for reporting concerns and providing timely feedback to whistleblowers. In addition, the FSA also took the opportunity to strengthen internal support and co-ordination arrangements through the appointment of an internal Nominated Officer. The role of the Nominated Officer, who is the FSA's Complaints Co-ordinator, includes: advising on the interpretation of the Civil Service Code; supporting whistleblowers and managers in dealing with a concern or potential concern, acting as central point of contact for the whistleblower and any investigation; re-assuring whistleblowers of the importance of raising concerns internally and the protection available from following the Whistleblowing procedure; and maintaining records of approaches.
37. Until January 2015, no referrals had been received in recent years under the FSA's Whistleblowing and Raising a Concern policy. Since January 2015, there have been three referrals. Two of these concerned the recording of data in meat plants. Following the referrals, the Operations Head Veterinarian wrote to Operations officials involved in inspection to clarify the process to be followed for recording contamination data, while an ongoing review of the FSA's approach to recording hygiene verification at abattoir level is completed. The third case raised a potential conflict of interest. All cases raised under the whistleblowing policy were and will continue to be investigated according to policy.

38. The FSA is further reviewing the FSA's Whistleblowing and Raising a Concern policy in the light of its experience in handling these recent referrals. The revised policy, which will also incorporate further adjustments to the policy recommended by the Civil Service Employment Policy, will be implemented in June 2016.

Macpherson Review of Quality Assurance of Government models

39. In line with the recommendations of the Macpherson Review of Quality Assurance of Government³⁷ 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

40. Based on the results of the audit work completed during the year and understanding the Agency's control environment, the Head of Internal Audit's opinion is that the FSA has improved its risk control and governance arrangements.
41. Improvements in risk management and discussion of risk appetite, especially at a corporate level, have been evidenced in the year. The process and evidence of Executive identification of risks, as well as decisions about actions to be taken has been clearer. In addition, alignment of directorate-level risk registers with the corporate risk register has improved, enabling tracking of risks between the directorate and corporate risk registers. The FSA Board risk workshop involved the Board in discussing risk appetite with the executive team.
42. The main theme identified by audit work performed in the year is that priorities for official control policy areas is an area requiring further work. Clarity would enable consistent and proportionate targeting of risks by those delivering official controls.
43. External reports and assessments have also been consistent: the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) reports generally report no major concerns; the Annual Report and Accounts were issued quickly and with an unqualified opinion last year.

Looking Ahead

44. As Accounting Officer I have worked with the Executive on plans to continue to improve our risk and governance across the FSA. We will embed the new risk strategy and policy and continue our work on the risk framework. The FSA will also continue to expand the reach of its performance management framework across the organisation to support the delivery of its strategy and business plan and value for money.
45. 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.

³⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/206946/review_of_qa_of_govt_analytical_models_final_report_040313.pdf

Significant internal control weaknesses

46. I am able to report that there were no significant weaknesses in the FSA's systems of internal controls in 2015/16 which affected the achievement of the FSA's key strategic outcomes, aims, objectives and policies.
47. I can also confirm that there have been no Ministerial Directions given during the course of the year.

Impact of the EU Referendum

48. At this stage there is no reason to expect significant changes to the FSA's status, operations or funding in the near term as a result of the referendum vote. Whilst the FSA does implement EU policy in relation to inspections of businesses involved in meat production and other food related matters, the key elements of these regulations are also enshrined in UK law and in the short and medium term the relevant activities would continue following a vote to leave the EU.

REMUNERATION REPORT

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

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

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

Service contracts

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

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

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

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

a) Remuneration

Executive Management Team

Single total figure of remuneration										
	Salary (£000)		Bonus Payments (£000)		Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)		Pensions benefits (£000)		Total (£000)	
	15/16	14/15	15/16	14/15	15/16	14/15	15/16	14/15	15/16	14/15
Nina Purcell (Director, Wales & Local Delivery)	80–85	75–80	5–10	–	–	–	110–115	135–140	200–205	210–215

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	2015/16	2014/15
Band of Highest Paid Director's Total Remuneration	£95k-£100k	£75k-£80k
Median Total Remuneration	£34k	£31k
Ratio	2.85	2.53
Remuneration Range	£22k-£54k	£18k-£64k

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 2014/15 relate to performance in 2013/14 and bonuses reported in 2015/16 relate to performance in 2014/15.

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

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

		2014/15				
		Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/15 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31 March 2015	CETV at 31 March 2014	Real increase in CETV
		<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£2,500</i>			
		<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>	<i>(£000)</i>
Bands						
Nina Purcell	Director, Wales & Local Delivery	35-40 plus lump sum of 105-110	5-7.5 plus lump sum of 17.5-20	716*	569	118

* Figures restated by MyCSP after review identified miscalculations in CETV figures.

Civil Service Pensions

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

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

All members who switch to **alpha** have their PCSPS benefits 'banked', with those with earlier benefits in one of the final salary sections of the PCSPS having those benefits based on their final salary when they leave **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials show pension earned in PCSPS or **alpha** – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and **alpha** the figures quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes.) Members joining from October 2012 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with an employer contributions (**partnership** pension account).

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

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

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

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

The **partnership** pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% up to 30 September 2015 and 8% and 14.75% from 1 October 2015 (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of providers. The employee does not have to contribute, but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary up to 30 September 2015 and 0.5% of pensionable salary from 1 October 2015 to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

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

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

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

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

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

Real Increase in CETV

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

STAFF REPORT

Number of SCS staff by pay band

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

Number of persons of each sex (as of 31 March 2016):

	Male	Female
Executive members	5	4
Board members	6	3
Other employees	728	351

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 followed to provide a transparent approach that identifies high calibre individuals and promotes equality and diversity. All external recruitment is currently subject to the restrictions of the Civil Service recruitment freeze, and approved by the FSA Chief Executive by exception.

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

Further information on the FSA's approach in this area can be found in the FSA Diversity Report for 2016, at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/data-and-policies/equality/diversity-report>

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 2015, 92% of staff participated in the survey, providing a valuable insight into employee engagement and experience of working for the FSA, with engagement increasing 7 points to 60%.

Off-payroll engagements

Table 1: For all off-payroll engagements as of 31 March 2016, for more than £220 per day and that last for longer than six months

	Main department	Agencies	ALBs
No. of existing engagements as of 31 March 2016	0		
Of which...			
No. that have existed for less than one year at time of reporting.	0		
No. that have existed for between one and two years at time of reporting.	0		
No. that have existed for between two and three years at time of reporting.	0		
No. that have existed for between three and four years at time of reporting.	0		
No. that have existed for four or more years at time of reporting.	0		

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

Table 2: For all new off-payroll engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016, for more than £220 per day and that last for longer than six months

	Main Department	Agencies	ALBs
No. of new engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	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		
No. for whom assurance has been requested	0		
Of which...			
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		

Table 3: For any off-payroll engagements of board members and/or senior officials with significant financial responsibility between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 departments must also disclose:

	Main department	Agencies	ALBs
No. of new engagements, or those that reached six months in duration, between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	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		
No. for whom assurance has been requested	0		
Of which...			
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		

Reporting of sickness absence data

The provisional figure for staff absence as a result of physical and mental illness including injuries, disability or other health problems is approximately 7.4 days per employee, compared with 7.7 and 6.2 for the previous 2 years.

Table 1: Sickness data by country

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Westminster	7.4	7.7	6.2
FSA in Wales	7.0	8.5	6.2
FSA in Northern Ireland	3.2	4.0	1.6
Consolidated	6.2	7.2	6.2

STAFF NUMBERS AND RELATED COSTS

A) Staff costs comprise of:

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Wages and Salaries	1,048	968
Social Security Costs	90	79
Other Pension Costs	216	185
Sub Total	1,354	1,232
Agency Staff	0	24
Total Net Costs	1,354	1,256

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 2015/16 and 2014/15 was as follows. These figures include those working in the FSAiW (including senior management) as included within the consolidated resource account.

Permanently Employed Staff	Others	2015/16 Total	2014/15 Total
29	1	30	31

c) Exit Packages

Reporting of Civil Service compensation scheme

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

Exit Package cost band			2014/15
	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band
< £10,000	–	0	0
£10,000 - £25,000	–	2	2
£25,000 - £50,000	2	0	2
£50,000 - £100,000	–	1	1
£100,000 - £150,000	–	0	0
£150,000 - £200,000	–	0	0
£200,000 and above	–	0	0
Total number of exit packages	2	3	5
Total resource cost £	59,000	97,198	156,198

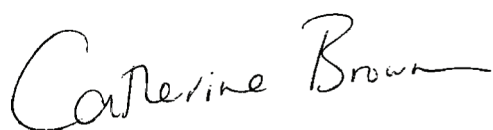
Redundancy and other departure costs have been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Compensation Scheme, a statutory scheme made under the Superannuation Act 1972. Exit costs are accounted for in full in the year of departure. Where the department has agreed early retirements,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

Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme but the FSA is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2010. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation and at www.civilservice.gov.uk/pensions.

For 15/16, employers' contributions of £211k (2014/15 £186k) were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range of 20.0 to 24.5 per cent of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. The Government Actuary's Department carried out an actuarial valuation of PCSPS as at 31 March 2012 and the contribution rates will change from 20.0 to 24.5 per cent for 2016/17 with some small movements in the salary bands (<http://www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/employers/employer-contribution-rates/>). The contribution rates reflect benefits as they are accrued, not when the costs are actually incurred, and reflect past experience of the scheme.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution.



Catherine Brown
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2016

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND CAPITAL OUTTURN

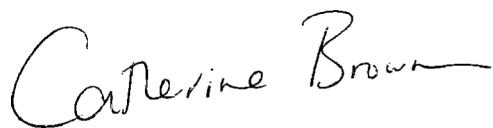
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Budget 2015/16 Net expenditure £000	Outturn 2015/16 Net expenditure £000	Outturn compared with Budget Variance £000	Outturn 2014/15 Net expenditure
Programme Resources	3,447	3,282	165	3,153
Capital	69	69	0	84
Total	3,516	3,351	165	3,237

The FSA in Wales resource spend for the year was £3,282k compared to the resource budget of £3,447k. Expenditure in the year was consistent with the resource budget for the period.

The variance between budget and outturn is due to slower recruitment than planned resulting in lower than expected staff costs against budgeted plans and reduced associated programme and administration costs against budget.

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



Catherine Brown

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2016

The notes on pages 73 to 83 form part of these accounts.

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

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Food Standards Agency (Wales) for the year ended 31 March 2016 under the Food Standards Act 1999. The financial statements comprise: the Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Taxpayers' Equity; and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report, Staff Report and Parliamentary Accountability disclosures that is described in those reports and disclosures as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Opinion on regularity

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

Opinion on financial statements

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Food Standards Agency (Wales)'s affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of the net operating cost for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999 and directions issued by the National Assembly for Wales thereunder.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

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

Matters on which I report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Remuneration Report, 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

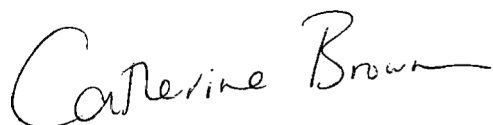
Date: 28.06.16

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE NET EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Administration Costs			
Staff Costs	2	1,354	1,256
Other Administration Costs	2	679	682
Total Administration Costs		2,033	1,938
Net Administration Costs		2,033	1,938
Programme Costs	2	1,249	1,215
Net Expenditure for the year		3,282	3,153

There was no Other Comprehensive Expenditure in 2015/16 (2014/15 - £Nil)



Catherine Brown

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

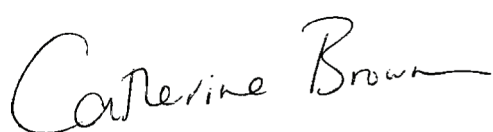
16 June 2016

The notes on pages 73 to 83 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2016

	Note	£000	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Non-current assets				
Plant & equipment	3	174		165
Intangible assets	4	23		0
			197	165
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	6	16		7
Other current assets	6	48		52
Cash	7	8		7
Total current assets			72	66
Total assets			269	231
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	8	(31)		(23)
Other Liabilities	8	(429)		(434)
Total current liabilities			(460)	(457)
Total assets less current liabilities			(191)	(226)
Non-current Liabilities				
Provisions	9	(18)		0
Total non-current liabilities			(18)	0
Total assets less total liabilities			(209)	(226)
Taxpayers' equity				
General fund			(209)	(226)
Total taxpayers' equity			(209)	(226)



Catherine Brown

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

16 June 2016

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2016

		2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	Note		
Net operating cost	2	(3,282)	(3,153)
Adjustment for non-cash transactions	2	65	39
(Increase) /Decrease in trade and other receivables	6	(5)	(33)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	8	3	(169)
less movements relating to items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	7	(1)	190
Use of provisions	9	–	(25)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(3,220)	(3,151)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and plant	3	(46)	(84)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(23)	–
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(69)	(84)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Financing via Welsh Government – Direct funding		3,290	3,045
Net Financing		3,290	3,045
Net increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		1	(190)
Cash at the beginning of the period	7	7	197
Cash at the end of the period	7	8	7

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TAXPAYERS' EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	General Fund £000
Balance at 1 April 2014		(315)
Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2014/15		
Non-cash charges – Auditors Remuneration	2	7
Net operating cost for the year		(3,153)
Total recognised income and expense for 2014/15		(3,146)
Net Welsh Government Funding – drawdown		3,045
Net Welsh Government Funding – deemed		197
Funding (Payable)/Receivable adjustment		(7)
		3,235
Balance at 31 March 2015		(226)
Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2015/16		
Non-cash charges – Auditors Remuneration	2	10
Net operating cost for the year		(3,282)
Total recognised income and expense for 2015/16		(3,272)
Net Welsh Government Funding – drawdown		3,290
Net Welsh Government Funding – deemed		7
Funding (Payable)/Receivable adjustment	7	(8)
		3,289
Balance at 31 March 2016		(209)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

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

1.2 Accounting Convention

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

	2015/16	2014/15
Property, plant and equipment		
Computer servers and computer equipment	5 years	2 – 4 years
Office machinery	N/A	4 – 8 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7 – 8 years	4 – 7 years
Intangible assets:		
Computer software and software licences	10 years	N/A

1.7 Early Departure Costs

Early departure cost refers to liabilities to staff for early retirement. The FSA in Wales (FSAiW) meets the additional costs of benefits beyond the normal PCSPS benefits in respect of employees who retire early by paying the required amounts annually to the PCSPS over the period between early departure and normal retirement date. The FSAiW provides for this in full when the early retirement becomes binding on the department by establishing a provision for the estimated payments discounted by the Treasury discount rate of 1.37% (2014/15 1.3%) in real terms.

1.8 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.

1.9 Administration and Programme Expenditure

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

1.10 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/.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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

- Trade receivables – current
- Cash

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 receivables have been measured at amortised cost using an effective interest method with an impairment review carried out on a monthly basis. Trade and other payables are measured at fair value, with use of agreed invoiced amount, or management estimate in the case of accrued expenditure, forming the basis for valuation.

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

2 Expenditure

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Staff Costs*		
Wages and salaries	1,048	968
Social security costs	90	79
Other pension costs	216	185
Agency staff costs:	–	24
	1,354	1,256
Staff Overheads	251	274
Rentals under operating leases:		
Hire of Plant and Machinery	10	5
Building Leases	70	69
IT costs**	110	107
Accommodation costs	68	92
Legal	40	40
Administration costs	30	23
Committee Costs	35	33
Administration Costs	614	643
Non-cash items:		
Audit Fees	10	7
Depreciation	37	32
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	18	–
Loss from Disposal of Assets	–	–
Total non-cash items	65	39
Other Administration Costs	679	682
Programme costs	1,249	1,215
	3,282	3,153

*Staff Costs are detailed in the Accountability Report

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

3 Plant & Equipment

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

				2014/15
	Fixtures and Fittings £000	Office Equipment £000	IT equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2014	40	9	83	132
Additions	41	–	43	84
Disposals	–	(9)	–	(9)
At 31 March 2015	81	–	126	207
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2014	–	9	10	19
Charged in year	9	–	23	32
Disposals	–	(9)	–	(9)
At 31 March 2015	9	–	33	42
Carrying value at 31 March 2015	72	–	93	165
Carrying value at 31 March 2014	40	–	73	113
Asset financing:				
Owned	72	–	93	165
Carrying value at 31 March 2015	72	–	93	165

4 Intangible assets

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

No intangible assets were held in 2014/15.

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

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Receivables	–	–
VAT recoverable	16	3
Other receivables	–	4
	16	7
Other current assets:		
Prepayments	48	52
Amounts issued from the Welsh Government but not received at year end	–	–
	48	52
Total	64	59

7 Cash

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Balance at 1 April	7	197
Net changes in cash balances	1	(190)
Balance at 31 March	8	7
 The following balances at 31 March are held at:		
Government Banking Service	8	7
	8	7

8 Trade payables and other current liabilities

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Payables	31	23
	31	23
Other current liabilities :		
Accruals	421	427
Amounts issued from the Welsh Government but not spent at year end	8	7
	429	434
	460	457

9 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Early Departure costs

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Balance at 1 April	0	25
Provided in year	–	–
Provisions not required written back		
Provisions utilised in the year	0	(25)
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discounts)		
Balance at 31 March 2016	0	0

Early departure cost refers to liabilities to staff for early retirement. The FSA met the additional costs of benefits beyond the normal PCSPS and LGPS benefits in respect of employees who retired early by paying the required amounts annually to the pension fund over the period between early departure and normal retirement date. The FSA provided for this in full when the early retirement programme became binding on the department by establishing a provision for the estimated payments discounted by the HM Treasury discount rate. There is no longer an early departure provision.

Dilapidations

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

Analysis of expected timing of flows of Dilapidations provision

within one year	–
Total current provisions liability	–
between one and five years	–
between five and ten years	18
thereafter	–
Total non-current provisions liability	18
Provisions balance at 31 March 2015	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 an independent survey carried out by a third party.

10 Related-Party Transactions

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

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

11 Operating leases

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

	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000
Obligations under operating leases comprise:		
Buildings:		
Not later than one year	53	53
Later than one year and not later than five years	212	212
Later than five years	127	181
	392	446

There are no obligations under other operating leases at 31 March 2016 (31 March 2015 – £Nil)

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

12 Other Financial Commitments

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

13 Contingent liabilities

There are no Contingent Liabilities to report

14 Advisory Committee

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

Wales – Advisory Committee Members

Dr Roland Salmon (Chairman)
Ronnie Alexander
David Peace
Dr Hugh Jones
Derek Morgan
Sue Jones
Dr Norma Barry

15 Events after the reporting date

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

16 Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2016 there were no commitments for the purchase of capital items (31 March 2015 £nil).

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

The IASB have issued amended standards IFRS 9 concerning Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 concerning Revenue from Contracts with Customers. These standards are expected to be adopted by FReM in 2016/17. Neither of these standards are likely to be applicable or are anticipated to have future material impact on the financial statements of the FSA.

18 Authorisation for issue

The Accounting Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on 28 June 2016.



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

