

# Agenda – Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

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Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:  
Ystafell Bwyllgora 2 – Senedd Robert Donovan  
a fideogynadledda drwy Zoom Clerc y Pwyllgor  
Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 9 Gorffennaf 0300 200 6565  
2025 [SeneddEconomi@senedd.cymru](mailto:SeneddEconomi@senedd.cymru)  
Amser: 09.30

## Hybrid

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### Rhag-gyfarfod preifat

09.15 – 09.30

### Sesiwn gyhoeddus

09.30 – 11.20

#### 1 Cyflwyniadau, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau

09.30

#### 2 Prosesu Bwyd: Panel 3

09.30 – 10.30

(Tudalennau 1 – 31)

Dr Robert Bowen, Uwch-ddarlithydd mewn Entrepreneuriaeth Ryngwladol,  
Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd, Prifysgol Caerdydd

Jon Parker, Cyfarwyddwr Cymru, y Comisiwn Bwyd, Ffermio a Chefn Gwlad

#### Dogfennau atodol:

Briff Ymchwil

Papur tystiolaeth – Y Comisiwn Bwyd, Ffermio a Chefn Gwlad (Saesneg yn



unig)

Papur tystiolaeth – Dr Robert Bowen (Saesneg yn unig)

## **Egwyl**

10.30 – 10.40

### **3 Prosesu Bwyd: Panel 4**

10.40 – 11.20

Dr Julie Bishop, Cyfarwyddwr Gwella Iechyd, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

Y Cynghorydd Mary Ann Brocklesby, Arweinydd Cyngor Sir Fynwy a Llefarydd

Materion Gwledig, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC)

### **4 Papurau i'w nodi**

11.20

#### **4.1 Y Bil Hawliau Cyflogaeth**

(Tudalennau 32 – 33)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Diwylliant, Sgiliau a Phartneriaeth Gymdeithasol at y Llywydd, a Chadeirydd Comisiwn y Senedd – 26 Mehefin 2025

#### **4.2 Adolygiad o'r Cymorth i Fusnesau**

(Tudalennau 34 – 35)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio – 27 Mehefin 2025

#### **4.3 Cytundeb Cysylltiadau Rhyngsefydliadol: Cyfarfod y Grŵp Rhyngweinidogol ar gyfer Busnes a Diwydiant**

(Tudalen 36)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad – 1 Gorffennaf 2025

#### **4.4 Cytundeb SPS y DU/UE a'r cytundeb Dealltwriaeth Gyffredin**

(Tudalennau 37 – 40)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig – 1 Gorffennaf 2025

#### **4.5 Deiseb P-06-1488 Sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Gofal' i Fynd i'r Afael â'r Argyfwng COVID Hir yng Nghymru**

(Tudalennau 41 – 43)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau – 2 Gorffennaf 2025

Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio – 2 Gorffennaf 2025

#### **4.6 Difrod a Chau Porthladd Caergybi yn Dilyn Storm**

(Tudalennau 44 – 45)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Drafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru – 3 Gorffennaf 2025

#### **4.7 Ymweliad y Pwyllgor â Chanolfan Cymorth Cymunedol, Port Talbot**

(Tudalennau 46 – 47)

##### **Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at Undeb Llafur Cymunedol – 4 Gorffennaf 2025

**5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod**

11.20

**Sesiwn breifat**

11.20 – 12.15

**6 Prosesu Bwyd: Trafod y dystiolaeth**

11.20 – 11.30

**7 Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol: Y Bil Cŵn (Diogelu Da Byw) (Diwygio) (2024 – 2025)**

11.30 – 11.40

(Tudalennau 48 – 52)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Nodyn cyngor cyfreithiol (Saesneg yn unig)

**8 Hybu Cig Cymru: Trafod adroddiad drafft**

11.40 – 12.10

(Tudalennau 53 – 99)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Adroddiad drafft (Saesneg yn unig)

**9 Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol: Bil Lles Anifeiliaid (Mewnforio Cŵn, Cathod a Ffuredau): Trafod adroddiad drafft**

12.10 – 12.15

(Tudalennau 100 – 106)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Adroddiad drafft (Saesneg yn unig)

## Eitem 2

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# **Evidence Paper: Welsh Food Processing and Food Strategy - Response to the Economy, Trade, and Rural Affairs Committee Inquiry by Jon Parker FFCC, with input from Food Policy Alliance Cymru members**

## **Introduction**

FFCC with input from Food Policy Alliance Cymru (FPAC) is delighted to submit this evidence examining Wales's Food & Drink Industry Vision, its delivery to date, and recommendations for future strategy. FPAC is a coalition of organizations and stakeholders working to shape a sustainable food system in Wales. Its core aim is to “co-produce a vision for a food system in Wales that connects production, supply and consumption, giving equal consideration to the health and wellbeing of people and nature.” In line with this aim, our evidence addresses the Committee's key questions set out within the terms of reference for the inquiry.

The Welsh food and drink industry has demonstrated remarkable growth, with total turnover reaching £24.6bn in 2023, representing a 10% increase from 2022<sup>1</sup>. However, this growth must be evaluated against mounting challenges including declining livestock numbers, climate change impacts, food insecurity affecting one in five people in Wales<sup>2</sup>, and the urgent need for system transformation to meet net zero commitments and the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

## **Assessment of Welsh Government Performance Against Vision Objectives**

### **Achievements in Growth and Economic Targets**

The Welsh Government has exceeded several key targets outlined in its Vision for the Food and Drink Industry. The 'food foundation' sector reached £9.3bn turnover in 2023, achieving the £8.5bn target set for 2025 two years early. The broader food and drink supply chain employed 228,500 people in 2023, equivalent to 17% of Wales's total workforce<sup>[3]</sup>. Food and drink manufacturing contributed £1.7bn to

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/welsh-food-and-drink-industry-grows-10>

<sup>2</sup> <https://cms.trussell.org.uk/sites/default/files/wp-assets/EYS-Wales-Factsheet-2023-24.pdf>

the Welsh economy and provided 26,500 jobs across 575 businesses, representing 45.3% growth over a decade<sup>[5]</sup>.

Welsh food and drink exports reached £640m in 2021, an increase from £552m in 2020<sup>3</sup> and to £797m in 2022<sup>4</sup>. The sector successfully expanded from 16 to 24 Protected Food Name (PFN) products<sup>5</sup>, although the introduction of the new UK scheme post Brexit has lacked the investment to place it on par with the EU PFN schemes in terms of global reach and brand awareness.

### **Shortcomings in Social and Environmental Objectives**

Despite economic successes, performance against environmental and social sustainability objectives remains inadequate. The Welsh Living Wage target of 80% coverage by 2025 lacks transparent reporting<sup>6</sup>. Food insecurity has reached crisis levels, with food banks in the Trussell Trust network distributing 187,400 emergency food parcels in Wales during 2023/24, the highest number ever recorded (op cit). This represents a fundamental failure to address the 753,000 people estimated to experience food insecurity in Wales (op cit). We would note however that FPAC's vision explicitly calls for a food system that "eliminates the need for food banks by 2025" and ensures good jobs – reflecting the belief that the food system should be socially just. While that timeline is imminent, the underlying principle remains crucial: no one in Wales should go hungry or be unable to afford healthy food.

Environmental performance shows mixed results. While the Vision commits to "one of the most environmentally and socially responsible supply chains in the world", agricultural greenhouse gas emissions remain concerning. Agriculture contributes approximately 12% of Wales' total

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<sup>3</sup> <https://businesswales.gov.wales/foodanddrink/sites/foodanddrink/files/documents/2022-09-30 - 2021 Food and Drink Economic Appraisal - FINAL - ENGLISH.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/new-record-high-welsh-food-and-drink-exports>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wales.com/visit/food-and-drink/welsh-products-protected-status>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.wired-gov.net/wg/news.nsf/articles/new+food+and+drink+vision+launched+as+winter+fair+returns+29112021140500?open>

greenhouse gas emissions, with food manufacture, transport and retail accounting for another 5.5%<sup>7</sup>.

### **Shortcomings in Evaluative Approaches**

Aside from the core metrics of growth, holistic evaluation of food programmes has found notable limitations in obtaining sufficient materials relevant for review. This has included some of Welsh Government's flagship schemes such as Cywain and Project Helix.

Wavehill's high level review of Welsh Government's food sector schemes<sup>8</sup> highlighted a number of constraints placed on the evaluation, including disparity in evaluative approaches to individual projects and schemes. Of concern in terms of economic performance, the evaluator was forced to assess performance on the 'lowest common denominator', meaning that only gross impacts, including turnover were available for review as opposed to the net impacts of Welsh Government funded projects and initiatives.

### **Fitness for Purpose of Current Vision Objectives**

#### **Misalignment with Climate and Ecological Emergency**

The current Vision objectives require fundamental revision to align with Wales' net zero commitments and the climate emergency. Food Policy Alliance Cymru calls for Wales to achieve a net zero food system by 2040. The existing Vision lacks specific, measurable targets for emission reductions across the food system. Research indicates that a full agroecological shift could cut Welsh territorial greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by 67% compared to 2018 levels by 2050<sup>9</sup>. This is set alongside NFU Cymru's pathways to net zero by 2040<sup>10</sup> that has evolved further through the development of critical pathways to net zero as advocated by Prof. Michael Lee of Harper Adams University.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-06/agriculture-sector-emission-pathway-factsheet.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2025-01/high-level-review-of-welsh-government-food-sector-schemes-delivered-under-the-rural-development-programme.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://eunomia.eco/our-clients/wwf-cymru/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.nfu-cymru.org.uk/media/130pbfm2/explainer-net-zero.pdf>

## **Inadequate Integration with Well-being Goals**

Current objectives fail to adequately integrate with the Well-being of Future Generations Act's seven well-being goals<sup>11</sup>. The Vision requires strengthening around social justice, cultural preservation, and environmental restoration. Citizens across Wales have called for cross-government leadership through a National Food Plan that protects the interests of future generations.

## **Missing Public Health Integration**

The Vision lacks robust integration with public health objectives. With 60% of Welsh adults overweight or obese and around one-third of children overweight or obese by age five<sup>12</sup>, the food system's role in addressing diet-related disease requires explicit recognition. Citizens support government action, with 81% believing healthy drink options should be default choices for children's meals and 70% supporting bans on unhealthy food advertising to children.

## **Impact of Declining Livestock Numbers on Processing Capacity**

### **Livestock Population Trends**

FPAC recognises that Wales faces livestock decline across multiple species, with population numbers influenced by several factors including market requirements, productivity issues, agricultural regulation and support and the impacts of climate change. Sheep numbers fell to 8.75 million in 2024 from nearly 12 million in the 1990s, representing the lowest levels since 2011<sup>13</sup>. Welsh cattle numbers decreased by 2.4% between 2023 and 2024, with 1,089,800 total cattle and calves recorded in June 2024. The beef breeding herd experienced a 4.5% decline, the greatest annual reduction in at least 20 years<sup>14</sup>. 75% of the livestock sector throughput in Wales is processed

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<sup>11</sup> <https://futuregenerations.wales/news/food-system-unfair/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://phw.nhs.wales/news/strong-public-support-for-government-action-against-obesity/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/c206y40gke50>

<sup>14</sup> <https://ahdb.org.uk/news/beef-lamb-market-update-defra-s-june-survey-shows-uk-beef-and-sheep-populations-at-historic-lows>

by just 3 abattoirs. This consolidation in processing capacity is increasingly a constraint on the future of local supply chains.

### **Strategic Response Requirements**

The need to realise and retain value within Wales and its communities is a pressing issue. Increasingly access to processing in meat (especially abattoirs) and dairy is a barrier to establishing local supply chains, creativity and enterprise in local food production with control of this part of the food chain resting in fewer and fewer hands. The solution to this lies in cooperation and community owned infrastructure with Welsh Government playing a key role in facilitation and economic support.

The Welsh Government must develop transition support for both livestock farmers and processing businesses. This includes investment in processing diversification, support for alternative protein processing capacity, and infrastructure development for horticultural processing to compensate for livestock sector contraction.

A [recent joint open letter to Welsh Government](#) relating to small abattoir support in Wales sets out some of the policy solutions required:

1. Welsh Government support to help small abattoirs deal with increased regulation, running costs and veterinary capacity issues.
2. Welsh Government recognition that the abattoir network is 'critical infrastructure for Wales', and work with industry to explore solutions such as capital grant schemes
3. Continuation of the Food Standards Agency small abattoir discount

## **Supporting Processing Sector Value Addition**

### **Red Meat Sector Interventions**

The red meat sector requires targeted support to maintain processing capacity during livestock transition. Welsh Government and indeed Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC) should establish a Red Meat Transition Programme supporting processing modernisation, efficiency improvements, and higher-value product development<sup>[18]</sup>. Investment in regional abattoir infrastructure could reduce transport costs and improve animal welfare while supporting local supply chains.

HCC is currently consulting on the development of its Red Meat Vision 2030<sup>15</sup> and this needs to be considered alongside the changes and challenges of the post Brexit funding landscape that has supported previous HCC strategic initiatives.

### **Horticulture Sector Expansion**

Horticulture presents the greatest opportunity for processing sector growth, addressing both climate objectives and food security. Current barriers include planning system complexity, limited processing infrastructure, and market access challenges<sup>16</sup>. Wales has potential to increase domestic vegetable production dramatically, with Food Policy Alliance Cymru targeting 75% of recommended vegetable consumption produced sustainably in Wales by 2030.

The Welsh Government should establish regional food processing hubs supporting the horticultural supply chain. Investment in freezing, dehydrating, and fresh-cut processing facilities could capture value from increased domestic production while extending shelf-life and market reach.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://meatpromotion.wales/en/about/corporate-information-2/vision-2030/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://meatpromotion.wales/en/newsroom/put-hundreds-of-livestock-facts-at-your-fingertips/>

## **Barriers to Public Procurement of Welsh Processed Food**

### **Procurement System Challenges**

Public procurement represents over £90 million annual food expenditure in Wales<sup>[20]</sup>, yet remains underutilised for supporting Welsh processing. The National Procurement Service (NPS) frameworks in the past have been criticised for overestimating potential usage, with projections for Framework 1 considerably lower than tender estimates<sup>17</sup>. Concerns continue to exist about framework structure adequately supporting a diverse range of Welsh suppliers.

### **Cost Assessment Limitations**

Procurement practices have historically prioritised lowest cost without incorporating broader social, environmental, and economic benefits. The Well-being of Future Generations Act provides foundation for developing sophisticated cost assessment tools incorporating local employment, environmental impact, and community benefits. Welsh Government and WLGA should collaborate on assessment methodologies reflecting Welsh priorities and the continuing change in procurement law such as the new Procurement Act 2023, enacted in February 2025.

### **Structural Recommendations**

Food Policy Alliance Cymru recommends establishing dedicated food procurement expertise within local authorities, supported by Welsh Government training and guidance. Regional procurement collaboration could achieve economies of scale while supporting local suppliers. Investment in procurement workforce skills and status is essential for maximising purchasing power for social, environmental, and economic benefit.

## **Food System Transformation for Public Health and Environmental Recovery**

### **Addressing Food Insecurity and Health Inequalities**

Wales faces a food insecurity crisis with 753,000 people experiencing food insecurity, yet 74% of food insecure individuals receive no food aid (op cit). Food Policy Alliance Cymru calls for Wales to

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<sup>17</sup> [https://senedd.wales/laid\\_documents/cr-ld11576/cr-ld11576-e.pdf](https://senedd.wales/laid_documents/cr-ld11576/cr-ld11576-e.pdf)

become the first nation eliminating food bank necessity requiring remedy to root causes through fair work, adequate social security, and accessible healthy food systems.

The food system contributes to rising obesity rates costing the Welsh NHS £73 million annually<sup>18</sup>. Diet-related chronic non-communicable diseases threaten NHS sustainability while wages fail to keep pace with food costs, creating widespread food poverty.

## **Climate and Environmental Integration**

Agriculture represents the main driver of biodiversity loss in Wales<sup>19</sup>. The UK's first Food Security Report identified climate change, biodiversity loss, and natural resource exploitation as the greatest threats to long-term food security<sup>20</sup>. Wales experiences increasing extreme weather events impacting agricultural productivity and requiring system resilience building.

Food Policy Alliance Cymru advocates for 100% agroecological transition to halt and reverse nature loss while increasing climate resilience. This transition requires comprehensive support for farmers adopting regenerative practices, investment in nature-based solutions, and strong regulatory baselines with improved auditing of farm emissions and sequestration.

## **Circular Economy Development**

The Welsh Government's Beyond Recycling Strategy commits to eradicating avoidable food waste, with targets to halve avoidable food waste by 2025 and achieve 60% reduction by 2030<sup>21</sup>. Food waste reduction across the supply chain requires coordinated action from producers, processors, retailers, and consumers, supported by infrastructure investment and behaviour change programmes.

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<sup>18</sup> [https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-03/WWF\\_Full%20Report\\_Food\\_Final\\_3.pdf](https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-03/WWF_Full%20Report_Food_Final_3.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.iwa.wales/agenda/2023/11/food-system-wales/>

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-03/5126 - FARMING IN WALES\\_REPORT\\_v3.pdf](https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-03/5126 - FARMING IN WALES_REPORT_v3.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/food-matters-wales.pdf>

## **Recommendations**

### **Immediate Actions (2025-2026)**

1. **Establish Food System Commission:** Welsh Government should appoint an independent, cross-sector Food Commission developing a roadmap for a 'Food System Fit for Future Generations' aligned with agroecological principles.
2. **Livestock Transition Support:** Create emergency support fund for processing businesses affected by livestock reduction, including diversification grants and infrastructure investment.
3. **Procurement Reform:** Implement sophisticated cost assessment tools in public procurement incorporating social, environmental, and economic benefits beyond price.
4. **Food Poverty Action:** Increase social security adequacy and implement emergency food poverty reduction measures while building longer-term food security infrastructure.

### **Medium-term Transformation (2026-2030)**

1. **Agroecological Transition:** Support 100% agroecological farming by 2030 through farmer education, financial incentives, and regulatory reform.
2. **Regional Food Hubs:** Establish processing infrastructure supporting local food systems, particularly for horticulture value addition.
3. **Fair Work Implementation:** Achieve living wage coverage across food system employment while improving working conditions and career pathways.
4. **Public Health Integration:** Implement comprehensive food environment reforms addressing obesity, diabetes, and diet-related disease.

### **Long-term Vision (2030-2040)**

1. **Net Zero Food System:** Achieve Wales's target of net zero food system by 2040 through comprehensive decarbonisation across production, processing, distribution, and consumption.

2. **Food Security:** Achieve 75% domestic production of recommended vegetable consumption through sustainable Welsh production.
3. **Social Justice:** Eliminate food bank necessity and ensure dignified access to healthy, sustainable food for all Welsh residents.
4. **Ecosystem Restoration:** Integrate food system development with biodiversity recovery and landscape restoration supporting climate resilience.

## Conclusion

Wales stands at a critical juncture requiring fundamental food system transformation. While economic growth achievements merit recognition, current approaches fail to address interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, and public health. The declining livestock sector presents both challenges and opportunities for processing sector evolution toward more sustainable, resilient food systems.

We urge the Committee to recommend comprehensive food system reform prioritising social justice, environmental restoration, and public health alongside economic development. Wales has the opportunity to lead global food system transformation, but only through integrated, systems-thinking approaches addressing root causes rather than symptoms of current food system failures.

The path forward requires courage to challenge existing paradigms, investment in transition support, and commitment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act's transformative potential. Wales can build a food system truly fit for future generations, but the window for action is rapidly closing.

## **Written Response to the Consultation on Food Processing for the Senedd Economy, Trade and Rural Affairs Committee**

Dr Robert Bowen, Senior Lecturer in International Entrepreneurship, Cardiff Business School

The food and drink industry plays an important role in Wales. While it may not be the largest sector in the Welsh economy, many food and drink businesses and people involved in the food and drink supply chain rely on the success of the food and drink sector, especially in rural communities, often in Welsh-speaking communities.

There is a feeling that the sector, like many others, is currently at a crossroads as many actors across the food and drink sector experience periods of uncertainty and change. Recent years have seen a period of economic difficulty with various challenges, particularly the effects of Covid-19 from business closures and lockdowns, impacts to Global supply chains through different conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, a cost of living crisis, economic effects of persistent high inflation and high costs of goods, energy, and daily essentials, as well as climate change effects (such as grass fires or flooding), natural disasters, or changing global geopolitics (such as tariffs). It is important to add that Brexit has been particularly bad for businesses across the UK, bringing negative effects to the economy, creating barriers to export and increasing costs and paperwork for businesses when importing goods. This has created a period of perpetual uncertainty for businesses and called upon them to develop resilience. Based on recent research work that I have been conducting through a partnership between Cardiff University and the University of Waikato in New Zealand, we compared the resilience of rural-based small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Wales and New Zealand and found that businesses in both countries were able to develop resilience to these challenges, but this resilience was largely aimed at surviving the challenges, and few businesses looked to develop more advanced levels of innovative practice at this time. Comparing both countries, we observed that businesses in Wales were provided with greater support, across both the UK and Welsh governments, as well as local support, through the furlough scheme, relief to VAT and business rates, grants, loans and advice. Financial support was less accessible in New Zealand, which was provided through grants and advice. This leads us to conclusions that the resilience of SMEs in New Zealand was more a result of management decisions within the business and the reconstitution of the business' resources, while in Wales, businesses were more dependent on support, which aligns with previous research findings from research that I have undertaken with Dr Wyn Morris of Aberystwyth University, that rural SMEs in Wales show more passive attitudes to growth. The lessons from the resilience research underline that support structures need to be in place to ensure that Welsh SMEs operate in the right environment to enable them to survive and look to thrive beyond this. While this period of perpetual uncertainty continues, this support environment needs to be maintained and reviewed according to the types of crises or challenges that businesses face.

A second reason why the food and drink sector appears to be at a crossroads is due to climate change effects. There has been much discussion over the last two years about the Sustainable Farming Scheme and I believe that this has divided opinion across the sector. While there have been many protests against this policy, there are some who have supported the policy for allocating parts of the land to sustainable practice. However, a significant challenge with this policy is ensuring that the right policy is achieved that meets the needs of the sector. Farming in Wales is varied due to the nature of the land, with differences between upland and lowland farming, different types of land (including marsh land), ownership and tenancy of farms, and the size of farms, which tend to be smaller than many other areas of the UK. There is a need to ensure that Sustainable Farming policies meet the needs of all, therefore a general policy would be challenging. There is a need to aim to develop policy that could be tailored towards different types of farms. If this could be achieved, it can ensure that the sector works collectively towards sustainable aims. However, having a strategy for the sector would be useful in meeting this aim.

Climate change means that there is a need to embrace sustainability in a way that supports the development of the sector. While there have been many discussions about negative impacts of agriculture on climate change, the nature of the industry in Wales with small scale farms and localised sales of animals and food products means that the impact would be considerably less than in other counties where farming and food production is seen on much larger scales. However, there is a need to acknowledge a shift towards more sustainable practice, which needs to be maintained in future. The small scale nature of the sector in Wales means that local food miles can be promoted, with local foods being used to supply local customers. There are some initiatives in Wales such as in Monmouthshire, where local procurement is seen positively to support the local economy by having local food producers get their products to local buyers, including schools, hospitals and other local institutions. The work of organisations like Food Sense Wales has also been very good at supporting local supply chains, however a major issue is seeing how these initiatives could be scaled up onto a regional or national level. Given the economic difficulties outlined above, local procurement would be dependent on the right price, as many buyers are facing squeezed budgets, therefore they may place a stronger focus on the price of goods rather than looking to support local producers or businesses due to budget constraints. Another issue in developing local supply chains is the limited infrastructure in food processing and skills to align with what the sector needs. There is a lack of food processing sites in Wales, including abattoirs or food processing sites, and many Welsh food products need to leave Wales to be processed before returning to Wales to be sold. This does not support a sustainable process and arguably constraints the abilities of the sector to grow as it is dependent on external factors. There are some examples of small scale production sites, such as local abattoirs, but these are not widespread across all areas of Wales and capacity is often limited. This echoes issues of the 'gap in the middle' in many parts of Wales, as there are a number of micro (less than 10 employees) or small businesses (10-49 employees) across the sector, as well as larger (250+ employees) businesses, however there are not

as many medium-sized businesses (50-249), meaning that we do not see the growth of micro or small businesses in employing more people in the places where they are located. Having a vision for where certain infrastructure could be located and how they could be used to support the development of the industry would be important, especially in ensuring that levels of innovation could be explored in the development of technology or new business ideas.

Finally, an important aspect for consideration is the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, which plays an important role in promoting more sustainable practice, and drawing attention to the wider issues of cultural vibrancy, cohesive communities, the Welsh language and culture, health, resilience and prosperity. While the act does not apply to all businesses, particularly not in the private sector, there is some suggestions from my existing research on resilience that businesses are aware of the focus on wellbeing and how it inspires more values-driven businesses, as I have spoken to businesses who have decided to close the business as their existing business model was not sustainable, or something that aligned with their values.

### *Evaluating Performance against the Objectives in the Vision for the Food and Drink Industry*

The aims for the sector are appropriate and align well with the nature of the food and drink industry in Wales. There is a need to create and support a strong and vibrant sector with a global reputation for excellence, and promote environmentally and socially responsible supply chains, as climate change and social responsibility are important issues of our time. The last 15-20 years has seen the sector grow in Wales with an increasing reputation and good export market. This has been seen in the significant increase in foods from Wales that have a protected food status (either from the European PGI, PDO and TSG awards, or the more recent UK geographical indications status). This is a vital part of the reputation for quality food from Wales and support for different organisations and food producers in receiving these statuses has been very welcomed by those who have achieved this. Value added actions like this are so important for the Welsh food and drink industry because it has developed a reputation for quality in recent years, which needs to be maintained to attract increased interest in Welsh businesses. I have also spoken to a number of food businesses who lauded the role of the Welsh government in supporting export activity, particularly the support for attending international trade shows on the Welsh food stand, which allows businesses to have a presence with international buyers, and allows Welsh businesses to develop connections with international buyers, agents and distributors. This was something that was very prominent before Brexit, but the exporting activities of many Welsh food businesses had now been constrained because of this. Therefore, it is more important than ever that support for Welsh businesses to engage in export is available, not only access to trade shows, but advice on managing paperwork in specific countries and knowledge about specific markets around the world.

In terms of environmental and social responsibility in supply chains, this is an important aim but this is a challenge that has been discussed above, particularly in view of the limited infrastructure across the food and drink supply chain, which impacts on food miles and how the sector could be sustainable. The aim for more localised supply chains is important in ensuring a sustainable sector in Wales but more localised initiatives need to be developed and scaled up across Wales through better collaboration between various stakeholders, which should be encouraged by local government and local actors.

An important aspect in relation to the work of the Welsh government in the sector is a lack of food strategy for Wales, which is something that has been missing for many years, and this would give the industry a clearer direction and can bring various stakeholders on board to address many of the challenges in the sector and ensure that there is a strategy for growing the sector, supporting the development of skills and resources required to achieve this growth, promote internationalisation, and also to ensure that the food and drink sector works alongside other relevant sectors in Wales, such as Tourism and Hospitality, as there is a need to ensure that Welsh food products can play an important part in the tourism and hospitality offering of Wales. While the lack of a Welsh food and drink strategy is an issue, a bigger issue would be a lack of economic development strategy in Wales, as there is a need to set out how the food and drink sector fits into the Welsh economy more strategically. This could support cooperation across sectors and ensure that there is a common goal.



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref  
Ein cyf/Our ref

26 Mehefin 2025

Annwyl Llywydd,

Ysgrifennaf atoch yn eich rhinwedd eich swydd fel Llywydd a Chadeirydd Comisiwn y Senedd ynghylch y Bil Hawliau Cyflogaeth.

Nod y Bil Hawliau Cyflogaeth yw cyflawni'r diwygiadau deddfwriaethol allweddol a nodir yng nghynllun 'Plan to Make Work Pay' Llywodraeth y DU. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gosod tri memorandwm cydsyniad deddfwriaethol mewn perthynas â'r Bil erbyn hyn.

Fel y nodir yn y memorandwm cydsyniad deddfwriaethol cyntaf, mae Cymal 26 o'r Bil adeg ei gyflwyno (Cymal 31 bellach, yn y fersiwn o'r Bil a ddygwyd i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi o Dŷ'r Cyffredin) yn mewnosod adran newydd 78A yn Neddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Mae'r cymal hwn yn galluogi gwneud rheoliadau sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyflogwyr a chyrrff cyhoeddus penodol baratoi a chyhoeddi "cynllun gweithredu cydraddoldeb" sy'n ymdrin â materion cydraddoldeb rhywedd.

Yn wahanol i gyrff cyhoeddus datganoledig eraill yng Nghymru, mae Comisiwn y Senedd o fewn cwrpas y cymal hwn. A hynny oherwydd bod Comisiwn y Senedd wedi'i restru o dan Ran 1 o Atodlen 19 i Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Mae hyn yn gyson â rhestru Corff Corfforaethol Seneddol yr Alban o dan Ran 1.

Dylid nodi na all Gweinidogion Cymru osod dyletswyddau sy'n gysylltiedig â chydraddoldeb ar Gomisiwn y Senedd drwy adran 153(2) o Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. A hynny oherwydd nad yw Comisiwn y Senedd wedi'i restru yn Rhan 2 o Atodlen 19 i'r Ddeddf honno.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1SN

[Gohebiaeth.Jack.Sargeant@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Jack.Sargeant@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Jack.Sargeant@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Jack.Sargeant@gov.wales)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

**Tudalen y pecyn 32**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

O ganlyniad, ac fel y nodir yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 30 Ebrill at Bwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig y cawsoch gopi ohono, mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn ei bod yn briodol i Gomisiwn y Senedd fod o fewn cwmpas y ddarpariaeth hon yn y Bil. Gall Llywodraeth y DU eisoes wneud rheoliadau ar faterion cydraddoldeb sy'n berthnasol i Gomisiwn y Senedd o dan adran 153(1) o Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010.

Yn eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Chwefror at y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a Chyfansoddiad, nodwyd nad oedd Comisiwn y Senedd wedi derbyn unrhyw gyswllt gan Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch y ddarpariaeth hon yn y Bil. Fe wnaethoch fynegi eich bod ffafrio diwygio'r Bil i ddynodi Comisiwn y Senedd fel ymgynghorai statudol.

Er fy mod yn gwerthfawrogi eich barn, byddai dynodi Comisiwn y Senedd yn y modd hwn ar wyneb y Bil yn anghyson â'r dull a gymerwyd mewn perthynas â chyrrff eraill a restrir o dan Ran 1 o Atodlen 19 i Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Fodd bynnag, rydym mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch y Bil ac rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion bwysleisio pwysigrwydd ymgysylltu â Chomisiwn y Senedd mewn unrhyw waith yn y dyfodol sy'n ymwneud â chynlluniau gweithredu cydraddoldeb.

Rwyf wedi anfon copi o'r llythyr hwn at Gadeiryddion y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a Chyfansoddiad a Phwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JACK SARGEANT". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line underneath the name.

**Jack Sargeant AS/MS**

Y Gweinidog Diwylliant, Sgiliau a Phartneriaeth Gymdeithasol  
Minister for Culture, Skills and Social Partnership



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref  
Ein cyf/Our ref

Andrew RT Davies AS  
Cadair - Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

27 Mehefin 2025

Annwyl Andrew,

## Adolygiad o'r Cymorth i Fusnesau

Mae'n dda clywed am gynlluniau Pwyllgor ETRA a gallaf gadarnhau fy mod wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion gynnal adolygiad o'r Cymorth i Fusnesau, i gynnwys:

- dadansoddiad o'r hyn y mae Cymru yn ei gael ar gyfer ein gweithgareddau Cymorth Busnes, ac a yw'n cyfateb i feysydd yr economi lle ceir y cyfleoedd gorau a'r anghenion mwyaf;
- argymhellion o ran cyfran yr adnoddau rydyn ni'n eu rhoi i wahanol sectorau;
- effaith ymyrraeth Llywodraeth y DU ym maes Cymorth Busnes yng Nghymru, a sut y dylem ategu cynigion ein gilydd;
- cyfeirio a chydlynu'r Cymorth Busnes sy'n cael ei gynnig yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys holl ganghennau Llywodraeth Cymru a'i chyrrff hyd braich a'i phartneriaid cyflenwi; a
- cyfleoedd i wneud arbedion y gellir eu rhoi yn ôl i gefnogi economi Cymru.

Mae pawb am weld busnesau cynaliadwy yn creu mwy o dwf a mwy o fuddsoddiad, ond nid yw hynny ar ei ben eu hun yn dystiolaeth bod angen llwyr ailadeiladu'r modd y mae Cymorth Busnes yn cael ei ddarparu. Nid wyf wedi cael fy argyhoeddi bod tystiolaeth gref y gallem fod yn hyderus y gallai symud i fodel gwahanol arwain at wasanaeth gwell am yr un gost, a rhaid cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng unrhyw enillion a allai ddod o alinio'n well y gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen ar y naill law a'r costau, oedi ac amharu posibl, heb sôn am faterion rheoleiddio ar y llall.

Byddaf felly yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i wneud newidiadau ymarferol y gellir eu gwneud yn gyflym. Bydd yr adolygiad yn cael ei arwain gan dîm gweithrediadau grŵp yr Economi, a byddant yn chwilio am arbenigwyr annibynnol i'w helpu, fwy na thebyg gyfarwyddwr anweithredol yn Llywodraeth Cymru. Rwy'n gobeithio cael cyngor gan Weinidogion erbyn mis Medi, er mwyn gallu rhoi opsiynau rwy'n cytuno arnynt ar waith o fewn tymor presennol y Senedd.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1SN

[Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales)  
[Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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Nid gwasanaethau Llywodraeth Cymru a DBW yn unig fydd yn cael eu hadolygu. Adolygir hefyd y pethau y gwnaethom ymrwymo iddynt yn ein hymateb i argymhelliad eich Pwyllgor, sef ystyried lle mae angen cryfhau ymhellach y rhyngwyneb rhwng gwasanaethau a chyfleoedd i integreiddio gwasanaethau.

Yn y cyfamser, rydw i wedi cael cyfarfod defnyddiol iawn gyda Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach., a fydd yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad ei hun cyn hir. Byddaf wrth reswm yn ystyried tystiolaeth arall. Bydd gen i ddiddordeb hefyd yng nghanlyniad gwaith eich Pwyllgor ar y Cytundebau Twf Dinesig a Rhanbarthol ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld hwnnw maes o law.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Evans." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Rebecca Evans AS**

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy, Energy and Planning



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Our ref: DC-RE-00412-25

Mike Hedges AS  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad  
Senedd Cymru

[SeneddLJC@senedd.wales](mailto:SeneddLJC@senedd.wales)

01 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Mike,

Yn dilyn fy llythyr dyddiedig 30 Ebrill, rwyf wedi cyhoeddi Datganiad Gweinidogol Ysgrifenedig ([Datganiad Ysgrifenedig: Y Grŵp Rhyngweinigol Busnes a Diwydiant \(1 Gorffennaf 2025\) | LLYW.CYMRU](#)) yn crynhoi trafodaethau yng nghyfarfod diweddaraf y Grŵp Rhyngweinigol ar gyfer Busnes a Diwydiant, a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Mai 2025. Bydd gohebiaeth ynglŷn â'r cyfarfod hwn yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar wefan [Llywodraeth y DU](#).

Mae'r IMG Busnes a Diwydiannau nesaf i gael ei gynnal ym mis Medi a byddaf yn ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor yn cadarnhau'r dyddiad unwaith y bydd wedi ei gytuno.

Rwy'n copïo'r llythyr hwn at Gadeiryddion y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Pwyllgor Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig.

Yn gywir

**Rebecca Evans AS/MS**  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy, Energy and Planning  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1SN

[Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales)  
[Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Huw Irranca-Davies AS/MS  
Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet  
dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig  
Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for  
Climate Change and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref – PO/HIDCC/0270/25

Andrew RT Davies AS  
Y Cadeirydd  
Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig  
Senedd Cymru  
[SeneddEconomi@senedd.cymru](mailto:SeneddEconomi@senedd.cymru)

1 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Andrew,

Diolch am eich llythyr, dyddiedig 3 Mehefin. Gallaf gadarnhau eich bod yn gywir yn eich sylwadau, yng nghyd-destun trafodaethau parhaus ar gytundeb SPS rhwng y DU a'r UE, y bydd angen ystyried gweithredu'r Model Gweithredu Targed Ffiniau (BTOM) yn y dyfodol, a bydd angen i ni hefyd leihau unrhyw wahaniaethu pellach o'r UE.

Mae'r gwaith hwn eisoes ar y gweill: efallai bod y Pwyllgor wedi nodi, er enghraifft, bod Defra a'r llywodraethau datganoledig wedi cyhoeddi na fydd gwiriadau ar fewnforion ffrwythau a llysiau yn cael eu cyflwyno, wrth ddisgwyl am gytundeb gyda'r UE.

Er bod unrhyw gytundeb SPS y DU/UE yn y dyfodol yn debygol o droi rheolau BTOM yn ôl mewn perthynas â fewnforion o'r UE, mae angen o hyd i adolygu mesurau bioddiogelwch a diogelwch bwyd ar gyfer ardaloedd a allai barhau o fewn cytundeb o'r fath. Bydd y gwaith hwn a'r trafodaethau parhaus gyda'r UE yn penderfynu ar yr angen am reolaethau masnach pellach yn ystod gweddill y chweched Senedd. Unwaith y bydd amserlen ar waith, byddaf yn hapus i roi diweddariad i chi.

Rwy'n rhagweld y bydd angen newidiadau deddfwriaethol sylweddol, ond ni fydd y manylion llawn yn glir nes y ceir cytundeb. Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig bod swyddogion yn Llywodraeth Cymru a'r DU yn dechrau ystyried sut i wneud unrhyw newidiadau angenrheidiol. Bydd cydlynw da yn hanfodol, a bydd goblygiadau o ran adnoddau, gan gofio'r llwyth gwaith sylweddol o ganlyniad i newidiadau tebyg ar gyfer Brexit o ran rheoliadau SPS.

Rwyf wedi darparu ymateb isod i weddill y cwestiynau.

***I ba raddau, os o gwbl, mae'r cytundeb Dealltwriaeth Gyffredin yn gofyn am newid ymagwedd at weithredu'r BTOM, gan gynnwys newidiadau i'r amserlen a grybwyllir uchod:***

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1SN

[Gohebiaeth.Huw.Irranca-Davies@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Huw.Irranca-Davies@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Huw.Irranca-Davies@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Huw.Irranca-Davies@gov.wales)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod y gofynion presennol yn parhau i fod yn berthnasol nes bod unrhyw gytundeb yn cael ei gwblhau a'i weithredu.

Mae'n debygol y bydd y BTOM yn dirwyn y broses yn ôl mewn perthynas â mewnfurion SPS o'r UE, fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cytundeb Dealltwriaeth Gyffredin ei hun yn newid y BTOM yn uniongyrchol ond yn hytrach yn awgrymu dull pragmatig o'i weithredu, i leihau gwariant dibwys, atebolrwydd a gwahaniaethu pellach o reolau'r UE y byddai angen eu hail-alinio yn dilyn unrhyw gytundeb gyda'r UE.

Wrth i amserlenni ar gyfer trafodaethau a gweithredu dilynol ddod yn gliriach, byddwn yn gallu pennu trefniadau bioddiogelwch a diogelwch bwyd priodol yn y cyfamser. Rwy'n ymrwymedig i sicrhau lefel dderbyniol o warchod bioddiogelwch.

***Sut mae'r llywodraethau'n gweithio gyda'i gilydd ar y newid mewn dull gweithredu, os o gwbl, sy'n ofynnol gan y cytundeb Cyd-ddealltwriaeth:***

Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi datgan ei bwriad i weithio ar y cyd â'r llywodraethau datganoledig i baratoi ar gyfer trafodaethau gyda'r UE. Mae gweinidogion a swyddogion yn ymgysylltu trwy ddulliau rhynglywodraethol sefydledig, gan gynnwys y Grŵp Rhyngweinidogol ar gyfer Cysylltiadau â'r UE, Grŵp Rhyngweinidogol EFRA a'r Grŵp Rhyngweinidogol ar gyfer Masnach ac rydym wedi ategu hyn gyda thrafodaethau pedair-ochrog penodol ar y goblygiadau i'r BTOM. Mae'r cydweithrediad hwn yn hanfodol i sicrhau bod trafodaethau yn adlewyrchu buddiannau Cymru a chymwyseddau datganoledig, yn enwedig ym meysydd iechyd y cyhoedd ac anifeiliaid.

Ar lefel swyddogol mae Grŵp Ymadael â'r UE ffurfiol sy'n cyfarfod i drafod cytundeb SPS. Mae swyddogion hefyd yn cwrdd â swyddogion Defra yn wythnosol yn fwy anffurfiol i drafod cynnydd ac ymgysylltu rhwng llywodraethau'r DU.

***Pa oblygiadau sydd yna, os o gwbl, i barodrwydd Safleoedd Rheolaethau'r Ffin sy'n cael eu hadeiladu ar hyn o bryd:***

Fe wyddoch fod Safle Rheolaethau'r Ffin Caergybi (BCP) bron â'i gwblhau, felly nid yw'r Ddealltwriaeth Gyffredin yn newid ei raglen adeiladu, ond rwy'n cadw'r goblygiadau i'n paratoadau o dan adolygiad. Bum yn trafod hyn yn fy natganiad diweddar i'r Senedd a byddaf yn hapus i drafod hyn ymhellach pan fyddaf yn ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor ar 17 Gorffennaf. Fodd bynnag, hyd nes y bydd gennym fanylion terfynol unrhyw gytundeb SPS, bydd yn amhosibl bod yn bendant ynglŷn â'n hangen am BCPs yn y dyfodol, felly bydd angen i ni gadw llygad ar hyn.

### ***Barn Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddarpariaethau SPS yn y Ddealltwriaeth Gyffredin:***

Yr UE yw ein marchnad allforio bwyd-amaeth bwysicaf yn ôl gwerth gwerthiant felly rwy'n croesawu mesurau sy'n lleihau rhwystrau ar gyfer symudiadau bwyd amaeth ac yn diogelu masnach. Bydd hefyd yn dileu'r cymhlethdodau ar gyfer mewnfurion i Gymru a achosir gan y gwahaniaeth rhwng nwyddau Iwerddon neu'r UE a Nwyddau Cymwys Gogledd Iwerddon a thriniaeth wahanol pan nad oes ffordd dryloyw o adnabod yr olaf.

Mae gan Gymru ddiddordeb cryf mewn cynnal safonau glanweithdra a ffytoiechydol uchel (SPS), ar gyfer iechyd y cyhoedd a pharhad masnach. Byddaf yn parhau i weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar sut y bydd darpariaethau SPS yn y Ddealltwriaeth Gyffredin yn cael eu trafod, yn enwedig mewn meysydd sy'n dod o fewn cymhwysedd datganoledig.

Rydym yn cefnogi dileu rhwystrau i fasnach ond rhaid i ni barhau i warchod rhag clefydau a sicrhau bod gennym fesurau ar waith sy'n darparu lefel dderbyniol o warchod bioddiogelwch. Mae holl Brif Swyddogion Milfeddygol a Phrif Swyddogion Iechyd Planhigion Prydain Fawr yn cytuno bod y risg o blâu a chlefydau yn Ewrop wedi cynyddu ers i ni adael yr UE. Mae nifer cynyddol o achosion o glefydau anifeiliaid hysbysadwy yn Ewrop, gan gynnwys Clwy'r Traed a'r genau, clwy'r moch Affricanaidd (ASF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) a lledaeniad plâu planhigion fel Xylella. Mae cynddaredd cŵn yn parhau i fod yn endemig mewn nifer o wledydd yr UE.

Rwy'n parhau i fod yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau sy'n deillio o'r Ddealltwriaeth Gyffredin yn cael eu rheoli mewn ffordd sy'n diogelu bioddiogelwch a iechyd y cyhoedd, yn cynnal cymhwysedd datganoledig, yn diogelu buddiannau economaidd Cymru, ac yn cefnogi fframwaith ffiniau effeithlon a gweithredadwy.

### ***Barn Llywodraeth Cymru ar y darpariaethau penodol sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Brydain Fawr alinio'n ddeinamig â safonau SPS yr UE***

Rydym yn cefnogi Llywodraeth y DU i geisio cytundeb SPS gyda'r UE, ar ran y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan.

Fodd bynnag, o ystyried natur ddatganoledig materion glanweithiol a ffytoiechydol, bydd cydweithredu rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a llywodraethau datganoledig yn hanfodol ac mae ein cefnogaeth yn dibynnu ar ymgysylltu ystyrion wrth gynllunio, trafod a gweithredu cytundeb.

Rydym bob amser wedi rhagweld y byddai angen i unrhyw gytundeb fod yn seiliedig ar ryw fath o aliniad deinamig. Mewn egwyddor, rydym yn cefnogi'r model hwnnw, yn amodol ar ddarpariaethau eraill y mae angen eu sicrhau mewn trafodaethau yn y dyfodol, er enghraifft ynghylch eithriadau penodol i'r cytundeb a mynediad i systemau a chronfeydd data yr UE.

Rydw i a'm cydweithwyr wedi cefnogi'n aliniad agosach â safonau SPS yr UE yn gyson, gan ei ystyried fel cam ymarferol i gynnal masnach ddi-dor mewn sectorau hanfodol a lleihau gwahaniaethau rheoleiddiol.

***Dadansoddiad cychwynnol Llywodraeth Cymru o'r Ddealltwriaeth Gyffredin mewn perthynas â symudiadau rhwng Cymru ac ynys Iwerddon, gan gynnwys symudiadau Gogledd Iwerddon-Cymru ac i'r gwrthwyneb***

Hyd nes y bydd gennym gytundeb terfynol, ni allwn gadarnhau'r gofynion ar gyfer symudiadau rhwng Cymru ac ynys Iwerddon. Serch hynny, rydym yn rhagweld bod angen llawer llai o wiriadau. Ar yr amod y cynhelir bioggiogelwch, bydd unrhyw symleiddio ar y gwiriadau ar fewnforion o ynys Iwerddon, ynghyd â gwell eglurder ar symudiadau nwyddau Gogledd Iwerddon drwy Iwerddon ac i mewn i Brydain Fawr, o fudd i Gymru, ac yn enwedig Porthladd Caergybi.

Rwyf yn edrych ymlaen at ddarparu tystiolaeth pellach ar 17 Gorffennaf.

Yn gywir,



**Huw Irranca-Davies AS/MS**

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd  
a Materion Gwledig

Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Climate Change and Rural Affairs

Rebecca Evans AS

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio

2 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Rebecca,

**Deiseb P-06-1488 Sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Gofal' i Fynd i'r Afael â'r Argyfwng COVID Hir yng Nghymru**

Rwy'n ysgrifennu ar ôl i ni gael llythyr gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch Deiseb P-06-1488 Sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Gofal' i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng COVID Hir yng Nghymru. Mae'r ddeiseb yn annog gweithredu o ran Covid hir ac yn benodol, mewn perthynas â'n cylch gwaith ni, mae'n galw am gefnogaeth i'r rhai sydd â Chovid hir. Yn benodol, mae'n galw am:

- "Addasiadau yn y gweithle fel oriau hyblyg, gweithio o bell, ac amddiffyniadau rhag gwahaniaethu"; a
- Cynllun peilot Incwm Sylfaenol Cyffredinol, i ymchwilio i sut y gallai cymorth ariannol rymuso pobl i gyfrannu at y gymdeithas, waeth beth fo'u statws iechyd".

A allwch nodi beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi pobl sydd â Chovid Hir i gyfrannu at yr economi yng Nghymru a chael mynediad at waith?

Rwy'n anfon copi o'r llythyr hwn at Carolyn Thomas AC, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

Yn gywir,

Andrew RT Davies

Andrew RT Davies AS

Cadeirydd: Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg

CC: Carolyn Thomas AS, Cadeirydd, Y Pwyllgor Deisebau



Carolyn Thomas AS  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

2 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Carolyn,

**Deiseb P-06-1488 Sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Gofal' i Fynd i'r Afael â'r Argyfwng COVID Hir yng Nghymru**

Diolch am eich llythyr ynghylch y ddeiseb P-06-1488: Sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Gofal' i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng COVID Hir yng Nghymru. Mae gan y Pwyllgor raglen waith lawn ar hyn o bryd, felly yn anffodus ni fyddwn yn gallu cynnal ymchwiliad i Covid hir a'r effaith gysylltiedig ar weithwyr a'r economi.

Rwy'n cytuno, fodd bynnag, bod hwn yn fater y dylid edrych arno. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at Rebecca Evans AS, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi, Ynni a Chynllunio, gan godi'r materion sy'n berthnasol i'n Pwyllgor ni yn y ddeiseb. Rwyf wedi anfon copi o'r llythyr hwnnw atoch chi.

Yn gywir,



Andrew RT Davies AS

Cadeirydd: Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg



Ken Skates AS

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Drafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru

3 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Ken,

### **Difrod a chau Porthladd Caergybi oherwydd storm: Adroddiad canfyddiadau cychwynnol**

Rwy'n ysgrifennu i holi am bwynt na chafodd sylw yn ystod dadl y Pwyllgor ddydd Mercher ar ddifrod a chau Porthladd Caergybi oherwydd storm: Adroddiad canfyddiadau cychwynnol. Yn ystod y ddadl, codais y mater o bythefnos o oedi cyn ailagor y Porthladd yn llawn a gofynnais pa drafodaethau rydych chi wedi'u cael gyda Stena Line Ports ynghylch yr oedi ac a ydych yn hyderus y byddant yn bodloni'r terfyn amser diwygiedig? Ni chyfeiriwyd at y cwestiynau hyn yn eich cyfraniad.

Fel y trafodwyd gennym yn y ddadl, mae'r Porthladd yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn economi Cymru. Felly, buaswn yn gwerthfawrogi pe gallech egluro eich safbwynt ac ateb y cwestiynau uchod.

Oherwydd natur amser y cwestiynau, buswn yn gwerthfawrogi eich ymateb i'r llythyr hwn erbyn dydd Gwener 11 Gorffennaf, cyn ailagor y Porthladd yn llawn.

Fe wneuthum gais hefyd i chi ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor ynghylch cwestiwn Hannah Blythyn AS am y Siarter Morwr (Seafarers Charter), y Bil Hawliau Cyflogaeth ac Irish Ferries. Ni wnaethoch ymateb i hyn yn y ddadl, ond rwy'n gobeithio y daw hyn i law y Pwyllgor maes o law.

Yn gywir,

Andrew RT Davies

Andrew RT Davies AS

Cadeirydd: Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg



Jack Harper  
Undeb Llafur Community

4 Gorffennaf 2025

Annwyl Jack

## Ymweliad Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig â'r Ganolfan Cymorth Gymunedol ym Mhort Talbot

Ar ran Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig, hoffwn ddiolch i chi a'ch cydweithwyr am roi o'ch amser i gwrdd ag aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn ystod eu hymweliad diweddar â'r hwb cymorth cymunedol ym Mhort Talbot ar 19 Mehefin. Hoffwn ddiolch i chi a'ch cydweithwyr hefyd am eich cymorth parthed trefnu'r ymweliad hwn.

Teimlai'r aelodau ei bod yn ddefnyddiol iawn cael darlun cliriach o'r sefyllfa yn ystod yr ymweliad, ac roeddent yn croesawu'r cyfle i siarad ag unigolion o bob cwr o'r gymuned fel rhan o'r ffair fasnach. Roedd yr aelodau'n gwerthfawrogi'r trafodaethau agored a gafwyd ynghylch y gwahanol fathau o gymorth sydd ar gael i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y diswyddiadau yng nghwmni Tata, gan gynnwys y cyfle i ddeall yr anawsterau sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg o ran ymgysylltu â rhai unigolion yr effeithiwyd arnynt am wahanol resymau.

Bydd y trafodaethau gwerthfawr hynny yn rhan hanfodol o waith y Pwyllgor ar y materion hyn yn y dyfodol. Rydym yn bwriadu codi'r materion a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn ystod yr ymweliad gyda'r awdurdodau perthnasol, gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth y DU a'r Bwrdd Pontio.

Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i fonitro'r cymorth a ddarperir i bobl y mae'r penderfyniad i gau'r ffwrneisi chwyth wedi effeithio arnynt, a byddem yn croesawu unrhyw fewnbwn neu ddiweddariadau y gallech eu hanfon atom yn y dyfodol.

Unwaith eto, diolch i chi am roi o'ch amser i gwrdd ag aelodau'r Pwyllgor, a hwyluso'r sgysiau diddorol a gafwyd.

Yn gywir,

Andrew RT Davies

Andrew RT Davies AS

Cadeirydd: Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg

# Eitem 7

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Eitem 9

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon