

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Dyddiad:
Dydd Mercher, 4 Rhagfyr 2013

Amser:
09:30

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â:

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Agenda

- 1 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.22 i ethol Cadeirydd dros dro
- 2 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon
- 3 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitemau 4 – 7

Sesiwn breifat

4 Bil yr Amgylchedd – Papur Gwyn: Papur briffio ffeithiol gan swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru (Tudalennau 1 - 12)

Rhodri Asby, Pennaeth Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ac Adnoddau Naturiol
Andy Fraser, Pennaeth y Rhaglen Rheoli Adnoddau Naturiol
Jasper Roberts, Pennaeth yr Is-adran Gwastraff ac Effeithlonrwydd Adnoddau
Nia James, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol yr Amgylchedd

5 Ymchwiliad i wastraff ac adnoddau – trafod yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad (10:30–11:00) (Tudalennau 13 - 29)

6 Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol – Y Bil Dŵr (Tudalennau 30 - 46)

7 Blaenraglen waith – Gwanwyn 2014 (Tudalennau 47 - 48)

Sesiwn gyhoeddus

8 Bil Rheoli Ceffylau (Cymru) – Trafodaeth gyda'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd (11:00–11:30) (Tudalen 49)

E&S(4)-30-13 papur 1

Alun Davies AC, y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Gary Haggaty, Pennaeth Yr Is-adran Amaeth a Materion Gwledig
Fiona Leadbitter, Swyddog Polisi Ceffylau

9 Papurau i'w nodi (Tudalennau 50 - 57)

Cofnodion y cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd ar 14 a 20 Tachwedd

Bil Rheoli Ceffylau (Cymru) : Gwybodaeth ychwanegol gan y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd (Tudalennau 58 - 64)

E&S(4)-30-13 papur 2

Llythyr gan y Llywydd – Cylch Gorchwyl a Cyfrifoldebau'r Pwyllgorau

(Tudalennau 65 - 74)

E&S(4)-30-13 papur 3

Eitem 4

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 5

Wood Panel Industries Federation: Response to Environment and Sustainability Committee Inquiry into Waste and Resources, November 2013

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The WPIF would be happy to give oral evidence to the Committee.

The Wood Panel Industries Federation (WPIF)

The Wood Panel Industries Federation (WPIF) represents all British manufacturers of wood panel products. The industry is worth more than £600m a year and provides 7,900 FTE jobs across the UK.

In North Wales, Kronospan operates a wood panel plant in Chirk. Kronospan is one of the Top 10 manufacturing companies in Wales, employing over 600 people, mainly from the rural population (over 90% of who live within 10 miles of the site). In the last 5 years, this site has seen investment of £30m.

Waste

The WPIF supports the Welsh Government's aspiration of creating a zero waste society and this is demonstrated by Kronospan's actions in North Wales. Kronospan is the largest wood recycler in Wales and actively works to ensure that the best possible use is made of wood by processing it into products. This maximises wood's carbon sequestration properties and gives the wood a much longer useable lifespan than if it was immediately burned for energy generation. The company has invested in waste reduction for many years and is therefore supportive of the Welsh Government's efforts to make such action a standard feature of industrial operations across Wales.

Although the WPIF supports waste reduction efforts, the industry has some concerns about the impact of any waste reduction targets on companies like Kronospan. For companies that have already invested significantly in waste reduction any targets could prove to be unfairly challenging. Such investment means that waste levels are already very low and to be expected to continue to improve this by a specified amount every year would place an unnecessary burden and financial pressure on companies that have already put significant resources into waste reduction and continue to do so. It is essential that the introduction of any such targets would not see Kronospan and other companies that have invested in waste reduction being penalised for the early introduction of action in this area.

The WPIF also believes that the Welsh Government and WRAP Cymru should do more to encourage the recycling and reuse of wood waste as opposed to sending it to landfill or burning it for energy generation before the end of its usable life.

The WPIF is a strong supporter of the Waste Hierarchy and welcomes that this is a key focus of the Welsh Government's waste reduction strategy and a central tool for WRAP Cymru. It is also positive that the Welsh Government is considering banning untreated wood from being burned in energy from waste facilities as part of the proposals outlined in the Environment Bill white paper. This wood can be used by wood processors like Kronospan and it is therefore consistent with the Waste Hierarchy to maximise this use of the wood before it is used for energy generation. However, unless action is taken in other related policy areas these efforts will be undermined. For example, the subsidies provided by the UK Government for large-scale biomass energy generation are incentivising the purchase of domestic wood to burn for electricity generation. The wood types burned include virgin wood, small roundwood and sawmill products such as sawdust and post-consumer/post-industrial waste wood. These are all wood types that are utilised by wood processors for products which can be reused and recycled numerous times before they reach the end of their usable life. Unfortunately these subsidies provide energy generators with a very significant market advantage in purchasing this wood. They also damage efforts to encourage wood recycling and reuse by acting as a disincentive for segregation and sorting. Recovery of waste for energy should only occur when all other options have been exhausted, yet this is undermined by the use of wood types with other existing uses for energy generation.

Additionally, WRAP Cymru and the Welsh Government should consider wood a priority material for recycling and it is important that there is an effective means to collect wood waste and transport it to recyclers like Kronospan. However, it is also important that the focus on making products recyclable does not damage the wood panel industry's ability to ensure its products function as intended. For example, in some panel types the use of binders is essential. Although this can make recycling more difficult the products the panels are used to make will last for a number of years and can then either be reused, recycled or burned for energy generation once no further use can be made of them. This is still in keeping with the Waste Hierarchy and is certainly a much more efficient use of the wood than burning it immediately for energy generation or sending it to landfill.

Overall the wood panel industry is very supportive of WRAP's work and wider efforts to reduce waste. The industry itself works to reduce waste and ensures that its manufacturing processes make use of recycled wood. It is important that due attention is given to recycling and reusing wood waste without placing unfair expectations or regulations on an industry which has already invested heavily in waste reduction. Similarly it is also essential that both WRAP and the Welsh Government continue to look at ways to support the recycling of wood by ensuring that wood is not burned for energy generation before the end of its useable life.

Arglwydd Dafydd Elis-Thomas AM
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

19 Tachwedd 2013

Annwyl Dafydd,

Diolch am eich gwahoddiad i gyfrannu at yr ymchwiliad i asesu effeithiolrwydd WRAP Cymru.

Fel Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, ein pwrpas yw sicrhau fod adnoddau naturiol Cymru'n cael eu cynnal, eu gwella a'u defnyddio'n gynaliadwy, fel bod pobl, amgylchedd ac economi Cymru yn elwa arnynt heddiw ac yn y dyfodol. Rydym yn cefnogi'r cyfeiriad strategol a osodir yn nogfen strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff'. Rydym eisiau gweld llai o wastraff yn cael ei gynhyrchu, llai o wastraff yn mynd i gael ei waredu a mwy yn cael ei drin a'i adfer mewn ffyrdd sy'n gwneud y mwyaf o'r ffaith ei fod yn adnodd gwerthfawr - tra'n lleihau ei effaith ar yr amgylchedd ac iechyd y ddynoliaeth.

O fewn y cyd-destun hwnnw, mae gennym swyddogaethau statudol i gynghori Llywodraeth Cymru ac eraill, darparu tystiolaeth gadarn ar ddigonolrwydd y rhwydwaith seilwaith gwastraff a rheoli'r sector gwastraff, yn cynnwys lleihau'r gweithgareddau anghyfreithlon sy'n tanseilio gweithgaredd economaidd cyfiawn. Ein cylch gorchwyl bras yw ceisio datgloi'r potensial sydd yn adnoddau naturiol a rhai artiffisial Cymru, yn cynnwys mathau o wastraff, er mwyn cefnogi economi, swyddi a menter Cymru. Rydym yn helpu busnesau a datblygwyr i ddeall ac ystyried effeithiau amgylcheddol pan fyddant yn gwneud penderfyniadau pwysig. Yn hyn i gyd, rydym yn gorgyffwrdd â'r portffolio gwaith y mae WRAP Cymru'n ei gyflawni.

Cyn bo hir byddaf yn cyfarfod Dr Liz Goodwin, Prif Weithredwr WRAP i drafod y meysydd gwaith hynny lle gall ein sefydliadau weithio gyda'i gilydd yn y ffordd fwyaf ffrwythlon yn y dyfodol. Ar hyn o bryd mae WRAP Cymru'n rhedeg nifer o raglenni cyllid i ddatblygu seilwaith gwastraff newydd ac mae gennym brosesau yn eu lle



gyda nhw i sicrhau na fydd gweithredwyr sydd â hanes o berfformiad amgylcheddol gwael yn cael eu cefnogi mwyach. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu'r gwaith y mae WRAP yn ei gyflawni, er enghraifft, mesur effeithiau amgylcheddol gwastraff bwyd yng Nghymru a'r dadansoddiad cyfansoddol o wastraff domestig. Rydym yn cydnabod eu bod nhw'n darparu sail dystiolaeth gadarn i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru wrth i agenda Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff symud yn ei blaen. Mae'n bwysig fod y dystiolaeth hon yn parhau i gael ei diweddarau o dro i dro i adlewyrchu, er enghraifft, y ffordd y mae casglu gwastraff dinesig yn newid yn gyflym a'r cyfraddau ailgylchu uwch. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau ei fod yn dal yn ateb y gofyn ar gyfer gyrru newid pellach ac adnabod lle dylai awdurdodau lleol a busnesau ganolbwyntio'u hymdrechion i gael y buddiannau amgylcheddol ac economaidd mwyaf.

Mae WRAP Cymru hefyd yn cynnig amryw o ddogfennau canllaw ar sawl agwedd o gasglu gwastraff, ailgylchu ac ailddefnyddio trwy eu gwefan. Rydym yn cyfeirio gweithredwyr rheoli gwastraff tuag at y corff hwn fel eu bod yn gallu canfod cyfleoedd ar gyfer arferion da mewn ailgylchu deunyddiau, casglu gwastraff i'w ailgylchu, a chyfleoedd cyllid posibl i ddatblygu eu gwasanaethau ailgylchu. Yn yr un modd, rydym yn tynnu sylw cynhyrchwyr gwastraff at y canllawiau ardderchog ar gynllunio beth i'w wneud â gwastraff a gwneud y mwyaf o'r potensial i'w ailgylchu.

Roedd un o'n cyrff rhagflaenydd (Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd) yn rhan o ddatblygu ar y cyd y Protocolau Ansawdd i agregau, compost a gweddillion treuliad anaerobig, a sefydlodd y meini prawf sy'n penderfynu pryd mae gwastraff yn dod yn gynnyrch a ddim angen ei reoleiddio fel gwastraff mwyach. Mae'r rhain yn safonau cadarn, a arweiniwyd gan dystiolaeth, sy'n rhoi hyder i ddefnyddwyr yn y cynhyrchion ac yn lleihau unrhyw gywilydd ynghylch cynhyrchion sy'n deillio o wastraff.

O safbwynt cwestiynau penodol y Pwyllgor, ychydig o gyfraniad uniongyrchol sydd gennym parthed cyflwyno tystiolaeth a fyddai'n berthnasol i'ch llinellau ymholiad arbennig chi. Serch hynny, hyderaf fod y llythyr hwn yn rhoi dealltwriaeth i chi o'n cysylltiadau a'n gwaith gyda WRAP Cymru.

Yn gywir

EMYR ROBERTS
Prif Weithredwr

Inquiry into Waste and Resources by the National Assembly for Wales' Environment and Sustainability Committee

Memorandum by WRAP Cymru (the Waste & Resources Action Programme in Wales)

Executive Summary

1. WRAP Cymru welcomes the opportunity to provide written evidence to the Environment and Sustainability Committee's Inquiry into Waste and Resources. WRAP Cymru was established in September 2008 and is the Welsh Government's delivery partner for waste and resource efficiency issues. As a member of the Waste Strategy Steering Group, WRAP has actively supported the development of the Welsh Government's overarching waste strategy Towards Zero Waste, One Wales: One Planet and has utilised its expertise in drafting several of the waste sector plans. WRAP Cymru draws on the extensive technical experience across WRAP and has advised the Welsh Government on diverse issues such as end of waste criteria and safety and use of anaerobic digestate.. Further information on WRAP Cymru's role and remit is at Annex 1.

2. WRAP Cymru's key priorities are to:

- Work with businesses in Wales to drive down the amount of unnecessary packaging and food waste
- Support the development of the infrastructure in Wales for recycling by helping businesses and markets to grow
- Increase the diversion of biodegradable waste into quality products such as compost and digestate

Our delivery is based on building and understanding the evidence base, then working with partners to address the market failures that prevent the sustainable use of resources. WRAP works efficiently and cost effectively, always seeking to improve the quality of thinking, delivery and outcomes.

3. We hope that this evidence will be of use to the Committee, and would be happy to expand upon it further in oral evidence if that would be helpful.

Response to the Call for Evidence

4. The Committee's call for evidence includes eight questions. We have responded to all of these in turn below.

Q1. What contribution has WRAP made to developing Wales' recycling and reprocessing infrastructure and to developing, stabilising and promoting markets for recycled/recovered materials, and reuse of resources?

5. In 2011/12, the activity of WRAP Cymru's Business and Markets team influenced £6.4 million sales growth in the Welsh resource recovery sector (Databuild, 2013). We estimate that this should have created 43 new green jobs¹. An independent assessment and verification of the impacts during 2011/12 (the first year of the present business plan cycle) of WRAP Cymru's Business and Markets programme states:

*"The Programme has been successful in increasing capacity. Beneficiaries, predominantly SMEs in the recycling, reprocessing and manufacturing sectors, are using the support to take action as intended either to expand services and capacity through investment in tools, equipment or vehicles or to develop their business or by introducing new products and markets, with particular focus on recycled content and reduction of waste material in the production process."*²

6. The rural nature of Wales means that many businesses are small and dispersed, resulting in limited capacity for recycling and reprocessing in the more isolated communities in Wales, which are less commercially attractive to major waste management companies. The main objective of the WRAP Cymru Business and Markets programme is therefore to build capacity in Wales by supporting SMEs to be able to increase their collection service offering examples of which are capital grants for vehicles and specialist bins for source segregated collections.

7. A major criterion for success in terms of waste reduction in Wales is considered to be the creation of a closed loop economy. Alongside an increase in recycling and reprocessing capacity, the programme also aims to support businesses to improve segregation at source and thus the quality of recyclate available in the market, enhancing uptake of recyclate and so improving waste prevention and resource minimisation in Wales.

8. Evidence to support the points above is included in Annexes 2 to 4, as follows:

- Annex 2: GIS map showing delivery across Wales;
- Annex 3: WRAP Cymru's quantified impacts for 2008-2011;
- Annex 4: Projected WRAP Cymru impacts during the current Business Plan period (based on estimates provided by supported businesses);

Q2. What actions has WRAP undertaken to address packaging and food waste in Wales?

9. Four-fifths of food waste and associated packaging waste in the UK arises from four main sources: households, the manufacturing sector, the retail sector, and the distribution and hospitality sectors. In supporting the aims of both the waste and food strategies in Wales, WRAP is working with the relevant Welsh Government departments on a series of distinct but closely related initiatives:

¹ Based on the HM Treasury assumption that for every additional £150k worth of business, one job will be created.

² Databuild (2012), Impact of activities undertaken in 2011/12: Communications, unpublished.

- The Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) campaign – a national consumer campaign designed to promote behaviour change which addresses the issue of food waste in households;
- The Courtauld Commitment – a voluntary agreement aimed at improving resource efficiency and reducing waste within the UK grocery sector;
- The Hospitality & Food Service Agreement (HaFSA) – a voluntary agreement which supports this sector in working together to reduce food and associated packaging waste, and to increase recycling rates;
- The Hospitality, Tourism, Food & Drink (HTFD) Grant – Welsh SMEs working in the hospitality and food sectors can apply for grants of up to £50,000 towards waste prevention or recycling equipment, plus consultancy support worth up to £10,000.

10. In the last two years WRAP has worked in Wales to raise awareness of the issue of food waste and make it easier for the public and businesses to reduce their food waste. WRAP has:

- Developed and is now maintaining the consumer food waste website <http://wales.lovefoodhatewaste.com> ;
- Developed and is now maintaining the LFHW App (in English and Welsh);
- Delivered evidence, communications guidance and training for local authorities in Wales to maximise the amount of food waste collected with existing separate food waste collections;
- Started a kitchen and food skills pilot programme in Wales;
- Worked to support Courtauld phase 3 signatories deliver the target in Wales;
- Delivered 'out of home' consumer food waste research, recommendations and guidance for Welsh businesses;
- Carried out research into the food and drink wasted in Wales; and
- Embedded WRAP recommendations for shelf-life extension and food labelling changes in industry guidance around the new Food Industry Regulations, and supporting their implementation by the food industry in Wales.

11. WRAP is also working on new recommendations for engaging with single person households in Wales, and introducing the Love Food Hate Waste 'cascade' training programme in Wales, engaging with key stakeholders to 'pass on' the core messages and behaviours to consumers. This forms part of a new community-based social marketing pilot in Wales, using the proven Love Food Hate Waste 'Fresher for Longer' campaign, working alongside a key retailer, local authorities and communities. We have also just initiated a project to increase product life, extending usable time in the food loop and reducing waste in the supply chain and in the home.

12. Through the mechanism of the Courtauld Commitment, WRAP has been working with the major retailers and brands across the UK to deliver packaging reductions. Initially this focussed on the weight of packaging but in the last three years the emphasis has switched to the carbon intensity of packaging. The target for the second phase of Courtauld was to deliver a 10% reduction in the carbon emissions associated

with packaging by 2012 (from a baseline of 2009). The carbon impact was calculated using a methodology that took into account packaging weight, material recycling rates and the inclusion of recycled content in the packaging. Provisional data suggests that the Courtauld 2 target has been achieved; final figures for the 2012 recycling rates will be available in December. Since the Courtauld Commitment is a UK-wide initiative, the benefits will have been delivered across the grocery sector in Wales as across the rest of the UK.

13. In addition to the Courtauld Commitment, WRAP has been working on a number of technical projects to increase the recyclability of plastics. For example:

- The existing pigment (carbon black) used in black plastic trays is not generally detected by existing sorting equipment in Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs), so the trays end up in the stream sent to landfill. WRAP has developed a range of alternative black pigments that can be 'seen and sorted' by MRFs and plastic reprocessors. We are hopeful that these will be adopted by retailers and brands in the foreseeable future, ensuring that such trays actually get recycled.
- At the present time, it is still not possible to recycle polypropylene used in food packaging in such a way that it can be used in food-contact applications again. WRAP has now developed a process that can produce food-grade recycled polypropylene (PP). For this to be rolled out, however, packaging that has been in contact with food needs to be clearly identifiable. WRAP is working on a solution (using a diffraction grating) which marks such packaging so that it can be automatically detected at end of life.
- These sorts of projects enable plastics reprocessors to maximise the economic value of the materials they receive by recycling it to the highest value end market, thus supporting the economic viability of the recycling sector.

These initiatives will help to create new opportunities for reprocessing industries in Wales

Q3. How will the 'Recycling on the Go' initiative contribute to the 'Towards Zero Waste' objectives?

14. The Recycle on the Go Wales grant scheme was launched in October 2012 since when just over £390,000 has been allocated to 19 successful applicants. The first of which to be launched was at Techniquest with the Minister for Natural Resources and Food.

15. These projects will lead to an additional 72 locations across Wales having over one thousand more recycling facilities, which we expect to divert an additional 1,590 tonnes of material to recycling over the three years of the project. The sites include two universities, six holiday parks and six local authorities, with a total of 29 new recycling sites, as well as a number of events and tourist attractions across Wales including the Hay Festival, the Millennium Centre, the Monmouth Festival and the Urdd. The project has funded three organisations to provide waste and recycling services to up to thirty

events across Wales, ensuring a consistent recycling message for the 6 million visitors these events receive annually.

16. A key part of this project has been communication tools to promote the availability and location of the new recycling containers. A range of templates are available, all using the National Recycle for Wales branding. The technical and communications guidance documents are free to download from the WRAP website³.

17. The main aim of Recycle on the Go in Wales has been to increase recycling in Wales by providing facilities for the public while they are out and about at a variety of locations. An additional expected benefit is that it should also encourage some people to recycle more at home, as well as 'on the go'.

Q4. What work has been undertaken by WRAP to support companies working in the anaerobic digestion (AD) and compost sectors?

18. WRAP has provided several different types of support for companies working in the AD and composting sectors in Wales. We have helped 4 companies to develop quality products through the provision of consultancy support around the requirements of the PAS 100 (compost) and PAS 110 (AD) quality standards and a further 2 companies with their business plans to develop AD facilities.

19. Using quality digestate and compost in agriculture can improve soil fertility and provides valuable plant nutrients. We are running the 'DC-Agri' (Digestate and Compost in Agriculture) field experiments programme⁴ to demonstrate the benefits of quality compost and digestate. This programme will gather data which will enable these materials to be used more efficiently by farmers, helping to control costs and improve production.

20. A vital objective of the DC-Agri programme is to make the research results accessible to farmers and growers. A strong programme of knowledge exchange is being developed to deliver this through guidance tools, events and learning materials. A large number of agricultural colleges are directly involved, to provide both current and future farmers with the knowledge and skills to maximise the potential of quality digestate and compost to benefit their gross margins and the environment.

21. Since it started in 2010, the DC-Agri programme has so far delivered in Wales:

- Four experimental sites;
- Six training events for farmers (one in partnership with Aberystwyth University, two in partnership with Farming Connect, one in partnership with Coleg Lysfassi and Fre-energy, one with Monmouthshire Farmers Club, one for Wynnstay's team of farm advisers);

³ See www.wrapcymru.org.uk/content/recycle-go-wales .

⁴ For further details of the DC-Agri programme, see www.wrap.org.uk/content/digestate-compost-agriculture .

- Four lectures for agriculture students (three in partnership with Bangor University and one with Aberystwyth University);
- Online resources for college lecturers to integrate into relevant courses; and
- Six project bulletins, providing updates on the latest project results.

22. We have also organised five 'farmer-to-farmer' training events since 2010 which are part of a programme of smaller events, aimed at supporting AD and compost operators' marketing activities to farmers.

Q5. What has Local Authority uptake of the Collaborative Change Programme for Wales been, and is there more the Welsh Government could do to support local authorities?

23. The Collaborative Change Programme (CCP) is a partnership between Welsh Government, the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) and WRAP. It is co-ordinated by a steering group consisting of the three partners. Its remit is to support local authorities to review services and put in place more sustainable and cost effective waste management services.

24. The programme has proved to be popular, with 16 of the 22 Welsh Authorities either already in receipt of, or soon to receive, support. Demand has been such that applications for support have had to be prioritised by the steering group.

25. If the Welsh Government wished to increase its support to local authorities, it might consider extending the bans that have been proposed on the disposal of certain materials (through landfill or incineration) to residual waste containers presented for collection by householders. This could result in the increased capture of target materials, leading to an uplift in recycling rates, increased income from the sale of materials for recycling, reduced disposal costs and improved efficiencies of collection. Such actions would help to accelerate the development of a circular economy in Wales.

26. Equally, the Welsh Government could indicate a firm commitment to full resourcing of the CCP for a minimum of 5 years from 2014/15, including both revenue and capital support. This would encourage all Welsh local authorities to become fully engaged with the programme; in turn, this would drive consistency, quality and efficiency of local service delivery whilst achieving national targets.

27. The support programme will be monitored and its effectiveness reported on. The Welsh Audit Office (WAO) could be invited to assess the value for money of the programme, including how much public money has been saved as a consequence of investments through the CCP.

Q6. How is WRAP Cymru working within the wider waste prevention agenda set out by the Welsh Government in its draft Waste Prevention Plan?

28. WRAP Cymru has been a key member of the steering group set up by the Welsh Government to develop the Waste Prevention Programme. In that role, we have facilitated several stakeholder engagement events as part of the Government's consultation process.

29. WRAP Cymru's programme is designed to support the Welsh Government's agenda on waste and resources, including waste prevention. As an example, our work has shown that 60% of Welsh households are storing unwanted clothing and shoes for later disposal or re-use, and that Welsh households dispose of 6,000 tonnes of working electrical items each year. WRAP's work on resource efficient clothing and resource efficient business models will demonstrate improvement opportunities and the case for alternative business models for these products. WRAP is also supporting the development of initiatives to increase re-use within Wales, and is discussing this with the Welsh Government.

30. The Welsh Government's draft Waste Prevention Programme also identified the food manufacturing sector as a priority. Our work suggests that food manufacturers could reduce waste by 10-15% through relatively simple, low cost changes. Our work with this sector, through initiatives such as the Courtauld Commitment, addresses this key waste stream, with potential cost savings to Welsh manufacturers of around £1,200 per tonne of food waste avoided. WRAP Cymru is also applying what we have learned from the food manufacturing sector to non-food products.

31. On re-use, our objectives for the coming year are:

- To encourage the development of markets and infrastructure for re-used and repaired products by increasing supply and quality of priority products for re-use markets from post-consumer, business and public sector waste streams;
- To encourage market demand for re-used and repaired products that have entered the waste stream; and
- To increase recycling and reprocessing infrastructure for electrical and electronic equipment (both through existing technologies and by developing new, innovative infrastructure).

32. To do this, we are undertaking the following projects:

- An outline assessment of the potential for increasing re-use in Wales under three different scenarios;
- Technical support to the Welsh Government to produce an implementation strategy on re-use and repair;
- Develop and launch UK re-use standards for priority products;
- Disseminate updated Recycled Products Guide, including Welsh-specific re-use & repair organisations, to key audiences in Wales;
- Encourage the increase in levels of re-use and repair activity for priority products;
- Encourage improvement in stock management for priority products within re-use organisations;

- Support pilot projects to encourage the increase in re-use and repair infrastructure across Wales;
- Commissioning Welsh trials on a geographical basis for mattress recycling and re-use;
- Integrating re-use into sustainable procurement work by Value Wales and others; and
- Working with the Welsh Government to promote the re-use and recovery of critical raw materials.

Q7. What is the likely impact of Defra funding cuts to WRAP at the UK level on the capacity of WRAP Cymru to achieve its objectives?

33. Defra's funding for WRAP is over £15 million for the 2014/15 programme. This is a significant level of funding which will enable WRAP to focus its work on the key priorities in England regarding the future sustainable use of resources.

34. WRAP Cymru has received the Welsh Government's strategic steer for 2014/15 and is currently drawing up a programme proposal for delivery which includes resource allocation from the central WRAP team in our Banbury headquarters for specific technical and professional expertise. A dedicated delivery team with the necessary skills and expertise will be based in Wales focussed on the delivery of the WRAP Cymru programme.

Q8. How effective is WRAP guidance, dissemination of good practice, communications and customer interface?

Our approach

35. WRAP works in partnership with government, industry and local authorities, sharing evidence-based, tried-and-tested good practice advice, guidance and communications materials. This low-cost collaborative approach means that the impact of our work is far greater than if we were to work in isolation or collaborate with one sector alone and enables us to reach many more people at a minimal cost.

36. We use a diverse range of channels for communicating with our customers, who include our funders, businesses, councils and individuals. We only undertake communications or engagement activity which contributes to the delivery of our organisational, and ultimately our funders', objectives, and for which there is a clear business need.

37. We have an evidence-based approach to communications, and endeavour to place evaluation at the heart of our work. In particular, we regularly request customer feedback to help us in our aim of continuous improvement. We recognise that there are often multiple drivers to behaviour change, and that it is not always possible to attribute a change directly to communications alone.

Our impact

38. Examples of the effectiveness of our guidance, dissemination of good practice, communications and customer interface include:

- Since its launch in March 2009, the On-Pack Recycling Labelling scheme⁵, which helps consumers choose the appropriate recycling method (developed using WRAP's Recycle Now brand and managed independently by OPRL Ltd), has been adopted by more than 75,000 product lines.
- In 2010-2011 the WRAP website supported £16 million annual cost savings to businesses UK-wide, and annual sales growth driven by information accessed from the website of £50 million⁶.
- In Wales we were charged with raising awareness of the benefits of recycled content and resource efficiency among manufacturing SMEs. We reached 1,485 direct contacts (against an external target of 306) and provided training to 98 (against a target of 22) as part of the European Commission funded ReMake eco-innovation voucher scheme⁷.
- Our work to change consumer behaviour and support local authority collections influenced an increase in the UK-wide recycling rate of plastic bottles from 5 per cent in 2000 to 48 per cent in 2011⁸.
- Communications activity around our WEFO funded Accelerating Reprocessing Infrastructure Development (ARID) programme of capital funding for SMEs in Wales' Convergence Region has been central to our over-delivery of the programme to date. A £39,000 communications and engagement spend has helped generate successful applications worth £4 million to end September 2013, which are estimated to create 139 new jobs and result in 464,000 tonnes of waste prevented, reused or recycled⁹.

Submitted by:

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Steve.creed@wrap.org.uk

19 November 2013

⁵ See www.wrap.org.uk/content/pack-recycling-label.

⁶ Databuild (2012), WRAP Impact Model 2010-2011, unpublished.

⁷ European Commission (2013), ReMake Final Publishable Report Summary.

⁸ WRAP (2012), Closing the Loop: WRAP's Contribution to Economic Growth.

www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/WRAP%20contribution%20to%20economic%20growth_0.pdf.

⁹ WRAP estimates.

About WRAP Cymru

39. WRAP (the Waste & Resources Action Programme) is an independent, not-for-profit company, recognised in the UK and internationally for our expertise in resource efficiency and product sustainability, our leading-edge evidence, our skills and knowledge and our ability to bring people together to solve problems.

40. WRAP's vision is: 'A world where resources are used sustainably.'

41. We occupy a unique space as a trusted interface between Governments, business, local authorities, communities and organisations working for more sustainable resources.

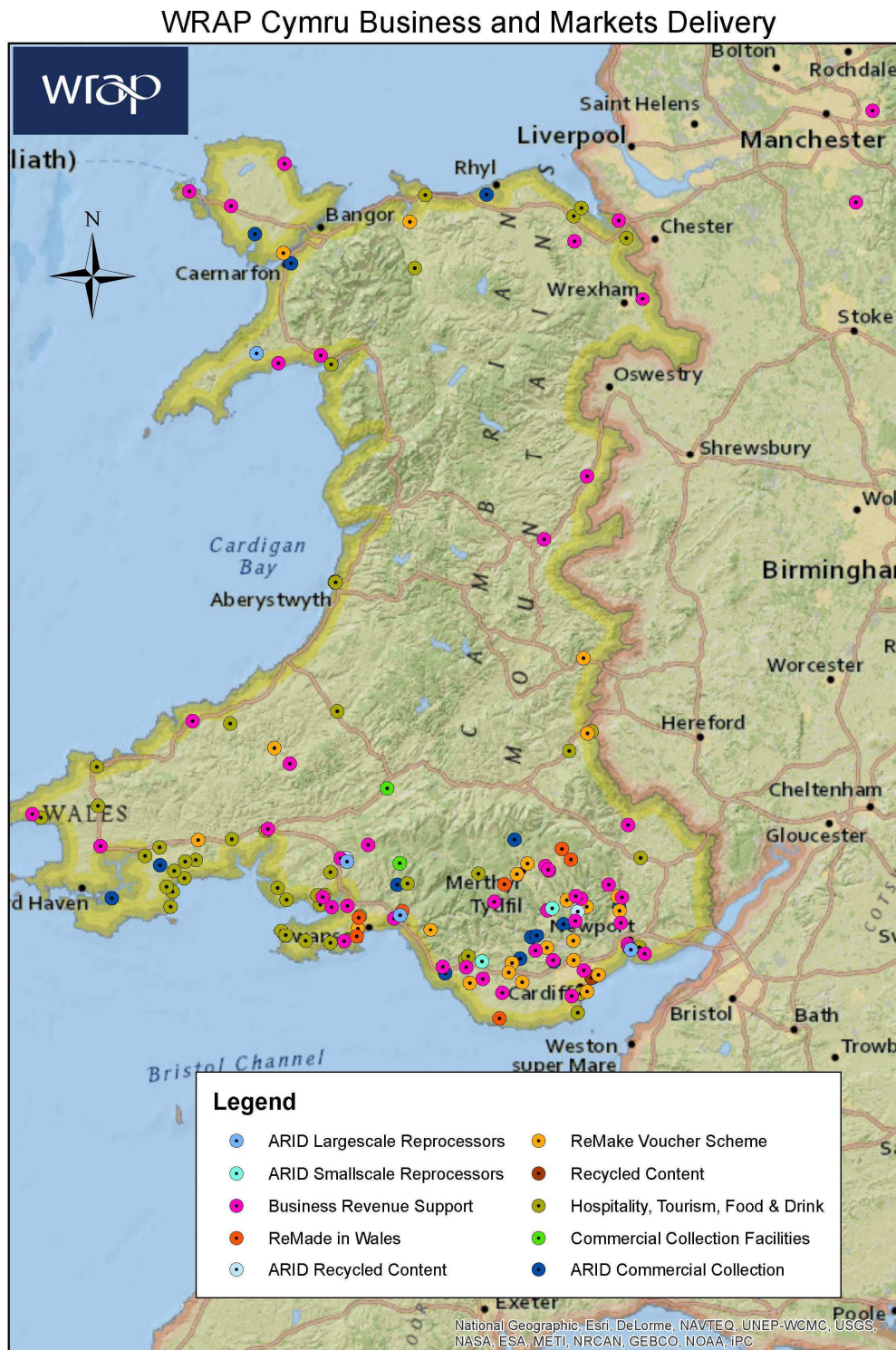
42. WRAP acts as a catalyst, accelerating change in the behaviour of business and communities in ways that neither governments nor individual companies can do, working on their own.

43. We do this through a combination of:

- Technical knowledge and the ability to apply that knowledge;
- An ability to forge partnerships and build alliances;
- Developing insights into business and consumer attitudes and behaviour;
- Research and a developing evidence base.

44. Our delivery is based on carefully building and understanding the evidence base, then working with partners to address the market failures that prevent the sustainable use of resources. Tackling these, in the right order and cost effectively, is essential to effective market operation and is at the heart of the way WRAP operates.

GIS Map showing WRAP Cymru's delivery across Wales



Author: Shelley Timms-Knowles, WRAP

Date: 15/10/2013

WRAP Cymru's quantified impacts for 2008-2011

45. The achievements of WRAP Cymru in our first business plan period ending in March 2011 are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. These figures have been assessed and externally verified. Impacts and targets are expressed as 'per annum at the end of the business plan period'.

Table 1: 2008-11 Quantified annualised impact against targets

| Indicator | Target | Impact (per annum) | Result |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|
| Waste diverted from landfill | 175,000 | 411,000 | Exceeded |
| CO ₂ e emissions avoided | 90,000 | 280,000 | Exceeded |
| Cost savings | £32 million | £78 million | Exceeded |
| Sales growth | £1 million | £7.6 million | Exceeded |
| Economic benefits | £33 million | £85 million | Exceeded |

46. During this period WRAP Cymru's Business and Markets team worked directly with 48 businesses.

WRAP Cymru’s projected impacts during the current (2011-2015) Business Plan period

47. The table below shows WRAP Cymru’s achievements during this business plan period to date. These figures are based on estimates, provided by supported businesses, of the likely impact of our support and must therefore be treated with caution.

Table 2: Expected impact projected from Business & Markets work contracted to date (2011-2015 Business Plan)

| Indicator | Expected Impact |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Waste diverted from landfill (biodegradable only) | 625,770 tonnes |
| CO ₂ e emissions avoided | 786,000 |
| Cost savings | £634,000 |
| Sales growth | £63.4 million ¹⁰ |

48. During this business plan period WRAP Cymru’s Business and Markets team worked directly with 95 businesses (49 in 2011/12 and 46 in 2012/13). In the last five years, WRAP Cymru has worked with a total of 143 businesses.

¹⁰ Since this is a self-reported figure, we would expect it to be an over-estimate, but provide it here in good faith.

Eitem 6

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 7

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon


Alun Davies AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Minister for Natural Resources and Food




Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf - LF/AD/1134/13
Eich cyf -

Yr Arglwydd Dafydd Ellis Thomas AC
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

 Tachwedd 2013

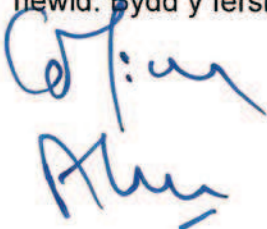


BIL RHEOLI CEFFYLAU (CYMRU) – CANLLAWIAU DRAFFT

Yn unol â'm haddewid i'r Pwyllgor, ysgrifennaf i gadarnhau y bydd y canllawiau drafft ar gyfer Bil Rheoli Ceffylau (Cymru) ar gael ddydd Mercher 4 Rhagfyr i'r aelodau eu hystyried a'u diwygio.

Bydd yr aelodau'n ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Busnes eisoes wedi cytuno i'r Bil hwn gael ei gyflwyno drwy weithdrefn gyflym, a'n bod ni oll yn gweithio i derfynau amser tynn iawn. O gofio hynny, hyderaf y bydd y Pwyllgor yn cytuno i gyflwyno eu sylwadau ac unrhyw ddiwygiadau erbyn dydd Gwener 13 Rhagfyr, er mwyn gallu cadw at yr amserlen ddeddfwriaethol a chyflwyno'r canllawiau i'r awdurdodau lleol a pherchnogion ceffylau cyn i'r Bil gael Cydsyniad Brenhinol ddechrau mis Ionawr.

Yn Saesneg yn unig y cyflwynir y drafft o'r canllawiau gan ei bod yn bosibl y byddant yn newid. Bydd y fersiwn derfynol ar gael yn ddwyieithog.



Alun Davies AC
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Eitem 9

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 14 Tachwedd 2013

Amser: 09:30 – 12:00

Gellir gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar Senedd TV yn:

http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy_400000_14_11_2013&t=0&l=cy

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



Cofnodion Cryno:

Aelodau'r Cynulliad:

Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Cadeirydd)
Mick Antoniw
Paul Davies
Llyr Gruffydd
Julie James
Julie Morgan
Eluned Parrott
Gwyn R Price
Antoinette Sandbach
Joyce Watson

Tystion:

Alun Davies, Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Gary Haggaty, Llywodraeth Cymru
Julia Hill, Llywodraeth Cymru

Staff y Pwyllgor:

Alun Davidson (Clerc)
Catherine Hunt (Dirprwy Glerc)
Gwyn Griffiths (Cynghorydd Cyfreithiol)

TRAWSGRIFIAD

Gweld [trawsgrifiad o'r cyfarfod.](#)

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

- 1.1 Cafwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Russell George a William Powell. Roedd Paul Davies ac Eluned Parrott yn bresennol fel dirprwyon.
- 1.2 Dirprwyodd Gwyn Price ar ran Vaughan Gething.

2 Y Bil Rheoli Ceffylau (Cymru) – Cyfnod 2: Trafod y gwelliannau

2.1 Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 26.21, aeth y Pwyllgor ati i drafod a gwaredu'r gwelliannau i'r Bil yn y drefn a ganlyn:

Adrannau 1 – 10

Adran 1:

Ni chafodd gwelliannau eu cyflwyno i'r adran hon, felly bernir ei bod wedi'i derbyn.

Adran 2:

Ni chafodd gwelliannau eu cyflwyno i'r adran hon, felly bernir ei bod wedi'i derbyn.

Adran 3:

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 11 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Gwelliant 1 (Antoinette Sandbach)

Gan y derbyniwyd gwelliant 11, methodd gwelliant 1.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 12 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 13 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 14 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 15 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 16 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Adran 4:

Gwelliant 17 (Alun Davies)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Mick Antoniw | Paul Davies | |
| Julie James | Llyr Gruffydd | |
| Julie Morgan | Eluned Parrott | |
| Gwyn Price | Antoinette Sandbach | |
| Joyce Watson | | |
| 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Derbyniwyd gwelliant 17. | | |

Gwelliant 25 (William Powell)

Gan y derbyniwyd gwelliant 17, methodd gwelliant 25.

Adran 5:

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 18 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 19 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Gwelliant 7 (Llyr Gruffydd)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Paul Davies | Mick Antoniw | |
| Llyr Gruffydd | Julie James | |
| Eluned Parrott | Julie Morgan | |
| Antoinette Sandbach | Gwyn Price | |
| | Joyce Watson | |
| 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 7. | | |

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 20 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Gwelliant 2 (Antoinette Sandbach)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| Paul Davies | Mick Antoniw | |
| Llyr Gruffydd | Julie James | |
| Eluned Parrott | Julie Morgan | |
| Antoinette Sandbach | Gwyn Price | |
| | Joyce Watson | |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 2. | | |

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 21 (Alun Davies) yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.34(i).

Gwelliant 3 (Antoinette Sandbach)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Paul Davies | Mick Antoniow | |
| Llyr Gruffydd | Julie James | |
| Eluned Parrott | Julie Morgan | |
| Antoinette Sandbach | Gwyn Price | |
| | Joyce Watson | |
| 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 3. | | |

Gwelliant 22 (Alun Davies)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Mick Antoniow | Paul Davies | |
| Julie James | Llyr Gruffydd | |
| Julie Morgan | Eluned Parrott | |
| Gwyn Price | Antoinette Sandbach | |
| Joyce Watson | | |
| 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Derbyniwyd gwelliant 22. | | |

Adran 6:

Ni chafodd gwelliannau eu cyflwyno i'r adran hon, felly bernir ei bod wedi'i derbyn.

Adran 7:

Gwelliant 23 (Alun Davies)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|---------------|---------------------|--------|
| Mick Antoniow | Paul Davies | |
| Julie James | Llyr Gruffydd | |
| Julie Morgan | Eluned Parrott | |
| Gwyn Price | Antoinette Sandbach | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Joyce Watson | | |
| 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Derbyniwyd gwelliant 23. | | |

Gwelliant 4 (Antoinette Sandbach)

Gan y derbyniwyd gwelliant 23, methodd gwelliant 4.

Gwelliant 5 (Antoinette Sandbach)

Gan y derbyniwyd gwelliant 23, methodd gwelliant 5.

Gwelliant 8 (Llyr Gruffydd)

Gan y derbyniwyd gwelliant 23, methodd gwelliant 8.

Adrannau newydd:

Gwelliant 6 (Antoinette Sandbach)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Paul Davies | Mick Antoni | |
| Llyr Gruffydd | Julie James | |
| Eluned Parrott | Julie Morgan | |
| Antoinette Sandbach | Gwyn Price | |
| | Joyce Watson | |
| 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 6. | | |

Gwelliant 9 (Llyr Gruffydd)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Paul Davies | Mick Antoni | |
| Llyr Gruffydd | Julie James | |
| Eluned Parrott | Julie Morgan | |
| Antoinette Sandbach | Gwyn Price | |
| | Joyce Watson | |
| 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 9. | | |

Ni chafodd gwelliant 10 (Llyr Gruffydd) ei gynnig.

Adran 8:

Ni chafodd gwelliannau eu cyflwyno i'r adran hon, felly bernir ei bod wedi'i derbyn.

Adran 9:

Gwelliant 24 (Alun Davies)

| O blaid | Yn erbyn | Ymatal |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Mick Antoniow | | Paul Davies |
| Julie James | | Llyr Gruffydd |
| Julie Morgan | | Antoinette Sandbach |
| Eluned Parrott | | |
| Gwyn Price | | |
| Joyce Watson | | |
| 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Derbyniwyd gwelliant 24. | | |

Adran 10:

Ni chafodd gwelliannau eu cyflwyno i'r adran hon, felly bernir ei bod wedi'i derbyn.

2.2 Cyhoeddodd y Cadeirydd fod y Pwyllgor wedi derbyn pob adran o'r Bil, a chan y gwaredwyd pob gwelliant, bydd Cyfnod 3 yn dechrau ar 15 Tachwedd 2013.

2.3 Cytunodd y Gweinidog i ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor maes o law i roi manylion pellach am ddarparu canllawiau.

3 Papurau i'w nodi

3.1 Nododd y Pwyllgor y cofnodion.

Cyllideb ddrafft 2014–2015 – Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio

3.2 Nododd y Pwyllgor y llythyr a thrafododd y weithdrefn ar gyfer cytuno ar ganlyniadau'r Pwyllgor yn electronig.

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 20 Tachwedd 2013

Amser: 09:35 – 11:15

Gellir gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar Senedd TV yn:

http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy_400000_20_11_2013&t=0&l=cy

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



Cofnodion Cryno:

Aelodau'r Cynulliad:

Mick Antoniw
Russell George
Llyr Gruffydd
Julie James
Julie Morgan
William Powell
Joyce Watson

Tystion:

Gideon Carpenter, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Ceri Davies, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natalie Hall, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Staff y Pwyllgor:

Alun Davidson (Clerc)
Catherine Hunt (Dirprwy Clerc)
Lisa Salkeld (Cynghorydd Cyfreithiol)
Elfyn Henderson (Ymchwilydd)
Chloe Corbyn (Ymchwilydd)

TRAWSGRIFIAD

Gweld [trawsgrifiad o'r cyfarfod](#).

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

1.1 Yn absenoldeb Dafydd Elis-Thomas, etholwyd William Powell yn Gadeirydd dros dro.

1.2 Cafwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Dafydd Elis-Thomas ac Antoinette Sandbach.

2 Safonau Llif Ynni Dŵr – Tystiolaeth gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

2.1 Cafodd y Pwyllgor gyflwyniad gan Gideon Carpenter ar yr agweddau gwyddonol ar safonau llif ynni dŵr.

2.2 Bu'r tystion yn ateb cwestiynau gan aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

3 Papurau i'w nodi

Cyllideb ddrafft 2014–2015: Ymateb gan y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd

3.1 Nododd y Pwyllgor y llythyr.

Ymchwiliad i gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd –

Llythyr o eglurhad gan Ymddiriolaethau Natur Cymru

3.2 Nododd y Pwyllgor y llythyr.

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitem 5

4.1 Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar y cynnig.

5 Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol – Y Bil Dŵr

5.1 Trafododd y Pwyllgor y Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol ynghylch y Bil Dŵr.

Eitem 9a

Alun Davies AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Minister for Natural Resources and Food



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein Cyf - LF/AD/1182/13
Eich Cyf -

Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a
Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

29 Tachwedd 2013

BIL RHEOLI CEFFYLAU (CYMRU): GWYBODAETH YCHWANEGOL

Addewais y byddwn yn darparu gwybodaeth ychwanegol i'r Pwyllgor ar rai pwyntiau.

Mae Adran 7 y Bill bellach yn darparu bod perchennog ceffyl yn cael cyfeirio at Weinidogion Cymru lle cyfyd anghytundeb a yw'r costau a ysgwyddwyd gan yr awdurdod lleol dan sylw ac y mae'n ceisio eu hawlio oddi wrth berchennog y ceffyl yn rhai rhesymol.

Yn dilyn camau Cymal 2, mae pob un o ddarpariaethau'r Bil wedi'u hystyried yn fanwl er mwyn edrych ar y posibilrwydd o ehangu'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer apelio. Disgrifir hyn isod gyda chrynodeb yn y tabl yn Atodiad A.

Ychydig o le sydd gan yr awdurdod lleol o dan y Bil i ddangos unrhyw ddisgresiwn gan fod y Bil wedi pennu'r hyn y caiff ei wneud a'r hyn na chaiff ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae Adran 2 (Pŵer awdurdod lleol i ymfael mewn ceffyl) yn rhoi disgresiwn i'r awdurdod lleol ymfael mewn ceffylau lle bo ganddo sail resymol dros gredu bod amgylchiadau penodedig wedi digwydd. Y trothwy 'sail resymol' a ddisgrifir yn Adran 2 sy'n rhoi i'r Bil ei effeithiolrwydd. Hynny yw y cyfan sydd ei angen ar awdurdod lleol i allu ymfael mewn ceffyl yw bodloni'i hun bod sail resymol dros gredu nad oes caniatâd cyfreithiol gan y ceffyl i fod yn y lle y mae. Mae hyn yn rhoi cydbwysedd priodol rhwng yr angen i

greu ateb effeithiol i broblem pori anghyfreithlon a'r angen i amddiffyn hawliau perchennog y ceffyl.

Fel corff cyhoeddus, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol ei hun weithredu'n gyfreithlon ym mhopeth a wna ond mae'r Bil yn Adran 2 yn darparu diogelion rhag ymafael anghyfreithlon. I bob pwrpas, ceir tri 'phrawf' y mae'n rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol eu bodloni cyn y caiff ymafael mewn ceffyl a'i gorlannu, gan ddibynnu ar gyd-destun yr achosion unigol sy'n ymddangos i'r awdurdod lleol fel achosion o bori anghyfreithlon.

Yn Adran 2(1) y ceir y pŵer ehangaf, a roddir i awdurdod lleol i ymafael mewn ceffyl sydd ar briffordd neu le cyhoeddus. Os oes gan yr awdurdod lleol sail resymol i gredu bod y ceffyl yno heb ganiatâd cyfreithlon, nid oes llawer o le am anghytundeb oherwydd byddai'n annhebygol iawn y byddai person wedi gallu negodi hawliau pori ar briffordd neu le cyhoeddus heb fod yr awdurdod lleol yn gwybod am hynny. Byddai'n rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol gynnal arfarniad o'r sefyllfa er mwyn bodloni'i hun fod yna sail resymol ac i wneud hynny, byddai'n defnyddio ei wybodaeth leol ac yn cydweithio â'r Heddlu a'r gymuned leol.

O dan adran 2(2)(a), caiff awdurdod lleol ymafael mewn ceffyl a'i gadw os mai'r awdurdod yw meddiannydd y tir lle y'i cafwyd e.e. cae chwarae ysgol neu barc. Nid oes potensial yn y cyswllt hwn am anghytundeb gan y byddai'r awdurdod lleol yn gwybod a yw wedi rhoi caniatâd i bori'r ceffyl neu beidio.

Adran 2(2)(b) – ar dir preifat a thir arall, ceir amodau penodol cyn y caiff awdurdod lleol ymarfer ei bŵer i ymafael a chorlannu. Yn ogystal â'r amod "sail resymol", rhaid iddo gael caniatâd perchennog y tir y mae'r ceffyl yn ei bori'n anghyfreithlon. Mae'r angen felly am ganiatâd yn cyfyngu'n fawr ar sail anghytundeb.

Bwriad y polisi o'r cychwyn yw rhoi'r pwerau angenrheidiol i'r awdurdod lleol allu ymateb yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol i achosion o bori anghyfreithlon ac mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn gwneud hynny trwy'r prawf sail resymol a ddisgrifir uchod – dyna mae awdurdodau lleol wedi gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru amdano. Rhaid wrth gwrs wrth fesurau unioni priodol rhag ofn yr aiff pethau o'u lle ac os bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn ymafael yn anghyfreithlon mewn ceffyl, caiff y perchennog ddwyn achos o dresmasu eiddo yn erbyn yr awdurdod lleol yn y Llys Sirol. Gallai'r llys fynnu bod yr awdurdod lleol yn talu iawndal os gwelir ei fod ar fai.

Fel yr addewais pan ymddangosais gerbron y Pwyllgor ar 14 Tachwedd, mae fy swyddogion wedi ystyried eto y potensial am apeliadau yn erbyn hysbysiadau ymafael a barnwyd hefyd y byddai adolygiad yn hyn o beth yn amhriodol. Mae dyletswydd statudol ar yr awdurdod lleol i roi hysbysiad i berchennog y ceffyl ac i gwnstabl ac i osod hysbysiad yn neu wrth y lle ymafael. Os caiff hysbysiadau o dan adran 3 eu rhoi ar gam neu ddim eu rhoi o gwbl, yna mae hynny'n tramgwyddo dyletswydd statudol adran 3. I gael iawn oddi wrth yr awdurdod lleol (am fod ceffyl wedi cael ei werthu neu ei ddifa), mae'n debygol y gwnaiff y perchennog geisio iawndal ariannol oddi wrth yr awdurdod lleol am ei golled. Y ffordd briodol o gael iawn o dan amgylchiadau o'r fath fyddai trwy Lys Sirol mewn hawliad yn erbyn yr awdurdod lleol am dramgwyddo'i ddyletswydd statudol trwy beidio â rhoi hysbysiad yn gywir neu am beidio â rhoi un o gwbl a bod y perchennog o'r herwydd yn dioddef effaith niweidiol.

Rwy'n credu y byddai'n ddiangen ac yn amhriodol ehangu cwmpas mecanwaith adolygu Gweinidogion Cymru i ddelio ag anghytundebau ynghylch ymafael mewn ceffylau a rhoi hysbysiadau. Mae rhwymedïau mwy priodol ac effeithiol ar gael eisoes yn y Llysoedd

Sirol ar gyfer perchenogion ceffylau. Bydd y llys yn gallu clywed tystiolaeth y ddau barti ac asesu unrhyw niweidiau yn unol â chanllawiau gweithdrefnol sifil ac achos cyfraith perthnasol.

Gallai ehangu bwriad gwreiddiol y polisi i ddarparu bod Gweinidogion Cymru yn adolygu materion heblaw costau sy'n destun anghytundeb gael effaith niweidiol a rhoi mwy o botensial i'r rheini sydd am rwystro ymdrechion awdurdodau lleol i ddelio â'r problemau trwy 'chwarae'r system'. Ceir risg hefyd na fydd awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio'u pwerau newydd a gallai awdurdodau lleol deimlo bod y ddeddfwriaeth ei hun yn broblematic oherwydd y system gymhleth o adolygiadau y gall y pwerau newydd sbarduno'u cychwyn. Hefyd, bydd yr awdurdodau lleol hynny sydd â Deddfau lleol at eu defnydd yn eu colli gan y byddai'r Bil yn diddymu'r darpariaethau yn y Deddfau lleol hyn sy'n ymwneud â phori anghyfreithlon. Mae'n werth nodi nad oes hawliau apelio yn y Deddfau lleol hyn.

Am nifer o resymau, adolygu anghytundebau ynghylch costau yw'r unig adolygiadau y caiff Gweinidogion Cymru eu gynnal.

- Yn gyntaf, mae'r Bil yn bendant iawn ynghylch yr hyn y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn gorfod ei wneud felly nid oes fawr o le am anghytundeb ffeithiol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n briodol cynnal adolygiad annibynnol i ystyried anghydfod ffeithiol ynghylch costau gan fod gan yr awdurdodau lleol ychydig o ddisgresiwn ynghylch pennu'r costau hyn.
- Yn ail, rhagwelir y gall Gweinidogion Cymru ddelio ag anghydfodau o'r math hwn yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol heb i berchennog y ceffyl orfod troi'n ffurfiol at y llysoedd.
- Yn drydydd, bydd ei gwneud hi fel hyn yn osgoi oedi hir wrth ddisgwyl am ganlyniad achos llys a allai arwain at gostau mawr i'r awdurdod lleol wrth gadw'r ceffyl tra'n disgwyl dyfarniad y llys.

Wedi ystyried pob un o ddarpariaethau'r Bil, nid wyf yn credu bod meysydd eraill yn y Bil sydd angen eu hesbonio neu eu diwygio ymhellach.

Rwyf wedi cael ar ddeall bod swyddogion y Weinyddiaeth Cyfiawnder yn fodlon na fydd y ddarpariaeth hon yn arwain at feichiau uniongyrchol nac ychwanegol i'r llysoedd. Mae swyddogion y Swyddfa Gartref yn fodlon hefyd â'r gair "cwnstabl" yn Adran 3 y Bil – mae gofyn i awdurdod lleol roi hysbysiad i "gwnstabl" er mwyn hysbysu'r Heddlu bod ceffyl wedi'i ymafael ynddo a'i gorllannu. Mae'r ddarpariaeth hon eisoes yn rhan o dair Deddf leol yng Nghymru, sef Deddf Morgannwg Ganol, Deddf Gorllewin Morgannwg a Deddf Dinas Caerdydd.

Rwyf wedi edrych eto ar fater adnabod a'r gofyn ar awdurdodau lleol i osod microsglodyn ar bob ceffyl yr ymafaelir ynddo cyn ei roi yn ôl i'r perchennog neu ei werthu.

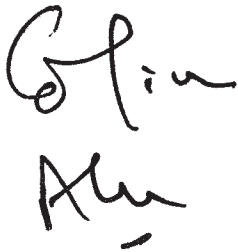
Bydd y canllaw fydd yn cyd-fynd â Bil Rheoli Ceffylau (Cymru) yn esbonio'n glir iawn beth y dylai awdurdod lleol ei wneud o ran adnabod y ceffylau y maent yn ymafael ynddynt. Mae'n aildatgan hefyd beth yw'r gofynion cyfreithiol ar berchenogion o ran cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau perthnasol ar basbortau a microsglodion gan gynnwys y potensial am erlyniad troseddol.

Bydd y canllaw'n ymdrin â'r hyn y mae'n rhaid i berchennog ei wneud i adnabod ei geffyl a beth sy'n digwydd pe bai'r awdurdod lleol yn ymfael mewn ceffyl sydd heb basbort na microsglodyn. Hefyd, mae'r canllaw'n disgrifio cyfrifoldebau awdurdodau lleol am gadarnhau pwy yw perchennog y ceffyl. Caiff y Pwyllgor gopi drafft o'r canllaw cyn 4 Rhagfyr, fel y cytunwyd â Chlerc y Pwyllgor.

Yn olaf, ynghylch unioni anghytundeb ariannol, nid oes darpariaeth yn y Bil i awdurdod lleol adennill ei gostau oddi wrth y perchennog am ddifrod y gallai ei geffyl fod wedi'i achosi i dir yr awdurdod lleol boed hynny trwy bori anghyfreithlon neu wrth ymfael yn y ceffyl hwnnw. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn yr un sefyllfa â thirfeddianwyr preifat o ran adennill eu costau o dan amgylchiadau o'r fath.

Ni chaiff awdurdod lleol adennill costau heblaw'r rheini y bydd wedi'u hysgwyddo'n rhesymol wrth ymfael yn y ceffyl, ei gorlannu, ei fwydo a'i gynnal, ac os yn berthnasol, wrth ei waredu.

Mae'r gyfraith fel y mae yn rhoi dwy ffordd bosibl i dirfeddianwyr preifat o dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid 1971 sydd wedi dioddef difrod o ganlyniad i bori anghyfreithlon. Os ydy perchennog y ceffyl yn hysbys, caiff y tirfeddianwyr hawlio costau oddi wrth y perchennog hwnnw. Os nad yw'r perchennog yn hysbys, caiff y tirfeddiannwr werthu'r anifail sydd wedi crwydro ar ei dir a chael ei ddigolledu drwy'r ffordd honno. Darperir yr wybodaeth hon yn y canllaw.



Alun Davies AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Minister for Natural Resources and Food

| Adran y Bil | Ei harwyddocâd a'r camau a gymerwyd | Adolygu |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Adran 1 – Trosolwg | Mae'r adran hon yn disgrifio pwrpas a darpariaethau'r Bil. | Mae'r adran hon yn disgrifio'r hyn y mae'r Bil yn ei wneud fel na all fod sail ar gyfer cynnal adolygiad. |
| Adran 2 – Pŵer i ymfael mewn ceffyl | Mae'r adran hon yn rhoi'r pŵer i awdurdod lleol ymfael mewn ceffyl o dan amgylchiadau penodol cyn gynted ag y mae'n fodlon bod sail resymol dros gredu nad oes gan y ceffyl ganiatâd cyfreithiol i fod yno. | Mae'r Adran hon yn rhoi'r pŵer i awdurdod lleol ymyrryd ag eiddo rhywun arall o dan amgylchiadau penodedig. Mae mecanwaith yn bod pan ymfaelir mewn ceffyl yn anghyfreithlon i ddwyn achos tresmasu nwyddau yn y Llysoedd Sirol. Gellid gofyn hefyd am gynnal adolygiad barnwrol o benderfyniad yr awdurdod lleol. Nid oes lle i alw am adolygiad ynghylch a oedd yr amgylchiadau penodedig sy'n arwain at ymfael yn y ceffyl wedi digwydd. Byddai darparu ar gyfer hynny yn tanseilio hawl statudol yr awdurdod lleol ac ni fyddai'n cyflawni bwriad y polisi o alluogi awdurdodau lleol i ddelio'n gyflym ag achosion o bori anghyfreithlon. |
| Adran 3 – Hysbysiadau | Mae'r adran hon yn disgrifio'r Hysbysiadau y mae gofyn i awdurdod lleol sy'n ymfael mewn ceffyl ac yn cadw ceffyl eu rhoi. Mae'n esbonio ble i'w gosod, pwy ddylai eu gosod a beth ddylent ei ddweud. Mae 3 math o Hysbysiad. (1) gosod hysbysiad yn neu wrth y safle ymfael o fewn 24 awr (2) hysbysiad i gwnstabl neu berchennog (os yw'n hysbys) neu'r | Mae'r adran hon yn rhoi dyletswyddau statudol ar yr awdurdod lleol i ddelio â Hysbysiadau yn y modd a ddisgrifir yn y Bil. Os na fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn dilyn y gofynion yn y Bil, ystyrir ei fod yn tramgwyddo'r ddyletswydd. Os bydd rhywun yn dioddef cam oherwydd y tramgwydd hwnnw, caiff ddwyn achos yn erbyn yr awdurdod lleol |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>sawl sy'n gweithredu ar ei ran, o fewn 24 awr ar ôl ymafael (3) hysbysiad i'r perchennog, pan ddaw'n hysbys ar ôl i'r awdurdod chwilio amdano ac o fewn 24 o ddod i wybod pwy yw.</p> | <p>yn y Llys Sirol lle gellir asesu a gorchymyn iawndal. Ni chaiff Gweinidogion Cymru adolygu achos o dramgwyddo dyletswydd statudol. Y Llysoedd yn unig gaiff wneud hynny.</p> <p>Mae dyletswydd gyfreithiol ar berchennog o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 i wneud yn siŵr ei fod yn diwallu anghenion ei geffyl o ran amgylchedd, deiet, ymddygiad, cwmnïaeth ac iechyd a lles. Mae Cod Ymarfer Llywodraeth Cymru ar geffylau yn pennu dyletswyddau a chyfrifoldebau perchnogion gan gynnwys eu dyletswydd i archwilio'r ceffyl o leiaf unwaith bob dydd. O dramgwyddo'r Ddeddf, gallai awdurdod lleol a chyrrff gorfodi eraill ddwyn achos yn eu herbyn.</p> |
| Adran 4 – costau ymafael | <p>Mae'r adran hon yn darparu bod y perchennog yn talu i'r awdurdod lleol gostau a dynnir yn rhesymol wrth ymafael yn y ceffyl a'i gadw ac am ei fwydo a'i gynnal. Mae'n disgrifio'r wybodaeth hefyd y mae'n rhaid i awdurdod lleol ei rhoi i'r perchennog o safbwynt y costau hynny a hawliau'r perchennog i ofyn i Weinidogion Cymru adolygu'r costau.</p> | <p>Mae'r Bil eisoes yn darparu proses adolygu i Weinidogion Cymru allu delio ag anghytundebau ynghylch costau a dynnir yn rhesymol. (Adran 7).</p> |
| Adran 5 – gwaredu ceffylau sydd wedi'u cadw | <p>Mae'r adran hon yn darparu bod yr awdurdod lleol yn gwaredu ceffyl trwy ei werthu, ei ailgartrefu, ei ddychwelyd neu ei ddifa pan fydd rhai amodau wedi'u bodloni.</p> | <p>Posibilrwydd cynnal adolygiad o anghytundeb ynghylch gwerth ceffyl o'i werthu.</p> <p>Bydd gan berchennog sy'n anghytuno ynghylch gwerth ceffyl yr hawl i ofyn i Weinidogion Cymru am adolygiad o dan adran 7.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Adran 6 – Cofnod o'r ceffyl y deliwyd ag ef</p> | <p>Bydd angen i awdurdod lleol gadw cofnod o'r holl geffylau y bydd wedi ymafael ynddynt.</p> | <p>Mae hwn yn ofyn statudol ar yr awdurdod lleol. Os na fydd yn cadw cofnod, bydd yn tramgwyddo dyletswydd statudol. Os bydd person yn dioddef cam oherwydd y tramgwydd, gallai fynd at y Llys Sirol i ofyn iddo asesu a dyfarnu iawndal.</p> |
| <p>Adran 7 – Unioni anghytundebau</p> | <p>Mae'r adran hon yn darparu bod Gweinidogion Cymru'n cynnal adolygiad o'r costau.</p> | <p>Dyma fecanwaith y câi perchennog ei defnyddio i gyfeirio anghytundeb ynghylch costau a dynnir yn rhesymol gan yr awdurdod lleol at Weinidogion Cymru. Mae'r darpariaethau yn y Bil sy'n ymwneud â phennu costau yn rhoi peth disgresiwn i awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n briodol cyfeirio anghytundeb ynghylch costau at Weinidogion Cymru er mwyn iddynt allu torri unrhyw ddadl.</p> |



Dafydd Elis-Thomas AC
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

15 Tachwedd 2013

Annwyl Cadeirydd

O dan Reol Sefydlog 16, cyfrifoldeb y Pwyllgor Busnes yw ystyried nifer, cylch gwaith a theitlau pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad, a chadw llygad ar y sefyllfa yn ystod cyfnod Cynulliad.

Yn eu cyfarfod ar 12 Tachwedd, bu'r Rheolwyr Busnes yn ystyried cyfrifoldebau'r pwyllgorau. Cynhaliwyd y drafodaeth yn rhannol oherwydd pryderon ynghylch y berthynas rhwng cylch gwaith y pwyllgorau a phortffolios y Gweinidogion, a ddaeth i'r amlwg wrth graffu ar gyllideb ddrafft y Llywodraeth.

Mae cylch gwaith ein pwyllgorau¹, a gytunwyd ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad hwn, wedi'u llunio i sicrhau fod modd i un pwyllgor Cynulliad, o leiaf, graffu ar waith holl feysydd cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidogion. Drwy roi cyfle i'r holl bwyllgorau archwilio unrhyw fater o'u safbwynt penodol hwy, mae modd hefyd archwilio'n drawsbynciol holl feysydd cyfrifoldeb y llywodraeth. Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes o'r farn fod y modd y lluniwyd y system bwyllgorau, yn ei hanfod, yn gadarn, ac nid ydym yn bwriadu newid y system yn sylweddol. Nid ydym ychwaith yn bwriadu newid y gofyniad i'n pwyllgorau polisi fod yn gyfrifol am graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth ac ar bolisi fel ei gilydd.

¹ Gweler yr adroddiad atodedig a osodwyd gan y Pwyllgor Busnes ar 12 Gorffennaf 2011.

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg/We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh

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Llywydd
Presiding Officer



Serch hynny, rydym yn credu ei bod yn bryd gofyn i'r pwyllgorau a oes angen addasu ychydig yn rhagor ar eu cylch gwaith. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ymgynghori â'ch pwyllgor a rhoi gwybod i mi am unrhyw newidiadau i'r cylch gwaith a fyddai, yn eich barn chi, o fantais i wella'r modd y mae'r strwythur cyfredol yn gweithio.

Byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ymateb erbyn dydd Gwener 29 Tachwedd.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rosemary Butler".

Rosemary Butler AC
Llywydd

Annex A

National Assembly for Wales

Business Committee

12 July 2011

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



Committee Portfolios and Responsibilities in the 4th Assembly

Introduction

On 22 June, the Assembly approved motions to establish its committee system.

The Standing Orders require all areas of government responsibility to be open to scrutiny by the Assembly's committee system. Hence, no areas of ministerial responsibility should be out of bounds for examination by at least one Assembly committee. At the same time, the Business Committee intends the system to allow for cross-cutting examination of all areas of government responsibility. So, whilst this report indicates the lead committee for each broad area of ministerial responsibility, all committees are free to examine any issue from their particular perspective.

The core roles of the Assembly's committee system can be summarised as follows:

- scrutinising Bills and other Assembly, UK and EU legislative proposals, reporting to the Assembly with recommendations for their improvement, and considering and making amendments to Bills;
- examining the finance and performance of relevant parts of the Welsh Government, associated public bodies and others of relevance to Wales; and
- examining and reporting on the implementation of Welsh Government policy, legislation and other commitments, including identifying and scrutinising areas of existing or emerging Welsh Government policy, or areas where existing policy is deficient, and making proposals for improvements.

This report sets out in more detail the remits of the various committees.

Children and Young People Committee

The Children and Young People Committee's role is to consider expenditure, administration, policy and legislative matters within its remit. The main areas of ministerial responsibility falling within the committee's remit are listed below.

The rights and entitlements of children and young people

Child Poverty

Social care for children

Child health

Adoption and fostering services

Play

Parenting and Families

Childcare

Children's Commissioner for Wales;

The Children and Family Court Advisory Support Service (CAFCASS)

Safeguarding children

Schools, including teaching standards, curriculum, governance and effectiveness

Welsh medium and bilingual education

Additional learning needs

Inclusion in schools

Pupil attendance and behaviour

Early years education

14-19 learning

Youth work

Relevant EU policy matters

Environment and Sustainability Committee

The Environment and Sustainability Committee's role is to consider expenditure, administration, policy and legislative matters within its remit.

The main areas of ministerial responsibility falling within the committee's remit are listed below.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Water resources, control and quality (including the marine environment)

Wildlife, biodiversity and nature conservation

National Parks

Countryside and open spaces

Forestry

Waste management

Energy policy and fuel poverty (including steel and coal)

Animal health and welfare

Planning and Building Regulations

Climate change

Sustainable Development

Common Agricultural Policy

Relevant EU policy matters

Health and Social Care Committee

The Health and Social Care Committee's role is to consider expenditure, administration, policy and legislative matters within its remit. The main areas of ministerial responsibility falling within the committee's remit are listed below.

National Health Service

Social care

Mental health services

Public health and health protection

Health improvement

Carers

Social services activities of local authorities

Regulation of residential, domiciliary, adult placements

Aids, adaptations and support at home

Independent living

Care in the community

The Older People's Commissioner for Wales

Food safety

Research and development in health and social care

Prison Service health service

Relevant EU policy matters

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee

The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's role is to consider expenditure, administration, policy and legislative matters within its remit. The main areas of ministerial responsibility falling within the committee's remit are listed below.

Housing and housing-related activities

Homelessness and housing advice

Affordable housing (including quality)

Local Government and Communities

Public Service Ombudsman Wales

Public service improvement

Equal opportunities

Domestic violence

Asylum, immigration and migrant workers

Community cohesion

Community Safety

Gypsies and travellers

Culture

Welsh language

Welsh heritage and the historic environment and buildings

Museums, public libraries and archives

Arts

Tourism

Sport, physical activity and active recreation

Fire and Rescue Services

Civil Contingencies

Broadcasting

Relevant EU policy matters

Enterprise and Business Committee

The Enterprise and Business Committee's role is to consider expenditure, administration, policy and legislative matters within its remit. The main areas of ministerial responsibility falling within the committee's remit are listed below.

Business and enterprise, including inward investment / exports

Research, development and innovation

Higher education

Technology and Science

Strategic, physical and legacy regeneration

Employment

Workforce development

Skills

Vocational qualifications

NEETS

Adult community learning and work based learning

Employability and careers advice

Welfare reform

ICT Infrastructure

Transport

Social Enterprise

EU structural funds programmes

Relevant EU policy matters

Finance Committeeⁱ

The Finance Committee's role is to carry out the functions of the responsible committee set out in Standing Order 19. This includes consideration of the use of resources by the Assembly Commission or Welsh Ministers and in particular reporting during the annual budget round. The Committee may also consider any other matter relating to expenditure out of the Welsh Consolidated Fund.

In respect of the examination of the financial implications of Bills the Business Committee considers that the Committee should be selective, focusing its scrutiny on Bills of greatest financial significance, and take a strategic overview of financial matters relating to legislation.

Public Accounts Committeeⁱⁱ

The Public Accounts Committee's role is to carry out the functions of the responsible committee set out in Standing Order 18. The Committee will consider reports prepared by the Auditor General for Wales on the accounts of the Welsh Government and other public bodies, and on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which resources were employed in the discharge of public functions. Its remit also includes specific statutory powers under the Government of Wales Act 2006 relating to the appointment of the Auditor General, his or her budget and the auditors of that office.

Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee

The Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee's role is to carry out the specific functions of the responsible committee in Standing Order 21 and to consider any other constitutional or governmental matter within or relating to the competence of the Assembly or Welsh Ministers. This includes the consideration of statutory instruments, draft statutory instruments, any other subordinate legislation laid before the Assembly, Assembly and UK Bills as well as a wider remit to consider the subsidiarity implications of draft European Union legislation and other constitutional matters. In particular

they also have an overview of the First Minister's functions as they relate to constitutional or overarching governmental matters.

Petitions Committee

The Petitions Committee's role is to consider all admissible petitions which are submitted by the public. Its specific functions are set out in Standing Order 23

Standards Committee

The Standards committee's role is to carry out the functions set out in Standing Order 22. These include the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Standards Commissioner, consideration of any matters of principle relating to the conduct of Members, establishing the procedures for the investigation of complaints and the arrangements for the Register of Members' interests and other relevant public records determined by Standing Orders.

European and External Affairs

The Business Committee agreed to mainstream European policy matters across committees rather than have a single, dedicated committee. The Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee will be responsible for subsidiarity monitoring checks as well as considering any other constitutional or governmental matter within or relating to the competence of the Assembly or Welsh Ministers.

Reviewⁱⁱⁱ

The Business Committee has agreed that it will review the operation of the committee system in 2012. As part of that review, it will consider the impact of the decision to mainstream European matters.

The role of committee chairs

Committee chairs play a vital role in the delivery of the strategic objectives of the Assembly. Given this, and the fact that each Chair is elected by the Assembly as whole, we feel it is appropriate to set out in more detail the role that committee chairs must fulfil on behalf of the Assembly.

The key responsibilities of committee chairs are to:

- set the strategic direction of the committee and ensure the transparent prioritisation of its activity so as to deliver a balanced, comprehensive and effective programme of legislative, policy and financial scrutiny;

- maximise the relevance and influence of the committee whilst maintaining its clear independence from the Welsh Government;
- act impartially at all times, decisively, fairly and in a manner that maintains the confidence of the committee;
- command the confidence of Members, witnesses and the public at large through knowledge of the subject matter of the committee's remit; demonstration of effective legislative, policy and financial scrutiny techniques; maintenance of order; and the application of all relevant legal and procedural requirements on the committee;
- secure the commitment and engagement of all committee members and build cross-party consensus wherever possible;
- build the culture and skills mix within the committee required to maximise its effectiveness as a scrutiny body;
- ensure that the committee receives the expert advice, information and other support it requires to fulfil its objectives effectively;
- drive the delivery of all aspects of the committee's work with pace and quality;
- represent the committee publicly, in the media and in formal Assembly business; and
- ensure critical analysis and evaluation of the committee's work and drive innovation in its operation so as to increase effectiveness, public engagement and impact.

ⁱ The remit of the Finance Committee was amended on 15 October 2013 so that it is now responsible for the functions set out in Standing Orders 18.10 and 18.11 in relation to oversight of the Wales Audit Office and Auditor General for Wales.

ⁱⁱ The remit of the Public Accounts Committee was amended on 15 October 2013 so that it is no longer responsible for any functions relating to the oversight of the Wales Audit Office and Auditor General for Wales.

ⁱⁱⁱ A Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister was established in March 2012 "To scrutinise the First Minister on any matter relevant to the exercise of the functions of the Welsh Ministers and the Counsel General."