

## Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

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Lleoliad:  
**Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 - Y Senedd**

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Dyddiad:  
**Dydd Iau, 13 Hydref 2011**

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Amser:  
**09:00**

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Cynulliad  
Cenedlaethol  
Cymru

National  
Assembly for  
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch a:

**Virginia Hawkins**  
Clerc y Pwyllgor  
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### Agenda

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#### 1. Cyflwyniadau, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

#### 2. Cyllideb Ddrafft 2012-13: Craffu ar waith y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd (09.00 - 10.00) (Tudalennau 1 - 5)

E&S(4)-06-11 papur 1

Alun Davies AC, Y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd

Rory O'Sullivan, Cyfarwyddwr Materion Gwledig

Brian Pickett, Pennaeth Cyllid, Materion Gwledig, Twristiaeth a Marchnata

#### 3. Ymchwiliad i bolisi ynni a chynllunio yng Nghymru - Tystiolaeth gan y Comisiwn Cynllunio Seilwaith (10.00 - 11.30) (Tudalennau 6 - 9)

E&S(4)-06-11 papur 2

Syr Michael Pitt, Cadeirydd

Ian Gambles, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithrediadau

#### 4. Papurau i'w nodi (Tudalennau 10 - 11)

# Eitem 2

## Y Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

E&S(4)-06-11 papur 1

### Dyraniadau'r Gyllideb Ddrafft ar gyfer 2012-13 i 2014-15 – Papur gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd

#### Y Gyllideb Materion Gwledig

##### Cyflwyniad

1. Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth ariannol gefndirol i'r Pwyllgor ynghylch cynlluniau gwariant Materion Gwledig fel y'u hamlinellir yn y gyllideb ddrafft sydd i'w chyhoeddi ar 4 Hydref 2011.
2. Mae Atodiad A yn rhoi dadansoddiad o'r Gyllideb Ddrafft fesul Cam Gweithredu, a fesul Llinell Gwariant y Gyllideb (BEL) ym mhob Cam Gweithredu. Mae'r gyllideb Materion Gwledig bellach yn rhan o'r Prif Grŵp Gwariant (MEG) Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth (BETS) ehangach. Cyn hyn roedd yn MEG ar ei ben ei hun, a oedd yn cynnwys y gyllideb i gyfateb â chyfrifoldebau Swyddfa'r Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol (OCVO) a Chomisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru (FCW). Mae OCVO a FCW bellach o fewn portffolio Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy.

##### Cefndir a Chrynodeb

3. Mae cynigion y gyllideb ddrafft wedi cael eu llunio yng nghyd-destun cyfyngiadau ariannol tynn. Mae tabl un yn rhoi crynodeb o'r gyllideb ddrafft. Mae'r gostyngiadau yn y tabl rhwng 2011-12 a 2012-13 yn gyson â'r cyllidebau dangosol a gyflwynwyd fel rhan o broses cytundeb y gyllideb y llynedd. O ganlyniad, nid yw cynlluniau gwariant 2012-2013 i 2014-2015 yn gosod unrhyw ostyngiadau pellach ar ben y rhai a gyflwynwyd y llynedd.

*Tabl un: Cyllideb Ddrafft Materion Gwledig*

	<b>Llinell Sylfaen 2011-12 £'000</b>	<b>Cyllideb Ddrafft 2012-13 £'000</b>	<b>Cynlluniau Dangosol 2013-14 £'000</b>	<b>Cynlluniau Dangosol 2014-15 £'000</b>
Refeniw	79,320	78,246	79,316	79,316
Cyfalaf	13,001	12,569	11,723	11,723
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>92,321</b>	<b>90,815</b>	<b>91,039</b>	<b>91,039</b>

4. Cyfanswm y gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer 2012-13 yw £90.8 miliwn, o'i gymharu â £92.3 miliwn yn 2010-11. Mae'r cyllid refeniw wedi gostwng o £79.3

miliwn i £78.2 miliwn (-1.35%). Mae'r cyllid cyfalaf wedi gostwng o £13 miliwn i £12.6m (-3.32%). Mae'r gostyngiadau hyn yn sgil effaith penderfyniadau cyllidol y DU.

5. Bydd y Gyllideb Ddrafft hon yn galluogi i holl weithgarwch allweddol Materion Gwledig fynd yn ei flaen, gan gynnwys cyflwyno'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig, gweinyddu Cynllun y Taliad Sengl yn effeithiol a'r Cynllun Cymorth i Newydd-ddyfodiaid.

### **Trosolwg o'r Gyllideb**

6. Mae cynnal gwariant Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig Cymru hyd at ddiwedd 2013 yn cyflawni'r ymrwymiad yn y Rhaglen Lywodraethu, ynghyd â chefnogi camau gweithredu i wneud ffermio a choedwigaeth yn fwy cystadleuol, sicrhau gwerth ychwanegol ar gyfer cynnyrch bwyd, gwella'r defnydd o adnoddau naturiol a gwella ansawdd bywyd mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

### **Y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig**

7. Mae cyflwyno'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig (CDG) 2007-2013 yn flaenoriaeth allweddol, sy'n rhan o'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin. Mae'r Cynllun werth £790m dros y cyfnod 7 mlynedd, ac mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gyfrannu £595m o hyn. O 2012 ymlaen, bydd cynllun rheoli tir cynaliadwy newydd *Glastir* yn cymryd lle y pedwar cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol presennol yn y Cynllun i fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, rheoli carbon/dŵr/pridd/cynefin a bioamrywiaeth. Mae dwy elfen iddo - elfen Cymru gyfan ac elfen wedi'i Thargedu. Mae elfen Cymru gyfan yn cynnig cynllun rheoli tir lefel mynediad a fydd yn galluogi llawer mwy o ffermwyr ac ardaloedd llawer mwy o dir ffermio i ddod o dan reoli tir. Mae'r elfen wedi'i Thargedu yn canolbwyntio ar 3 prif elfen: rheoli pridd a charbon mewn pridd, rheoli dŵr a rheoli bioamrywiaeth.
8. Mae'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig yn gwneud mwyafrif y gostyngiadau mewn refeniw a chyfalaf. Mae modd delio â'r gostyngiadau a nodir drwy gydol oes y Cynllun heb unrhyw anhawster o ran gwneud y mwyaf o elfen cyllid yr UE.

### **Cynllun y Taliad Sengl**

9. Blaenoriaeth allweddol arall yw gweinyddu Cynllun y Taliad Sengl yn effeithiol. Yr UE sy'n ariannu 100 y cant o'r taliadau, gyda chyfanswm o ryw £260 miliwn yn 2011-12. Os nad ydym yn bodloni'r gofynion llym y mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi'u gosod ar gyfer rheoli cronfeydd yr UE yn effeithiol, mae perygl o gosb ariannol, h.y. caiff Llywodraeth Cymru ei chosbi i bob pwrpas. O'i gymharu â gweinyddiaethau eraill yn y DU, mae gan Gymru hanes da o roi sicrwydd i'r Comisiwn o ran sut rydym yn defnyddio adnoddau'r UE.
10. Mae cosb ariannol yn parhau'n berygl go iawn, felly i'r perwyl hwn rwy'n diogelu'r gyllideb ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn systemau TG, sy'n rhan o BEL Refeniw Gweinyddu y Taliad Sengl.

## Y Cynllun Cymorth i Newydd-ddyfodiaid

11. Rwyf hefyd yn diogelu llinell y gyllideb ar gyfer y Cynllun Cymorth i Newydd-ddyfodiaid i ddenu gwaed newydd i'r diwydiant. Y gyllideb ar gyfer hyn yw £1.7m y flwyddyn. Mae cryn ddiddordeb wedi cael ei fynegi yn y Cynllun, ac mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer eleni wedi'i hymrwymo'n llawn. Mae hon yn fenter bwysig a fydd yn helpu i fynd i'r afael â heneiddio ymysg y gweithlu ffermio, lle mae ffermwyr bellach oddeutu 60 oed ar gyfartaledd.

### Gostyngiadau'r gyllideb

12. Yn nhabl dau ceir crynodeb o brif gostyngiadau'r gyllideb rhwng 2011-12 a 2012-13.

*Tabl dau: crynodeb o ostyngiadau'r gyllideb*

Cam Gweithredu	Cyllideb 2011-12 (£ miliwn)	Gostyngiad (£miliwn)	Cyllideb Ddrafft 2012-13 (£miliwn)
Gwneud taliadau yn unol â rheolau'r UE	7.360	(0.005)	7.355
Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig (refeniw)	62.512	(0.694)	61.818
Datblygu a marchnata bwyd a diod o Gymru	5.275	(0.275)	5.000
Rheoli a gorfodi pysgodfeydd a dyframaeth Cymru (refeniw)	1.400	(0.100)	1.300
Arall (rhannu costau, prawfesur gwledig a datblygu'r sylfaen dystiolaeth)	2.773	-	2.773
<b>Cyfanswm Refeniw</b>	<b>79.320</b>	<b>(1.074)</b>	<b>78.246</b>
Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig (cyfalaf)	11,601	(0.232)	11.369
Rheoli a gorfodi pysgodfeydd a dyframaeth Cymru (cyfalaf)	1.400	(0.200)	1.200
<b>Cyfanswm Cyfalaf</b>	<b>13.001</b>	<b>(0.432)</b>	<b>12.569</b>
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>92.321</b>	<b>(1.506)</b>	<b>90.815</b>

13. Mae wedi bod yn ofynnol gwneud gostyngiadau i'r gyllideb ar gyfer rhai llinellau:

#### Hyrwyddo Bwyd o Gymru

14. Mae gostyngiad yn y gyllideb ar gyfer Hyrwyddo Bwyd o Gymru, o £5.3 miliwn yn 2011-12 i £5.0 miliwn yn 2012-13, fel y nodir yn y gyllideb y cytunwyd arni y llynedd. Mae yna fenter fawr ynghylch caffael bwyd lleol, twristiaeth bwyd a chymorth ar gyfer marchnata bwyd o Gymru. Bydd y Panel Sector Bwyd a Ffermio, a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth ar 22 Medi, yn chwarae rôl allweddol o ran nodi camau gweithredu i gefnogi'r Strategaeth Fwyd: 'Bwyd i Gymru, Bwyd o Gymru 2010-2020'.

## Arbedion effeithlonrwydd

15. Rydym wedi gwneud cais llwyddiannus am gyllid cyfalaf ychwanegol o £7.95 miliwn ym mlynnyddoedd ariannol 2011-12 i 2013-14 o'r Gronfa Cyfalaf a Gedwir yn Ganolog. Diben y cyllid hwn, sydd ar ben y symiau uchod, yw cefnogi system electronig pen-wrth-ben ar gyfer taliadau o dan Bolisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin yr UE, ar gyfer taliadau uniongyrchol i ffermwyr a thaliadau o dan Gynllun Datblygu Gwledig Cymru. Bydd angen buddsoddiad sylweddol ymlaen llaw i roi'r systemau TG gofynnol ar waith a bydd angen aildrefnu'r patrwm presennol ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau. Y bwriad yw i'r e-system newydd fod yn fyw yn 2014 er mwyn gwneud taliadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn honno.

## REFENIW

		2012/13
CAM GWEITHREDU	Enw BEL	Cyfanswm
Rhannu Costau a Chyfrifoldeb Gwneud taliadau'n unol â rheolau'r UE a Llywodraeth Cymru	Rhannu Costau a Chyfrifoldeb Iawndal Defaid Cynlluniau Taliad Sengl yr UE Cynlluniau Taliad Sengl yr UE Gweinyddu'r Taliad Sengl	20 300 262,681 (262,681) 7,055 <b>7,355</b>
Cyflwyno rhaglenni'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig	Cymorth Technegol y CDG Echel 1 Echel 2 Echel 3 Echel 4 Gwerthusiad y CDG	5,983 11,108 40,487 4,387 2,362 3,474 <b>61,818</b>
Datblygiad ar sail tystiolaeth ar gyfer Materion Gwledig Datblygu, rheoli a gorfodi pysgodfeydd a dyframaeth Cymru	Ymchwil a Gwerthuso Cynlluniau Pysgodfeydd Pysgodfeydd - nid arian parod	806 1,300 242
Cyflawni a chynnal sector bwyd a diod Cymru Bodloni anghenion cymunedau gwledig a phrawfesur	Hyrwyddo Bwyd o Gymru Newydd-ddyfodiaid	5,000 1,705
		<b>78,246</b>
<b>CYFALAF</b>		
		2012/13
CAM GWEITHREDU	Enw BEL	Cyfanswm
Cyflwyno rhaglenni'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig	Echel 1 Echel 2 Echel 3 Echel 4	3,847 4,187 2,135 1,200 <b>11,369</b>
Datblygu, rheoli a gorfodi pysgodfeydd a dyframaeth Cymru	Amgylchedd Cynaliadwy	1,200
		<b>12,569</b>

## Environment and Sustainability Committee

### E&S(4)-06-11 paper 2

#### **Inquiry into Energy Policy and Planning in Wales – Evidence from the Infrastructure Planning Commission**

We are grateful to the committee for inviting us to submit evidence to its inquiry. Below we set out an introduction and factual background, the main points of our evidence, and recommendations we would like the committee to consider.

#### **Introduction and factual background**

The Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) was established on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009 under the Planning Act 2008 to consider applications for development consent for nationally significant infrastructure projects. Energy projects in Wales only require development consent from the IPC if they are generating stations, above ground electric lines, underground gas storage facilities in natural porous strata, or pipelines other than gas transporter pipelines, and if they meet the relevant thresholds specified in the Act (s15-21).

In England, the IPC has powers to consent development which is associated with but not integral to the proposed development (such as highway improvements, stopping up of footpaths, grid connections, or maintenance facilities). In Wales, with one minor exception<sup>1</sup>, it has no such powers.

The UK Government has decided to abolish the IPC, integrating its functions into the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) by setting up a new, separate national infrastructure directorate within PINS. The infrastructure planning regime will remain largely unchanged, but the power to decide applications for development consent will be transferred to the Secretary of State. These changes will take effect from April 2012 if the Localism Bill is enacted.

A key feature of the continuing infrastructure planning regime is the role of National Policy Statements (NPS). When an NPS has been formally designated by the Secretary of State, the IPC (or, after its abolition, the Secretary of State) must determine the application “in accordance with” the NPS, except in certain circumstances specified in the Planning Act including if it is determined that the adverse impact

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<sup>1</sup> The carrying out or construction of surface works, boreholes and pipes associated with facilities for the storage of gas underground in natural porous strata (Planning Act 2008 s115).

of the development would outweigh its benefits.<sup>2</sup> Six energy NPSs were designated by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2011 following a vote in the House of Commons on 18<sup>th</sup> July.

The IPC is currently examining one application in Wales, for an energy-from-waste generating station at Brig y Cwm near Merthyr Tydfil, and is aware of nine other proposed developments at the pre-application stage – onshore windfarms at Clocaenog, Brechfa Forest, Nant y Moch, Mynydd y Gwynt, Dyfnant Forest, and Mynydd Mynyllod, National Grid and Scottish Power electric lines in mid Wales, and a nuclear power station at Wylfa. Other expected applications are in waters off Wales or may be visible from or otherwise affect Wales – a full and up-to-date list of projects is available at our website [www.infrastructure.independent.gov.uk](http://www.infrastructure.independent.gov.uk).

### **Main points**

The IPC is an impartial, cross-border body. It is not our role to formulate or comment on energy policy, to promote the delivery of policy outcomes, or to further any particular position in connection with the devolution of powers. Our interest – and the only area in which we can appropriately respond to the committee – is in the effective operation of the infrastructure planning regime. In this light, the main points we wish to make in response to the committee are as follows:

#### *Effective operation of the current system – interaction between different consenting bodies*

The committee correctly identifies that a number of different public bodies have a role in consenting in relation to energy infrastructure in Wales. The timing of decisions on consents, licences and authorisations other than the development consent order may have an important impact on the examination of applications to the IPC. We advise developers to progress other such applications as far as possible at pre-application stage in the development consent process, and to submit information in support of their application to the IPC stating how close they are to obtaining any consents required under other legislation. In relation to certain consents, Government policy, as set out in National Policy Statements, is an important consideration. For example, the overarching energy NPS EN-1 directs that the IPC should not refuse consent on the basis of pollution impacts unless it has good reason to believe that any relevant necessary operational pollution control permits or licences or other consents will not subsequently be granted. Specific considerations bearing on the timing of applications and the interaction of different consents are

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<sup>2</sup> Planning Act 2008 s104.



likely to arise in individual cases, and dialogue between the IPC and other consenting bodies is often appropriate.<sup>3</sup>

It is the IPC's view that, while different consenting bodies must carry out their statutory processes independently and reach their own decisions, it benefits all parties to the infrastructure planning process if the pre-application, examination, and decision stages for each related consent are planned by the applicant, in discussion with the relevant authorities. The aim is the development of a coherent timetable allowing all parties the benefit of relevant information and avoiding delay or wasted cost in concluding all aspects of the process.

#### *Scope for improvement to the current system - associated development*

Early experience of the operation of the new infrastructure planning regime in England and Wales and the statutory provisions relating to associated development give rise to complex questions. The opportunity for applicants in England to include elements of their proposed infrastructure development within their draft development consent order as associated development is being widely taken up by developers in preparing their application documents. This contributes to fulfilling the intention of single consenting, resulting in a faster and more integrated process with benefits to all parties.

The position in Wales is more complex. The current position inevitably means that some elements of a developer's proposal – such as, for example, some highway improvements linked to proposed wind farm developments – must be the subject of an application to a separate public authority, subject to a different statutory regime and under no obligation to operate within the statutory time limits by which the IPC is governed. As stated above, the IPC takes no view as to the appropriateness of the distribution of powers among different authorities, but it is in our view a matter of fact that these greater complexities of consenting infrastructure development in Wales make it more challenging for applicants to plan their consenting strategies and for members of the public and others to engage with a coherent pre-application and examination process.

#### *Relationship between National Policy Statements and Welsh national and local planning policies*

As noted above, the Planning Act 2008 gives special significance to National Policy Statements. Statements of Welsh Government policy, where relevant, will be considered by IPC Commissioners in their examination of applications. Given the significant number of

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<sup>3</sup> See IPC Advice Note 11 - Working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process (part 1), May 2011

applications expected for onshore wind farm development in Wales, the Welsh Government policy TAN 8 will be of particular relevance. Nevertheless, Welsh Government policies do not enjoy the special status of designated National Policy Statements.

NPS EN-3 states that where a proposal is located in Wales, planning policy and advice issued by the Welsh Government relevant to renewables will provide important information to applicants, and that the IPC should have regard to these policies and expect applicants to have taken them into account when working up their proposals. Whether an application conforms to Welsh Government policies, guidance or targets will not, in itself, be an overriding reason for approving or rejecting the application.

The principles of the relationship between policies set by the UK Government and policies set by the Welsh Government are not a matter for the IPC to determine. The extent to which Commissioners will need to address specific differences between such policies in the course of the examination of applications will depend on the extent to which differences in fact exist and the extent to which they are relied on in evidence by parties to the examination and considered important and relevant by the Examining Authority.

### **Recommendations**

We respectfully request the committee to consider making recommendations in the following areas:

- Co-operation between consenting bodies in Wales and the IPC to facilitate a coherent timetable in each case for the examination and determination of applications for all the consents, licences and authorisations needed for nationally significant infrastructure projects.
- Consideration of opportunities for further clarifying and simplifying the infrastructure planning regime in Wales with particular regard to the matter of associated development

I trust these comments are of assistance to the committee in its investigations.

Sir Michael Pitt  
**Chair, Infrastructure Planning Commission**  
**Chief Executive, Planning Inspectorate**

## Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

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Lleoliad: **Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 - Y Senedd**

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Dyddiad: **Dydd Iau, 29 Medi 2011**

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Amser: **09:00 - 11:50**

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Cynulliad  
Cenedlaethol  
Cymru

National  
Assembly for  
Wales



Gellir gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar Senedd TV yn:

[http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy\\_400000\\_29\\_09\\_2011&t=0&l=cy](http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy_400000_29_09_2011&t=0&l=cy)

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### Cofnodion Cryno:

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#### Aelodau'r Cynulliad:

**Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Cadeirydd)**  
**Mick Antoniw**  
**Rebecca Evans**  
**Russell George**  
**Vaughan Gething**  
**Llyr Huws Gruffydd**  
**Julie James**  
**William Powell**  
**David Rees**  
**Antoinette Sandbach**

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#### Tystion:

**Dr Richard Cowell, Prifysgol Caerdydd**  
**Dr Calvin Jones, Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd**  
**Dr Roisin Willmott, Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol**

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#### Staff y Pwyllgor:

**Virginia Hawkins (Clerc)**  
**Catherine Hunt (Dirprwy Clerc)**

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### 1. Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

1.1 Ni chafwyd ymddiheuriadau

### 2. Ymchwiliad i bolisi ynni a chynllunio yng Nghymru - Tystiolaeth gan Brifysgol Caerdydd (09:00 - 09:50)

2.1 Ymatebodd Dr Cowell i gwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

2.2 Cytunodd Dr Cowell i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am Gyfundrefn Caniatadau Morol yr Alban

2.3 Cytunodd y Pwyllgor y byddai'n ystyried gwahodd Dr Cowell i ddod i gyfarfod arall ar ddiwedd yr ymchwiliad i rannu gwaith ymchwil ychwanegol.

### **3. Ymchwiliad i bolisi ynni a chynllunio yng Nghymru - Tystiolaeth gan Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd (09:50 - 10:40)**

3.1 Ymatebodd Dr Jones i gwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

3.2 Cytunodd Dr Jones i ddarparu manylion cysylltiadau yn y maes troi gwastraff yn ynni.

### **4. Ymchwiliad i bolisi ynni a chynllunio yng Nghymru - Tystiolaeth gan y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol yng Nghymru (10:40 - 11:30)**

4.2 Ymatebodd Dr Willmott i gwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

### **5. Grwp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar y Polisi Pysgodfeydd Cyffredin - Cytuno'r cylch gorchwyl (11:30 - 11:35)**

5.1 Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar y cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar y polisi pysgodfeydd cyffredin.

### **6. Grwp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin - Cytuno'r cylch gorchwyl (11:35 - 11:40)**

6.1 Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar y cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin.

## **TRAWSGRIFIAD**

Gellir gweld trawsgrifiad o'r cyfarfod [yma](#).