

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig

The National Assembly for Wales

Agriculture and Rural Development Committee

Clwy'r Traed a'r Genau Foot and Mouth Disease

**Cwestiynau 1-266
Questions 1-266**

**Dydd Mercher 27 Chwefror 2002
Wednesday 27 February 2002**

Aelodau o'r Cynulliad yn bresennol: Glyn Davies (Cadeirydd), Mick Bates, Jocelyn Davies, Ron Davies, Delyth Evans, John Griffiths, Elin Jones, Peter Rogers, Janet Ryder.

Tystion: Huw Brodie, Pennaeth yr Adran Amaethyddiaeth, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru; Tony Edwards, Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cynorthwyol (Cymru); Carwyn Jones, Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig; Gareth Jones, Cyn-gyfarwyddwr Canolfan Weithrediadau Clwy'r Traed a'r Genau yng Nghymru; Rory O'Sullivan, Pennaeth yr Is-adran Polisi Amaethyddol, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Assembly Members present: Glyn Davies (Chair), Mick Bates, Jocelyn Davies, Ron Davies, Delyth Evans, John Griffiths, Elin Jones, Peter Rogers, Janet Ryder.

Witnesses: Huw Brodie, Head of Agriculture Department, National Assembly for Wales; Tony Edwards, Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer (Wales); Carwyn Jones, Minister for Rural Affairs; Gareth Jones, Former Director of the Foot and Mouth Disease Operations Centre in Wales; Rory O'Sullivan, Head of Agriculture Policy Division, National Assembly for Wales.

Dechreuodd y cyfarfod am 2 p.m.

The meeting began at 2 p.m.

[1] **Glyn Davies:** Ladies and gentlemen, I think that it is time that we started. Before we start, we will have apologies, substitutions and declarations of interest. I declare an interest as a partner in a farming business. Given the nature of today's meeting, I should also declare that my farm was under a D-notice for about eight months. That gives me a specific interest that I think I should declare. Does anybody else have an interest to declare?

[2] **Peter Rogers:** I declare an interest as a farmer. My farm was also under a D-notice and I also lost my sheep flocks through the preventative cull. I was compensated for that.

[3] **Mick Bates:** I declare an interest as a member of a farming partnership. My farm was under a form-A notice for a week.

[1] **Glyn Davies:** Foneddigeau a boneddigion, credaf ei bod yn bryd inni ddechrau. Cyn inni ddechrau, cawn yr ymddiheuriadau, y dirprwyadau a'r datganiadau o fuddiant. Datganaf fuddiant fel partner mewn busnes ffermio. O ystyried natur y cyfarfod heddiw, dylwn hefyd ddatgan bod fy fferm yn ddarostyngedig i rybudd D am oddeutu wyth mis. Mae hynny'n rhoi buddiant penodol i mi y credaf y dylwn ei ddatgan. A oes gan rywun arall fuddiant i'w ddatgan?

[2] **Peter Rogers:** Datganaf fuddiant fel ffermwr. Yr oedd fy fferm innau'n ddarostyngedig i rybudd D a chollais fy niadelloedd o ddefaid hefyd drwy'r difa ataliol. Cefais iawndal am hynny.

[3] **Mick Bates:** Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o bartneriaeth ffermio. Yr oedd fy fferm yn ddarostyngedig i rybudd A am wythnos.

[4] **Glyn Davies:** Thank you. I think we have a full house; good. Today's meeting is the first of two that we have set aside to deal specifically with how foot and mouth disease was handled in Wales, what we can learn from that, and to have what I hope will be a constructive discussion as well as a scrutiny session. The position is that, if, for some reason, the two meetings prove not to be long enough, we have not ruled out the possibility of organising another meeting. The only way in which that may prove a little difficult is when we come to decide what we might do with our conclusions, which we have not yet done. If, for example, we wanted them to be submitted to the Anderson inquiry, the chairman of the inquiry team has said that it will extend its deadline to accept any report that we make. However, that probably applies to us dealing with this in two meetings, because I think that the deadline for submissions actually ends before our second meeting. The team is content to take anything that we put forward but if we go beyond those two meetings, perhaps we cannot be quite so certain that we can do that with it, but what we do at the end—whether we ask for a Plenary debate or submit it to a committee or, indeed, even to the European committee of inquiry—we have not yet decided. That is probably something that we will do after our second meeting, I would think. Is there anything else?

[5] **Ron Davies:** May I just ask one question? Do you have, in your own mind, any idea of what the parameters of the inquiry will be? Clearly, we are talking about the handling of foot and mouth disease from a Welsh point of view, but there will be many issues that go beyond the handling of it in Wales. I just wondered whether you had any idea of where you saw those limits.

[4] **Glyn Davies:** Diolch. Credaf fod pawb yma; da iawn. Y cyfarfod heddiw yw'r cyntaf o ddau a neilltuasom i ymdrin yn benodol â'r modd y trafodwyd clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru, yr hyn y gallwn ei ddysgu oddi wrth hynny, ac i gael yr hyn a obeithiaf a fydd yn drafodaeth adeiladol yn ogystal â sesiwn archwilio. Y sefyllfa yw, os nad yw'r ddau gyfarfod, am ryw reswm, yn profi'n ddigon hir, nad ydym wedi diystyru'r posibilïad o drefnu cyfarfod arall. Yr unig fodd y gallai hynny brofi i fod ychydig yn anodd yw pan ddeuwn i benderfynu beth y gallem ei wneud â'n casgliadau, ac ni wnaethom hynny eto. Os oeddem, er enghraifft, am iddynt gael eu cyflwyno i ymchwiliad Anderson, mae cadeirydd tîm yr ymchwiliad wedi dweud y bydd yn ymestyn ei derfyn amser i dderbyn unrhyw adroddiad a wnawn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny ond yn wir os ydym yn ymdrin â hyn mewn dau gyfarfod, yn ôl pob tebyg, oherwydd credaf fod y terfyn amser ar gyfer cyflwyniadau cyn ein hail gyfarfod, a dweud y gwir. Mae'r tîm yn fodlon derbyn unrhyw beth a gyflwynwn ond os awn ymhellach na'r ddau gyfarfod hyn, efallai na fydd modd inni fod yr un mor sicr y gallwn wneud hynny, ond nid ydym wedi penderfynu eto beth a wnawn yn y diwedd—pa un a fyddwn yn gofyn am ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn neu'n ei gyflwyno i bwyllgor neu, yn wir, i'r pwyllgor ymchwil Ewropeaidd hyd yn oed. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth a wnawn ar ôl ein hail gyfarfod, yn ôl pob tebyg, dybiwn ni. A oes rhywbeth arall?

[5] **Ron Davies:** A gaf ofyn un cwestiwn? A oes gennych, yn eich meddwl eich hun, unrhyw syniad o beth fydd paramedrau'r ymchwiliad? Wrth gwrs, yr ydym yn sôn am drafod clwy'r traed a'r genau o safbwynt Cymreig, ond bydd llawer o faterion sy'n mynd ymhellach na'r dull o'i drafod yng Nghymru. Tybed a oes gennych unrhyw syniad o ble y gwelwch y terfynau hynny.

[6] **Glyn Davies:** That is a fair question. My own approach is probably to allow it to become much broader than perhaps what we can reasonably anticipate the Minister declaring that he has any responsibility for. It is logical that I take that approach because we specifically decided that we want to have a substantial discussion on vaccination at our second meeting. It could be perfectly easy for the Minister to respond, although he has a limited role in that area. I think that it is something that the Committee wants to do and I am quite keen to let the Committee do that. In a sense, if we have a response at some stage that 'it is nothing to do with me really', I do not think that that necessarily rules it out as something that this Committee may want to discuss. Does that respond to your point?

[7] **Ron Davies:** That is helpful. It is not what I had in mind, but I think that it is helpful in terms of general guidance.

[8] **Glyn Davies:** Okay, do you want to say anything, Minister, before we start? I will just say one more thing. We have distributed a paper that lists five general areas for discussion. I think that it will be very difficult, in reality, to have a firm, clear structure and to confine the points that people make to these five areas. However, I will try to do the best that I can to keep some kind of structure in the debate. I know that it will be difficult, but I think that it is pretty sensible to do that. Sometimes, perhaps, I will interrupt and say that it is something that we can discuss more fully at our second meeting. Try to avoid repetition; that is the principle. Anyway, Minister, do you want to add anything at this early stage?

[6] **Glyn Davies:** Mae hynny'n gwestiwn teg. Fy null i o ymdrin ag ef, yn ôl pob tebyg, yw gadael iddo fynd yn llawer ehangach na'r hyn y gallwn ddisgwyl yn rhesymol efallai i'r Gweinidog ddatgan fod ganddo unrhyw gyfrifoldeb drosto. Mae'n rhesymegol imi fabwysiadu dull gweithredu o'r fath oherwydd penderfynasom yn benodol ein bod yn dymuno cael trafodaeth sylweddol ar frechu yn ein hail gyfarfod. Gallai fod yn berffaith hawdd i'r Gweinidog ymateb, er bod ganddo rôl gyfyngedig yn y maes hwnnw. Credaf fod hynny'n rhywbeth y mae'r Pwyllgor yn dymuno ei wneud ac yr wyf yn eithaf awyddus i adael i'r Pwyllgor wneud hynny. Ar un ystyr, os cawn ymateb ar ryw adeg 'nad oes a wnelo ef ddim â mi mewn gwirionedd', ni chredaf fod hynny'n ei eithrio o reidrwydd fel rhywbeth y gallai'r Pwyllgor hwn ddymuno ei drafod. A yw hynny'n ateb eich pwynt?

[7] **Ron Davies:** Mae hynny o gymorth. Nid hynny a oedd gennyf dan sylw, ond credaf ei fod o gymorth o ran arweiniad cyffredinol.

[8] **Glyn Davies:** O'r gorau, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhywbeth, Weinidog, cyn inni ddechrau? Dywedaf un peth arall. Yr ydym wedi dosbarthu papur sy'n rhestru pum maes cyffredinol i'w trafod. Credaf y bydd yn anodd iawn, mewn gwirionedd, cael strwythur pendant, clir a chyfyngu'r pwyntiau y mae pobl yn eu gwneud i'r pum maes hyn. Fodd bynnag, ceisiaf wneud fy ngorau glas i gadw rhyw fath o strwythur yn y drafodaeth. Gwn y bydd yn anodd, ond credaf ei bod yn eithaf synhwyrol gwneud hynny. O bryd i'w gilydd, efallai, byddaf yn torri ar draws ac yn dweud bod hynny'n rhywbeth y gallwn ei drafod yn llawnach yn ein hail gyfarfod. Ceisiwch beidio ag ailadrodd; dyna'r egwyddor. Beth bynnag, Weinidog, a ydych yn dymuno ychwanegu rhywbeth ar yr adeg gynnar hon?

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Carwyn Jones): No, there is nothing to add to the papers that have already been distributed.

[9] **Glyn Davies:** Thank you. The first issue that we have listed here was one on which I thought I might ask the first question. It is this whole area of contingency planning. I did not know until today—until about an hour ago—that we have this very impressive contingency plan for foot and mouth disease. It suddenly turned up and it is amazingly detailed. It even goes into whether or not people working should be allowed to drink beer. The detail in this is amazing. I am told that this is actually just one annex; there is probably a whole series of others. I do not know whether other Members knew that this existed, but I did not. Can you tell us a little bit about how many people knew of its existence and where did it lie? I want to ask you afterwards whether it was put into effect. However, I think that it would be interesting to know just where this great detailed plan was lying?

Carwyn Jones: The responsibility for contingency planning for foot and mouth disease lay, and still lies, with the State Veterinary Service. In order to deal with this matter, perhaps I could ask Tony to provide the background.

Mr Edwards: The United Kingdom, as a member state, is required by European Union legislation to submit contingency plans for approval to the EU Commission every year. This has taken place starting in 1993, and then in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The last one was submitted in 2000. A copy of that plan will be attached to what we call the chapter in the State Veterinary Service. The State Veterinary Service, as you know, is responsible for a wide range of legal responsibilities under the Animal Health Act 1981. We actually have 56

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Carwyn Jones): Nac ydwyf, nid oes dim i'w ychwanegu at y papurau sydd wedi'u dosbarthu eisoes.

[9] **Glyn Davies:** Diolch. Mae'r mater cyntaf sydd wedi'i restru gennym yma yn un y credaf y gallwn ofyn y cwestiwn cyntaf arno. Hwnnw yw holl faes cynllunio wrth gefn. Ni wyddwn hyd heddiw—hyd tuag awr yn ôl—fod y cynllun wrth gefn aruthrol hwn gennym ar gyfer clwy'r traed a'r genau. Daeth i'r golwg yn sydyn ac mae'n rhyfeddol o fanwl. Mae hyd yn oed yn ymdrin ag a ddylid caniatáu i'r bobl sy'n gweithio yfed cwrw ai peidio. Mae'r manylder ynddo yn rhyfeddol. Dywedir wrthyf mai un atodiad yn unig yw hwn mewn gwirionedd; mae cyfres hir o rai eraill yn ôl pob tebyg. Ni wn a wyddai Aelodau eraill ei fod yn bodoli, ond ni wyddwn i. A allwch ddweud ychydig wrthym am ba nifer o bobl a wyddai am ei fodolaeth a chan bwy yr oedd? Dymunaf ofyn ichi wedyn a roddwyd ef ar waith. Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod gan bwy yn union yr oedd y cynllun manwl mawr hwn?

Carwyn Jones: Yr oedd y cyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio wrth gefn ar gyfer clwy'r traed a'r genau gan y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, ac mae ganddo o hyd. Er mwyn delio â'r mater hwn, efallai y gallwn ofyn i Tony roi'r cefndir.

Mr Edwards: Mae'n ofynnol o dan ddeddfwriaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i'r Deyrnas Unedig, fel aelod wladwriaeth, gyflwyno cynlluniau wrth gefn i Gomisiwn yr UE bob blwyddyn. Digwyddodd hynny gan ddechrau yn 1993, ac wedyn yn 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 a 1999. Cyflwynwyd yr un diwethaf yn 2000. Atodir copi o'r cynllun hwnnw i'r hyn a alwn yn bennod yn y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, fel y gwyddoch, yn gyfrifol am ystod eang o gyfrifoldebau cyfreithiol o dan y Ddeddf Iechyd

chapters—of which that is but one—which provide the working instructions on the ground for the work that we do on a daily basis. The working instructions that are sitting in front of the Chair at the moment are updated on an annual basis, together with an annex that covers all the contact points that people might need should an outbreak of a notifiable disease occur. So it has always been there; they are our standard working instructions and we are required to put this high level, which lays down a lot of national things, to the commission on an annual basis for its approval.

[10] **Glyn Davies:** Can I just follow up on that? There was an impression, certainly in the first day or two after 19 February, that we were in a situation to which we did not quite know how to respond. I do not know whether that was true or not, but it was certainly an impression that an awful lot of people had—that there was a degree of confusion about where we go from here. If we had a contingency plan in place, I do not understand why there suddenly was not a response—I do not know whether from the Assembly or from Westminster—saying that we have this plan and this is what we do today and tomorrow. Why was that not publicly known? I do not understand that.

Mr Edwards: Well, on the issue of it being publicly known, my staff are used to working in that environment. These are the instructions they automatically turn to when such eventualities arise. It is the standard work and standard operations that they have. When I arrived in Wales back in 1998, because we had not had an outbreak of foot and mouth disease for over 30 years—in other words, a complete generation—it was perfectly clear in training terms that we had fallen behind in some of our training. One of the first things that I did in Wales was to start a detailed training programme for all the

Anifeiliaid 1981. Mae gennym 56 o benodau, mewn gwirionedd—a hon yn un ohonynt—sy'n darparu'r cyfarwyddiadau gweithio yn y maes ar gyfer y gwaith a wnawn bob dydd. Diweddarir y cyfarwyddiadau gweithio sydd o flaen y Cadeirydd yn awr bob blwyddyn, ynghyd ag atodiad sy'n ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau cyswllt y gallai fod ar bobl eu hangen os bydd achos o glwyf hysbysadwy. Felly bu yno erioed; y rheini yw ein cyfarwyddiadau gweithio safonol ac mae'n ofynnol inni roi'r lefel uchel hon, sy'n gosod llawer o bethau cenedlaethol, i'r comisiwn bob blwyddyn i'w chymeradwyo ganddo.

[10] **Glyn Davies:** A gaf fynd ar ôl hynny? Yr oedd argraff, yn sicr yn y diwrnod neu ddau cyntaf ar ôl 19 Chwefror, ein bod mewn sefyllfa na wyddem sut i ymateb iddi'n hollol. Ni wn a oedd hynny'n wir ai peidio, ond yr oedd yn sicr yn argraff a gafodd llawer iawn o bobl—bod rhyw radd o ddryswch ynghylch i ble yr awn oddi yma. Os oedd gennym gynllun wrth gefn ar waith, ni ddeallaf pam nad oedd ymateb yn sydyn—ni wn a fyddai hynny oddi wrth y Cynulliad neu oddi wrth San Steffan—yn dweud bod y cynllun hwn gennym ac mai hyn a wnawn heddiw ac yfory. Pam nad oedd hynny'n hysbys i'r cyhoedd? Ni ddeallaf hynny.

Mr Edwards: Wel, ar fater gwybodaeth y cyhoedd amdano, mae fy staff wedi arfer gweithio yn yr amgylchedd hwnnw. Y rhain yw'r cyfarwyddiadau y trônt atynt yn awtomatig pan yw digwyddiadau o'r fath yn codi. Hwn yw'r gwaith safonol a'r gweithrediadau safonol sydd ganddynt. Pan ddeuthum i Gymru yn ôl yn 1998, gan nad oeddem wedi cael achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau ers dros 30 mlynedd—mewn geiriau eraill, cenedlaeth gyfan—yr oedd yn berffaith amlwg o ran hyfforddiant ein bod ar ei hôl hi mewn rhywfaint o'n hyfforddiant. Un o'r pethau cyntaf a wneuthum yng Nghymru oedd cychwyn

veterinary, technical and administrative staff in what the issues that would arise out of a foot and mouth disease outbreak were and how we would actually face them. All the principal techniques were already understood. What would have been new to them was the speed and the volume, which subsequently proved to be the case. So we have been running practical, on-the-ground training exercises for staff since February 1998. We were, in practice, just about to launch a major training exercise with the local authorities when classical swine fever hit us in November last year. Of course, under the principles of the State Veterinary Service, most of my staff disappeared to the east of England to help deal with that particular eventuality. So the exercise that we had planned to test out the training that we had taken on board never actually took place. So, the work instructions and the contingency plan were there. Perhaps in the heat of the moment of just getting on and dealing with the disease, it was not made as publicly available as it perhaps should have been.

Mr Brodie: Chair, just to clarify the timing of it, the training exercise to which Tony referred was planned for autumn 2000, which is when, of course, classical swine fever came in. That was why that exercise had not taken place when foot and mouth disease broke out in February 2001, because the staff were still in East Anglia and so on.

rhaglen hyfforddi fanwl ar gyfer yr holl staff milfeddygol, technegol a gweinyddol yn y materion a fyddai'n deillio o achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau a sut y byddem yn eu hwynebu mewn gwirionedd. Yr oedd yr holl brif dechnegau yn ddealedig eisoes. Yr hyn a fyddai'n newydd iddynt oedd y cyflymder a'r nifer, a brofodd yn wir wedyn. Felly yr ydym yn cynnal ymarferion ymarferol yn y maes i staff ers Chwefror 1998. Yr oeddem, yn ymarferol, ar fin lansio ymarfer hyfforddi mawr gyda'r awdurdodau lleol pan drawyd ni gan y dwymyn foch glasurol ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd. Wrth gwrs, yn unol ag egwyddorion y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, diflannodd y rhan fwyaf o'm staff i ddwyrain Lloegr i helpu i ddelio â'r digwyddiad arbennig hwnnw. Felly, mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'r ymarfer yr oeddem wedi'i gynllunio i roi prawf ar yr hyfforddiant a dderbyniasom wedi digwydd byth. Felly, yr oedd y cyfarwyddiadau gwaith a'r cynllun wrth gefn ar gael. Efallai yng ngwres y funud wrth fwrw ymlaen a delio â'r clwyf, na ddarparwyd ef i'r cyhoedd i'r graddau a ddylasai fod, o bosibl.

Mr Brodie: Gadeirydd, dim ond i roi gwedd eglurach ar ei amseriad, bwriadwyd yr ymarfer hyfforddi y cyfeiriodd Tony ato ar gyfer yr hydref 2000, a'r pryd hynny, wrth gwrs, y cychwynnodd y dwymyn foch glasurol. Dyna pam nad oedd yr ymarfer wedi digwydd pan gychwynnodd clwy'r traed a'r genau yn Chwefror 2001, am fod y staff yn dal i fod yn East Anglia ac yn y blaen.

[11] **Glyn Davies:** I will just ask one more question before I open it up for everybody else. I would like to test this a little bit. If I had wanted to read this plan—if I suddenly took an interest in foot and mouth disease—on 18 February last year, where would I have gone to read it? I have only had it for half an hour, so I have not had time to read it yet, but, for example, what is the worst case scenario that this deals with? In a sense, in terms of your reference to the workload, the speed and so on—clearly, for the plan to be effective, it must deal with a worst case scenario, so what would the worst case scenario be in the plan?

Mr Edwards: The instructions in the plan are the day-to-day instructions of what you do, the sequence of events in which you do it, how you handle an individual outbreak. It does not look at—if I can put it this way—logistics specifically, it looks at the activities that you must undertake in the event of an outbreak of a notifiable disease.

[12] **Glyn Davies:** But where would I have seen it on 18 February?

Mr Edwards: All the animal health offices have it, and there is a copy of all these documents in the House of Commons library.

[13] **Glyn Davies:** So, there is not actually a worst case scenario, if you like, in terms of an outbreak of 20 or 30? That is not part of the plan at all?

[11] **Glyn Davies:** Gofynnaf un cwestiwn yn rhagor cyn imi ei agor i bawb arall. Hoffwn brofi hyn ryw ychydig. Pe byddwn wedi dymuno darllen y cynllun hwn—pe byddwn wedi ymddiddori'n sydyn yng nghlwy'r traed a'r genau—ar 18 Chwefror y llynedd, i ble yr aethwn i'w ddarllen? Nid ydyw gennyf ond ers hanner awr, felly ni chefais amser i'w ddarllen eto, ond, er enghraifft, beth yw'r senario waethaf y mae'n ymdrin â hi? Ar un ystyr, o ran eich cyfeiriad at y llwyth gwaith, y cyflymder ac yn y blaen—mae'n amlwg, os yw'r cynllun i fod yn effeithiol, fod yn rhaid iddo ddelio â'r senario waethaf, felly beth yw'r senario waethaf yn y cynllun?

Mr Edwards: Y cyfarwyddiadau yn y cynllun yw'r cyfarwyddiadau am yr hyn a wnewch o ddydd i ddydd, y dilyniant o ddigwyddiadau yn yr hyn a wnewch, sut y trafodwch achos unigol. Nid yw'n ystyried—os caf ei roi fel hyn—logisteg yn benodol, mae'n ystyried y gweithgareddau y mae'n rhaid ichi ymgymryd â hwy os bydd achos o glwyf hysbysadwy.

[12] **Glyn Davies:** Ond ym mhle y'i gwelaswn ar 18 Chwefror?

Mr Edwards: Mae gan yr holl swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid, ac mae copi o'r holl ddogfennau hyn yn llyfrgell Ty'r Cyffredin.

[13] **Glyn Davies:** Felly, nid oes senario waethaf mewn gwirionedd, os hoffech, o ran 20 neu 30 achos o'r clwyf? Nid yw hynny'n rhan o'r cynllun o gwbl?

Mr Edwards: When that particular set of instructions was drafted, it was done so in the light of the Northumberland report, post 1967-68. Prior to 1967-68, there had been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease every year since the second world war. So in 1967-68, there were a lot of experienced staff around who had dealt with it. Dealing with these things was almost an automatic response because they had dealt with it before, and so all the lessons that were learnt from 1967-68 were incorporated into that set of instructions.

[14] **Glyn Davies:** Does anyone want to add anything to that? I know that Mick wants to come in. Minister, do you want to say something?

Carwyn Jones: I must point out that, as Tony has said, the contingency plan was based on the 1967 outbreak. The kind of outbreak that we saw last year was unprecedented, in effect, in Europe. Because the contingency plan was based on the 1967 outbreak and the Northumberland report, then, clearly, first of all, the plan was predicated on a small isolated outbreak, which was subsequently not the case. It has to be accepted that the plan could not take into account the sort of outbreak that we saw last year because it had not been seen before. That was part of the difficulty last year, in the sense that a number of questions were asked about why the Northumberland report was not taken account of, when the reality was that the report dealt with a very different sort of outbreak.

Mr Edwards: Pan ddrafftiwyd y set arbennig honno o gyfarwyddiadau, gwnaethpwyd hynny yng ngoleuni adroddiad Northumberland, ar ôl 1967-68. Cyn 1967-68, buasai achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau bob blwyddyn ers yr ail ryfel byd. Felly yn 1967-68, yr oedd llawer o staff profiadol o gwmpas a oedd wedi delio ag ef. Yr oedd delio â'r pethau hyn yn ymateb awtomatig bron am eu bod wedi delio ag ef o'r blaen, ac felly yr oedd yr holl wersi a ddysgwyd o 1967-68 wedi'u cynnwys yn y set honno o gyfarwyddiadau.

[14] **Glyn Davies:** A oes rhywun sy'n dymuno ychwanegu rhywbeth at hynny? Gwn fod Mick yn dymuno dweud rhyweth. Weinidog, a ddymunwch ddweud rhywbeth?

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid imi dynnu sylw at y ffaiith bod y cynllun wrth gefn, fel y dywedodd Tony, yn seiliedig ar achos 1967. Yr oedd y math o achos a welsom y llynedd heb ei debyg o'r blaen, i bob pwrpas, yn Ewrop. Am fod y cynllun wrth gefn yn seiliedig ar achos 1967 ac adroddiad Northumberland, yna, wrth gwrs, yn gyntaf oll, yr oedd y cynllun wedi'i briodoli i achos bach ar wahân, ac nid hynny a ddigwyddodd wedyn. Rhaid derbyn na allai'r cynllun gymryd i ystyriaeth y math o achos o'r clwyf a welsom y llynedd am nas gwelwyd o'r blaen. Yr oedd hynny'n rhan o'r anhawster y llynedd, yn yr ystyr bod nifer o gwestiynau ynghylch pam na chymerwyd adroddiad Northumberland i ystyriaeth, pan oedd yr adroddiad, mewn gwirionedd, yn delio â math gwahanol iawn o achos.

[15] **Glyn Davies:** I want to pursue that. So this plan was based on the scale of the 1967 outbreak. You always go on what people say to you, and what I have heard being said—I do not know how much truth there is in it; that is why I am asking you about this—is that the worst case scenario for which the British Government was planning was 30 cases. I have no idea what truth there is in that, but, clearly, if that was the position, it would be rather ludicrous, and would contradict what you have just said in terms of it being based on the 1967 outbreak, which involved many hundreds of cases.

Carwyn Jones: I think that—and Tony may want to say something about this—the contingency plan was based on what the previous experience of foot and mouth disease had been in Britain. Is that correct, Tony?

Mr Edwards: That is correct.

[16] **Glyn Davies:** Mick wants to come in on this.

[17] **Mick Bates:** I would like to start by saying how pleased I am that we have got to this point of trying to look at what lessons we can learn from this. I think that that is very important. What amazes me is that you were talking about the 1967 outbreak, when I have in front of me the European Commission document from Rome on 27 to 30 April 1993, of which I am sure you are aware—that is, the national contingency plan. What I would like to ask is had anyone examined this document because, as I am sure you are aware, within this document there is talk of national teams, local centres and teams of experts to deal with the whole epidemiology of an outbreak. I have a very simple question. Had this been examined, and has a national contingency

[15] **Glyn Davies:** Dymunaf fynd ar ôl hynny. Felly yr oedd y cynllun hwn yn seiliedig ar faint achos 1967. Yr ydych bob amser yn mynd ar sail yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei ddweud wrthy, a'r hyn a glywais i ei ddweud—ni wn faint o wir sydd ynndo; dyna pam yr wyf yn eich holi am hyn—yw mai'r senario waethaf yr oedd Llywodraeth Prydain yn cynllunio ar ei chyfer oedd 30 o achosion. Nid oes gennyf syniad pa wirionedd sydd yn hynny, ond, wrth gwrs, os mai hynny oedd y sefyllfa, byddai braidd yn chwerthinllyd, a byddai'n gwrth-ddweud yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud o ran ei fod yn seiliedig ar achos 1967, a oedd yn cynnwys cannoedd lawer o achosion.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf—ac efallai y bydd Tony yn dymuno dweud rhywbeth am hyn—fod y cynllun wrth gefn yn seiliedig ar y profiad blaenorol o glwy'r traed a'r genau ym Mhrydain. A yw hynny'n gywir, Tony?

Mr Edwards: Mae hynny'n gywir.

[16] **Glyn Davies:** Mae Mick yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn.

[17] **Mick Bates:** Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddweud pa mor falch yr wyf ein bod wedi cyrraedd y pwynt hwn o geisio edrych ar y gwersi y gallwn eu dysgu o hyn. Credaf fod hynny'n bwysig iawn. Yr hyn sy'n peri syndod i mi yw eich bod yn sôn am achos 1967, a dogfen y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd gennyf o'm blaen o Rufain ar 27 i 30 Ebrill 1993, yr wyf yn sicr eich bod yn ymwybodol ohoni—hynny yw, y cynllun wrth gefn cenedlaethol. Yr hyn yr hoffwn ei ofyn yw a oedd rhywun wedi archwilio'r ddogfen hon oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch yr wyf yn siwr, o fewn y ddogfen hon mae sôn am dimau cenedlaethol, canolfannau lleol a thimau o arbenigwyr i ddelio â holl epidemioleg achos o'r fath. Mae gennyf gwestiwn syml iawn. A

plan with national and local centres and expert teams ever been established, even if only on paper?

Mr Edwards: If you look at the document that accompanies that, a copy of which I have in front of me, and which I will leave you, you will find that it is based on the 1993 template. It covers all those points as laid down in the 1993 document. This is the one that is approved by the commission on the basis of article 5 of directive 90/423.

[18] **Glyn Davies:** Okay. Peter, do you want to come in on this?

[19] **Mick Bates:** I wanted to ask a supplementary question.

[20] **Glyn Davies:** Sorry, I thought that you indicated that you did not want to.

[21] **Mick Bates:** No, I indicated that I did. In view of that answer, where is the plan that would specify where the local centres would be and on what basis? It is just a question of information. Where were they?

Mr Edwards: In the animal health offices.

[22] **Mick Bates:** All of the animal health offices?

Mr Edwards: Yes, absolutely. That is where those chapters are.

[23] **Mick Bates:** And the teams of experts?

Mr Edwards: Teams of experts in what sense?

archwiliwyd hwn, ac a yw cynllun wrth gefn cenedlaethol gyda chanolfannau cenedlaethol a lleol a thimau arbenigol wedi'i sefydlu erioed, hyd yn oed ar bapur yn unig?

Mr Edwards: Os edrychwch ar y ddogfen sydd gyda hwnnw, y mae gennyf gopi ohoni o'm blaen, ac a adawaf i chi, cewch ei bod yn seiliedig ar dempled 1993. Mae'n ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau hynny fel y'u nodir yn nogfen 1993. Hon yw'r un a gymeradwyir gan y comisiwn ar sail erthygl 5 cyfarwyddeb 90/423.

[18] **Glyn Davies:** O'r gorau. Peter, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[19] **Mick Bates:** Yr oeddwn am ofyn cwestiwn atodol.

[20] **Glyn Davies:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, credais eich bod wedi nodi nad oeddech yn dymuno gwneud.

[21] **Mick Bates:** Nac oeddwn, nodais fy mod. Yng ngolwg yr ateb hwnnw, ym mhle y mae'r cynllun a fyddai'n pennu ym mhle y byddai'r canolfannau lleol ac ar ba sail? Nid yw'n fater o wybodaeth yn unig. Ym mhle yr oeddent?

Mr Edwards: Yn y swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid.

[22] **Mick Bates:** Yr holl swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid?

Mr Edwards: Ie, yn hollol. Dyna lle y mae'r penodau hynny.

[23] **Mick Bates:** A'r timau o arbenigwyr?

Mr Edwards: Timau o arbenigwyr ym mha ystyr?

[24] **Mick Bates:** As designated in this document. It says here,

‘to conduct an epidemiological investigation, and where appropriate collect samples.’

Mr Edwards: There is a trained epidemiologist in every animal health office.

[25] **Mick Bates:** And they were all aware of this national contingency plan?

Mr Edwards: They knew what their responsibilities were because they are laid out in the instructions for the staff.

[26] **Mick Bates:** And all of them were familiar with this?

Mr Edwards: Well, the instructions in that chapter actually reflect the requirements laid out in the national contingency plan.

[27] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, you wanted to come in on this?

[28] **Peter Rogers:** I obviously welcome this afternoon’s discussion on the foot and mouth disease outbreak. One of the first issues, I think, going back to 1967 and the Northumberland report, is the recommendations for an immediate standstill to recognise foot and mouth disease; to immediately stop all animal movement so that you can, in fact, examine where the disease has come in and what to do regarding slaughter and so on. In fact, it is very interesting to see that, as soon as the first case of foot and mouth disease was notified, Holland immediately implemented that policy. Europe immediately brought in a ban on all imports of meat coming across to Europe. In fact, a lot of that meat has been destroyed and

[24] **Mick Bates:** Fel y’u dynodir yn y ddogfen hon. Dywed yma,

‘i gynnal ymchwiliad epidemiolegol, a lle y bo’n briodol gasglu samplau.’

Mr Edwards: Mae epidemiolegydd hyfforddedig ym mhob swyddfa iechyd anifeiliaid.

[25] **Mick Bates:** Ac yr oeddent oll yn ymwybodol o’r cynllun wrth gefn cenedlaethol hwn?

Mr Edwards: Gwyddent beth oedd eu cyfrifoldebau oherwydd maent wedi’u nodi yn y cyfarwyddiadau i’r staff.

[26] **Mick Bates:** Ac yr oedd pob un ohonynt yn gyfarwydd â hyn?

Mr Edwards: Wel, a dweud y gwir, mae’r cyfarwyddiadau yn y bennod honno’n adlewyrchu’r gofynion a nodwyd yn y cynllun wrth gefn cenedlaethol.

[27] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, yr oeddech yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[28] **Peter Rogers:** Yr wyf yn croesawu’r drafodaeth y prynhawn yma ar glwy’r traed a’r genau, wrth gwrs. Un o’r materion cyntaf, yr wyf yn credu, gan fynd yn ôl at 1967 ac adroddiad Northumberland, yw’r argymhellion am sefyll yn stond ar unwaith i gydnabod clwy’r traed a’r genau; i atal pob symudiad anifeiliaid ar unwaith fel y gallwch, mewn gwirionedd, ymchwilio i ganfod ym mhle y daeth y clwyf i mewn a beth i’w wneud mewn perthynas â lladd ac yn y blaen. Mewn gwirionedd, mae’n ddiddorol iawn sylwi, cyn gynted ag yr hysbyswyd yr achos cyntaf o glwy’r traed a’r genau, fod yr Iseldiroedd wedi rhoi’r polisi hwnnw ar waith ar unwaith. Rhoddodd Ewrop waharddiad ar unwaith ar yr

abattoirs are still owed thousands of pounds. However, we did not instigate any movement restrictions in this country for a further two days. I live on an island. You say that, because of the disease spread this time, perhaps it may not have been the same template as 1967. Certainly, Anglesey would have been a template for that. If there had been a total ban we would never have had foot and mouth disease on Anglesey and businesses in north Wales would not have been affected. What I want to know is why there was not an immediate ban on movement, as was laid down by the Northumberland report?

Carwyn Jones: Chair, that is the responsibility of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The National Assembly has no legal power to implement a ban on livestock movement in Wales.

[29] **Elin Jones:** May I just ask whether this contingency plan requires an immediate ban on livestock movement?

Mr Edwards: There is provision in it for making an immediate standstill order.

[30] **Elin Jones:** And it defines immediacy?

Mr Edwards: No, it does not define 'immediate'.

[31] **Glyn Davies:** Delyth, do you have a question specifically on this issue?

holl fewnforion o gig a oedd yn dod drosodd i Ewrop. Mewn gwirionedd, mae llawer o'r cig hwnnw wedi'i ddinistrio ac mae miloedd o bunnoedd yn ddyledus i ladd-dai o hyd. Fodd bynnag, nid anogasom unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar symud yn y wlad hon am ddeuddydd pellach. Yr wyf yn byw ar ynys. Yr ydych yn dweud, oherwydd y clwyf a ledaenwyd y tro hwn, nad oedd ar yr un templed ag yn 1967 o bosibl. Yn sicr, buasai Ynys Môn yn dempled ar gyfer hynny. Pe buasai gwaharddiad llwyr ni fyddem erioed wedi cael clwy'r traed a'r genau yn Ynys Môn ac ni fyddai busnesau yng ngogledd Cymru wedi'u heffeithio. Yr hyn y dymunaf ei wybod yw pam na fu gwaharddiad ar unwaith ar symud, fel y nodwyd yn adroddiad Northumberland?

Carwyn Jones: Gadeirydd, cyfrifoldeb Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig yw hynny. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwr cyfreithiol i weithredu gwaharddiad ar symud da byw yng Nghymru.

[29] **Elin Jones:** A gaf ofyn a yw'r cynllun wrth gefn hwn yn mynnu gwaharddiad ar unwaith ar symud da byw?

Mr Edwards: Mae darpariaeth ynddo ar gyfer gwneud gorchymyn sefyll yn stond ar unwaith.

[30] **Elin Jones:** Ac mae'n diffinio disyfydrwydd?

Mr Edwards: Nac ydyw, nid yw'n diffinio 'ar unwaith'.

[31] **Glyn Davies:** Delyth, a oes gennych gwestiwn ar y mater hwn yn benodol?

[32] **Delyth Evans:** Yes. I would be interested to know what the Minister and the officials think about Peter's proposition that, had there been an immediate ban on movement, foot and mouth disease would not have reached Anglesey. I appreciate that it is not your responsibility to make the decision, but I would be interested to hear your view on it.

Carwyn Jones: You have to remember that there had been three weeks' worth of movement before the disease was noticed. So even an immediate stop on animal movements would not have prevented the disease from moving around. As far as we are aware, around 43 farms in the UK had already received the disease before it was known to be in the UK. There had already been about a million sheep movements, we think.

[33] **Delyth Evans:** On that same point, a lot of people have suggested that the Government underestimated the extent of animal movement around the country in general and had been taken by surprise by the extent of movement, which became apparent after the disease spread so quickly. Would you agree that there had been an underestimation of the extent of animal movement?

Carwyn Jones: I think that everybody underestimated that, including the industry, and was taken by surprise by the sheer number and distance of animal movements across the whole of Great Britain and across the Irish Sea. I think that is one of the messages that was noticed during the course of the outbreak.

[32] **Delyth Evans:** Oes. Byddai o ddiddordeb imi wybod beth y mae'r Gweinidog a'r swyddogion yn ei feddwl am osodiad Peter na fyddai clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi cyrraedd Ynys Môn, pe buasai gwaharddiad ar symud ar unwaith. Deallaf nad eich cyfrifoldeb chi yw gwneud y penderfyniad, ond byddai o ddiddordeb imi glywed eich barn arno.

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid ichi gofio bod tair wythnos o symud wedi bod cyn sylwi ar y clwyf. Felly ni fyddai hyd yn oed atalfa ar unwaith ar symudiadau anifeiliaid wedi atal y clwyf rhag symud o gwmpas. Hyd y gwyddom, yr oedd tua 43 o ffermydd yn y DU eisoes wedi cael y clwyf cyn ei bod yn hysbys ei fod yn y DU. Yr oedd tua miliwn o symudiadau defaid wedi bod eisoes, yr ydym yn credu.

[33] **Delyth Evans:** Ar yr un pwynt, mae llawer o bobl wedi awgrymu bod y Llywodraeth wedi rhoi amcangyfrif rhy isel o raddau'r symud ar anifeiliaid o gwmpas y wlad yn gyffredinol a'i bod wedi'i synnu gan raddau'r symud, a ddaeth yn amlwg wedi i'r clwyf ymledu mor gyflym. A fydddech yn cytuno bod amcangyfrif rhy isel wedi bod o raddau'r symud ar anifeiliaid?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod pawb wedi rhoi amcangyfrif rhy isel o hynny, gan gynnwys y diwydiant, ac wedi'i synnu gan nifer a phellter y symudiadau anifeiliaid ledled Prydain Fawr ac ar draws Môr Iwerddon. Credaf mai hynny yw un o'r negeseuon y sylwyd arni yn ystod cwrs yr achos.

[34] **Glyn Davies:** I do not want to move away from Peter's question, as I am not sure whether you answered him directly. You said that it would not have made much difference if you had had an immediate ban instead of one after a couple of days. However, I am quite interested to know why, if the plan allows for an immediate standstill, we waited a couple of days. I do not think that you answered that question.

Carwyn Jones: There is an answer, which is that it is not a matter for the Assembly. That is a question that DEFRA has to answer, with respect.

[35] **Glyn Davies:** So that is a question that you think that we should ask of DEFRA?

Carwyn Jones: That is a matter for the Committee.

[36] **Glyn Davies:** Okay, Peter, it is fairly obvious that you are not getting an answer on that particular point.

[37] **Elin Jones:** Does the Minister have a view?

[38] **Glyn Davies:** Well, I think that he has pretty well given us the view that we should pursue DEFRA for an answer to that particular question.

[39] **Peter Rogers:** May I come back on that?

[40] **Glyn Davies:** Yes, if you want to come back on this point, by all means do so.

[34] **Glyn Davies:** Nid wyf yn dymuno symud oddi wrth gwestiwn Peter, gan nad wyf yn sicr a ydych wedi'i ateb yn uniongyrchol. Dywedasochna fyddai wedi gwneud llawer o wahaniaeth pe byddech wedi cael gwaharddiad ar unwaith yn lle un ar ôl diwrnod neu ddau. Fodd bynnag, mae o ddiddordeb mawr imi wybod pam, os yw'r cynllun yn caniatáu sefyll yn stond ar unwaith, yr arosasom am ddiwrnod neu ddau. Ni chredaf eich bod wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Mae ateb, sef nad yw'n fater i'r Cynulliad. Mae hynny'n gwestiwn y mae'n rhaid i DEFRA ei ateb, gyda pharch.

[35] **Glyn Davies:** Felly mae hynny'n gwestiwn y credwch y dylem ei ofyn i DEFRA?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n fater i'r Pwyllgor.

[36] **Glyn Davies:** O'r gorau, Peter, mae'n eithaf amlwg na fyddwch yn cael ateb ar y pwynt arbennig hwnnw.

[37] **Elin Jones:** A oes barn gan y Gweinidog?

[38] **Glyn Davies:** Wel, credaf ei fod wedi rhoi inni'r farn yn eithaf pendant y dylem fynd ar ôl DEFRA i gael ateb i'r cwestiwn arbennig hwnnw.

[39] **Peter Rogers:** A gaf ddod yn ôl ar hynny?

[40] **Glyn Davies:** Cewch, os ydych yn dymuno dod yn ôl ar y pwynt hwn, gwnewch hynny ar bob cyfrif.

[41] **Peter Rogers:** I heard Tony say something about a different generation. It was 1967 when we had these plans. I live on an island where, if some of that Northumberland report had been taken into consideration, we would never have had foot and mouth disease. Our outbreak came from a lorry. It was not the case that there were 43 movements in Anglesey or in north Wales. You are talking about 43 movements across England. What I am concerned about is one lorry that came across to Anglesey with one lamb on it, after Europe had introduced its ban and after Holland had stopped all movements there. The problem that we have in Anglesey is that our infection closed the bridge and farmers on the other side of the island could not then trade in any way at all because they did not have abattoirs in the Irish Sea. What I want to know is why we in the National Assembly—never mind what happened in England—as soon as the outbreak was brought to our attention, did not act as the Northumberland report stated. If you are saying that it is nothing to do with us, have you told DEFRA what your opinion is now, namely that we should have acted, because really we had a totally unnecessary crisis there. One lamb came to Anglesey and we have seen a tremendous amount of animals slaughtered for various reasons.

[42] **Glyn Davies:** Peter is seeking your opinion, Minister, if you want to express it.

[41] **Peter Rogers:** Clywais Tony yn dweud rhywbeth am genhedlaeth wahanol. Yn 1967 y cawsom y cynlluniau hyn. Yr wyf yn byw ar ynys lle na fyddem erioed wedi cael clwy'r traed a'r genau, pe byddai rhywfaint o adroddiad Northumberland wedi'i gymryd i ystyriaeth. Daeth ein achos ni o lorri. Nid oedd yn wir bod 43 o symudiadau yn Ynys Môn neu yng ngogledd Cymru. Yr ydych yn sôn am 43 o symudiadau ar draws Lloegr. Yr hyn y pryderaf fi amdano yw un lorri a ddaeth drosodd i Ynys Môn ac un oen arni, wedi i Ewrop gyflwyno ei gwaharddiad ac wedi i'r Iseldiroedd atal pob symudiad yn y fan honno. Y broblem sydd gennym yn Ynys Môn yw bod ein heintiad wedi cau'r bont ac wedyn ni allai ffermwyr ar ochr arall yr ynys fasnachu mewn unrhyw fodd o gwbl am nad oedd ganddynt ladd-dai ym Môr Iwerddon. Yr hyn y dymunaf ei wybod yw pam na wnaethom ni yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—ni waeth beth a ddigwyddodd yn Lloegr—cyn gynted ag y ducpwyd yr achos i'n sylw, weithredu fel y nododd adroddiad Northumberland. Os dywedwch nad oes a wnelo hyn ddim â ni, a ddywedasoch wrth DEFRA beth yw'ch barn yn awr, sef y dylem fod wedi gweithredu, oherwydd mewn gwirionedd cawsom argyfwng cwbl ddiangen yn y fan honno. Daeth un oen i Ynys Môn a gwelsom nifer aruthrol o anifeiliaid yn cael eu lladd am wahanol resymau.

[42] **Glyn Davies:** Mae Peter yn ceisio'ch barn, Weinidog, os dymunwch ei mynegi.

Carwyn Jones: It is difficult to give an opinion as to what the extent of the spread of the disease would have been had restrictions been imposed earlier. I think that it is common sense that there was certainly a greater spread of the disease after the disease was noticed because restrictions were not put in place immediately. There is no point denying that as a fact, because it clearly must be right. As far as we as an Assembly are concerned, this is one of the reasons why, unanimously as an Assembly, we have sought to have full animal health powers. We just do not have the legal power to stop animal movements, whether we would have wanted to or not. The Scots have that power; we do not. If we had been in a position whereby we had delayed the implementation of a movement ban, then, rightly and fairly, that would have been a question that I could have answered. However, as to why DEFRA did not impose an immediate ban, only it can answer.

[43] **Glyn Davies:** There is no point in pursuing this; you have been pretty clear in your response to the issue. Do you want to come in on this specific issue, Jocelyn?

[44] **Jocelyn Davies:** On the contingency plan, I wondered if Carwyn knew about the plan, because we never heard it mentioned once in this Committee during the crisis. I am interested. I think I heard Mr Edwards say that it was based on the 1967 outbreak but was updated every year. What was the point of updating it if that did not take account of changes in the industry? What was happening with the updating, given that it was updated and reviewed annually?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n anodd rhoi barn ynghylch beth fyddai graddau ymlediad y clwyf pe byddai cyfyngiadau wedi'u gosod ynghynt. Credaf mai synnwyr cyffredin yw bod mwy o ymlediad o'r clwyf yn sicr ar ôl sylwi ar y clwyf am na roddwyd cyfyngiadau ar waith ar unwaith. Nid oes diben gwadu bod hynny'n ffaith, oherwydd mae'n amlwg ei fod yn wir. O'n rhan ni fel Cynulliad, dyma un o'r rhesymau pam yr ydym ni'n unfrydol fel Cynulliad wedi ceisio pwerau llawn ar iechedd anifeiliaid. Nid yw'r pŵer cyfreithiol gennym i atal symudiadau anifeiliaid, pa un a fyddem wedi dymuno gwneud ai peidio. Mae'r pŵer hwnnw gan yr Albanwyr; nid ydyw gennym ni. Pe buasem mewn sefyllfa lle'r oeddem wedi gohirio gweithredu gwaharddiad ar symud, yna, yn deg ac yn briodol, byddai hynny'n gwestiwn y gallaswn ei ateb. Fodd bynnag, o ran pam na osododd DEFRA waharddiad ar unwaith, dim ond hi a all ateb.

[43] **Glyn Davies:** Nid oes diben mynd ar ôl hyn; buoch yn eithaf clir yn eich ymateb i'r mater. A ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar y mater penodol hwn, Jocelyn?

[44] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ynghylch y cynllun wrth gefn, yr oeddwn yn meddwl tybed a wyddai Carwyn am y cynllun, oherwydd ni chlywsom yr un sôn amdano yn y Pwyllgor hwn yn ystod yr argyfwng. Mae o ddiddordeb i mi. Credaf imi glywed Mr Edwards yn dweud ei fod yn seiliedig ar achos 1967 ond ei fod wedi'i ddiweddarau bob blwyddyn. Beth oedd diben ei ddiweddarau os nad oedd hynny'n cymryd newidiadau yn y diwydiant i ystyriaeth? Beth oedd yn digwydd gyda'r diweddarau, o wybod ei fod yn cael ei ddiweddarau a'i adolygu bob blwyddyn?

[45] **Glyn Davies:** I will not lose that, but does anyone want to ask anything about this two-day issue? I do not want to lose it by going on to other things, because it is an important issue.

[46] **Delyth Evans:** I would like to follow up on Peter's points. In retrospect, had you had the powers, would you have responded differently to the situation relating to Anglesey?

[47] **Ron Davies:** He is a lawyer; he is not going to answer that.

[48] **Delyth Evans:** Peter obviously knows more about it than I do but, if you are talking about one lamb crossing that bridge after the outbreak had been identified in England, what would have been a more appropriate response?

Carwyn Jones: If you are asking me the question, 'had I had the power and, looking back in retrospect'—and I emphasise that—'would I have tried to impose a livestock ban quicker?', the answer to that must be 'yes', but it is a hypothetical question.

[49] **Glyn Davies:** Did you want to come in on this point, Ron?

[50] **Ron Davies:** I wanted to go back a little, actually, to the contingency plan. I am not sure where that fits into this discussion.

[51] **Glyn Davies:** Okay. Jocelyn wanted to come in next, and then I will come to you. I want to make sure that everyone has a chance to ask about this particular interval. This is one of the issues that are out there, this two-day issue.

[45] **Glyn Davies:** Nid anghofiaf hynny, ond a oes rhywun arall sy'n dymuno gofyn rhywbeth am y mater dau ddiwrnod yma? Nid wyf yn dymuno ei anghofio drwy fynd ymlaen at bethau eraill, oherwydd mae'n fater pwysig.

[46] **Delyth Evans:** Hoffwn fynd ar ôl rhai o bwyntiau Peter. Wrth edrych yn ôl, pe buasai'r pwerau gennyh, a fyddech wedi ymateb yn wahanol i'r sefyllfa mewn perthynas ag Ynys Môn?

[47] **Ron Davies:** Cyfreithiwr ydyw; ni fydd yn ateb hynny.

[48] **Delyth Evans:** Mae'n amlwg bod Peter yn gwybod mwy am hyn nag yr wyf fi ond, os ydych yn sôn am un oen yn croesi'r bont honno ar ôl canfod yr achos yn Lloegr, beth a fuasai'n ymateb mwy priodol?

Carwyn Jones: Os mai'r cwestiwn yr ydych yn ei ofyn i mi yw, 'pe buasai'r pwr gennyf ac, wrth edrych yn ôl'—a phwysleisiaf hynny—'a fyddwn wedi ceisio gosod gwaharddiad ar dda byw yn gyflymach?', yr ateb i hynny o reidrwydd yw 'byddwn', ond mae'n gwestiwn damcaniaethol.

[49] **Glyn Davies:** A oeddech yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar y pwynt hwn, Ron?

[50] **Ron Davies:** Yr oeddwn yn dymuno mynd yn ôl ychydig, a dweud y gwir, at y cynllun wrth gefn. Nid wyf yn sicr i ble y mae hynny'n ffitio yn y drafodaeth hon.

[51] **Glyn Davies:** O'r gorau. Yr oedd Jocelyn yn dymuno dweud rhyweth nesaf, ac wedyn deuaif atoch chi. Dymunaf sicrhau bod pawb yn cael cyfle i ofyn am y cyfnod arbennig hwn. Dyma un o'r materion sydd ar droed, y mater dau ddiwrnod hwn.

[52] **Ron Davies:** On that, I think that, in fairness to Carwyn, he has given an absolutely clear view on it. There will be other inquiries going on and, frankly, I think that we have to accept that Carwyn has been as forthright and as direct with the Committee as he could possibly be.

[53] **Mick Bates:** To come back to this two-day gap, I spoke with the department on 20 February, asking it to ban all livestock movements. What I would like to investigate is whether there are enough staff there to deal with this type of thing on a normal basis, because the answer that I got was that the department was writing an export Order that night and it was impossible, because there were not enough staff, to write the Order to stop livestock movements. So, under normal circumstances, would there be enough staff there to deal with the legislation required and to write the legislation?

Carwyn Jones: Which department?

[54] **Mick Bates:** Well, I spoke to Rory O'Sullivan on that day, on 20 February.

Carwyn Jones: But this is not something over which we have legal power.

[55] **Mick Bates:** No, but I am asking would there be enough staff now in the department in order to achieve it?

Carwyn Jones: Well, the answer to that is no, because we do not have the legal power. If we have the legal power we will need to have the staff, but there is no point in just taking on extra staff to do something that we do not have the power to do.

[56] **Mick Bates:** But DEFRA did not do it either, did it?

[52] **Ron Davies:** Ynghylch hynny, credaf, er tegwch â Carwyn, ei fod wedi rhoi barn gwbl glir ar hyn. Bydd ymchwiliadau eraill yn mynd ymlaen a chredaf, a dweud y gwir, fod yn rhaid inni dderbyn bod Carwyn wedi bod mor blaen a diamwys â'r Pwyllgor ag y gallai fod.

[53] **Mick Bates:** A dod yn ôl at y bwch dau ddiwrnod hwn, siaredais â'r adran ar 20 Chwefror, gan ofyn iddi wahardd pob symudiad da byw. Yr hyn yr hoffwn ymchwilio iddo yw a oes digon o staff yno i ddelio â rhywbeth o'r math hwn yn arferol, oherwydd yr ateb a gefais oedd bod yr adran yn ysgrifennu Gorchymyn allforio y noson honno a'i bod yn amhosibl, am nad oedd digon o staff, ysgrifennu'r Gorchymyn i atal symudiadau da byw. Felly, o dan yr amgylchiadau arferol, a fyddai digon o staff yno i ddelio â'r ddeddfwriaeth ofynnol ac ysgrifennu'r ddeddfwriaeth?

Carwyn Jones: Pa adran?

[54] **Mick Bates:** Wel, siaredais â Rory O'Sullivan y diwrnod hwnnw, ar 20 Chwefror.

Carwyn Jones: Ond nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth y mae gennym bwer cyfreithiol drosto.

[55] **Mick Bates:** Nac ydyw, ond yr wyf yn gofyn a fyddai digon o staff yn awr yn yr adran er mwyn ei gyflawni?

Carwyn Jones: Wel, yr ateb i hynny yw na fyddai, gan nad yw'r pŵer cyfreithiol gennym. Os cawn y pŵer cyfreithiol, bydd arnom angen y staff, ond nid oes diben cyflogi staff ychwanegol i wneud rhywbeth nad oes gennym y pŵer i'w wneud.

[56] **Mick Bates:** Ond ni wnaeth DEFRA hynny ychwaith, oni wnaeth?

Carwyn Jones: Only DEFRA can answer for what it did.

[57] **Glyn Davies:** If we could just move on to Jocelyn's point, I suppose that what she is really asking about is about your knowledge, as the Minister in the National Assembly, of the contingency plan, where we were on it and whether you had sight of it and all the rest of it.

[58] **Jocelyn Davies:** I am just making the comment that the Committee never heard any mention of the contingency plan; none of us were aware of it. Considering that we did discuss foot and mouth disease quite a lot over the last 12 months, you would have imagined that we might have heard about it. I want to know why, if the plan was based on the 1967 outbreak and updated annually, as we heard earlier, that annual updating failed to take account of changes in the industry?

[59] **Glyn Davies:** Did you know about the plan, Minister?

Carwyn Jones: I was aware of the plan, but I also knew that the plan was not something that could be followed, because it was based on a scenario that did not exist.

[60] **Glyn Davies:** I see. You knew all this all along?

Carwyn Jones: Dim ond DEFRA a all ateb dros yr hyn a wnaeth.

[57] **Glyn Davies:** Os cawn symud ymlaen at bwynt Jocelyn, tybiaf mai'r hyn y mae'n holi yn ei gylch mewn gwirionedd yw eich gwybodaeth chi, fel y Gweinidog yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, am y cynllun wrth gefn, ym mhle yr oeddem mewn perthynas ag ef ac a oeddech wedi'i weld a phopeth arall.

[58] **Jocelyn Davies:** Y cwbl yr wyf yn ei wneud yw nodi nad oedd y Pwyllgor erioed wedi clywed unrhyw sôn am y cynllun wrth gefn; ni wyddai'r un ohonom amdano. O ystyried ein bod wedi trafod clwy'r traed a'r genau gryn dipyn dros y 12 mis diwethaf, byddech wedi meddwl y gallem fod wedi clywed amdano. Os oedd y cynllun yn seiliedig ar achos 1967 ac wedi'i ddiweddarau'n flynyddol, fel y clywsom yn gynharach, yr wyf am wybod pam yr oedd y diweddarau blynyddol hwnnw wedi methu â rhoi ystyriaeth i'r newidiadau yn y diwydiant?

[59] **Glyn Davies:** A wyddech am y cynllun, Weinidog?

Carwyn Jones: Gwyddwn am y cynllun, ond gwyddwn hefyd nad oedd y cynllun yn rhywbeth y gellid ei ddilyn, am ei fod yn seiliedig ar senario nad oedd yn bodoli.

[60] **Glyn Davies:** Gwelaf fi. Gwyddech am hyn oll drwy'r amser?

Carwyn Jones: No. I knew that the SVS had plans in place, but I was also aware that the plans were not something that could be relied upon. Given the situation that we faced, we could not rely on those plans for dealing with last year's outbreak. In terms of the updating of the plans, perhaps Tony can help. Incidentally, I am not entirely sure that the plan was never mentioned in the Committee.

[61] **Jocelyn Davies:** Well, none of us remember it, that is all I am saying.

Carwyn Jones: I do not know, is the answer to that.

[62] **Jocelyn Davies:** I am not saying that it was hidden from us, but you said yourself, Chair, that you were not aware of it until half an hour ago.

[63] **Glyn Davies:** In some ways, you see—

Carwyn Jones: That is not right is it, Chair? You knew that there was a plan; it is just that you did not receive it until half an hour ago.

[64] **Glyn Davies:** Well—

Carwyn Jones: It is not right to say that you did not know there was a plan until half an hour ago.

[65] **Glyn Davies:** It depends on what it does. I am not at all surprised to find out that there may have been some sort of operational document in terms of how one would operate in such a situation. Not having read it, I do not know whether it is actually that sort of plan. Having only had it for half an hour and having been under some pressure, I have not actually read it to find out.

Carwyn Jones: Na wyddwn. Gwyddwn fod gan yr SVS gynlluniau, ond gwyddwn hefyd nad oedd hynny yn rhywbeth y gellid dibynnu arno. O ystyried y sefyllfa a wynebem, ni allem ddibynnu ar y cynlluniau hynny i ddelio ag achos y llynedd. O ran diweddarau'r cynlluniau, efallai y gall Tony helpu. Gyda llaw, nid wyf yn gwbl sicr nad oedd erioed sôn am y cynllun yn y Pwyllgor.

[61] **Jocelyn Davies:** Wel, nid oes yr un ohonom yn ei gofio, dyna'r cwbl yr wyf yn ei ddweud.

Carwyn Jones: Ni wn, yw'r ateb i hynny.

[62] **Jocelyn Davies:** Nid wyf yn dweud ei fod wedi'i gelu oddi wrthym, ond dywedasoeh chi, Gadeirydd, na wyddech amdano hyd hanner awr yn ôl.

[63] **Glyn Davies:** Ar rai ystyron, gwelwch—

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw hynny'n gywir, onid yw, Gadeirydd? Gwyddech fod cynllun; y peth oedd nad oeddech wedi'i dderbyn hyd hanner awr yn ôl.

[64] **Glyn Davies:** Wel—

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw'n gywir dweud na wyddech fod cynllun hyd hanner awr yn ôl.

[65] **Glyn Davies:** Mae'n dibynnu ar yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud. Nid wyf yn synnu o gwbl o ddarganfod y gallai rhyw fath o ddogfen weithredol fodoli o ran sut y byddai rhywun yn gweithredu mewn sefyllfa o'r fath. Gan nad wyf wedi'i ddarllen, ni wn ai cynllun o'r math hwnnw ydyw, mewn gwirionedd. Gan nad ydyw gennyf ond ers hanner awr a chan imi fod dan beth pwysau, nid wyf wedi'i ddarllen i gael gwybod.

[66] **Jocelyn Davies:** Well maybe other members—I certainly have not heard of the plan in the last 12 months.

[67] **Glyn Davies:** The Minister knew about it.

[68] **Jocelyn Davies:** I am just saying that he never mentioned it.

[69] **Glyn Davies:** Well, perhaps he did, he is not sure. He may have mentioned it. Ron, do you want to come in on that point?

[70] **Jocelyn Davies:** Actually, I do not think that we have received an answer on the updating.

[71] **Glyn Davies:** Sorry, I missed something.

Mr Edwards: The principles in the plan are exactly the same whether it is one outbreak or 50 outbreaks. The way you approach an outbreak of foot and mouth disease—the serving of notices, the serving of restrictions—are exactly the same, irrespective of whether it is one or 50 outbreaks. It makes no difference. It is the logistics of dealing with it that differ; the actual instructions are the same. When I say that the plan is updated annually, there is an annex is to that set of instructions which lists all the people that we need to contact quickly—local authorities, contractors and so on. Every year, that element of the plan is updated to make sure that our contact list is absolutely bang up to date. You will have heard reports in the press at the beginning of last year's outbreak that we must have had the disease in the country before February because staff had been inquiring about the availability of sleepers in September. Well, they would have done, because it is part of their annual updating of the plan to check what is available and what the contact numbers are, to make sure that everything they would need to move quickly was

[66] **Jocelyn Davies:** Wel efallai fod aelodau eraill—yn sicr ni chlywais am y cynllun yn y 12 mis diwethaf.

[67] **Glyn Davies:** Gwyddai'r Gweinidog amdano.

[68] **Jocelyn Davies:** Y cwbl yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw na soniodd amdano.

[69] **Glyn Davies:** Wel, efallai iddo wneud, nid yw'n sicr. Ron, a ddymunwch ddweud rhyweth ar y pwynt hwnnw?

[70] **Jocelyn Davies:** A dweud y gwir, ni chredaf ein bod wedi cael ateb ar y diweddarau.

[71] **Glyn Davies:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, methais rywbeth.

Mr Edwards: Mae egwyddorion y cynllun yr un fath yn union pa un a oes un achos neu 50 o achosion. Mae'r modd yr ydych yn ymdrin ag achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau—cyflwyno rhybuddion, cyflwyno cyfyngiadau—yr un fath yn union, ni waeth a ydyw'n un neu'n 50 o achosion. Nid yw'n gwneud gwahaniaeth. Y logisteg wrth ymdrin ag ef sy'n wahanol; mae'r cyfarwyddiadau eu hunain yr un fath. Pan ddywedaf fod y cynllun yn cael ei ddiweddarau bob blwyddyn, ceir atodiad i'r set honno o gyfarwyddiadau sy'n rhestru'r holl bobl y mae angen inni gysylltu â hwy'n gyflym—awdurdodau lleol, contractwyr ac yn y blaen. Bob blwyddyn, diweddarir yr elfen honno o'r cynllun i sicrhau bod ein rhestr cysylltiadau'n gwbl gyfoes. Byddwch wedi clywed adroddiadau yn y wasg ar ddechrau'r achos y llynedd bod y clwyf yn sicr o fod gennym yn y wlad cyn Chwefror am fod staff wedi bod yn holi am argaeledd trawstiau ym Medi. Wel, byddent wedi gwneud hynny, oherwydd mae'n rhan o'u diweddarau blynyddol ar y cynllun i wirio beth sydd ar gael a beth yw'r rhifau cysylltu, i sicrhau

in place. You cannot waste time trying to find a contractor who has gone out of business when you have an outbreak. So the principles are exactly the same, irrespective of the number of outbreaks. The updating is actually of the information that you need to implement the plan on day one if an outbreak were to take place.

[72] **Jocelyn Davies:** I thank you for confirming that the plan was not updated.

[73] **Glyn Davies:** I do not think that we have had a complete answer yet.

Mr Brodie: The point that I was going to make was that, for me, one of the important lessons that comes out of all this is that the nature of the contingency plan that is needed is not a narrowly defined veterinary document, but one that covers the roles of a wide range of partner organisations and stakeholders, which is drawn up by public consultation, and which is owned, in that sense, by a wider range of organisations than were actually privy to that plan. That is not a criticism of the way in which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods, in those days, was doing things. That is, just simply and honestly, one of the lessons that, I think, most people are recognising now about the way in which we need to do business. It is something that we are already acting on because we have set up discussions involving ourselves, the SVS, the Welsh Local Government Association and the Environment Agency, as an initial core group, to take forward lessons about the kind of contingency plan, in particular, that we would have if animal health responsibilities were devolved.

bod popeth y byddai arnynt ei angen i symud yn gyflym ar gael. Ni allwch wastraffu amser yn ceisio dod o hyd i gontractiwr sydd wedi gorffen masnachu pan fo gennyach achos. Felly mae'r egwyddorion yn union yr un fath, ni waeth beth yw nifer yr achosion. Y diweddarau, mewn gwirionedd, yw hynny ar y wybodaeth y mae arnoch ei hangen i weithredu'r cynllun ar y diwrnod cyntaf un pe byddai achos yn digwydd.

[72] **Jocelyn Davies:** Diolchaf i chi am gadarnhau na ddiweddarwyd y cynllun.

[73] **Glyn Davies:** Ni chredaf ein bod wedi cael ateb cyflawn eto.

Mr Brodie: Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w wneud oedd mai un o'r gwersi pwysig, yn fy marn i, sy'n codi o hyn oll yw nad yw natur y cynllun wrth gefn y mae ei angen yn ddogfen filfeddygol gyfyng ei diffiniad, ond un sy'n ymdrin â rolau ystod eang o gyrff partner a chyfranogion, a lunnir drwy ymgynghori cyhoeddus, ac sy'n eiddo, yn yr ystyr honno, i ystod ehangach o gyrff nag a oedd yn gyfrannog o'r cynllun hwnnw, mewn gwirionedd. Nid yw hynny'n feirniadaeth ar y modd yr oedd y Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd, yn y dyddiau hynny, yn gwneud pethau. Honno, yn syml ac yn onest, yw un o'r gwersi yr wyf yn credu bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn ei chydabod yn awr ynghylch y modd y mae angen inni wneud busnes. Mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn cymryd camau yn ei gylch eisoes oherwydd dechreuasom drafodaethau sy'n ein cynnwys ni, yr SVS, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, fel grwp craidd cychwynnol, i fynd ymlaen â gwersi am y math o gynllun wrth gefn, yn benodol, a fyddai gennym pe datganolid cyfrifoldebau iechyd anifeiliaid.

Carwyn Jones: I think that it is fair to point out that, if the question was, ‘Was I aware of the existence of a contingency plan at the time that the outbreak started?’, the answer would be ‘No, I was not’. However, if people then ask the question why that was so, they must remember that the contingency plan, and the drawing up of the contingency plan, is not an Assembly matter. That is not something that we want to continue, for reasons that I have gone into before, but because the Assembly has no legal responsibility in this field, it is not something that, as a matter of routine, would have been presented to me in any event.

[74] **Jocelyn Davies:** I just want to comment really that we obviously had an inadequate contingency plan. I do not think that we could even really call it a contingency plan, if we were to be truthful about it. It was a requirement of an EU directive that member states have these plans and, of course, that is so that you can tackle these crises when they arise. If we now set in place another plan, I hope that it is reviewed regularly and updated properly.

[75] **Glyn Davies:** I think that Huw was talking about the nature of the process and, I guess, in future it will be a public consultation process to some extent.

Mr Brodie: It might be useful, Chair, if I were to just outline the things that are currently going on in terms of contingency planning. First of all, DEFRA is engaged in work to update the contingency plan. We are feeding into that, in recognition of the role that we had during the crisis, acting under an agency agreement, and in anticipation that, if the constitutional arrangements do not change, we would at least still have that role. In addition to that, we are doing work with partners in Wales, including the

Carwyn Jones: Credaf ei bod yn deg nodi, os mai'r cwestiwn oedd, ‘A oeddwn yn ymwybodol o fodolaeth cynllun wrth gefn pan ddechreuodd yr achos?’, mai'r ateb fyddai ‘Nac oeddwn’. Fodd bynnag, os yw pobl yn gofyn wedyn pam yr oedd felly, rhaid iddynt gofio nad yw'r cynllun wrth gefn, a llunio'r cynllun wrth gefn, yn fater i'r Cynulliad. Nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth y dymunwn iddo barhau, am resymau yr wyf wedi'u trafod o'r blaen, ond am nad oes gan y Cynulliad gyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol yn y maes hwn, nid yw'n rhywbeth a fyddai wedi'i gyflwyno i mi, fel mater o drefn, beth bynnag.

[74] **Jocelyn Davies:** Nid wyf ond yn dymuno gwneud y sylw, a dweud y gwir, ei bod yn amlwg bod gennym gynllun wrth gefn annigonol. Ni chredaf y gallem ei alw'n gynllun wrth gefn, mewn gwirionedd, pe byddem yn onest yn ei gylch. Yr oedd yn ofyniad gan gyfarwydddeb UE i aelod wladwriaethau gael y cynlluniau hyn ac, wrth gwrs, mae hynny fel y gallwch fynd i'r afael â'r argyfyngau hyn pan ydynt yn codi. Os rhown gynllun arall ar waith yn awr, gobeithiaf y caiff ei adolygu'n rheolaidd a'i ddiweddarau'n briodol.

[75] **Glyn Davies:** Credaf fod Huw yn sôn am natur y broses a, dybiwn i, bydd yn broses ymgynghori cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol i ryw raddau.

Mr Brodie: Gallai fod yn fuddiol, Gadeirydd, pe byddwn yn amlinellu'r pethau sy'n mynd ymlaen ar hyn o bryd yng nghyd-destun cynllunio wrth gefn. Yn gyntaf oll, mae DEFRA wrthi'n gweithio i ddiweddarau'r cynllun wrth gefn. Yr ydym yn cyfrannu i hynny, er mwyn cydnabod y rôl a oedd gennym yn ystod yr argyfwng, gan weithredu o dan gytundeb asiantaeth, ac yn y disgwyliad, os nad yw'r trefniadau cyfansoddiadol yn newid, y byddai'r rôl honno o leiaf gennym o hyd. Yn ychwanegol at hynny, yr

WLGA, on how those arrangements within that framework would actually operate. As I said, in addition, we are having discussions with the WLGA and the Environment Agency about the improvements to the type of contingency plan that we would need if we had the animal health responsibilities. We are also very clear about what we would do if, heaven help us, we had a case such as that in Yorkshire at the moment—a suspect case, I should stress.

I should just stress, in response to the point that has just been made, not just that MAFF did actually present its contingency plan to the commission each year, but that the commission did actually approve it. Clearly, what we are saying is that, in retrospect, aspects of the contingency plan were inadequate. It is very rare to go through the scale of crisis that we have been through and find that the contingency plan did actually meet all the circumstances. However, it is not actually correct to say that it did not exist. The commission actually formally approved it in each of those years.

[76] **Glyn Davies:** Did you want to come in on this contingency plan, Ron, because I want to move on to the second section, which is very closely connected to this?

ydym yn gwneud gwaith gyda phartneriaid yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ar y modd y byddai'r trefniadau hynny oddi mewn i'r fframwaith hwnnw yn gweithredu mewn gwirionedd. Fel y dywedais, yn ogystal â hynny, yr ydym yn cael trafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd am y gwelliannau i'r math o gynllun wrth gefn y byddai ei angen arnom os oedd y cyfrifoldebau iechyd anifeiliaid gennym. Yr ydym hefyd yn bendant iawn ynghylch yr hyn a wnaem pe caem achos, y nefoedd a'n gwaredo, fel hwnnw yn Swydd Efrog ar y funud—achos amheuol, dylwn bwysleisio.

Dylwn bwysleisio, mewn ymateb i'r pwynt sydd newydd ei wneud, nid yn unig fod MAFF wedi cyflwyno ei chynllun wrth gefn i'r comisiwn bob blwyddyn, ond bod y comisiwn wedi'i gymeradwyo. Wrth gwrs, yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddweud yw, wrth edrych yn ôl, fod rhai agweddau ar y cynllun wrth gefn yn annigonol. Anaml iawn yr eir drwy argyfwng o'r maint y buom drwyddo a chanfod bod y cynllun wrth gefn wedi bodloni'r holl amgylchiadau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n gywir dweud nad oedd yn bodoli. Cymeradwyodd y comisiwn ef yn ffurfiol ym mhob un o'r blynyddoedd hynny.

[76] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar y cynllun wrth gefn hwn, Ron, oherwydd dymunaf symud ymlaen at yr ail ran, sydd â chysylltiad agos â hyn?

[77] **Ron Davies:** Yes, I do. I think that there are some important issues and I would like to ask one or two questions on this, if I may. As I understand it, the plan is prepared by the State Veterinary Service and submitted by DEFRA to Europe for approval; it has to be renewed annually. I was interested to hear that there was public consultation, Huw. By that, presumably, you mean a wider discussion, rather than a formal consultation with the public—you were talking with the partners.

Mr Brodie: At the moment there are discussions with partners. There has not actually been public consultation at this stage, although I think that, from my point of view, that is clearly something that will need to happen before we can really say that we have put contingency planning where it really should be in future.

[78] **Ron Davies:** So—if I could continue, Chair—on previous occasions when the plan has been considered, there has not been this public involvement?

Mr Edwards: In developing the plan, we have worked closely with the unitary authorities. A template was agreed in Wales with the unitary authorities—the national animal health and welfare panel for the unitary authorities—to develop their aspects and responsibilities in the plan. Before the last outbreak, discussions were already taking place with the Environment Agency—this was nationally, through DEFRA—and with the Health and Safety Executive, about some of the implications of that. Recognition had already been made that it was no longer a purely SVS issue, that we did not have the power or the authority to make a lot of decisions that needed to be made in those circumstances. So that operation had already

[77] **Ron Davies:** Ydwyf. Credaf fod rhai materion pwysig a hoffwn ofyn un neu ddau o gwestiynau ar hyn, os caf. Fel yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall, paratoir y cynllun gan y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol ac fe'i cyflwynir gan DEFRA i Ewrop i'w gymeradwyo; rhaid ei adnewyddu bob blwyddyn. Yr oedd o ddiddordeb imi glywed bod ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus, Huw. Wrth hynny, yr hyn a olygwch, gellir tybio, yw trafodaeth ehangach, yn hytrach nag ymgynghoriad ffurfiol â'r cyhoedd—yr oeddech yn siarad gyda'r partneriaid.

Mr Brodie: Ar hyn o bryd mae trafodaethau â phartneriaid. Ni fu ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar y cam hwn, a dweud y gwir, er fy mod yn credu, o'm safbwynt i, fod hynny yn amlwg yn rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid iddo ddigwydd cyn y gallwn ddweud, mewn gwirionedd, ein bod wedi rhoi cynllunio wrth gefn lle y dylai fod yn y dyfodol.

[78] **Ron Davies:** Felly—os caf fynd ymlaen, Gadeirydd—ar adegau blaenorol pan ystyriwyd y cynllun, ni fu cyfranogiad o'r fath gan y cyhoedd?

Mr Edwards: Wrth ddatblygu'r cynllun, yr ydym wedi gweithio'n agos gyda'r awdurdodau unedol. Cytunwyd ar dempled yng Nghymru gyda'r awdurdodau unedol—y panel iechyd a lles anifeiliaid cenedlaethol i'r awdurdodau unedol—i ddatblygu eu hagweddau a'u cyfrifoldebau yn y cynllun. Cyn yr achos diwethaf, yr oedd trafodaethau'n digwydd eisoes gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd—yr oedd hynny'n digwydd yn genedlaethol, drwy DEFRA—a chyda'r Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch, am rai o oblygiadau hynny. Yr oedd cydnabyddiaeth eisoes nad oedd bellach yn fater i'r SVS yn unig, nad oedd gennym y pŵer neu'r awdurdod i wneud llawer o'r penderfyniadau yr oedd angen eu gwneud yn yr

begun. What had not been done, which is happening now, is perhaps the wider level of consultation on the involvement in future.

[79] **Ron Davies:** I would like to continue with this, as it happened during the 1990s in the run-up to the outbreak, if I may. I would like to get a better understanding, if you could help me, of the nature of the consultation and how it continued. Was it just a paper exercise where addresses were updated and figures were changed or was there an iterative process where there was discussion with the people involved and an evaluation? I am not implying any criticism because, when you have not seen a disease for 20 years, it is understandable that people will not become complacent, but will do things as a paper exercise rather than dealing with them as a real, live issue. So was it a detailed, iterative process or was it more of a formal updating?

Mr Edwards: I think that it is a combination. We had worked very closely with the local authorities, particularly, in Wales, since I arrived, on looking at how we might, as I say, take it forward. There is no doubt that a lot of the training exercises had, in the past, been paper exercises which again, when I arrived in Wales, was one of the things that concerned me, because simply dealing with pieces of paper was not the reality on the ground. One of the things that I started in 1998 was to put the staff at various grades through the practical exercises that they would have to face. For instance, all the animal health staff in the animal health offices had never seen a cleansing and disinfection operation on the ground because they had no experience of working in that environment. So we actually went to a destocked dairy herd unit and we went to a destocked pig unit and we actually put them

amgylchiadau hynny. Felly roedd y gweithrediad hwnnw wedi dechrau eisoes. Yr hyn nad oedd wedi'i wneud, sy'n digwydd yn awr, efallai, yw'r ymgynghori ehangach ar y cysylltiad yn y dyfodol.

[79] **Ron Davies:** Hoffwn barhau â hyn os caf, gan iddo ddigwydd yn ystod y 1990au yn y cyfnod cyn yr achos. Hoffwn gael gwell dealltwriaeth, os gallwch fy helpu, o natur yr ymgynghoriad a sut y parhaodd. A oedd yn ymarfer ar bapur yn unig lle y diweddarwyd cyfeiriadau a lle y newidiwyd ffigurau neu a oedd proses ailadroddol lle'r oedd trafodaeth gyda'r bobl dan sylw a gwerthusiad? Nid wyf yn awgrymu unrhyw feirniadaeth oherwydd, pan nad ydych wedi gweld clwyf ers 20 mlynedd, mae'n ddealladwy na fydd pobl yn mynd yn ddifater, ond y byddant yn gwneud pethau fel ymarfer ar bapur yn hytrach na delio â hwy fel mater byw, real. Felly a oedd yn broses fanwl, ailadroddol neu a oedd yn fwy o ddiweddariad ffurfiol?

Mr Edwards: Credaf ei fod yn gyfuniad. Yr oeddem wedi gweithio'n agos iawn gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig, yng Nghymru, ers imi gyrraedd, ynghylch edrych ar y modd y gallem, fel y dywedaf, fynd â hyn ymlaen. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd llawer o'r ymarferion hyfforddi, yn y gorffennol, wedi bod yn ymarferion ar bapur a oedd unwaith eto, pan ddeuthum i Gymru, yn un o'r pethau a barai bryder i mi, oherwydd nid delio â darnau o bapur yn unig oedd y realiti yn y maes. Un o'r pethau a ddechreuais yn 1998 oedd rhoi'r staff ar wahanol raddfeydd drwy'r ymarferion ymarferol y byddent yn gorfod eu hwynebu. Er enghraifft, nid oedd neb o'r staff iechyd anifeiliaid yn y swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid erioed wedi gweld gweithrediad glanhau a diheintio yn y maes am nad oedd ganddynt brofiad o weithio yn yr amgylchedd hwnnw. Felly aethom i uned buches

through the whole process of cleansing and disinfection so that they would know what they would have to face and what needed to be done. While they would not necessarily be doing the job themselves, we knew that—

[80] **Ron Davies:** What grades of staff were they?

Mr Edwards: These were animal health officers—technical grades of staff.

We put the veterinary staff through refresher training so that the whole staff had seen it. They went down to Pirbright, which is the only place where we have facilities in this country for looking at the disease itself. We put the administration staff through the training of the procedures that would need to go into place and so on. That was the in-house training. All the time we were consulting with the local authorities or working with the local authorities on what their role would be and what the implications would be. This was an ongoing process and we had agreed the template. Issues such as that regarding the Environment Agency were handled centrally by DEFRA with the Environment Agency at the centre.

[81] **Ron Davies:** That is very helpful. You said that each centre had a trained epidemiologist. You will excuse me if I do not know; is that a trained veterinarian?

Mr Edwards: They are all veterinarians, trained in epidemiological skills, yes.

[82] **Ron Davies:** Okay. Would they have been involved in the evaluation of the plan?

odro wedi'i dadstocio ac aethom i uned moch wedi'i dadstocio ac fe'u rhoesom drwy'r holl broses o lanhau a diheintio fel y gwyddent beth fyddai'n rhaid iddynt ei wynebu a beth yr oedd angen ei wneud. Er na fyddent o reidrwydd yn gwneud y gwaith eu hunain, gwyddem fod—

[80] **Ron Davies:** Pa raddfeydd o staff oeddent?

Mr Edwards: Y rhain oedd y swyddogion iechyd anifeiliaid—graddfeydd staff technegol.

Rhoesom y staff milfeddygol drwy hyfforddiant gloywi fel bod yr holl staff wedi'i weld. Aethant i lawr i Pirbright, sef yr unig le y mae gennym gyfleusterau yn y wlad hon i edrych ar y clwyf ei hun. Rhoesom y staff gweinyddol drwy hyfforddiant yr holl weithdrefnau y byddai angen eu rhoi ar waith ac yn y blaen. Hwnnw oedd yr hyfforddiant mewnol. Drwy hyn oll, yr oeddem yn ymgynghori â'r awdurdodau lleol neu'n gweithio gyda'r awdurdodau lleol ar beth fyddai eu rôl a beth fyddai'r goblygiadau. Yr oedd hon yn broses barhaus ac yr oeddem wedi cytuno ar y templed. Ymdriniwyd â materion fel hwnnw a oedd yn ymwneud ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn ganolog gan DEFRA gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn y canol.

[81] **Ron Davies:** Mae hynny o gymorth mawr. Dywedasoich fod gan bob canolfan epidemiologydd hyfforddedig. Byddwch yn fy esgusodi os nad wyf yn gwybod; ai milfeddyg hyfforddedig yw hynny?

Mr Edwards: Milfeddygon ydynt i gyd, wedi'u hyfforddi mewn medrau epidemiologol, ie.

[82] **Ron Davies:** O'r gorau. A fyddent wedi cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o werthuso'r cynllun?

Mr Edwards: Yes, very much so. All three of them—in fact, I lost two of the three very quickly in Wales because we did not have the first outbreaks. I had considerable difficulty in getting them back over Offa’s Dyke when I needed them at home, because that is the way that the SVS works. So they are all highly trained.

[83] **Ron Davies:** Was there any discussion then—this is a point that Jocelyn Davies raised earlier—about the changing nature of the industry and, particularly, the increase in the movement of animals from market to market?

Mr Edwards: We talked about the movement of animals, but I think that we need to be a little bit more precise about it. The pig industry is very clearly structured because of the problems that we have had in the past in the pig industry. You know the movements of the pig industry because it tends to work in pyramids. The way that pigs can be moved is very tightly constrained. We knew about the dairy industry because we worked very closely with it on BSE and a number of other diseases in recent years. The gap in our knowledge was primarily, I would suggest, about the sheep industry. That is where the majority of the movements took place and that is where the disease took place and, because of the—

[84] **Ron Davies:** There was a gap in the knowledge?

Mr Edwards: Byddent, i raddau helaeth iawn. Pob un o’r tri ohonynt—mewn gwirionedd, collais ddau o’r tri yn fuan iawn yng Nghymru am nad ni a gafodd yr achos cyntaf. Cefais gryn anhawster wrth eu cael yn ôl dros Glawdd Offa pan oedd arnaf eu hangen gartref, oherwydd felly y mae’r SVS yn gweithio. Felly maent i gyd yn dra hyfforddedig.

[83] **Ron Davies:** A oedd unrhyw drafodaeth felly—dyma’r pwynt a gododd Jocelyn Davies yn gynharach—ynghylch natur newidiol y diwydiant ac, yn enwedig, y cynnydd yn y symud ar anifeiliaid o farchnad i farchnad?

Mr Edwards: Siaradasom am symudiad anifeiliaid, ond credaf fod angen inni fod ychydig yn fwy manwl yn ei gylch. Mae’r diwydiant moch wedi’i strwythuro’n glir iawn oherwydd y problemau a gawsom yn y gorffennol yn y diwydiant moch. Gwyddoch am symudiadau’r diwydiant moch am ei fod yn dueddol i weithio o fewn pyramidiau. Mae’r modd y gellir symud moch wedi’i gyfyngu’n dynn iawn. Gwyddem am y diwydiant llaeth am ein bod wedi gweithio’n agos iawn gydag ef ynghylch BSE a nifer o glefydau eraill yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf hyn. Yr oedd y bwlch yn ein gwybodaeth yn ymwneud yn bennaf, byddwn yn awgrymu, â’r diwydiant defaid. Dyna lle y digwyddodd y rhan fwyaf o’r symudiadau a dyna lle y digwyddodd y clwyf ac, oherwydd y—

[84] **Ron Davies:** Yr oedd bwlch yn y wybodaeth?

Mr Edwards: In the knowledge, yes. I think that it is fair to say that over the last 10 or 15 years, because of the pressures from BSE and similar diseases, we have had less contact with the sheep industry than we would have done before.

Therefore, perhaps, our knowledge of the sheep industry was not as up-to-date as it should have been.

[85] **Ron Davies:** I am sure that what you say is correct. I do not wish to challenge it in any way, but there are a large number of organisations—I am thinking of groups like the Farm Animal Welfare Council, a statutory body, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a voluntary organisation, and other groups such as Compassion in World Farming, together with the farming unions—which have all been waging campaigns, certainly to my knowledge, over the last 20 years about the whole way in which animal movements take place in this country. Are you saying that there was no input from those organisations into the discussions? Let me ask you the direct question: did you consult with bodies such as the RSPCA, the Farm Animal Welfare Council or Compassion in World Farming?

Mr Edwards: The Farm Animal Welfare Council would have been involved early on, but we probably did not consult with the other organisations, no.

[86] **Jocelyn Davies:** I would like clarification on something that was said earlier. It was said that the scale of the outbreak meant that the plan was inadequate, or was the inadequacy of the plan the cause of the scale of the outbreak? Which one?

[87] **Glyn Davies:** Well, the first I should guess, but I will let the Minister answer that.

Mr Edwards: Yn y wybodaeth, oedd. Credaf mai teg yw dweud ein bod wedi cael llai o gysylltiad â'r diwydiant defaid dros y 10 neu 15 mlynedd diwethaf, oherwydd y pwysau oddi wrth BSE a chlefydau tebyg, nag y byddem wedi'i gael cyn hynny. Felly, efallai nad oedd ein gwybodaeth am y diwydiant defaid mor gyfoes ag y dylai fod.

[85] **Ron Davies:** Yr wyf yn sicr bod yr hyn a ddywedwch yn gywir. Ni ddymunaf ei herio o gwbl, ond mae nifer mawr o gyrff—yr wyf yn meddwl am y Cyngor Lles Anifeiliaid Fferm, corff statudol, y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Creulondeb i Anifeiliaid, mudiad gwirfoddol, a grwpiau eraill fel Tosturi yn Ffermio'r Byd, ynghyd â'r undebau ffermio—sydd i gyd wedi bod yn ymgyrchu, yn sicr hyd y gwn i, dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf ynghylch yr holl fodd y symudir anifeiliaid yn y wlad hon. A ydych yn dweud nad oedd mewnbwn oddi wrth y cyrff hynny i'r trafodaethau? Gadewch imi ofyn y cwestiwn uniongyrchol: a fuoch yn ymgynghori â chyrff fel yr RSPCA, y Cyngor Lles Anifeiliaid Fferm neu Dosturi yn Ffermio'r Byd?

Mr Edwards: Byddai'r Cyngor Lles Anifeiliaid Fferm yn gysylltiedig yn gynnar, ond nid oeddem wedi ymgynghori â'r cyrff eraill, yn ôl pob tebyg, nac oeddem.

[86] **Jocelyn Davies:** Hoffwn gael eglurhad ar rywbeth a ddywedwyd yn gynharach. Dywedwyd bod maint yr achos yn golygu bod y cynllun yn annigonol, ynteu ai annigonolrwydd y cynllun oedd achos maint yr achos? Pa un?

[87] **Glyn Davies:** Wel, y cyntaf, gallwn feddwl, ond gadawaf i'r Gweinidog ateb hynny.

Carwyn Jones: Sorry, can you say that again, Jocelyn?

[88] **Jocelyn Davies:** The inadequacy of the plan. I am talking about the contingency plan and the scale of the outbreak. It was said that this plan could not cope with the scale of the outbreak. However, because the plan was inadequate, was that not why the scale was so enormous?

Carwyn Jones: No. I think that it is only fair to point out that, as I said before, the scale of the outbreak was unprecedented. Inevitably, in a situation such as this, if you cannot predict how an outbreak will proceed, or if it is far worse than can be predicted, then the plan will have certain deficiencies and that must be acknowledged.

[89] **Jocelyn Davies:** But if the plan had been a good plan—that is the point that I am making—if it had been an effective plan, would the scale of the outbreak have been much less?

Carwyn Jones: As far as the plan is concerned, as I have already said, hindsight is a marvellous thing and it is very difficult to predict an outbreak that has not been seen before. So, you have to rely, I suspect, on the plans that you have in place. Occasionally, the situation, as we saw last year, is a lot worse than was originally thought possible. Inevitably, that means that the plan is overwhelmed by the circumstances.

[90] **Glyn Davies:** Can I just say, before I bring Janet in, that I am quite keen to move on to the second area for discussion, which is pretty closely linked to this first one. I would quite like people to only ask questions now that are specifically related to this contingency plan.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, a allwch ddweud hynny eto, Jocelyn?

[88] **Jocelyn Davies:** Annigonolrwydd y cynllun. Yr wyf yn sôn am y cynllun wrth gefn a maint yr achos. Dywedwyd na allai'r cynllun ymdopi â maint yr achos. Fodd bynnag, am fod y cynllun yn annigonol, onid hynny oedd y rheswm pam yr oedd ei faint mor aruthrol?

Carwyn Jones: Nage. Credaf nad yw ond yn deg tynnu sylw at y ffaith, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, fod maint yr achos heb ei debyg o'r blaen. Mae'n anochel, mewn sefyllfa fel hon, os na allwch ragddweud sut y bydd achos yn mynd rhagddo, neu os yw'n waeth o lawer nag y gellir ei ragweld, y bydd rhai diffygion yn y cynllun a rhaid cydnabod hynny.

[89] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ond pe bai'r cynllun yn gynllun da—dyna'r pwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud—pe bai'n gynllun effeithiol, a fyddai maint yr achos wedi bod yn llai o lawer?

Carwyn Jones: O ran y cynllun, fel y dywedais eisoes, mae synnwyr trannoeth yn beth rhyfeddol ac mae'n anodd iawn rhagweld achos nas gwelwyd o'r blaen. Felly, rhaid ichi ddibynnu, yr wyf yn amau, ar y cynlluniau sydd ar waith gennyh eisoes. O bryd i'w gilydd, mae'r sefyllfa, fel y gwelsom y llynedd, yn waeth o lawer nag y credwyd ei bod yn bosibl yn wreiddiol. Mae'n anochel bod hynny'n golygu bod yr amgylchiadau'n drech na'r cynllun.

[90] **Glyn Davies:** A gaf ddweud, cyn imi ddod â Janet i mewn, fy mod yn eithaf awyddus i symud ymlaen at yr ail faes i'w drafod, sydd â chysylltiad eithaf agos â'r un cyntaf hwn. Byddai'n dda gennyf pe byddai pobl ond yn gofyn cwestiynau'n awr sy'n ymwneud yn benodol â'r cynllun wrth gefn hwn.

[91] **Janet Ryder:** You are saying that it is the logistics that were not there. Tony Edwards said that the principles were the same. You are satisfied that this contingency plan had the principles right. So, was the plan followed according to those principles, and is it just that we need a logistic contingency plan to be developed now?

Mr Edwards: The principles are exactly the same, whatever you do. The way that we actually diagnose disease and whether we put restrictions in place and so on is exactly the same. There were also issues of disposal of course, which bring logistics into it again. As far as the actual plan itself goes, what has to be remembered, I think, is that this disease had been in the country for three weeks before we actually knew it was here, which had given it opportunities to spread in a way that was unprecedented. That is what scaled up the operation in the first place. It is not that the plan itself was inherently wrong—the principles in the plan were absolutely correct—it is that we did not find out about the disease until three weeks after it was well established in the country. I think that that is a key issue.

[92] **Glyn Davies:** That is accepted.

Mr Jones: I think that the fact that the plan was logistically inadequate is, in light of the way in which the disease spread across the UK, evidenced by the fact that DEFRA decided, after only a month or so of the crisis and SVS becoming overwhelmed, that it actually had to change the logistical arrangements to put in logistical managers, logistical operations directors and so on—which you clearly know about—to try to change the direction of the disease. At that point, the incidence of disease was going up and up. As you know, mathematical modellers were telling us that it could get a lot worse. It was the changes that

[91] **Janet Ryder:** Yr ydych yn dweud mai'r hyn nad oedd yno oedd y logisteg. Dywedodd Tony Edwards fod yr egwyddorion yr un fath. Yr ydych yn sicr bod yr egwyddorion yn iawn yn y cynllun wrth gefn hwn. Felly, a ddilynwyd y cynllun yn unol â'r egwyddorion hynny, ac ai'r cwbl y mae arnom ei angen yw datblygu cynllun wrth gefn logistaidd yn awr?

Mr Edwards: Mae'r egwyddorion yn union yr un fath, beth bynnag a wnewch. Mae'r modd yr ydym yn dehongli clwyf ac a ydym yn gosod cyfyngiadau ac yn y blaen yn union yr un fath. Yr oedd materion o ran gwaredu hefyd, wrth gwrs, sy'n gysylltiedig â logisteg eto. O ran y cynllun ei hun, yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei gofio, yr wyf yn credu, yw bod y clwyf hwn yn y wlad am dair wythnos cyn inni wybod ei fod yno, a dweud y gwir, ac yr oedd hyn wedi rhoi cyfle iddo ymledu mewn modd na fu ei debyg o'r blaen. Dyna a gynyddodd faint y gwaith yn y lle cyntaf. Nid bod y cynllun ei hun yn anghywir o'i hanfod ydyw—yr oedd yr egwyddorion yn y cynllun yn gwbl gywir—ond na ddaethom i wybod am y clwyf tan dair wythnos ar ôl iddo ymsefydlu yn y wlad. Credaf fod hynny'n fater allweddol.

[92] **Glyn Davies:** Derbynnir hynny.

Mr Jones: Credaf fod y ffaith bod y cynllun yn logostaidd annigonol, yng ngoleuni'r modd yr ymledodd y clwyf ar draws y DU, wedi'i phrofi gan y ffaith bod DEFRA wedi penderfynu, dim ond rhyw fis ar ôl i'r argyfwng ddechrau a mynd yn drech na'r SVS, fod yn rhaid iddi newid y trefniadau logistaidd i benodi rheolwyr logistaidd, cyfarwyddwyr gweithrediadau logistaidd ac yn y blaen—y gwyddoch amdanynt, wrth gwrs—i geisio newid cyfeiriad y clwyf. Bryd hynny, yr oedd amllder achosion y clwyf yn mynd yn uwch ac yn uwch. Fel y gwyddoch, yr oedd modelwyr mathemategol yn dweud wrthym y gallai fynd yn waeth o lawer. Y newidiadau a

DEFRA made to the logistical arrangements at that stage that I think provide evidence to the effect that, as we have now said, the plan itself was an SVS plan and therefore logistically inadequate.

[93] **Janet Ryder:** Will you confirm that it is now all going to be reflected in a new plan that is being drawn up in full consultation with partners in this field, and will that plan show the split of responsibilities between the National Assembly and DEFRA and local authorities and so on?

Mr Jones: Yes.

Mr Brodie: Perhaps I can just say that we are in discussion with DEFRA about when it feels it would be appropriate to open its draft plan up to public consultation. We are already in discussion, as I said, with the WLGA and the Environment Agency. I cannot actually say precisely when DEFRA will open up consultation on its plan, because it is actually its plan.

[94] **Glyn Davies:** Elin, do you want to come in on this?

[95] **Elin Jones:** Yes. I presume that the plan did cover the issue of the disposal of carcasses. That is an issue that changed quite considerably from 1967 onwards, with environmental regulations changing post 1967. How did the plan cope in terms of disposal issues, which were very problematic during the whole of the outbreak?

wnaeth DEFRA i'r trefniadau logistaidd bryd hynny sy'n darparu'r dystiolaeth, yr wyf yn credu, fod y cynllun ei hun, fel y dywedasom bellach, yn perthyn i'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol ac felly'n logistaidd annigonol.

[93] **Janet Ryder:** A wnewch gadarnhau y caiff hyn oll ei adlewyrchu'n awr mewn cynllun newydd a baratoir drwy ymgynghori'n llawn â'r partneriaid yn y maes hwn, ac y bydd y cynllun hwnnw'n dangos y rhaniad cyfrifoldebau rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a DEFRA ac awdurdodau lleol ac yn y blaen?

Mr Jones: Gwnaf.

Mr Brodie: Efallai y caf ddweud ein bod mewn trafodaeth â DEFRA ynghylch pa bryd y teimla y byddai'n briodol cyflwyno ei chynllun drafft ar gyfer ymgynghori cyhoeddus. Yr ydym eisoes mewn trafodaeth, fel y dywedais, â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Ni allaf ddweud yn union pa bryd y bydd DEFRA yn dechrau ymgynghori ar ei chynllun, oherwydd ei chynllun hi ydyw, mewn gwirionedd.

[94] **Glyn Davies:** Elin, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[95] **Elin Jones:** Ydwyf. Cymeraf fod y cynllun yn ymdrin â mater gwaredu carcasau. Mae hynny'n fater sydd wedi newid gryn lawer ers 1967, gyda newid mewn rheoliadau amgylcheddol ar ôl 1967. Sut yr ymdopodd y cynllun o ran y materion gwaredu, a oedd yn ddadleuol iawn drwy gydol yr achos?

Mr Edwards: As I said earlier, I think that one of the discussions that we were having prior to the outbreak was with the Environment Agency, because it was perfectly clear that some of the recommendations laid down in the Northumberland report were no longer adequate in the sense that burial, which had been the standard practice to dispose of carcasses, was no longer acceptable in some areas, and particularly with the issues of cattle as well. So, when the outbreak occurred, discussions were well advanced with the Environment Agency as to how we would actually deal with the disposal of carcasses, what areas of the country we could bury in, and the implications of pyres and so on.

[96] **Elin Jones:** But what would the plan that was submitted to the European Commission year after year from 1993 onwards have said on disposal, given the fact that there were quite significant changes after 1967 that would have been in place by then?

Mr Edwards: The actual plan itself does not go into that level of detail. It just lays down the principles. The operating instructions are in that chapter. It was that particular chapter that we were trying to update in discussion with the Environment Agency.

[97] **Elin Jones:** There was not a contingency plan for the disposal of carcasses then?

Mr Edwards: The instructions on disposal are actually in chapter 3. They are the working instructions at grass-roots level. Those were the ones that we were trying to update in discussions with the Environment Agency as to what we could do in which particular parts of the country.

Mr Edwards: Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, credaf fod un o'n trafodaethau cyn yr achos gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, oherwydd yr oedd yn berffaith amlwg nad oedd rhai o'r argymhellion a nodwyd yn adroddiad Northumberland yn ddigonol bellach yn yr ystyr nad oedd claddu, a fu'n ymarfer safonol i waredu carcasau, yn dderbyniol bellach mewn rhai ardaloedd, ac yn enwedig gyda'r materion gwartheg hefyd. Felly, pan gafwyd yr achos, yr oedd trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt yn dda gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd o ran y modd y byddem yn delio â gwaredu carcasau, ym mha rannau o'r wlad y gallem eu claddu, a goblygiadau coelcerthi ac yn y blaen.

[96] **Elin Jones:** Ond beth fyddai'r cynllun a gyflwynwyd i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn o 1993 ymlaen wedi'i ddweud am waredu, o wybod bod newidiadau eithaf sylweddol ar ôl 1967 a fyddai ar waith erbyn hynny?

Mr Edwards: Nid yw'r cynllun ei hun mor fanwl â hynny. Y cwbl a wna yw nodi'r egwyddorion. Mae'r cyfarwyddiadau gweithredu yn y bennod honno. Y bennod arbennig honno yr oeddem yn ceisio ei diweddarau mewn trafodaeth ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd.

[97] **Elin Jones:** Nid oedd cynllun wrth gefn ar gyfer gwaredu carcasau felly?

Mr Edwards: Mae'r cyfarwyddiadau ar waredu ym mhennod 3, mewn gwirionedd. Y rheini yw'r cyfarwyddiadau gweithio yn y maes. Y rheini yr oeddem yn ceisio eu diweddarau mewn trafodaethau ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd o ran yr hyn y gallem ei wneud mewn rhannau penodol o'r wlad.

[98] **Elin Jones:** I am surprised that the European Commission was willing to adopt a plan that did not actually give more detail on how disposal would be undertaken in the UK were there an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

Mr Edwards: This is a very high-level plan that satisfies the EU requirements. In other words, it is what overarching systems we have put in place to control an outbreak. It does not go into that level of detail, hence the need to have that chapter as part of it.

[99] **Glyn Davies:** I do not want to stop any further discussion on the plan, but I do want to bring into our discussions the second general area that we are dealing with. It does not prevent anybody from going back to the plan and relating the two together, because I think that they are connected.

[100] **Peter Rogers:** I think that there is one—

[101] **Glyn Davies:** I am moving on, Peter. I am sorry about that. I have just said that, if anybody wants to relate this issue to the contingency plan, they are perfectly free to do so. I just want to expand the discussion by bringing in the second item for discussion as well, which is this whole area of the relationship between Cardiff and London, the setting up of the centre here, the confused messages that were going out between England and Wales and how we were working in Wales and in England. Of course, the plan is a significant part of that. That would have obviously been covered in the plan, how these areas would have actually worked together and dealt with any potential confusion that there might be.

[98] **Elin Jones:** Yr wyf yn synnu bod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn barod i dderbyn cynllun nad oedd, mewn gwirionedd, yn rhoi mwy o fanylion ar sut y byddid yn gwaredu yn y DU pe ceid achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Mr Edwards: Mae hwn yn gynllun ar lefel uchel iawn sy'n bodloni gofynion yr UE. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae hyn a wnelo'r systemau cyffredinol sydd gennym ar waith i reoli achos o'r clwyf. Nid yw'n mynd i'r fath fanylder ac, oherwydd hynny, y mae angen cael y bennod honno'n rhan ohono.

[99] **Glyn Davies:** Nid wyf yn dymuno atal unrhyw drafodaeth bellach ar y cynllun, ond yr wyf am gynnwys yn ein trafodaethau yr ail faes cyffredinol yr ydym yn ymdrin ag ef. Nid yw'n atal neb rhag mynd yn ôl at y cynllun a chysylltu'r ddau, oherwydd credaf eu bod yn gysylltiedig.

[100] **Peter Rogers:** Credaf fod un—

[101] **Glyn Davies:** Yr wyf yn symud ymlaen, Peter. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am hynny. Yr wyf newydd ddweud, os yw rhywun yn dymuno cysylltu'r mater hwn a'r cynllun wrth gefn, mae'n berffaith rydd i wneud hynny. Nid wyf ond yn dymuno ehangu'r drafodaeth drwy gynnwys yr ail eitem i'w thrafod hefyd, sef holl faes y berthynas rhwng Caerdydd a Llundain, sefydlu'r ganolfan yma, y negeseuon dryslyd a oedd yn mynd allan rhwng Lloegr a Chymru a sut yr oeddem yn gweithio yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Wrth gwrs, mae'r cynllun yn rhan bwysig o hynny. Mae'n amlwg y byddai hynny wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynllun, sut y byddai'r ardaloedd hyn wedi gweithio gyda'i gilydd ac wedi delio ag unrhyw ddryswch posibl.

Do you want to come in on that area, Delyth?

[102] **Delyth Evans:** No.

[103] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, you can come back if you want to. However, that is the area that I want bring into the discussion.

[104] **Peter Rogers:** Yes. I think that one of the biggest criticisms of this all has been on getting results or getting contacts, or informing people of what is actually going on, particularly in the early days. This is one of the things that I wanted to come back to. I agree with you when you talk about the cull that you had in Welshpool or in Cumbria; that was a particularly terrific crisis using terrific manpower and with terrific problems. You did not know where you were going. However, we had a nice slow build-up into foot and mouth disease in Wales. The first case was in Anglesey, on a Sunday. A fortnight later, there was the second case, at Bodlew. Then it was another week before another case. You talk about contingency plans. It was like *Dad's Army*, what was going on in terms of the actual culling of the animals. We could not bury, we could not dispose of carcasses within 24 hours in those very early days. There is the story of the lady whose 30 sheep were destroyed. They were pet sheep. We left them piled up by the back door overnight and the sheep blew off during the night. There were only 30 sheep there. This was reported to the Assembly. That was a night when, I agree, you were under pressure, but if there was a contingency plan in place, we should have had people who could have got rid of these carcasses. You will hear from those with the very first cases of foot and mouth disease, that the only people who saved the situation were the actual auctioneers and their helpers. After they shot the animals dead, to pull a dead body—particularly a big half-bred ewe—takes a tremendous amount

A ydych yn dymuno dweud rhywbeth ar y maes hwnnw, Delyth?

[102] **Delyth Evans:** Nac ydwyf.

[103] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, cewch gyfrannu eto os dymunwch. Fodd bynnag, hwnnw yw'r maes y dymunaf ddod ag ef i'r drafodaeth.

[104] **Peter Rogers:** Ie. Credaf mai un o'r beirniadaethau mwyaf ar hyn oll yw hynny ar sicrhau canlyniadau neu sicrhau cysylltiadau, neu hysbysu pobl am yr hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen, yn enwedig yn y dyddiau cynnar. Dyma un o'r pethau yr oeddwn yn dymuno dod yn ôl ato. Cytunaf â chi pan soniwch am y difa a gawsoch yn y Trallwng neu yn Cymbria; yr oedd hynny'n argyfwng arbennig o ddychrynlyd lle y defnyddiwyd nerth braich aruthrol a lle'r oedd problemau dychrynlyd. Ni wyddech i ble'r oeddech yn mynd. Fodd bynnag, cawsom gynnydd araf deg yng nghlwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru. Yr oedd yr achos cyntaf yn Ynys Môn, ar ddydd Sul. Bythefnos yn ddiweddarach, yr oedd yr ail achos, ym Modlew. Wedyn bu wythnos arall cyn achos arall. Soniwch am gynlluniau wrth gefn. Yr oedd yr hyn a oedd yn mynd ymlaen o ran difa'r anifeiliaid fel *Dad's Army*. Ni allem gladdu, ni allem waredu carcasau o fewn 24 awr yn y dyddiau cynnar hynny. Dyna hanes y wraig y difawyd ei 30 dafad. Defaid anwes oeddent. Fe'u gadawsom yn bentwr wrth y drws cefn dros nos a chwythwyd y defaid oddi arno yn ystod y nos. Dim ond 30 o ddefaid a oedd yno. Adroddwyd hynny i'r Cynulliad. Yr oedd honno'n noson pan oeddech dan bwysau, yr wyf yn cytuno, ond os oedd cynllun wrth gefn ar waith, dylem fod wedi cael pobl a allasai waredu'r carcasau hynny. Clywch gan y rhai a gafodd yr achosion cyntaf un o glwy'r traed a'r genau mai'r unig rai a achubodd y sefyllfa oedd yr arwerthwyr a'u cynorthwywyr. Wedi iddynt saethu'r anifeiliaid yn farw, mae tynnu corff

of strength. It was only those boys who were pulling them into lines with their feet up in the air. They were the physical strength; we did not have any mechanical handlers. We did not have anybody else there helping. This is why I doubt now whether there was any contingency plan in those early days. It was a slow build-up. So, that is the point.

The other point that must be made is that it is very disturbing when you hear that nobody even told the Welsh Country Foods abattoir in Anglesey that it had a confirmed case of foot and mouth disease. They heard that in the media. There are letters here from county councils. Since the unitary authorities had changed, you did not even notify them of a confirmed case of foot and mouth disease. In fact, you told Denbighshire and Gwynedd—it was nothing to do with them. It was in terms of the route of communication that a lot of things needed to be done. Those are the questions that I would like to ask. Do you agree with me that it was a very nice, slow build-up, and that if we had had a contingency plan, we could have got it right from day one and not caused all that suffering? Those animals should have been buried within 24 hours, right from day one.

Carwyn Jones: What was the question, Chair?

marw—yn enwedig mamog gymysgryw fawr—yn gofyn nerth aruthrol. Dim ond y bechgyn hynny a oedd yn eu tynnu'n rhesi â'u traed yn yr awyr. Hwy oedd y grym corfforol; nid oedd gennym unrhyw beiriannau codi. Nid oedd gennym neb arall yno i helpu. Dyna pam yr wyf yn amau'n awr a oedd unrhyw gynllun wrth gefn yn y dyddiau cynnar hynny. Yr oedd yn gynnydd araf. Felly, dyna'r pwynt.

Y pwynt arall y mae'n rhaid ei wneud yw ei bod yn peri pryder mawr pan glywch nad oedd neb hyd yn oed wedi dweud wrth ladd-dy Welsh Country Foods yn Ynys Môn fod ganddo achos wedi'i gadarnhau o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Clywsant am hynny yn y cyfryngau. Mae gennym lythyrau yma oddi wrth gynghorau sir. Gan fod yr awdurdodau unedol wedi newid, nid oeddech hyd yn oed wedi'u hysbysu am achos wedi'i gadarnhau o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Mewn gwirionedd, dywedasoich wrth Sir Ddinbych a Gwynedd—nid oedd a wnelo ef ddim â hwy. Yr oedd angen gwneud llawer o bethau yng nghyd-destun y llwybr cyfathrebu. Dyna'r cwestiynau y carwn eu gofyn. A gytunwch â mi ei fod yn gynnydd araf deg iawn, a phe buasai gennym gynllun wrth gefn, y gallem fod wedi'i gael yn iawn o'r diwrnod cyntaf un a pheidio ag achosi'r holl ddioddef hwnnw? Dylasai'r anifeiliaid hynny fod wedi'u claddu o fewn 24 awr, o'r diwrnod cyntaf un.

Carwyn Jones: Beth oedd y cwestiwn, Gadeirydd?

[105] **Glyn Davies:** There is an area here that we are going to deal with after the break. A lot of this stuff that Peter is dealing with is hugely important. I just feel that we will start to become a bit scatter-gun if you answer all the points that have been made at this stage. I think that we can talk about this, as these sorts of things dominate everything, but I do not want to lose sight of where we are.

Carwyn Jones: There are two points in particular that Peter might want Tony and Gareth to pick up on. First of all, in terms of a leisurely build-up of the disease on the island, I will ask Tony to deal with that. Secondly, the time issues with regard to disposal. Tony?

[106] **Glyn Davies:** Do you have to deal with these issues at this stage? We have a specific item on the agenda to deal with these issues after the break. If you deal with them now, I will have to open the discussion up and we will not be discussing the very issues that we want to discuss.

Carwyn Jones: Is there anything that we can help you with now then, Chair?

[107] **Glyn Davies:** My own view is that Peter has made some really good points. I would like to return to all of them when we reach the fourth item for discussion, which is the operations item. That is what we are really talking about. I would like to pick them all up, if we can, when we come to that. The bit that I do not want to lose is on this problem—I do not know how big the problem was, but it was certainly perceived to be a huge problem—in terms of the relationship with the people who were operating this, which is DEFRA, to which you have already made reference several times. There was a public perception that this was being dealt with in Cardiff, whether that was true or not. I know that I was ringing up different people in Cardiff and

[105] **Glyn Davies:** Mae maes yma y byddwn yn ymdrin ag ef ar ôl y egwyl. Mae llawer o'r pethau y mae Peter yn ymdrin â hwy'n bwysig dros ben. Teimlaf y byddwn yn dechrau mynd ar wasgar braidd os atebwch yr holl bwyntiau a wnaethpwyd ar yr adeg hon. Credaf y gallwn sôn am hyn, gan fod pethau o'r mathau hyn yn dylanwadu ar bopeth, ond ni ddymunaf golli golwg ar y man yr ydym.

Carwyn Jones: Mae dau bwynt penodol y gallai Peter ddymuno i Tony a Gareth eu trafod. Yn gyntaf oll, o ran cynnydd araf y clwyf yn yr ynys, gofynnaf i Tony ddelio â hynny. Yn ail, y materion amser yng nghyd-destun y gwaredu. Tony?

[106] **Glyn Davies:** A oes rhaid ichi ddelio â'r materion hyn yn awr? Mae eitem benodol ar yr agenda a fydd yn delio â'r materion hyn ar ôl yr egwyl. Os deliwch â hwy'n awr, bydd yn rhaid imi agor y drafodaeth ac ni fyddwn yn trafod yr union faterion y dymunwn eu trafod.

Carwyn Jones: A oes rhywbeth y gallwn eich helpu ag ef yn awr, Gadeirydd?

[107] **Glyn Davies:** Fy marn i yw bod Peter wedi gwneud rhai pwyntiau gwirioneddol dda. Hoffwn fynd yn ôl at bob un ohonynt pan ddeuwn at y bedwaredd eitem i'w thrafod, sef yr eitem ar weithrediadau. Am hynny yr ydym yn sôn mewn gwirionedd. Hoffwn eu trafod i gyd, os gallwn, pan ddeuwn at hynny. Y rhan nad wyf yn dymuno ei cholli yw hynny ar y broblem hon—ni wn pa mor fawr oedd y broblem, ond canfuwyd ei bod yn broblem aruthrol, yn sicr—o ran y berthynas gyda'r bobl a oedd yn gweithredu hyn, sef DEFRA, y cyfeiriasoch ati sawl gwaith. Yr oedd canfyddiad cyhoeddus bod hyn yn cael ei drafod yng Nghaerdydd, pa un a oedd hynny'n wir ai peidio. Bu i mi ffonio gwahanol bobl yng Nghaerdydd a Llundain, a chael ymatebion

London, and having different responses. There seemed to be real confusion. It is on this area of the relationship between Page Street—between London if you like—and Cardiff that it would be helpful, I think, for us to ask questions of you, in terms of exactly how that was working.

[108] **Mick Bates:** May I come in on this?

[109] **Glyn Davies:** Let us have an answer to that first, as it sets the scene.

Carwyn Jones: First of all, the State Veterinary Service is a GB-wide body, which is very centralised in the way that it operates. For example, Tony's official title is Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer (Wales). There were, at one time, more assistant chief veterinary officers at the same grade as Tony, but they were cut in the early 1990s.

So, in terms of decision making with regard to boundaries and infected areas and so forth, the responsibility ultimately lay with Page Street. In terms of the legal responsibility for carrying out foot and mouth disease culls and for running the operation, that clearly rests with DEFRA for England and Wales. However, the problem is that, even though DEFRA has the legal responsibility, it does not have the staff in Wales to allow it to carry out those responsibilities. What actually happened was that, until 26 March, the SVS was in operational control. After that date, an Assembly operations director was appointed—Gareth—and was in control. An agreement was drawn up under section 41 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, between Assembly officials and DEFRA officials, so that Assembly officials would act as agents of DEFRA when it came to carrying out operations on the ground. Those operations were carried out centrally from Cardiff, and also from other

gwahanol. Yr oedd yn ymddangos bod dryswch gwirioneddol. Ar y maes hwn, sef y berthynas rhwng Page Street—rhwng Llundain, os hoffech—a Chaerdydd y byddai'n fuddiol, yr wyf yn credu, inni ofyn cwestiynau i chi, o ran sut yn union yr oedd hynny'n gweithio.

[108] **Mick Bates:** A gaf i ddweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[109] **Glyn Davies:** Gadewch inni gael ateb ar hynny'n gyntaf, gan ei fod yn cyflwyno'r olygfa.

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyntaf oll, mae'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol yn gorff i Brydain Fawr, sy'n gweithredu mewn dull canoledig iawn. Er enghraifft, teitl swyddogol Tony yw Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cynorthwyol (Cymru). Ar un adeg, yr oedd rhagor o brif swyddogion milfeddygol cynorthwyol ar yr un raddfa â Tony, ond cwtogwyd y rhif yn gynnar yn y 1990au.

Felly, o ran penderfynu ynghylch ffiniau ac ardaloedd heintiedig ac yn y blaen, yr oedd y cyfrifoldeb yn y pen draw gan Page Street. O ran y cyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol dros gyflawni lladdfeydd clwy'r traed a'r genau a dros redeg y gweithrediad, mae hynny'n perthyn yn amlwg i DEFRA ar ran Cymru a Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, y broblem yw, er bod y cyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol gan DEFRA, nid oes ganddi staff yng Nghymru i ganiatáu iddi gyflawni'r cyfrifoldebau hynny. Yr hyn a ddigwyddodd mewn gwirionedd oedd bod y rheolaeth weithredol gan yr SVS tan 26 Mawrth. Ar ôl y dyddiad hwnnw, penodwyd cyfarwyddwr gweithrediadau ar ran y Cynulliad—Gareth—ac ef a oedd yn rheoli. Paratowyd cytundeb yn unol ag adran 41 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, rhwng swyddogion y Cynulliad a swyddogion DEFRA, fel y byddai swyddogion y Cynulliad yn gweithredu fel asiantiaid i DEFRA pan ddeuai'n fater o weithredu yn y maes. Cynhaliwyd y

centres around Wales.

At a political level, there was—and it remains the case—no legal role for the Assembly Minister, although it is right to say that I was consulted on all the decisions that were taken and on only one occasion was there a disagreement about the proposed course of action. That is well documented, and it was over the splitting of Powys when it came to the designation of the infected areas, towards the end of the course of the disease. That is well known. So, it would not be right to say that I did not support what was being done in Wales, because I did, for reasons which I am sure that we will go into later.

In terms of liaison with London, we sent a grade 6 officer to stay in London for the whole of the first month. We subsequently maintained two members of staff in London, attending Cabinet Office Briefing Room and Joint Co-ordination Committee meetings. Senior SVS and MAFF staff in Wales understood and supported the role of the Assembly through the system that we had, although it is fair to say that junior SVS staff had less of an understanding of the role that the Assembly had to play because of the centralised nature of the SVS and because state vets are trained to look towards Page Street in terms of receiving instruction. That is an issue that needs to be addressed, and something which has already been flagged up.

gweithrediadau hynny'n ganolog o Gaerdydd, a hefyd o ganolfannau eraill o gwmpas Cymru.

Ar lefel wleidyddol, nid oedd—ac mae'n parhau felly—rôl gyfreithiol i Weinidog y Cynulliad, er mai cywir yw dweud yr ymgynghorwyd â mi ar yr holl benderfyniadau a wnaethpwyd, a dim ond ar un achlysur yr anghytunwyd ar y cwrs gweithredu arfaethedig. Mae hynny wedi'i ddogfennu'n dda, ac yr oedd yn ymwneud â rhannu Powys pan ddaeth yn fater o ddynodi'r ardaloedd heintiedig, tua diwedd cwrs y clwyf. Mae hynny'n hysbys iawn. Felly, ni fyddai'n gywir dweud nad oeddwn yn cefnogi'r hyn a wnaethpwyd yng Nghymru, oherwydd yr oeddwn, am resymau yr wyf yn sicr y byddwn yn eu trafod yn ddiweddarach.

O ran cysylltu â Llundain, anfonasom swyddog graddfa 6 i aros yn Llundain am y mis cyntaf ar ei hyd. Wedyn cadwyd dau aelod staff yn Llundain, a fynychai gyfarfodydd Ystafell Friffio Swyddfa'r Cabinet a'r Cyd-bwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd. Yr oedd staff hyn yr SVS a MAFF yng Nghymru yn deall ac yn cynnal rôl y Cynulliad drwy'r system a oedd gennym, er mai teg yw dweud bod gan staff iau y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol lai o ddealltwriaeth o'r rôl yr oedd yn rhaid i'r Cynulliad ei chwarae oherwydd natur ganodedig y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol ac am fod milfeddygon gwladol wedi'u hyfforddi i edrych tuag at Page Street o ran derbyn cyfarwyddyd. Mae hynny'n fater y bydd angen ymdrin ag ef, ac yn rhywbeth y tynnwyd sylw ato eisoes.

There was agreement throughout with DEFRA in terms of the overall disease control policy; that much has to be said. There were occasions when there had to be negotiation between the operations centre in Cardiff and DEFRA, and sometimes with the SVS, in order to achieve the best result and in order to tailor matters to circumstances in Wales, sometimes with agreement. Let me give you an example of that: in the Churchstoke area, when the contiguous cull was first announced, there was a great deal of consternation among the farmers there. I went to Llandrindod Wells and I met representatives of farmers in the area and, by agreement with the SVS—because there was no method that I had to enforce this—it was decided that, when considering whether a farm was contiguous or not, there would be a veterinary inspection, rather than simply a look at the map. That proved to be satisfactory as far as the farmers were concerned and the contiguous cull policy proceeded. However, that could only be done in terms of an informal agreement, in effect, between the SVS and the farmers concerned, using me as an intermediary. So the situation is complex. It is more complicated when you look at the role of the former Intervention Board in relation to the livestock welfare disposal scheme. I will not go into detail on that now, because it will obviously be discussed later. However, the Intervention Board was based in Reading. It had responsibility for that scheme, rather than ourselves as an Assembly. That did create difficulties, of which I am sure you are aware and which we can go into later.

That gives you some idea—an outline, in effect—of the way in which foot and mouth disease operations were carried out in Wales.

Yr oedd cytundeb gydol yr amser â DEFRA ar y polisi rheoli clwyf cyffredinol; rhaid dweud cymaint â hynny. Yr oedd adegau pan oedd yn rhaid wrth negodi rhwng y ganolfan weithrediadau yng Nghaerdydd a DEFRA, ac weithiau â'r SVS, er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniad gorau ac er mwyn addasu materion i amgylchiadau yng Nghymru, weithiau gyda chytundeb. Gadewch imi roi enghraifft i chi o hynny: yn ardal yr Ystog, pan gyhoeddwyd y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol yn gyntaf, yr oedd llawer iawn o ddryswch ymysg y ffermwyr yno. Euthum i Landrindod a chyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr ffermwyr yn yr ardal a, drwy gytundeb â'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol—oherwydd nid oedd gennyf fodd i orfodi hyn—penderfynwyd, wrth ystyried a oedd fferm yn gyffiniol ai peidio, y byddai archwiliad milfeddygol yn cael ei gynnal, yn hytrach na dim ond edrych ar y map. Profodd hynny'n foddhaol o safbwynt y ffermwyr ac aeth y polisi difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol yn ei flaen. Fodd bynnag, ni ellid ond gwneud hynny yng nghyd-destun cytundeb anffurfiol, i bob pwrpas, rhwng y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol a'r ffermwyr dan sylw, gan fy nefnyddio i'n ganolwr. Felly mae'r sefyllfa'n gymhleth. Mae'n fwy cymhleth pan edrychwch ar rôl y cyn Fwrdd Ymyrraeth mewn perthynas â'r cynllun lles da byw-gwaredu. Nid af i fanylion hynny'n awr, oherwydd mae'n amlwg y caiff ei drafod yn ddiweddarach. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth wedi'i leoli yn Reading. Ganddo ef yr oedd y cyfrifoldeb dros y cynllun hwnnw, yn hytrach na ni fel Cynulliad. Yr oedd hynny'n creu anawsterau, y gwyddoch amdanynt yr wyf yn siwr, a gallwn eu trafod yn ddiweddarach.

Mae hynny'n rhoi rhyw syniad ichi—amlinelliad, i bob pwrpas—o'r modd y cyflawnwyd gweithrediadau clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru.

[110] **John Griffiths:** In terms of policy development and the decision-making process and how it evolved through the outbreak, I wonder if I could widen things a little, Chair, and move on to the rural economy in general and the impact of policy development and decision making on—

[111] **Glyn Davies:** Yes, if you like, but, in terms of the whole area of the economy, Ministers are coming to our second meeting. I am quite keen to stick to specific areas, or otherwise we will not deal with everything. However, carry on.

[112] **John Griffiths:** A lot of it is fairly specific to decision making and how it impacted on things such as reopening the footpaths, for example, Chair. I think that it is fair to say that, as the outbreak wore on, it became more and more apparent that there was a major impact on the rural economy through the effect on tourism and things such as the effect on people who walk in the countryside. In fact, it was not very well appreciated before the outbreak just what an impact walkers have on the rural economy. Obviously, the reopening of footpaths as early as possible was absolutely vital to getting those walkers back into the countryside and ending the misery of the tourism industry to some extent. Obviously, Chair, the emphasis was on the control and eradication of the disease, and rightly so.

[110] **John Griffiths:** O ran datblygu polisi a'r broses penderfynu a sut y datblygodd yn ystod yr achos, tybed a allwn ehangu pethau ychydig, Gadeirydd, a symud ymlaen at yr economi wledig yn gyffredinol ac effaith datblygu polisi a phenderfynu ar—

[111] **Glyn Davies:** Gallech, os hoffech, ond, o ran holl faes yr economi, mae Gweinidogion yn dod i'n hail gyfarfod. Yr wyf yn eithaf awyddus i lynu wrth feysydd penodol, neu fel arall ni fyddwn yn delio â phopeth. Fodd bynnag, ewch ymlaen.

[112] **John Griffiths:** Mae llawer ohono'n ymwneud yn eithaf penodol â phenderfynu a sut yr effeithiodd ar bethau fel ailagor y llwybrau cyhoeddus, er enghraifft, Gadeirydd. Credaf ei bod yn eithaf teg dweud iddi ddod yn fwyfwy amlwg, wrth i'r argyfwng lusgo ymlaen, fod effaith fawr ar yr economi wledig drwy'r effaith ar dwristiaeth a phethau fel yr effaith ar bobl sy'n cerdded yng nghefn gwlad. Mewn gwirionedd, ni werthfawrogwyd yn dda iawn cyn yr achos gymaint o effaith a gaiff cerddwyr ar yr economi wledig. Wrth gwrs, yr oedd ailagor llwybrau cyhoeddus mor gynnar â phosibl yn gwbl hanfodol i ddod â'r cerddwyr hynny'n ôl i gefn gwlad a rhoi terfyn ar gyflwr truenus y diwydiant twristiaeth i ryw raddau. Wrth gwrs, Gadeirydd, yr oedd y pwyslais, yn briodol, ar reoli a dileu'r clwyf.

However, looking back now—and, as Carwyn said, hindsight is a wonderful thing—I think that we are in a position to ask whether we got the balance quite right in terms of reopening areas and restricting movement. I know, for example, that, in south Powys, tourism operators felt very strongly that footpaths were not reopened as soon as they might have been. People who had pony-trekking businesses and walking businesses felt very strongly that they were suffering unnecessarily and that their suffering was more prolonged than it should have been.

There was this question then of the decision-making process and how well informed it was, what the relationship was with Sue Essex, as the Minister for Environment, and, indeed, whether the relationship with county councils such as Powys was all that it might have been. I know that people felt, for example, that farming interests predominated to quite a large extent on Powys County Council in terms of the councillors themselves. That was the perception—I make no judgment on that myself—of some of the tourism operators. They felt that the Assembly was not giving a strong enough lead on the reopening of footpaths. Even when it did, it was not acted upon as quickly as it should have been because the Assembly did not concern itself enough with what was going on on the ground. I just wonder whether we could have some comments and reactions to those concerns? Perhaps I could follow that with one or two more specific questions, if I may.

[113] **Glyn Davies:** Ask them now.

[114] **John Griffiths:** Well, they may depend to some extent on the general response.

Carwyn Jones: I do not think that it is possible to give a full picture until the next meeting, because Sue Essex—

Fodd bynnag, wrth edrych yn ôl yn awr—ac, fel y dywedodd Carwyn, mae synnwyr trannoeth yn beth rhyfeddol—credaf ein bod mewn sefyllfa i allu gofyn a oeddem wedi sicrhau'r cydbwysedd cywir o ran ailagor ardaloedd a chyfyngu ar symud. Gwn, er enghraifft, fod busnesau twristiaeth, yn ne Powys, yn teimlo'n gryf iawn nad oedd llwybrau cyhoeddus wedi'u hailagor mor fuan ag y gallent fod. Yr oedd pobl a oedd â busnesau merlota a busnesau cerdded yn teimlo'n gryf iawn eu bod yn dioddef yn ddiangen a bod eu dioddefaint wedi para'n hwy nag y dylasai.

Yr oedd y cwestiwn hwn, felly, am y broses penderfynu a faint o wybodaeth a gasglwyd, beth oedd y berthynas â Sue Essex, fel y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, ac, yn wir, a oedd y berthynas â chynghorau sir fel Powys gystal ag y gallai fod. Gwn fod pobl yn teimlo, er enghraifft, fod buddiannau ffermio wedi'u gosod yn flaenaf i raddau eithaf helaeth gan Gyngor Sir Powys o ran y cynghorwyr eu hunain. Dyna oedd y canfyddiad—nid wyf yn gwneud dyfarniad ar hynny fy hun—ymysg rhai o'r busnesau twristiaeth. Teimlent nad oedd y Cynulliad yn rhoi arweiniad digon cryf ar ailagor llwybrau cyhoeddus. Hyd yn oed pan ydoedd, ni weithredwyd ar hynny mor gyflym ag y dylid am nad oedd y Cynulliad yn ymboeni ddigon â'r hyn a oedd yn mynd ymlaen yn y maes. Tybed a allem gael rhai sylwadau ac ymatebion i'r pryderon hynny? Efallai y byddai modd imi ofyn un neu ddau o gwestiynau mwy penodol ar ôl hynny.

[113] **Glyn Davies:** Gofynnwch hwy'n awr.

[114] **John Griffiths:** Wel, gallent ddibynnu i ryw raddau ar yr ymateb cyffredinol.

Carwyn Jones: Ni chredaf fod modd rhoi darlun cyflawn tan y cyfarfod nesaf, oherwydd Sue Essex—

[115] **Glyn Davies:** That is my view. I think much of this would be more appropriately dealt with when Sue Essex is present.

Carwyn Jones: The reason why I say that is because, initially, the responsibility over the Order allowing councils to close the footpaths rested with me, but this was subsequently taken over by Sue. So, to have a full picture, it is only right that it is dealt with in the next meeting, I suggest.

[116] **John Griffiths:** Would that apply to access risk assessments?

Carwyn Jones: Yes.

[117] **Glyn Davies:** The area that is relevant here, in my view, is—as you know, Minister, it was my view about two days into the outbreak that we should have closed down the countryside totally, full stop—not the speed with which we opened the footpaths, as that is an issue for the next meeting, but whether or not we were quick enough in closing everything down. That, I think, is more of an issue in terms of the relationship between Page Street and Wales and the way in which you worked together to deal with this issue in the beginning. That is what I am more concerned about.

[118] **Ron Davies:** I do not think that we should let your comment pass unchallenged, because there is no scientific evidence whatsoever that the course of action that you are suggesting—closing down the countryside—would have made one jot of difference to the course of the outbreak.

[115] **Glyn Davies:** Dyna fy marn i. Credaf y gellid delio'n fwy priodol â llawer o hyn pan yw Sue Essex yn bresennol.

Carwyn Jones: Y rheswm y dywedaf hynny yw am fod y cyfrifoldeb, ar y dechrau, dros y Gorchymyn a oedd yn caniatáu i gynghorau gau'r llwybrau cyhoeddus gennyf fi, ond fe'i cymerwyd drosodd wedyn gan Sue. Felly, yr wyf yn awgrymu, i gael darlun llawn, nid yw ond yn briodol delio ag ef yn y cyfarfod nesaf.

[116] **John Griffiths:** A fyddai hynny'n berthnasol i asesiadau risg ar fynediad?

Carwyn Jones: Byddai.

[117] **Glyn Davies:** Y maes sy'n berthnasol yma, yn fy marn i—fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, fy marn i tua deuddydd ar ôl i achosion ddod i'r amlwg oedd y dylem fod wedi cau cefn gwlad yn llwyr, a dyna'i diwedd hi—yw nid pa mor gyflym y bu inni ailagor y llwybrau cyhoeddus, gan fod hynny'n fater i'r cyfarfod nesaf, ond a oeddem yn ddigon cyflym ai peidio wrth gau popeth. Mae hynny, yr wyf yn credu, yn fwy o bwnc trafod o ran y berthynas rhwng Page Street a Chymru a'r modd y bu ichi gydweithio i ddelio â'r mater hwn ar y dechrau. Yr wyf yn fwy pryderus ynghylch hynny.

[118] **Ron Davies:** Ni chredaf y dylem adael i'ch sylw fynd heb ei herio, oherwydd nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth wyddonol o gwbl y byddai'r cwrs gweithredu a awgrymwch—cau cefn gwlad—wedi gwneud yr un iot o wahaniaeth i gwrs y clwy.

[119] **Glyn Davies:** I do not accept that. It is just that I had said it before, and that seemed to be the area that related more to this particular item, and I am most—

[120] **Ron Davies:** Repeating it does not make it more valid.

[121] **Glyn Davies:** I assume that the Minister challenged it, as he is entitled to do, as are you, really. Mick, do you want to come in on this?

[122] **Mick Bates:** I have a point about Powys.

[123] **Glyn Davies:** I want to stick with this issue of the relationships between Ministers and whether or not that caused a problem in the early days, and whether or not we had a speedy response, not whether the responses that individual Members may have been asking for at the time were appropriate or not. It is the process that I am more interested in.

[124] **Delyth Evans:** On that, I would be interested in receiving an explanation of the ways in which Assembly officials were able to feed into the decision-making process in DEFRA. Was it in the formal environment of the COBR meetings? Was that the main way in which the Assembly was able to contribute to the way the disease was being dealt with? Was it through informal chats over the telephone to various officials? What were the different mechanisms that were used?

[119] **Glyn Davies:** Nid wyf yn derbyn hynny. Yr unig beth oedd fy mod wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen, ac yr oedd yn ymddangos mai'r maes hwnnw a oedd yn fwy cysylltiedg â'r eitem benodol hon, ac yr wyf yn fwyaf—

[120] **Ron Davies:** Nid yw ei ailadrodd yn ei wneud yn fwy dilys.

[121] **Glyn Davies:** Cymeraf fod y Gweinidog wedi'i herio, fel y mae ganddo hawl i wneud, fel y mae gennych chi hefyd, mewn gwirionedd. Mick, a ydych yn dymuno gwneud sylw ar hyn?

[122] **Mick Bates:** Mae gennyf bwynt ynghylch Powys.

[123] **Glyn Davies:** Dymunaf lynu wrth fater y cysylltiadau rhwng Gweinidogion ac a oedd hynny'n peri problem ai peidio yn y dyddiau cynnar, ac a gawsom ymateb cyflym ai peidio, nid a oedd yr ymatebion y gallai Aelodau unigol fod wedi gofyn amdanynt ar y pryd yn briodol ai peidio. Mae fy niddordeb pennaf yn y broses.

[124] **Delyth Evans:** Ynghylch hynny, byddai o ddiddordeb imi gael eglurhad am y moddau yr oedd swyddogion Cynulliad yn gallu cyfrannu i'r broses penderfynu yn DEFRA. Ai yn amgylchedd ffurfiol cyfarfodydd Ystafell Friffio Swyddfa'r Cabinet yr oedd hynny? Ai hynny oedd y prif fodd yr oedd y Cynulliad yn gallu cyfrannu at y dull o ddelio â'r clwyf? A oedd hynny drwy sgysiau anffurfiol dros y teleffon â gwahanol swyddogion? Beth oedd y gwahanol fecanweithiau a ddefnyddiwyd?

Mr Brodie: I think that it was a mixture of all of those, Chair. One of the reasons why we took the decision right at the start to send a grade 6 official up to London, was that we knew that, unless we had someone up there on the spot, able to physically be in the right meetings at the right time, we would not be as effective as we would otherwise be in making our views known and getting them to be influential, and we subsequently reinforced that, as the Minister has explained.

The COBR meetings, once set up, were extremely important, as were the JCC meetings, but there was a great deal of informal contact with the chief veterinary officer, via Tony, Gareth, and myself. It was a complex picture.

Mr Jones: To add to that, at an operational level, do not forget that I formally reported to the head of the JCC in London and so there was much contact between me and him at the time. There were also regular fortnightly meetings of all operations directors throughout the UK—or GB, I should say—to share best practice and to try to improve the way in which all of the operations directorates were working. There was also regular contact at an informal level between myself and other operations directors, and myself and members of the JCC responsible for various issues, such as slaughter, disposal, army issues and the like.

[125] **Delyth Evans:** Was that a satisfactory arrangement from your point of view, or would you say that there were frustrations in terms of getting your views across and impacting on decisions?

Mr Brodie: Credaf ei fod yn gymysgedd o bob un o'r rheini, Gadeirydd. Un o'r rhesymau y penderfynasom ar y cychwyn anfon swyddog graddfa 6 i Lundain oedd y gwyddem, oni bai fod gennym rywun yno yn y fan a'r lle, a allai fod yn gorfforol yn y cyfarfodydd iawn ar yr adeg iawn, na fyddem mor effeithiol ag y byddem fel arall wrth gyfleu ein barn a pheri iddi fod yn ddylanwadol, ac atgyfnerthasom hynny wedyn, fel yr eglurodd y Gweinidog.

Yr oedd cyfarfodydd Ystafell Friffio Swyddfa'r Cabinet, ar ôl eu sefydlu, yn bwysig dros ben, fel yr oedd cyfarfodydd y Cyd-bwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd, ond yr oedd llawer iawn o gysylltiad anffurfiol â'r prif swyddog milfeddygol, drwy Tony, Gareth, a minnau. Yr oedd yn ddarlun cymhleth.

Mr Jones: Yn ychwanegol at hynny, ar lefel weithredol, peidiwch ag anghofio y bu imi adrodd yn ffurfiol i bennaeth y Cyd-bwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd yn Llundain ac felly yr oedd llawer o gysylltiad rhyngof fi ag ef ar y pryd. Yr oedd holl gyfarwyddwyr gweithredu ledled y DU—neu Brydain Fawr, dylwn ddweud—yn cwrdd yn rheolaidd bob pythefnos i rannu'r arfer gorau a cheisio gwella'r dull yr oedd yr holl gyfarwyddiaethau gweithredu yn gweithio. Yr oedd cysylltiad rheolaidd hefyd ar lefel anffurfiol rhyngof fi a chyfarwyddwyr gweithredu eraill, a minnau ac aelodau o'r Cyd-bwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd a oedd yn gyfrifol am wahanol faterion, fel lladd, gwaredu, materion yn ymwneud â'r fyddin, a'u tebyg.

[125] **Delyth Evans:** A oedd hynny'n drefniant boddhaol o'ch safbwynt chi, neu a ddywedech fod rhwystredigaeth o ran cyfleu'ch barn a chael effaith ar benderfyniadau?

Mr Jones: The important thing in managing any crisis—I think that anybody who has had to do it will tell you this—is very clear lines of responsibility and accountability and command and control. It is true to say that what we had last year was a bit of a hybrid situation. I was formally reporting to MAFF—DEFRA—but, as my training taught me, taking political advice and guidance from Ministers in the National Assembly. As Huw and the Minister have already mentioned, at some levels in the State Veterinary Service, training taught staff there to take instructions from Page Street, from their headquarters. So there was an ambiguity. There was, within the system, a certain lack of clarity among some members of staff. We always got over that by means of what I believed were very good relations between ourselves and the State Veterinary Service, and ourselves and DEFRA, but when you are in a situation where you have to take decisions very quickly, clearly much better and clearer lines of accountability and responsibility are desirable.

Mr Brodie: If I could just reinforce that, Chair, to say that the constitutional position was ambiguous is an understatement. The position, as has been discussed before, is that the Minister was seen to have political responsibility and accountability in Wales, whereas there was no legal substance to that. I think that it is fair to say that the civil servants in London were sufficiently flexible and intelligent to realise that this was a situation that, although it was constitutionally very unsatisfactory, they had to help us get through. They always did their best in that sense and our relationship with them survived. That is not to say, obviously, that there were not difficulties and discussions about all sorts of issues. The main difficulty, particularly

Mr Jones: Y peth pwysig wrth reoli unrhyw argyfwng—credaf y byddai rhywun sydd wedi gorfod ei wneud yn dweud hynny wrthych—yw llinellau clir iawn o gyfrifoldeb ac atebolrwydd a gorchymyn a rheoli. Mae'n wir dweud bod yr hyn a oedd gennym y llynedd yn sefyllfa ddeuryw braidd. Yr oeddwn yn adrodd yn ffurfiol i MAFF—DEFRA—ond, fel y mae fy hyfforddiant wedi fy nysgu, yn cymryd cyngor a chyfarwyddyd gwleidyddol gan Weinidogion y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fel y mae Huw a'r Gweinidog wedi sôn eisoes, ar rai lefelau yn y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, yr oedd yr hyfforddiant yn dysgu'r staff yno i gymryd cyfarwyddiadau oddi wrth Page Street, o'u pencadlys. Felly yr oedd amwysedd. Yr oedd, oddi mewn i'r system, rywfaint o ddiffyg eglurder ymysg rhai aelodau staff. Yr oeddem bob amser yn goresgyn hynny drwy'r hyn a gredais a oedd yn gysylltiadau da iawn rhyngom ni a'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, a ni a DEFRA, ond pan yr ydych mewn sefyllfa lle mae'n rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau'n gyflym iawn, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn ddymunol cael llinellau atebolrwydd a chyfrifoldeb gwell a chliriach o lawer.

Mr Brodie: Os caf ategu hynny, Gadeirydd, mae dweud bod y sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol yn amwys yn danosodiad. Y sefyllfa, fel y trafodwyd o'r blaen, yw bod canfyddiad bod gan y Gweinidog gyfrifoldeb ac atebolrwydd gwleidyddol yng Nghymru, pan nad oedd unrhyw sylwedd cyfreithiol yn hynny. Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud bod y gweision sifil yn Llundain yn ddigon hyblyg a deallus i sylweddoli bod hon yn sefyllfa, er ei bod yn anfoddhaol iawn yn gyfansoddiadol, a oedd wedi ein helpu i ddod drwodd. Gwnaethant eu gorau bob amser yn hynny o beth a goroesodd ein perthynas â hwy. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud, wrth gwrs, nad oedd trafferthion a thrafodaethau am bob math o faterion. Y prif anhawster, yn enwedig yn

in the early stages, was simply the speed and the complexity of meetings in London and the difficulty of being in all of them at the same time, even when we had people there. Once the COBR meetings were established, there was a much clearer structure, which was very helpful.

[126] **Glyn Davies:** Do you want to come in on this, Mick? I am quite keen to move on. You can ask one question. I do not want to stop this discussion going forward, because I know that other people want to talk about this issue. However, I think that the last five minutes have actually included the third issue for scrutiny today, to some extent, in our discussions and how we deal with this particular problem. Try to keep your question specifically on the relationship, Mick, and then we will move on to how we deal with this pretty soon afterwards.

[127] **Mick Bates:** Mr Jones's comments were quite enlightening, because it all boils down to good communication between this command structure. In your view, how long did it take before there were good communications and a very clear command structure—I think that Gareth used that term—so that it operated well? The other issue was the communication aspect. The Minister mentioned when he came to meet the farmers from Churchstoke and the good practice that was established there. Was that good practice then implemented in other places on the same basis?

Carwyn Jones: Yes. It was subsequently adopted across the whole of England and Wales.

[128] **Mick Bates:** Good.

Carwyn Jones: It was started in Llandrindod.

[129] **Mick Bates:** Well, how long did it take—

y cyfnodau cynnar, oedd cyflymder a chymhlethdod y cyfarfodydd yn Llundain a'r anhawster o fod ym mhob un ohonynt ar yr un pryd, hyd yn oed pan oedd gennym bobl yno. Ar ôl sefydlu cyfarfodydd Ystafell Friffio Swyddfa'r Cabinet, yr oedd strwythur eglurach o lawer, a oedd o gymorth mawr.

[126] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dymuno gwneud sylw ar hyn, Mick? Yr wyf yn eithaf awyddus i symud ymlaen. Cewch ofyn un cwestiwn. Nid wyf am atal y drafodaeth hon rhag parhau, oherwydd gwn fod pobl eraill yn dymuno siarad am y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod y pum munud ddiwethaf wedi cynnwys y trydydd mater i'w archwilio heddiw, i ryw raddau, yn ein trafodaethau a sut yr ydym yn delio â'r broblem arbennig hon. Ceisiwch gadw'ch cwestiwn yn benodol at y berthynas, Mick, ac yna symudwn ymlaen at y modd yr ydym yn delio â hyn yn eithaf buan wedyn.

[127] **Mick Bates:** Yr oedd sylwadau Mr Jones yn eithaf addysgiadol, oherwydd hanfod y cwbl yw cyfathrebu da o fewn y strwythur awdurdod hwn. Yn eich barn chi, pa mor hir yr oedd cyn bod cyfathrebu da a strwythur awdurdod clir iawn—credaf fod Gareth wedi defnyddio'r term hwnnw—fel ei fod yn gweithredu'n dda? Y mater arall oedd cyfathrebu. Soniodd y Gweinidog am yr adeg y daeth i gyfarfod â'r ffermwyr o'r Ystog ac am yr arfer da a sefydlwyd yno. A roddwyd yr arfer da hwnnw ar waith wedyn mewn lleoedd eraill ar yr un sail?

Carwyn Jones: Do. Fe'i mabwysiadwyd wedyn ledled Cymru a Lloegr.

[128] **Mick Bates:** Da iawn.

Carwyn Jones: Fe'i dechreuwyd yn Llandrindod.

[129] **Mick Bates:** Wel, pa mor hir y cymerodd—

Mr Jones: May I answer the first point? The State Veterinary Service, as we have said before, was beginning to become, because of its lack of resources and lack of logistical expertise and sheer numbers of managers and senior staff in Wales, overwhelmed towards the middle to end of March. On 26 March, I was put in. I do not think that there was—you can perhaps ask Tony for his view—any doubt from that stage on as to where operational control of the logistics in Wales lay. Certainly, at a senior level, within all the organisations that participated—and I include the police, the army and the Environment Agency, as well as the State Veterinary Service at that stage—I do not think that there was any doubt among any of those organisations that my role was to lead that operation.

Your question, I suspect, is more about how successful was it at that stage or, if not terribly successful, when did it become so. That is slightly difficult for me to answer, because I suppose that I would think that it was fairly successful from the outset. If one is to look at the performance of my staff and the staff of all the agencies that were involved at that stage from that point onwards, I think that it speaks for itself, frankly, in terms of our ability to hit the various targets that were being set for us, and to undertake the instructions that were being sent down to us from Page Street and, indeed, from No. 10. So I believe that, with the staff that we had in place at that time—there were a lot of them, and a lot of National Assembly staff that we brought in—our performance from that point onwards demonstrated that, actually, command and control was very quickly established. Some may have other views—Mr Bates, perhaps.

[130] **Glyn Davies:** I think that Ron wants to come in.

Mr Jones: A gaf i ateb y pwynt cyntaf? Yr oedd y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, fel y dywedasom o'r blaen, oherwydd ei ddiffyg adnoddau a diffyg arbenigedd logistaidd a niferoedd y rheolwyr a'r staff hyn yng Nghymru, yn dechrau cael ei lethu rhwng canol a diwedd Mawrth. Ar 26 Mawrth, deuthum yn rhan o hyn. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw amheuaeth oddi ar yr adeg honno—gallech ofyn i Tony am ei farn efallai—ymhle yr oedd y rheolaeth weithredol ar y logisteg yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, ar lefel uwch, oddi mewn i'r holl gyrff a gymerodd ran—a chynhwysaf yr heddlu, y fyddin ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, yn ogystal â'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol bryd hynny—ni chredaf fod unrhyw amheuaeth gan yr un o'r cyrff hynny mai fy rôl i oedd arwain y gweithredu hwnnw.

Yr wyf yn amau bod eich cwestiwn yn ymwneud yn fwy â pha mor llwyddiannus yr ydoedd ar yr adeg honno neu, os nad oedd yn ofnadwy o lwyddiannus, pa bryd y daeth i fod felly. Mae hynny braidd yn anodd i mi ei ateb, oherwydd mae'n debyg y byddwn o'r farn ei fod yn eithaf llwyddiannus o'r cychwyn. Pe bai rhywun yn edrych ar berfformiad fy staff, a staff yr holl asiantaethau a oedd yn gysylltiedig ar yr adeg honno ac yn dilyn hynny, credaf ei bod yn siarad drosto'i hun, a dweud y gwir, o ran ein gallu i gyrraedd y gwahanol dargedau a osodwyd i ni, ac i ddilyn y cyfarwyddiadau a anfonwyd atom o Page Street ac, yn wir, o Rif 10. Felly credaf, gyda'r staff a oedd gennym bryd hynny—yr oedd llawer ohonynt, a llawer o staff y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y daethpwyd â hwy i mewn—fod ein perfformiad o'r adeg honno ymlaen yn dangos, mewn gwirionedd, fod y gorchymyn a'r rheoli wedi'u sefydlu'n gyflym iawn. Gallai rhai fod â barn arall—Mr Bates, efallai.

[130] **Glyn Davies:** Credaf fod Ron yn dymuno dweud rhywbeth.

[131] **Ron Davies:** I do indeed. I have three questions. The first two are very brief and straightforward. Can you tell us a little about the DEFRA presence in Wales? You told us about our presence in London. Can you tell us whether it had people on the ground in Wales? Secondly, did the Wales Office actually play any sort of role at all in mediating between our interests here and DEFRA? The third question is about the role of DEFRA in terms of discharging the wider responsibilities, which include us in Wales. I want to ask a question about the state of readiness of the State Veterinary Service and the Government generally. It has been widely reported that the European Union was sending out warnings about the spread of foot and mouth disease—from Macedonia, was it, the previous year, where there had been an outbreak? There are certainly suggestions that the Office International des Epizooties was warning about the rapid spread of Asian o-type foot and mouth disease. You might not be able to answer this at the moment but are you aware that DEFRA had actually received warnings, at the time, either from OIE or from the EU, and therefore was there a heightened state of readiness?

Mr Edwards: The chief veterinary officer and the deputy chief veterinary officer, Richard Cawthorne, attend meetings with OIE regularly. Clearly, they are in Brussels on a weekly basis for a variety of things. They would have picked up those messages quite clearly. As I said right at the beginning, I had instituted a training programme on my arrival in Wales. My primary reason for doing that was to make sure, or to try to make sure, that if it hit Wales we would be ready to deal with it. So, yes. However, the thing is that there was a gap in the training, I would accept, in the 1990s, and you cannot correct that gap in the timescale that we had available. So yes, there was a heightened awareness of it, there

[131] **Ron Davies:** Ydwyf, yn wir. Mae gennyf dri chwestiwn. Mae'r ddau gyntaf yn fyr a syml iawn. A allwch ddweud ychydig wrthym am bresenoldeb DEFRA yng Nghymru? Yr ydych wedi sôn am ein presenoldeb yn Llundain. A allwch ddweud wrthym a oedd ganddi hi bobl yn y maes yng Nghymru? Yn ail, a chwaraeodd Swyddfa Cymru unrhyw fath o rôl o gwbl, mewn gwirionedd, wrth gyfryngu rhwng DEFRA a'n buddiannau ni yma? Mae'r trydydd cwestiwn yn ymwneud â rôl DEFRA o ran cyflawni'r cyfrifoldebau ehangach, sy'n ein cynnwys ni yng Nghymru. Dymunaf ofyn cwestiwn am barodrwydd y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol a'r Llywodraeth yn gyffredinol. Yr oedd nifer mawr o adroddiadau bod yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn anfon rhybuddion am ymlediad clwy'r traed a'r genau—o Facedonia, yr wyf yn meddwl, y flwyddyn flaenorol, lle y cafwyd achosion o'r clwyf? Mae rhai awgrymiadau bod Office International des Epizooties yn rhybuddio ynghylch ymlediad cyflym y math-o Asiaidd o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Efallai na allwch ateb hynny ar y funud ond a ydych yn ymwybodol bod DEFRA wedi derbyn rhybuddion, ar y pryd, un ai oddi wrth OIE neu oddi wrth yr UE, ac a oedd felly yn fwy parod?

Mr Edwards: Mae'r prif swyddog milfeddygol a'r dirprwy brif swyddog milfeddygol, Richard Cawthorne, yn mynychu cyfarfodydd gydag OIE yn rheolaidd. Wrth gwrs, maent ym Mrwsel bob wythnos am amryw o resymau. Byddent wedi clywed y negeseuon hynny, wrth gwrs. Fel y dywedais ar y dechrau un, yr oeddwn wedi sefydlu rhaglen hyfforddi ar ôl dod i Gymru. Y prif reswm a oedd gennyf dros wneud hynny oedd sicrhau, neu geisio sicrhau, pe bai'n taro Cymru, y byddem yn barod i ddelio ag ef. Felly, ydwyf. Fodd bynnag, y peth yw y bu bwlch yn yr hyfforddiant, byddwn yn derbyn, y bu yn y 1990au, ac ni allwch wneud iawn am y bwlch hwnnw o fewn yr amser a oedd ar gael i ni. Felly

was a heightened awareness of the risk of it, and we, certainly in Wales, were doing our best to prepare ourselves for the eventuality should it arise.

[132] **Glyn Davies:** There were other points.

Mr Jones: Do you want me to address these? On the first point that you made about a DEFRA presence in our operations in Wales, if you like, not only did the operations room have a full time veterinary member in it—a very experienced divisional veterinary manager from Carmarthen—

[133] **Ron Davies:** From SVS?

Mr Jones: Yes.

[134] **Ron Davies:** Therefore DEFRA?

Mr Jones: Yes. Tony, as assistant chief veterinary officer, and his staff, effectively, for operational purposes, reported to me. On the question about the Wales Office—

[135] **Ron Davies:** So the presence was an entirely veterinary presence?

Mr Jones: Well it was veterinary, and the administrative staff who worked for the SVS.

[136] **Ron Davies:** But it was veterinary led, there was no question of any policy—?

oedd, yr oedd ymwybyddiaeth gryfach ohono, yr oedd ymwybyddiaeth gryfach o'r perygl oddi wrtho, ac yr oeddem ni, yn sicr yng Nghymru, yn gwneud ein gorau i ymbaratoi rhag y posibilrwydd pe bai'n digwydd.

[132] **Glyn Davies:** Yr oedd pwyntiau eraill.

Mr Jones: A ydych yn dymuno i mi ymdrin â'r rhain? Ynghylch y pwynt cyntaf a wnaethoch am bresenoldeb DEFRA yn ein gweithredu ni yng Nghymru, os hoffech, nid yn unig yr oedd aelod milfeddygol llawn amser yn yr ystafell weithredu—rheolwr milfeddygol adrannol profiadol iawn o Gaerfyrddin—

[133] **Ron Davies:** O'r SVS?

Mr Jones: Ie.

[134] **Ron Davies:** Ac felly DEFRA?

Mr Jones: Ie. Yr oedd Tony, fel prif swyddog milfeddygol cynorthwyol, a'i staff ef, i bob pwrpas, i ddibenion gweithredol, yn adrodd i mi. Ar y cwestiwn am Swyddfa Cymru—

[135] **Ron Davies:** Felly yr oedd y presenoldeb yn un cwbl filfeddygol?

Mr Jones: Wel, yr oedd yn filfeddygol, a'r staff gweinyddol a weithiai i'r SVS.

[136] **Ron Davies:** Ond yr oedd dan arweiniad milfeddygol, nid oedd cwestiwn am unrhyw bolisi—?

Mr Jones: No. On the question of the Wales Office, staff from the Wales Office on a number of occasions supported our efforts by attending COBR meetings for us and attending, where necessary, the regular bird-table meetings that were held in the JCC in London. That was largely as a result of the fact that we simply did not have enough people to attend the various meetings that were going on, and they provided the sort of support that we needed.

[137] **Jocelyn Davies:** May I just ask what a bird-table meeting is?

Mr Jones: I beg your pardon. Twice a day in our operations room in Cardiff we adopted the army practice of bird-table meetings. It was the same sort of thing that they did in London, whereby all the staff stand around a map, effectively, in the centre of a room which, for fairly obvious reasons, is called a bird table, because you are all standing around it. It is an extremely effective way of making sure that everybody in the operations room knows exactly what is going on in all areas that are not necessarily their direct responsibility.

[138] **Glyn Davies:** Ron, have you finished on that?

[139] **Ron Davies:** Yes, thank you.

Mr Jones: Nac oedd. Ar gwestiwn Swyddfa Cymru, yr oedd staff o Swyddfa Cymru wedi cefnogi ein hymdrechion ar nifer o achlysuron drwy fynd i gyfarfodydd Ystafell Friffio Swyddfa'r Cabinet ar ein rhan a mynychu, lle'r oedd angen, y cyfarfodydd bwrdd adar rheolaidd a gynhaliwyd yn y Cyd-bwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd yn Llundain. Yr oedd hynny'n ganlyniad i raddau helaeth i'r ffaith, yn syml, nad oedd gennym ddigon o bobl i fynd i'r gwahanol gyfarfodydd a oedd yn mynd ymlaen, a darparasant y math o gymorth yr oedd arnom ei angen.

[137] **Jocelyn Davies:** A gaf ofyn beth yw cyfarfod bwrdd adar?

Mr Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Ddwywaith y dydd yn ein hystafell weithrediadau yng Nghaerdydd mabwysiadem arfer y fyddin o gyfarfodydd bwrdd adar. Yr oedd yr un math o beth ag a wnaent yn Llundain, lle y mae'r holl staff yn sefyll o gwmpas map, i bob pwrpas, ar ganol yr ystafell a elwir, am resymau eithaf amlwg, yn fwrdd adar, am eich bod chi i gyd yn sefyll o'i gwmpas. Mae'n ddull effeithiol iawn o sicrhau bod pawb yn yr ystafell weithredu yn gwybod beth yn union sy'n mynd ymlaen yn yr holl ardaloedd nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol iddynt hwy.

[138] **Glyn Davies:** Ron, a ydych wedi gorffen ar hynny?

[139] **Ron Davies:** Ydwyf, diolch.

[140] **Delyth Evans:** I was just interested to know whether you felt at any stage that you were competing with other regions of Britain in terms of getting your voice heard and getting adequate responses to your need for resources, and so on. Was there a sense in which the greater focus was on, for example, Cumbria, and that you were having to say, ‘hang on a minute, what about us in Wales?’

Mr Jones: I would have to say that I believe that our voice was always heard. There were occasions when, for example, rendering capacity was not available to us in Wales. There were a large number of occasions when it was not available to us in Wales because of the competing requirements of places like Cumbria and Devon, which were seen by London as more difficult hot spots to deal with at that particular moment in the crisis. That led to some interesting discussions between us and the JCC in London about whether or not we should be given capacity, particularly where there were few other routes open to us. So, yes, in terms of resources, I suppose, there were competing pressures, undoubtedly, but I never felt that our voice was not listened to—quite the reverse.

[141] **Glyn Davies:** At this point, I would like to move on by expanding the discussion a little bit. You, Minister, and indeed I, as well as several organisations, have talked about transferring some of the responsibility for animal health powers, which, in a sense, is a response to what might have been some difficulties in these arrangements that we have just been talking about. I think we should start looking at that area now, because I know that at our last meeting we talked about how it was important for us to define exactly what we were talking about. Do you want to come in on this, Elin?

[140] **Delyth Evans:** Nid oeddwn ond am wybod a oeddech yn teimlo ar unrhyw adeg eich bod yn cystadlu â rhanbarthau eraill ym Mhrydain o ran cael gwrandawriad a chael ymatebion digonol i'ch angen am adnoddau, ac yn y blaen. A oedd mwy o ffocws ar un ystyr ar Cymbria, er enghraifft, a'ch bod yn gorfod dweud, ‘arhoswch funud, beth amdanom ni yng Nghymru?’

Mr Jones: Byddai'n rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn credu inni gael gwrandawriad bob amser. Yr oedd adegau, er enghraifft, pan nad oedd capasiti rendro ar gael i ni yng Nghymru. Yr oedd llawer o adegau pan nad oedd ar gael i ni yng Nghymru oherwydd y gystadleuaeth o du gofynion lleoedd fel Cymbria a Dyfnaint, a ystyriwyd gan Lundain yn fannau anos eu trin ar yr adeg arbennig honno yn yr argyfwng. Arweiniodd hynny at rai trafodaethau diddorol rhyngom ni a'r Cydbwyllgor Rheoli ar y Cyd yn Llundain ynghylch a ddylid rhoi gallu i ni neu beidio, yn enwedig pan nad oedd ond ychydig o lwybrau eraill ar gael i ni. Felly, oedd, o ran adnoddau, dybiwn i, yr oedd pwysau cystadleuol, yn ddiamheuaeth, ond ni themlais erioed nad oedd gwrandawriad i'n llais—i'r gwrthwyneb yn hollol.

[141] **Glyn Davies:** Ar yr adeg hon, hoffwn symud ymlaen drwy ehangu'r drafodaeth ychydig. Yr ydych chi, Weinidog, a minnau'n wir, yn ogystal â sawl corff, wedi sôn am drosglwyddo rhai o'r cyfrifoldebau dros bwerau iechyd anifeiliaid, sydd, ar un ystyr, yn ymateb i'r hyn a allai fod yn rhai anawsterau yn y trefniadau hyn yr ydym newydd eu trafod. Credaf y dylem ddechrau edrych ar y maes hwnnw'n awr, oherwydd gwn ein bod wedi sôn, yn ein cyfarfod diwethaf, ei bod yn bwysig inni ddiffinio'n union beth yr oeddem yn sôn amdano. A ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn, Elin?

[142] **Elin Jones:** Yr wyf am holi am yr union bwynt hwnnw, a dweud y gwir. O ran trosglwyddo pwerau iechyd anifeiliaid, a allwch roi disgrifiad inni o'r pwerau yr ydych yn chwilio amdanynt oddi wrth DEFRA i gael eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? Yn sgîl hynny, a allwch roi enghreifftiau ymarferol o faterion y byddech wedi'u gwneud yn wahanol, a phenderfyniadau y byddech wedi'u cymryd yn wahanol neu ar amser gwahanol, pe byddai'r pwerau wedi bod gennych drwy glwy'r traed a'r genau y llynedd? A oes enghreifftiau o'r fath, o sut y byddai'r pwerau hyn wedi gallu cael eu gweithredu ac efallai wedi arwain at benderfyniadau gwahanol yng Nghymru? O ran y broses yn awr o drafod trosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn â DEFRA, ble mae hi ar hyn o bryd? A ydych wedi cael cytundeb mewn egwyddor oddi wrth DEFRA ynglyn â throsglwyddo pwerau ac adnoddau? Ble ydych chi o ran amserlen y trafodaethau hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyntaf, y pwerau y byddwn i am iddynt gael eu trosglwyddo fyddai'r pwerau o dan Ddeddf Iechyd Anifeiliaid 1981, sy'n diffinio beth yw Gweinidog. Ar hyn o bryd nid yw Gweinidogion y Cynulliad yn dod o dan y Ddeddf honno. Mae'r Alban yn wahanol. Ynglyn â throsglwyddo pwerau, yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at DEFRA ac mae Swyddfa Cymru wedi ysgrifennu at DEFRA. Yr wyf wedi siarad â Don Touhig a Paul Murphy am hyn ac maent yn gefnogol. Yr wyf wedi cael llythyr yn ôl oddi wrth DEFRA, nad ydyw yn erbyn y peth. Ar hyn o bryd mae am sefyll i weld beth sy'n dod o'r ymchwiliadau sy'n cael eu cynnal. Nid ydym yn meddwl bod hynny'n werth ei wneud ar hyn o bryd; yr ydym yn credu y dylem fwrw ymlaen yn awr. Er hynny, ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw fath o wrthwynebiad mawr gan DEFRA ynglyn â throsglwyddo pwerau. Ynglyn â sicrhau'r cyllid a fyddai'n dod gyda'r pwerau, bydd yn rhaid inni siarad â hi am hynny.

[142] **Elin Jones:** I want to ask about exactly that point, to tell you the truth. Regarding the transfer of animal health powers, can you give us a description of the powers that you are seeking from DEFRA to be transferred to the National Assembly? Following on from that, can you give practical examples of things that you would have done differently, and decisions that you would have taken differently, or at a different time, if you had had those powers during the foot and mouth disease outbreak last year? Are there examples of that, of how these powers could have been implemented and perhaps would have given rise to different decisions in Wales? In relation to the process now of discussing the transfer of these powers with DEFRA, where do things stand at the moment? Have you had agreement in principle from DEFRA in relation to the transfer of powers and resources? Where are you in the timetable of those discussions?

Carwyn Jones: First, the powers that I would want to be transferred would be powers under the Animal Health Act 1981, which defines what a Minister is. Assembly Ministers do not come under that Act at present. It is different in Scotland. In relation to the transfer of powers, I have written to DEFRA and the Wales Office has written to DEFRA. I have spoken to Don Touhig and Paul Murphy about this and they are supportive. I have had a letter back from DEFRA and it is not against it. At the moment it wants to wait and see what arises from the investigations that are being held. We do not think that that is worth doing at the moment; we believe that we should take things forward now. However, I do not believe that there would be any sort of major resistance from DEFRA about transferring powers. In relation to ensuring the finance that would come with the powers, we will have to speak with it about that.

Byddem yn erfyn i'r pwerau hyn gael eu trosglwyddo, gobeithio, ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf, nid oherwydd y problemau sydd ynghlwm wrth drosglwyddo pwerau ond oherwydd y bydd yn rhaid inni weithio allan o ble y mae'r arian yn mynd i ddod. Serch hynny, o ran yr egwyddor, nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n broblem ar hyn o bryd. Wrth gwrs, cafodd hyn ei godi yn y Cabinet ym mis Gorffennaf fel rhywbeth y cytunodd y Cabinet i'w wneud, ac mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi pleidleisio dros drosglwyddo pwerau hefyd.

Ynglyn â beth y byddem wedi ei wneud yn wahanol, un peth y byddem wedi dymuno ei gael ac a fyddai wedi gwneud pethau'n rhwyddach yw symudiadau anifeiliaid, nid i newid y system neu gael system wahanol ond er mwyn cyflymu'r system. Ar sawl achlysur pan oedd rhyw fath o drwydded newydd yn mynd i gael ei chyhoeddi, byddai'r templed yn dod o MAFF am 9 p.m. ar nos Wener er mwyn ei hanfon i'r swyddfeydd ar draws Cymru am 9 a.m. drannoeth. Yr oedd hynny'n jobyn anodd dros ben i'w wneud. Enghraifft arall fyddai symud anifeiliaid o dir comin. Mae'n bosibl y byddem wedi gallu rhoi system yn ei lle yn gyflymach na'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y diwedd. Mae hynny'n un enghraifft; nid wyf yn gwybod a oes enghreifftiau eraill y byddai Rory eisiau sôn amdanynt.

We would expect these powers to be transferred, I hope, at the beginning of next year, not because of the problems relating to the transfer of powers but because we would have to work out where the money would come from. However, in terms of the principle, I do not believe that that is a problem at present. Of course, this was raised in the Cabinet in July as something that the Cabinet had agreed to do, and the National Assembly has also voted in favour of transferring powers.

In terms of what we would have done differently, one thing that we would have liked to have seen and which would have made things easier is animal movements, not to change the system or have a different system but to speed up the system. On several occasions when some kind of new licence was about to be published, the template would then come from MAFF at 9 p.m. on a Friday night in order for it to be sent out to offices throughout Wales at 9 a.m. the following day. That was an extremely difficult task. Another example is the movement of animals from common land. It is possible that we could have had a system in place quicker than actually happened in the end. That is one example; I do not know whether Rory has any other examples that he may wish to discuss.

Mr O'Sullivan: I think that, in terms of specifics, the one particular point that we were pressing the then MAFF for was the movement of cattle from the former at-risk areas into the provisionally free areas. This was particularly the Tywyn down to Ceredigion movement. I think that, in terms of looking back, one advantage that we had in Wales was that we had quite open and clear lines of communication, particularly with the farming unions, where we were able to bounce ideas, but, more importantly, they were able to tell us that this sort of proposal through the movement regime could cause a problem. We were able to take that advice through to our discussions with DEFRA, to try to reshape some of the policies that it was coming up with. You sometimes felt that, in Page Street, there was some sort of isolation from fully understanding some of the impacts of the restrictions in the movement regime. The classic case that the Minister has already mentioned in terms of the movement was the reluctance of DEFRA initially to allow for the splitting of Powys when we moved to the new classification on counties for foot and mouth disease control purposes.

Mr Brodie: A gaf i ychwanegu fy mod yn meddwl, pe bai gan y Cynulliad y cyfrifoldeb, y byddai hynny'n gwneud cynllunio ar gyfer y *contingency* lawer yn rhwyddach, mewn proses cyflawn, integredig yng Nghymru gyda'r holl ystod o gyrff a phobl y byddai angen iddynt fewnbynnu'r broses pe bai gennym y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Yn sgîl hynny, gellid adeiladu system o weithredu effeithiol.

[143] **Glyn Davies:** Does anyone else want to respond to this?

Mr O'Sullivan: Credaf, o ran manylion penodol, mai un pwynt arbennig yr oeddem yn pwysu amdano ar MAFF bryd hynny oedd symud gwartheg o gyn ardaloedd mewn perygl i'r ardaloedd rhydd dros dro. Y symud o Dywyn i lawr i Geredigion oedd hynny'n arbennig. Credaf, wrth edrych yn ôl, mai un fantais a oedd gennym yng Nghymru oedd bod gennym linellau cyfathrebu eithaf clir ac agored, yn enwedig gyda'r undebau ffermio, lle y gallem fownsio syniadau, ond, yn bwysicach, gallent ddweud wrthym y gallai'r math hwn o gynnig drwy'r gyfundrefn symud beri problem. Gallem fynd â'r cyngor hwnnw drwodd i'n trafodaethau â DEFRA, i geisio ailsiapio rhai o'r polisiâu yr oedd yn eu dyfeisio. Yr oeddech yn teimlo weithiau, yn Page Street, fod rhyw fath o arwahanrwydd oddi wrth lawn ddeall rhai o effeithiau'r cyfyngiadau yn y gyfundrefn symud. Yr achos clasurol y mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi'i grybwyll o ran y symud oedd amharodrwydd DEFRA ar y dechrau i ganiatáu rhannu Powys pan symudasom at y dosbarth newydd ar siroedd i ddibenion rheoli clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Mr Brodie: May I just add that, if the Assembly had the responsibility, I think that it would make contingency planning much easier, within a holistic, integrated process in Wales, with the wide range of bodies and people who would need to have an input into the process if we had that responsibility. As a result, an effective system of operating could be established.

[143] **Glyn Davies:** A oes unrhyw un arall sy'n dymuno ymateb i hyn?

Mr Jones: I was just going to say the same as Huw, but I have also alluded to the difficulties surrounding a command and control structure where you have, effectively, a non-simple model. The simpler, in a sense, the model is, the easier it is to implement. Clearly, if the powers had been transferred, there would not have been this rather schizophrenic existence that I had to live.

Carwyn Jones: I think that there are two other points worth making as well. First, with regard to the culling policy, when there were occasions when people resisted the cull, particularly in Anglesey, and in other parts of Wales, it then fell into DEFRA's lap. There was nothing that the Assembly could do about it. Inevitably, DEFRA did nothing, leaving us holding the baby, as it were. That clearly is something that, unlike in Scotland, which proceeded with court action every single time, was a particular weakness in Wales. I think that the second point to remember as well is that, whereas Scotland was in a situation where it was able to control animal movements and give reasons for doing so, we were simply not able to do that. We were in the position of attempting to be influential rather than creating policy on the ground.

You come back to this fundamental problem, which is that DEFRA has the responsibility, but not the staff. It would have been open to me—I would not have done it, of course, because it would have not been sensible—to turn round and say 'you are not using Assembly staff', in which case, there would have been no foot and mouth disease operations in Wales. That clearly cannot be right.

Mr Jones: Yr oeddwn am ddweud yr un peth â Huw, ond yr wyf hefyd wedi cyfeirio at yr anawsterau ynghylch strwythur gorchymyn a rheoli lle y mae gennych, i bob pwrpas, fodel ansym. Po symlaf y model, ar un ystyr, hawsaf yn y byd yw ei weithredu. Wrth gwrs, pe byddai'r pwerau wedi'u trosglwyddo, ni fyddwn wedi gorfod profi'r fodolaeth led sgitsoffrenig hon.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod dau bwynt arall gwerth eu gwneud hefyd. Yn gyntaf, mewn perthynas â'r polisi difa, pan oedd adegau pan oedd pobl yn gwrthsefyll y difa, yn enwedig yn Ynys Môn, ac mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, yr oedd wedyn yn mynd i ddwylo DEFRA. Nid oedd dim y gallai'r Cynulliad ei wneud yn ei gylch. Yn anorfod, ni wnaeth DEFRA ddim, gan ein gadael yn dal y baban, fel petai. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn rhywbeth, yn wahanol i'r Alban, a aeth ymlaen ag achos llys bob un tro, a oedd yn wendid arbennig yng Nghymru. Credaf mai'r ail bwynt i'w gofio hefyd yw hyn: er bod yr Alban mewn sefyllfa lle y gallai reoli symudiadau anifeiliaid a rhoi rhesymau dros wneud hynny, yn syml, nid oeddem ni yn gallu gwneud hynny. Yr oeddem yn y sefyllfa o geisio bod yn ddylanwadol yn hytrach na chreu polisi yn y maes.

Yr ydych yn dod yn ôl at y broblem sylfaenol hon, sef bod y cyfrifoldeb gan DEFRA, ond nid y staff angenrheidiol. Byddai wedi bod yn bosibl imi—ni fyddwn gwneud hynny, wrth gwrs, oherwydd ni fuasai'n synhwyrol—droi a dweud 'ni chewch ddefnyddio staff y Cynulliad', ac os felly, ni fuasai unrhyw weithrediadau clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru. Mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n iawn.

[144] **Elin Jones:** Hoffwn holi, pe bai'r pwerau iechyd anifeiliaid hyn yn cael eu trosglwyddo, neu pan fyddant yn cael eu trosglwyddo, sut y byddech yn gweld, yn y *contingency plan*, y cydweithredu rhwng y gwahanol wledydd a'r gwahanol feysydd yn gweithio unwaith bod y pwerau hyn yn y Cynulliad? Bu ichi ddisgrifio yn gynharach y broses lle nad oeddech wedi llwyddo ar un adeg i gael capasiti rendro yn eich trafodaethau gyda DEFRA. Ar hyn o bryd, does dim capasiti rendro yng Nghymru. Sut yr ydych yn rhagweld y byddai'r drafodaeth honno yn digwydd mewn cyfnod pan fyddai'r pwerau iechyd anifeiliaid wedi'u trosglwyddo i Gymru?

Carwyn Jones: Yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaeth gyda'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, a oedd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros iechyd anifeiliaid. Rhaid cofio bod yr SVS ei hunan yn gorff Prydeining—nid dros y Deyrnas Unedig ond dros Brydain Fawr. Felly, yr oedd y penderfyniadau gwyddonol yn cael eu gwneud gan yr SVS. Nid ydym ni—na'r Albanwyr, ar hyn o bryd—am weld yr SVS yn cael ei dorri lan. Mae gan Ogledd Iwerddon SVS ei hunan, felly mae ffordd o sicrhau bod gennych system sydd wedi ei hintegreiddio yn sgîl yr SVS, achos mai corff Prydeinig yw'r SVS. Rhaid cofio, wrth gwrs, mai'r *hot spot* mwyaf oedd Cymbria a Galloway. Yr ydych yn sôn am iechyd anifeiliaid mewn dwy wlad wahanol. Gallent sicrhau eu bod yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd dros y ffin, ac nid oes rheswm pam na allai hynny ddigwydd gyda Chymru a Lloegr.

[145] **Glyn Davies:** Just before I move on, I must have missed this July Cabinet discussion that took place.

[146] **Ron Davies:** You were not invited.

[144] **Elin Jones:** I would like to ask, if the animal health powers were transferred, or when they are transferred, how would you see, in the contingency plan, the co-operation between the different countries and the various fields working once the powers were here in the Assembly? You described earlier the process whereby you were unable to secure rendering capacity in your discussions with DEFRA. At the moment, there is no rendering capacity in Wales. How do you foresee that that discussion would take place in a period when the powers for animal health would have been transferred to Wales?

Carwyn Jones: In the same way as it did with Scotland and Northern Ireland, which had the responsibility for animal health. We must remember that the SVS itself is a British body—not for the UK but for Great Britain. Therefore, the scientific decisions were taken by the SVS. We do not want to see the SVS being broken up, and neither do the Scots at the moment. Northern Ireland has its own SVS, so there is a way of ensuring that you have an integrated system through the SVS, because the SVS is a British body. We must remember, of course, that the biggest hot spot was in Cumbria and Galloway. You are talking about animal health in two different countries. They could ensure co-operation across the border, and there is no reason why that could not happen with Wales and England.

[145] **Glyn Davies:** Cyn imi symud ymlaen, rhaid fy mod wedi colli'r drafodaeth hon a ddigwyddodd yn y Cabinet yng Ngorffennaf.

[146] **Ron Davies:** Ni chawsoch eich gwahodd.

[147] **Glyn Davies:** No, but I think the Minister spoke of this discussion in the Cabinet last July, where, clearly, there was an agreement that this is what might happen. I must have just missed that, I suppose—

Carwyn Jones: The date was 26 July. I think that it is in the minutes of the last Cabinet meeting before the summer recess.

[148] **Glyn Davies:** Oh, you mean the Cabinet here? I thought it was the Cabinet in Westminster.

[149] **Ron Davies:** You were not invited to either.

Carwyn Jones: If it had been a Cabinet of another organisation—

[150] **Glyn Davies:** I thought you said something really significant then.

Carwyn Jones: No, I am not invited to UK Cabinet meetings.

[151] **Glyn Davies:** John, do you want to come in on this?

[152] **John Griffiths:** Yes. Just in terms of resources, Carwyn, you have said many times that there is a kind of mismatch whereby we have the staff but not the power and responsibility, and vice versa for DEFRA. I do not want you to reveal your hand too much in terms of negotiating additional resources and so on, but what are we talking about in terms of staff in very broad terms? Is it possible at this stage to give the Committee some idea?

[147] **Glyn Davies:** Naddo, ond credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi sôn am y drafodaeth honno yn y Cabinet fis Gorffennaf diwethaf lle, mae'n amlwg, yr oedd cytundeb y gallai hyn ddigwydd. Mae'n rhaid fy mod wedi colli hynny, mae'n debyg—

Carwyn Jones: Y dyddiad oedd 26 Gorffennaf. Credaf ei fod yng nghofnodion y cyfarfod Cabinet diwethaf cyn toriad yr haf.

[148] **Glyn Davies:** O, y Cabinet yma yr ydych yn ei feddwl? Tybiais mai'r Cabinet yn San Steffan ydoedd.

[149] **Ron Davies:** Ni chawsoch eich gwahodd i'r un o'r ddau.

Carwyn Jones: Pe buasai'n Gabinet corff arall—

[150] **Glyn Davies:** Credais eich bod wedi dweud rhywbeth gwirioneddol bwysig bryd hynny.

Carwyn Jones: Naddo, ni'm gwahoddir i gyfarfodydd Cabinet y DU.

[151] **Glyn Davies:** John, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[152] **John Griffiths:** Ydwyf. Dim ond o ran adnoddau, Carwyn, dywedasoeh lawer tro fod math o gamgyfatebiaeth lle y mae'r staff gennym ond nid y pŵer a'r cyfrifoldeb, ac fel arall yn achos DEFRA. Ni ddymunaf ichi ddangos gormod o'ch cardiau o ran negodi adnoddau ychwanegol ac yn y blaen, ond am beth yr ydym yn sôn o ran staff yn fras iawn? A oes modd rhoi rhyw syniad i'r Pwyllgor ar hyn o bryd?

Carwyn Jones: No, it is not. That is something that is under investigation at the moment. Clearly, the numbers of existing DEFRA staff in Wales that work for the SVS are not sufficient. There would inevitably have to be more. How many and what the costing is, is still being worked out at the moment.

[153] **Glyn Davies:** Jocelyn, do you want to come in on this?

[154] **Jocelyn Davies:** Carwyn, you mentioned earlier that it is the powers contained in the 1981 Act which give the Ministers considerable power now in the event of a crisis. I think that has been recently amended to give even greater powers. I wonder if you could tell us whether you were consulted on the content?

Carwyn Jones: Of what—the latest Bill?

[155] **Jocelyn Davies:** Yes.

Carwyn Jones: That was something upon which we gave our views, and I have certainly given my views at territorial Ministers meetings.

[156] **Jocelyn Davies:** Are you content with the content?

Carwyn Jones: I have no difficulty with the content at the moment, no.

[157] **Jocelyn Davies:** So we can assume at some point that those powers will be transferred over—

Carwyn Jones: Sorry to interrupt you, Jocelyn, but I think it is worth adding that the new Bill simply brings the law of England and Wales in line with that of Scotland.

Carwyn Jones: Nac oes. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ymchwilir iddo ar y funud. Mae'n amlwg nad yw niferoedd staff DEFRA yng Nghymru sy'n gweithio i'r SVS yn ddigon. Mae'n anochel y byddai mwy. Mae'r nifer a beth yw'r gost, yn cael eu cyfrifo o hyd ar hyn o bryd.

[153] **Glyn Davies:** Jocelyn, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[154] **Jocelyn Davies:** Carwyn, soniasoch yn gynharach mai'r pwerau yn Neddf 1981 sy'n rhoi pwerau sylweddol i'r Gweinidogion yn awr os yw argyfwng yn digwydd. Credaf fod honno wedi'i diwygio'n ddiweddar i roi pwerau mwy byth. Tybed a allech ddweud wrthym a ymgynghorwyd â chi ar y cynnwys?

Carwyn Jones: Beth—y Mesur diweddaraf?

[155] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ie.

Carwyn Jones: Yr oedd hynny'n rhywbeth y rhoesom ein barn arno, ac yr wyf yn sicr wedi rhoi fy marn yng nghyfarfodydd y Gweinidogion tiriogaethol.

[156] **Jocelyn Davies:** A ydych yn fodlon ar y cynnwys?

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw'r cynnwys yn peri rhwystr i mi ar y funud, nac ydyw.

[157] **Jocelyn Davies:** Felly gallwn gymryd y caiff y pwerau hynny eu trosglwyddo ar ryw adeg—

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf dorri ar eich traws, Jocelyn, ond credaf ei bod yn werth ychwanegu mai'r cwbl a wnaiff y Mesur newydd yw cysoni deddf Cymru a Lloegr ag un yr Alban.

[158] **Jocelyn Davies:** I do not want to go into the content; I just wanted to confirm that you were consulted on the content.

Earlier, Huw mentioned the new contingency plan being drawn up by DEFRA. Do you know whether that plan assumes that those powers will be transferred to the Assembly?

Mr Brodie: No, it is on the current constitutional basis.

[159] **Glyn Davies:** Ron, do you want to come in on this?

[160] **Ron Davies:** If you had had these powers during the course of the outbreak, Carwyn, in reality, you would not have been able to exercise them separately from the way that MAFF, as it was then, was operating them, would you, because of the cross-border issues relating to animal health. It would not be sensible to have one animal health regime on one side of Offa's Dyke and a different regime on the other side.

Carwyn Jones: In terms of the practical issues, the Scots were able to take their own decisions about what kind of cull they wished to implement, and they did so. In Galloway, the cull was particularly ruthless, if I can put it that way. That was their decision. We were not able to take those decisions in Wales. In terms of delineating infected area boundaries and working out the science, no, that is not something that we would have been able to do. What we could have done—

[161] **Ron Davies:** Movement of stock?

[158] **Jocelyn Davies:** Nid oeddwn am drafod y cynnwys; nid oeddwn ond am gadarnhau yr ymgynghorwyd â chi ar y cynnwys.

Yn gynharach, soniodd Huw am y cynllun wrth gefn newydd a baratoir gan DEFRA. A wyddoch a yw'r cynllun yn rhagdybio y caiff y pwerau hynny eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad?

Mr Brodie: Nac ydyw, mae ar y sail gyfansoddiadol bresennol.

[159] **Glyn Davies:** Ron, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hyn?

[160] **Ron Davies:** Pe buasai'r pwerau hyn gennyh yn ystod cwrs y clwyf, Carwyn, mewn gwirionedd, ni fyddech wedi gallu eu harfer ar wahân i'r modd yr oedd MAFF, fel yr oedd bryd hynny, yn eu gweithredu, oni fyddech, oherwydd y materion trawsffiniol sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd anifeiliaid. Ni fyddai'n synhwyrol cael un gyfundrefn iechyd anifeiliaid ar un ochr i Glawdd Offa a chyfundrefn wahanol ar yr ochr arall.

Carwyn Jones: O ran y materion ymarferol, yr oedd yr Albanwyr yn gallu gwneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain ynghylch y math o ddifa y dymument ei weithredu, a gwnaethant hynny. Yn Galloway, yr oedd y difa'n arbennig o ddiarbed, os caf ei roi felly. Eu penderfyniad hwy oedd hynny. Nid oeddem yn gallu gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny yng Nghymru. O ran nodi ffiniau ardaloedd heintiedig a'r gwaith gwyddonol, na, nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth y gallem fod wedi'i wneud. Yr hyn y gallem fod wedi'i wneud—

[161] **Ron Davies:** Symud da byw?

Carwyn Jones: Yes. We would have been taking decisions about animal movements, the reopening of the marts and the structure and speed of the cull. We would have taken decisions like the example that I gave earlier, about waiting for a licence template to come from London at 9 p.m. on a Friday in order for it to be implemented at 9 a.m. on Saturday. That is something that we would have wanted to avoid. So it is not the case that there would have been a wholly different policy in Wales—that certainly is not true—but, in terms of making it first, quicker, and secondly, providing a clearer chain of command, it would have undoubtedly helped.

[162] **Ron Davies:** Take the case of a lorry load of lambs going to Gaerwen abattoir from north-west England. Is it realistic to assume that you can have one regime in England which would apply when that lorry load of lambs was one side of Offa's Dyke and then a different regime stopping it from coming into Wales?

Carwyn Jones: That is difficult to implement practically, of course. In Scotland, it was in a situation whereby it could restrict animal movements. I think that I am right in saying that the restrictions were placed at the same time.

Mr O'Sullivan: Yes. If I could just add that we had slightly different arrangements in Scotland from those in England and Wales, but the agreement was that a licence for movement issued in England and Wales would be valid if they were moving into Scotland and vice versa, although there were slight changes to that in September.

Carwyn Jones: Ie. Byddem wedi bod yn gwneud penderfyniadau am symudiadau anifeiliaid, ailagor y marchnadoedd a threfn a chyflymder y difa. Byddem wedi gwneud penderfyniadau fel yr enghraifft a roddais yn gynharach, ynghylch disgwyl i dempled trwydded ddod o Lundain am 9 p.m. ar ddydd Gwener er mwyn ei gweithredu am 9 a.m. ar ddydd Sadwrn. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddem wedi dymuno ei osgoi. Felly nid yw'n wir y buasai polisi cwbl wahanol yng Nghymru—nid yw hynny'n wir, yn sicr—ond, o ran ei wneud yn gyflymach, yn gyntaf ac, yn ail, o ran darparu cadwyn awdurdod gliriach, buasai'n sicr wedi bod o gymorth.

[162] **Ron Davies:** Cymerwch achos llwyth lorri o wyn yn mynd i ladd-dy'r Gaerwen o ogledd-orllewin Lloegr. A yw'n realistig cymryd y gallwch gael un gyfundrefn yn Lloegr a fyddai'n berthnasol pan oedd y llwyth lorri hwnnw o wyn ar un ochr i Glawdd Offa ac wedyn cyfundrefn wahanol yn ei atal rhag dod i Gymru?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n anodd ei weithredu'n ymarferol, wrth gwrs. Yn yr Alban, yr oedd mewn sefyllfa lle y gallai gyfyngu ar symudiadau anifeiliaid. Credaf fy mod yn gywir wrth ddweud bod y cyfyngiadau wedi'u gosod yr un pryd.

Mr O'Sullivan: Ydych. Os caf ychwanegu bod gennym drefniadau braidd yn wahanol yn yr Alban i'r rhai yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ond y cytundeb oedd y byddai trwydded ar gyfer symud a roddid yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn ddilys os oeddent yn symud i'r Alban ac fel arall, er bod newidiadau bach i hynny ym mis Medi.

[163] **Ron Davies:** That is precisely the point that I am making. Those were agreements. That is why my opening question involved the fact that the powers would have to be exercised, if not legally concurrently with the powers of MAFF, then sympathetically to those decisions being taken by it.

Carwyn Jones: There is no question about that. That has to be right.

[164] **Ron Davies:** That leads me to my next question. It is a difficult area. You might not be able to respond as frankly as you want to. I was certainly told, throughout the course of the outbreak, that MAFF, as it was then, was very reluctant to discuss with the National Assembly because of the political culture that we have here where you, for example, would be consulting on a regular basis with the Conservative Chair of the Committee. That practice of disseminating information across the party-political divide is an anathema to the sort of regime that exists at a Westminster level. Therefore, I am told that there were several occasions when MAFF was reluctant to formally put information into the Welsh domain, if I can say that, whereas as far as the National Farmers Union was concerned, because the NFU president could go into the MAFF offices and be fully briefed, he was then in a position to pick up the telephone and speak to his NFU counterparts in Wales. They were often better informed and more quickly informed of developments and attitudes than was the case through officials getting the information through the official channels. I am sure that you can assure me, Huw, that there is absolutely no truth in that at all.

[163] **Ron Davies:** Dyna'r union bwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud. Cytundebau oedd y rheini. Dyna pam yr oedd fy nghwestiwn agoriadol yn ymwneud â'r ffaith y byddai'n rhaid arfer y pwerau, os nad yn gyfreithiol gyfredol â phwerau MAFF, yna'n ymatebol i'r penderfyniadau a wneir ganddi.

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Rhaid iddo fod felly.

[164] **Ron Davies:** Mae hynny'n fy arwain at fy ail gwestiwn. Mae'n faes anodd. Efallai na fyddwch yn gallu ymateb mor agored ag y dymunwch. Dywedwyd wrthyf, yn sicr, drwy gydol cwrs y clwyf, fod MAFF, fel yr oedd bryd hynny, yn amharod iawn i drafod gyda'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oherwydd y diwylliant gwleidyddol sydd gennym yma lle y byddech chi, er enghraifft, yn ymgynghori'n rheolaidd â Chadeirydd Ceidwadol y Pwyllgor. Mae'r arfer hwnnw o ledaenu gwybodaeth ar draws rhaniad y pleidiau gwleidyddol yn esgymun gan y math o gyfundrefn sy'n bodoli ar lefel San Steffan. Felly, dywedir wrthyf fod sawl achlysur pan oedd MAFF yn amharod i roi gwybodaeth yn ffurfiol yn y maes Cymreig, os caf ddweud hynny, tra, o ran Undeb Cenedlaethol y Ffermwyr, gan y gallai llywydd Undeb Cenedlaethol y Ffermwyr fynd i swyddfeydd MAFF a chael ei friffio'n llawn, yr oedd mewn sefyllfa wedyn i godi'r teleffon a siarad â'i gymheiriaid yn Undeb Cenedlaethol y Ffermwyr yng Nghymru. Yn aml caent eu hysbysu'n well ac yn gynt am ddatblygiadau ac ymagweddau nag a ddigwyddai wrth i swyddogion gael y wybodaeth drwy'r sianeli swyddogol. Yr wyf yn sicr y gallwch fy sicrhau, Huw, nad oes dim gwirionedd yn hynny o gwbl.

Carwyn Jones: I think that what would happen is that, quite often, Nick Brown would discuss something with Ben Gill and it would filter back through the NFU into Wales. That was not done deliberately. It was simply the case that informal talks would take place and then the news would filter back. I have to say, honestly, that there was not one occasion when I could say that I felt that we were being kept out of the loop. I think that there were occasions when we could have been talked to a little earlier, but I must say that I cannot think of an occasion when that was done deliberately.

Mr Brodie: I think that that is absolutely right. One can think of instances when, from time to time, in the heat of the moment, people in MAFF might have forgotten, but I cannot think of an instance when they were deliberately, as an act of policy, keeping us out. Their understanding of how the Assembly works had got up to speed before the foot and mouth disease outbreak really started. So the issues that you allude to, about their understanding of our operations here, were issues that we had gone through with them, and had resolved before the outbreak started.

Carwyn Jones: I think that it is fair to say that there were greater difficulties in the dealings with the Intervention Board than there were with DEFRA, which I know we are going to come on to. However, all of it, in my view, was not a deliberate attempt to keep us in the dark; there were simply occasions when they would forget, which emphasises what I have said previously. However, that certainly did happen.

[165] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, do you want to come in?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf mai'r hyn a ddigwyddai, yn eithaf aml, oedd y byddai Nick Brown yn trafod rhywbeth â Ben Gill a byddai'n treiddio'n ôl drwy Undeb Cenedlaethol y Ffermwyr i Gymru. Ni wnaethpwyd hynny'n fwriadol. Y cwbl a ddigwyddai oedd y byddai trafodaethau anffurfiol yn digwydd ac wedyn byddai'r newyddion yn treiddio'n ôl. Rhaid imi ddweud, yn onest, nad oedd yr un achlysur pan allwn ddweud fy mod yn teimlo ein bod yn cael ein cau allan o'r ddolen. Credaf fod achlysuron pan allem fod wedi'n hysbysu ychydig yn gynharach, ond rhaid imi ddweud na allaf feddwl am achlysur pan wnaethpwyd hynny'n fwriadol.

Mr Brodie: Credaf fod hynny'n gwbl gywir. Gall rhywun feddwl am achlysuron pan allai pobl yn MAFF fod wedi anghofio, o bryd i'w gilydd, yng ngwres y funud, ond ni allaf feddwl am achlysur pan oeddent yn ein cau allan yn fwriadol, fel gweithred polisi. Yr oedd eu dealltwriaeth o ddull gweithredu'r Cynulliad wedi dod i'r afael cyn i glwy'r traed a'r genau ddechrau'n wirioneddol. Felly yr oedd y materion y cyfeiriwch atynt, am eu dealltwriaeth o'n gweithrediadau yma, yn faterion yr oeddem wedi'u trafod â hwy, a'u datrys cyn dechrau'r clwyf.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud bod mwy o anawsterau yn y trafodion â'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth nag yr oedd â DEFRA, y gwn y byddwn yn dod atynt. Fodd bynnag, yn fy marn i, nid oedd hyn i gyd yn ymgais fwriadol i beidio â rhoi gwybod i ni; yr oedd adegau, yn syml, pan fyddent yn anghofio, sy'n pwysleisio'r hyn a ddywedais o'r blaen. Fodd bynnag, digwyddodd hynny'n sicr.

[165] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, a ydych yn dymuno dweud rhyweth?

[166] **Peter Rogers:** Yes. I would like to go back to what Carwyn said a few minutes ago with regard to the legality of slaughtering animals in the cull, and particularly the Galloway experience. He says that we should have the powers here. Are you not governed by the European Union directive 85/511, whereby slaughter of animals is only allowed where positive tests have been carried out, and was that not the reason why all the cases that went to court were defeated and why there was not a continuation of the litigation?

Carwyn Jones: I think that, in terms of Scotland, you will find that every case that went to court in Scotland ended up with the cull taking place. Tony, can you shed any light on that?

Mr Edwards: I think the 85—I have forgotten the next digit now—

[167] **Peter Rogers:** 85/511.

Mr Edwards: Yes, that is the one. That does actually give the powers to do the 3 km cull, I think you will find, if absolutely necessary.

[168] **Peter Rogers:** I thought that it was only on—that is, it is very strange that you are telling me this here now, when, for example, with the one case that went to London—and there were two or three highlighted cases where this happened—DEFRA or MAFF withdrew from it. One of our big worries now with the Animal Health Bill to give those powers is with this. In Wales, I think that 806 farms had culls, and only 60 of those farms proved positive, so if those powers—that is right, Carwyn; I think those were the figures in Wales: 806 farms and only 60 were positive. People stood against that, particularly in the Welshpool area at certain times. So you can imagine the mass slaughter that we would have had if you had had those powers.

[166] **Peter Rogers:** Ydwyf. Hoffwn fynd yn ôl at yr hyn a ddywedodd Carwyn ychydig funudau'n ôl ynghylch cyfreithlondeb lladd anifeiliaid yn y difa, ac yn enwedig profiad Galloway. Dywed y dylem gael y pwerau yma. Oni'ch llywodraethir gan gyfarwyddeb yr Undeb Ewropeaidd 85/511, nad yw ond yn caniatáu lladd anifeiliaid ar ôl gwneud profion cadarnhaol, ac onid hynny oedd y rheswm yr oedd yr holl achosion a aeth gerbron y llys wedi'u trechu a pham nad oedd parhad yn y cyfreithio?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf, mewn perthynas â'r Alban, y cewch fod pob achos a aeth gerbron llys yn yr Alban wedi diweddu mewn difa. Tony, a allwch fwrw unrhyw oleuni ar hynny?

Mr Edwards: Credaf fod yr 85—yr wyf wedi anghofio'r digid nesaf yn awr—

[167] **Peter Rogers:** 85/511.

Mr Edwards: Ie, dyna'r un. Yr wyf yn credu y cewch fod honno'n rhoi'r pwerau i wneud y difa 3 km, os yw'n gwbl angenrheidiol.

[168] **Peter Rogers:** Yr oeddwn yn credu mai dim ond ar—hynny yw, mae'n rhyfedd iawn eich bod yn dweud hyn wrthyf yn awr, pan, er enghraifft, gyda'r un achos a aeth i Lundain—ac yr oedd dau neu dri o achosion y tynnwyd sylw atynt lle y digwyddodd hyn—tynnodd DEFRA neu MAFF yn ôl ohono. Mae un o'r pryderon mawr sydd gennym yn awr ynghylch y Mesur Iechyd Anifeiliaid, sy'n rhoi'r pwerau hynny, yn ymwneud â hyn. Yng Nghymru, credaf fod difa wedi bod ar 806 o ffermydd, a dim ond 60 o'r ffermydd hynny a brofodd yn gadarnhaol, felly os yw'r pwerau hynny—mae hynny'n iawn, Carwyn; credaf mai'r rheini oedd y ffigurau yng Nghymru: 806 o ffermydd a dim ond 60 a oedd yn gadarnhaol. Safodd pobl yn erbyn hynny, yn enwedig yn ardal y Trallwng ar rai adegau. Felly

Mr Brodie: Chair, I will refer to Tony for some of the detail, but the fact is that, in some European member states, the nature and extent of the ring culling was much broader than that which took place in England and Wales, and the Scots did actually win their legal cases, apart from one, which was a draw. The difference is that, in England and Wales, the legal basis that prevailed at the time of the foot and mouth disease outbreak was not as strong as could have been permitted under European legislation, and that was a particular issue. I am sure that we will come back later on to discuss in detail all the figures about test results and samples and so on.

Mr Edwards: A lot of this is in the next section on our process and management control. Do you want to take it now, Chair?

[169] **Glyn Davies:** I would like to stick with this as best we can, break for tea, and deal with that issue afterwards. I am keen to stick with the transfer of powers and identifying what they are, but at the same time I do not want to lose any point that any of the members have made when it comes to the section about how the whole thing was managed.

gallwch ddychmygu'r lladd cyffredinol a gawsem pe buasai'r pwerau hynny gennyh.

Mr Brodie: Gadeirydd, byddaf yn ymgynghori â Tony i gael rhai o'r manylion, ond y ffaith yw bod natur a graddau'r difa cylch, mewn rhai aelod wladwriaethau Ewropeaidd, yn ehangach o lawer na'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac enillodd yr Albanwyr eu hachosion cyfreithiol, mewn gwirionedd, ar wahân i un, a oedd yn gyfartal. Y gwahaniaeth yw nad oedd y sail gyfreithiol a oedd yn bodoli, yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ar adeg dechrau clwy'r traed a'r genau mor gryf â'r hyn y gellid ei ganiatáu o dan ddeddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd, ac yr oedd hynny'n bwnc trafod penodol. Yr wyf yn siwr y deawn yn ôl yn ddiweddarach i drafod yn fanwl yr holl ffigurau am ganlyniadau profion a samplau ac yn y blaen.

Mr Edwards: Mae llawer o hyn yn yr adran nesaf ar reoleiddio ein prosesau a'n rheolaeth. A ydych yn dymuno ei gymryd yn awr, Gadeirydd?

[169] **Glyn Davies:** Hoffwn lynu wrth hyn orau y gallwn, torri am de, a delio â'r mater hwnnw wedyn. Yr wyf yn awyddus i lynu wrth drosglwyddo pwerau a nodi beth ydynt, ond ar yr un pryd ni ddymunaf golli unrhyw bwynt a wnaeth unrhyw un o'r aelodau pan ddown at yr adran ynghylch sut y rheolwyd yr holl beth.

[170] **Peter Rogers:** May I just add a little rider about the slaughter in Europe then, particularly in Holland? Those cattle were never intended to be slaughtered—they were vaccinated cattle. The whole idea of that in Holland was the myth about not being able to sell milk. That is the big problem. We are going to go on to vaccination again, so I will not get into that now, but I think that you will find that the reason for that was because of the danger of a pricing system that would be against those farms. However, European law would have compensated those people for the difference in milk and meat quality.

Mr Brodie: The point I am making is a very simple one in response to the question, namely that, in Holland, and also in France, where I believe they did a 3 km cull, continental European member states implemented a culling policy that was more extreme than that operated in England and Wales, even though, of course, they had to do it on a far smaller total scale. However, legally, that was a fully defensible approach and it reflected the fact that the legal powers available, at least in England and Wales, were not as clearly up to the limit of what was permitted under the commission's regulations, as was the case in some of those other places.

[170] **Peter Rogers:** A gaf ychwanegu atodiad bach am y lladd yn Ewrop felly, yn enwedig yn yr Iseldiroedd? Ni fwriadwyd erioed i'r gwartheg hynny gael eu lladd—yr oeddent yn wartheg a frechwyd. Yr holl syniad o hynny yn yr Iseldiroedd oedd y goel ynghylch anallu i werthu llaeth. Dyna'r broblem fawr. Byddwn yn mynd ymlaen at frechu eto, felly nid af i hynny'n awr, ond credaf y cewch mai'r rheswm am hynny oedd y perygl o gael system brisio a fyddai yn erbyn y ffermydd hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddai cyfraith Ewropeaidd wedi talu iawn i'r bobl hynny am y gwahaniaeth yn ansawdd y llaeth a'r cig.

Mr Brodie: Mae'r pwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud yn un syml iawn mewn ymateb i'r cwestiwn, sef bod aelod wladwriaethau Ewropeaidd cyfandirol, yn yr Iseldiroedd, a hefyd yn Ffrainc, lle y credaf eu bod wedi cynnal difa 3 km, wedi rhoi polisi difa ar waith a oedd yn fwy eithafol na'r hyn a weithredwyd yng Nghymru a Lloegr, er eu bod, wrth gwrs, wedi gorfod ei wneud ar raddfa lai at ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, yn gyfreithiol, yr oedd hynny'n ddull gweithredu cwbl amddiffynadwy ac yr oedd yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith nad oedd y pwerau cyfreithiol a oedd ar gael, yng Nghymru a Lloegr o leiaf, yn gyfuwch â therfyn yr hyn a ganiateid o dan reoliadau'r comisiwn, ac yr oedd hynny'n wir yn rhai o'r lleoedd eraill hynny hefyd.

[171] **Jocelyn Davies:** Just a small point. We were making the comparison with Scotland, and Carwyn just told us that the new powers under this amendment to the 1981 Act will mean that we will come in line now with Scotland. Does that mean that our farmers will not be able to say no to the cull, as happened in Scotland? Is that not why they lost their cases? The farmers lost their cases because the law there was more stringent and did not allow them to say no to the cull.

Carwyn Jones: As far as the powers to cull are concerned, the power to cull animals that have the disease and to cull dangerous contacts already exists. That has always been the case.

[172] **Jocelyn Davies:** Yes, but the people who resisted that in Wales, if there were no positive tests, kept their animals. However, in Scotland, they found that they could not do that. That is the difference, is it not? You do not have to wait for the positive test.

Mr Jones: Chair, may I make this clear? We always had the legal powers to cull animals that have either been infected, or were deemed to be at risk of exposure to disease. What we did not have was the right of entry to premises to effect that cull. The new Animal Health Bill will give those powers. Secondly, it is not true to say that the reason that we were not successful with injunctions against several farmers to cull their animals was because we did not have the powers. The reason why that happened was because—as the Minister alluded to earlier—there was a lot of to-ing and fro-ing between ourselves, in charge of operations here in Wales, and the DEFRA or MAFF legal division, as it was at the time. That took a great length of time, particularly when DEFRA legal had to take things like counsel advice, and that changed the legal position. By the time that we had got to the point of that

[171] **Jocelyn Davies:** Dim ond un pwynt bach. Yr oeddem yn gwneud y gymhariaeth â'r Alban, ac mae Carwyn newydd ddweud wrthym y bydd y pwerau newydd o dan y diwygiad hwn i Ddeddf 1981 yn golygu y byddwn yn gyson yn awr â'r Alban. A yw hynny'n golygu na fydd ein ffermwyr ni'n gallu gwrthod y difa, fel a ddigwyddodd yn yr Alban? Onid dyna pam y collasant eu hachosion? Collodd y ffermwyr eu hachosion am fod y gyfraith yno'n llymach ac nad oedd yn caniatáu iddynt wrthod y difa.

Carwyn Jones: O ran y pwerau i ddifa, mae'r pwr i ddifa anifeiliaid sydd â'r clwyf ac i ddifa cysylltiadau peryglus yn bod eisoes. Felly y bu erioed.

[172] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ie, ond yr oedd y bobl a wrthwynebodd hynny yng Nghymru, os nad oedd profion cadarnhaol, wedi cadw eu hanifeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, yn yr Alban, cawsant na allent wneud hynny. Dyna'r gwahaniaeth, onid ef? Nid oes rhaid ichi ddisgwyl y prawf cadarnhaol.

Mr Jones: Gadeirydd, a gaf egluro hyn? Yr oedd y pwerau cyfreithiol gennym erioed i ddifa anifeiliaid a oedd un ai wedi'u heintio, neu y barnwyd eu bod mewn perygl o fod yn agored i'r clwyf. Yr hyn nad oedd gennym oedd yr hawl mynediad i adeiladau i gyflawni'r difa hwnnw. Bydd y Mesur Iechyd Anifeiliaid newydd yn rhoi'r pwerau hynny. Yn ail, nid yw'n wir dweud mai'r rheswm nad oeddem yn llwyddiannus gyda gorchmynion yn erbyn sawl ffermwr i ddifa ei anifeiliaid oedd am nad oedd y pwerau gennym. Y rheswm y digwyddodd hynny oedd—fel y nododd y Gweinidog yn gynharach—fod llawer o fynd a dod rhyngom ni, a oedd â gofal dros weithrediadau yma yng Nghymru, ac is-adran gyfreithiol DEFRA neu MAFF, fel yr oedd ar y pryd. Cymerai hynny lawer iawn o amser, yn enwedig pan oedd is-adran gyfreithiol DEFRA yn gorfod cael pethau fel cyngor bargyfreithiwr,

changed legal position, the lawyers' view in London was that we could not press ahead with the cull.

[173] **Glyn Davies:** It is a bit hard to understand how you have got legal rights to cull, but do not have the right of entry, so you cannot implement it. It seems a bit illogical to me.

Mr Jones: That was the case.

[174] **Jocelyn Davies:** But you will have that now.

[175] **Glyn Davies:** I realise that, but you have just described how you had the legal right to institute a cull and, at the same time, not having the right of entry to implement it. So, in effect, you did not have the right to implement it.

Carwyn Jones: The reality of the situation is that the cull could not, in any event, take place without the support of the farmers. That is certainly the case, particularly on the Beacons, where, if the graziers had wished, they could have turned round and said 'we are not gathering the animals', and there would not have been a cull.

[176] **Glyn Davies:** Are you telling us, generally, that this transfer of powers, or however you would phrase that, would put us on the same footing as Scotland currently is?

[177] **Jocelyn Davies:** That is what he said.

Carwyn Jones: I am sorry, Chair, what was—?

a hynny'n newid y sefyllfa gyfreithiol. Erbyn inni ddod i adeg y sefyllfa gyfreithiol newydd honno, barn y cyfreithwyr yn Llundain oedd na allem fwrw ymlaen â'r difa.

[173] **Glyn Davies:** Mae braidd yn anodd deall sut y mae gennych hawliau cyfreithiol i ddifa, ond heb fod â hawl mynediad, fel y gallwch ei weithredu. Mae'n ymddangos braidd yn afresymegol i mi.

Mr Jones: Felly yr oedd.

[174] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ond bydd hynny gennych yn awr.

[175] **Glyn Davies:** Sylweddolaf hynny, ond yr ydych newydd ddisgrifio i mi sut yr oedd yr hawl gyfreithiol gennych i gychwyn difa ac, ar yr un pryd, nad oedd gennych yr hawl mynediad i'w weithredu. Felly, i bob pwrpas, nid oedd gennych yr hawl i'w weithredu.

Carwyn Jones: Y gwir am y sefyllfa oedd na allai difa ddigwydd, beth bynnag, heb gefnogaeth y ffermwyr. Mae hynny'n sicr yn wir, yn enwedig yn y Bannau, lle y gallai'r porwyr, pe baent wedi dymuno, fod wedi troi a dweud 'ni chasglwn yr anifeiliaid', ac ni fuasai difa.

[176] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dweud wrthym, yn gyffredinol, y byddai'r trosglwyddiad pwerau hwn, neu sut bynnag y byddech yn geirio hynny, yn ein rhoi yn yr un sefyllfa ag y mae'r Alban ar hyn o bryd?

[177] **Jocelyn Davies:** Dyna'r hyn a ddywedodd.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Gadeirydd, beth oedd—?

Mr Brodie: Chair, I think that it is important to clarify this point. The transfer of powers, in terms of ministerial functions, would not make any difference to the Assembly's ability to enforce a cull. That is an issue, legally, in terms of the Bill that is currently going through Parliament. The point that Gareth is making, which is very right in practical terms, is that our communication with lawyers—because they were 150 miles up the road in London—despite their best efforts, was not as effective, in practice, as it would have been if they had been sitting in the same room as us.

[178] **Glyn Davies:** I accept that. I want to wind up this section of our discussion. I know Mick wants to come in on this issue, but I do not want to curtail discussion on the issues that we want to discuss after the break. In a sense, I was trying to identify the specific nature of what might be transferred. That is why I was asking whether what we are really talking about is putting Wales in the same position as Scotland. If that is the position, then it is fairly easy to identify exactly what is to be transferred. Even if we cannot do it here now, we will be able to look at what Scotland can do and what we cannot, and identify the real, specific differences. Is that what we are talking about?

Mr Brodie: Gadeirydd, credaf ei bod yn bwysig egluro'r pwynt hwn. Ni fyddai'r trosglwyddiad pwerau, o ran swyddogaethau gweinidogol, yn gwneud unrhyw wahaniaeth i allu'r Cynulliad i orfodi difa. Mae hynny'n bwnc trafod, yn gyfreithiol, o ran y Mesur sy'n mynd drwy'r Senedd ar hyn o bryd. Y pwynt y mae Gareth yn ei wneud, sy'n wir iawn yn ymarferol, yw nad oedd ein cyfathrebu â'r cyfreithwyr—am eu bod 150 milltir i ffwrdd yn Llundain—er gwaethaf pob ymdrech ganddynt, mor effeithiol, yn ymarferol, ag y byddai pe byddent wedi bod yn eistedd yn yr un ystafell â ni.

[178] **Glyn Davies:** Derbyniaf hynny. Yr wyf yn dymuno dod â'r adran hon o'n trafodaeth i ben. Gwn fod Mick yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar y mater hwn, ond ni ddymunaf gwtogi ar y drafodaeth ar y materion y dymunwn eu trafod ar ôl yr egwyl. Ar un ystyr, yr oeddwn yn ceisio canfod union natur yr hyn y gellid ei drosglwyddo. Dyna pam yr oeddwn yn holi ai'r hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano mewn gwirionedd yw rhoi Cymru yn yr un sefyllfa â'r Alban. Os mai honno yw'r sefyllfa, yna mae'n eithaf hawdd canfod beth yn union sydd i'w drosglwyddo. Hyd yn oed os na allwn wneud hynny yma'n awr, byddwn yn gallu edrych ar yr hyn y gall yr Alban ei wneud a'r hyn na allwn ni ei wneud, a chanfod y gwahaniaethau penodol, gwirioneddol. Ai hynny yr ydym yn sôn amdano?

Carwyn Jones: I think, to give it a precise definition, it would mean that the Assembly would assume in Wales the same powers that DEFRA presently has in Wales. If you wanted to be strictly specific about it, that would be right because the definition of 'Minister' in the Animal Health Act 1981 would be amended by way of an Order in Council to include the Assembly, so the practical effect would be that we would have the same powers in Wales that DEFRA presently exercises in Wales, and which DEFRA would exercise in England. That would have the effect of putting us more or less on a par with Scotland. Of course, because Scotland has primary law-making powers, it is not quite the same in that regard, because it could make its own animal health legislation.

[179] **Glyn Davies:** I see.

[180] **Jocelyn Davies:** But once this Bill goes through, if the transfer comes after that, it will be the new powers, not those currently exercised, that will be transferred.

Mr Brodie: Yes, but even if the transfer takes place before that Bill goes through, it will have the same effect because it is to do with the definition of a Minister.

Carwyn Jones: Effectively, the Assembly would be responsible for implementing legislation made in London, but it would be on a par with DEFRA in terms of the implementation of that legislation.

[181] **Glyn Davies:** I understand. I want Mick to come in next on this.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf, a rhoi diffiniad manwl ohono, y byddai'n golygu y byddai'r Cynulliad yn ymgymryd yng Nghymru â'r un pwerau ag sydd gan DEFRA yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Pe dymunech fod yn gwbl benodol yn ei gylch, byddai hynny'n iawn oherwydd byddid yn newid y diffiniad o 'Weinidog' yn y Ddeddf Iechyd Anifeiliaid 1981 drwy Orchymyn y Cyfrin Gyngor i gynnwys y Cynulliad, felly yr effaith ymarferol yw y byddai gennym yr un pwerau yng Nghymru ag y mae DEFRA yn eu harfer yng Nghymru, ac y byddai DEFRA yn eu harfer yn Lloegr. Effaith hynny fyddai ein gwneud yn gyfartal fwy neu lai â'r Alban. Wrth gwrs, gan fod gan yr Alban bwerau deddfu sylfaenol, nid yw'n hollol yr un fath yn hynny o beth, oherwydd gallai wneud ei deddfwriaeth iechyd anifeiliaid ei hun.

[179] **Glyn Davies:** Gwelaf fi.

[180] **Jocelyn Davies:** Ond wedi i'r Mesur hwn fynd drwodd, os daw'r trosglwyddiad ar ôl hynny, y pwerau newydd a drosglwyddir, nid y rhai a arferir ar hyn o bryd.

Mr Brodie: Ie, ond hyd yn oed os yw'r trosglwyddo'n digwydd cyn i'r Mesur fynd drwodd, caiff yr un effaith oherwydd mae'n ymwneud â'r diffiniad o Weinidog.

Carwyn Jones: I bob pwrpas, y Cynulliad a fyddai'n gyfrifol am weithredu deddfwriaeth a wneir yn Llundain, ond byddai'n gyfartal â DEFRA o ran gweithredu'r deddfwriaeth honno.

[181] **Glyn Davies:** Yr wyf yn deall. Dymunaf i Mick ddweud rhyweth ar hyn nesaf.

[182] **Mick Bates:** Just to move on a little bit, because this raises lots of problems where there is a border, and we had quite a lot of problems on border farms anyway. Do you think that there would be enough co-ordination between the various animal health offices to make sure that, if you were on a border farm, the implementation of rules on one side of the border would happen at the same time as on the other?

Carwyn Jones: I think that was a difficulty in any event. We are aware of situations where animal health offices across the border did things slightly differently from those in Wales. There were occasions when animal health officers across the border were involved in slaughtering in Wales. Where you have, effectively, one jurisdiction in England and Wales, you will get crossing of the border in that way.

[183] **Glyn Davies:** Elin, you had a point to raise?

[184] **Elin Jones:** Ar bwerau Deddf Iechyd Anifeiliaid 1981, a fyddai'r pwerau hynny, unwaith iddynt gael eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad, yn caniatáu ichi wahardd symud anifeiliaid yng Nghymru, yn annibynnol o Loegr? O gymryd yr enghraifft o'r llynedd, pan gymerodd DEFRA ddau neu dri diwrnod cyn gwahardd symud anifeiliaid, a fyddech chi wedi gallu, gyda'r pwerau hynny, wahardd symud yng Nghymru, ac i mewn i Gymru, ar y diwrnod cyntaf, gan sicrhau felly na fyddai'r oen heintiedig wedi cyrraedd y Gaerwen?

[182] **Mick Bates:** I symud ymlaen ychydig bach, oherwydd mae hyn yn codi llawer o broblemau lle y mae ffin, a chawsom gryn dipyn o broblemau ar ffermydd ar y ffin, beth bynnag. A gredwch y byddai digon o gyd-drefnu rhwng y gwahanol swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid i sicrhau, os oeddech ar fferm ar y ffin, y câi'r rheolau eu gweithredu yr un pryd ar un ochr i'r ffin ag ar y llall?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf y bu hynny'n anodd, beth bynnag. Gwyddom am sefyllfaoedd lle'r oedd swyddfeydd iechyd anifeiliaid dros y ffin wedi gwneud pethau ychydig yn wahanol i'r rhai yng Nghymru. Yr oedd adegau pan oedd swyddogion iechyd anifeiliaid dros y ffin yn ymwneud â lladd yng Nghymru. Lle y mae gennych, i bob pwrpas, un awdurdodaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr, cewch y croesi dros y ffin fel hyn.

[183] **Glyn Davies:** Elin, yr oedd gennych bwynt i'w godi?

[184] **Elin Jones:** On the powers of the Animal Health Act 1981, would those powers, once transferred to the Assembly, allow you to prohibit the movement of animals in Wales, independently of England? Taking the example of last year, when DEFRA took two or three days before prohibiting the movement of animals, would you have been able, with those powers, to prohibit movement in Wales, and into Wales, on the first day, thereby ensuring that the infected lamb would not have reached Gaerwen?

Carwyn Jones: Byddai'r pŵer hwnnw'n cael ei drosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad. Byddai'n bosibl i'r Cynulliad gael system o symud anifeiliaid sydd yn wahanol i'r hyn sydd gan Loegr, ond, yn ymarferol, wrth gwrs, nid yw'n bosibl plismona neu osod rhyw fath o bostyn ffin ar y ffin. Felly, mae'n bwysig, os oes gwaharddiad yng Nghymru, fod gwaharddiad hefyd yn Lloegr. Yn ymarferol, mae hynny'n iawn; yn gyfreithiol—

[185] **Elin Jones:** Yr wyf yn deall y pwynt hwnnw, ond os byddai gyda chi gonsŷrn sylweddol, fel Gweinidog, fod perygl i'r clwyf ddod i mewn i Gymru gan nad oedd DEFRA yn symud yn ddigon cyflym ar waharddiadau, yna, byddai'r pŵer gennych chi?

Carwyn Jones: Byddai.

[186] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, did you have a point on the powers that might be transferred to the Assembly?

[187] **Peter Rogers:** I just wanted clarification on those powers. It was about the powers of slaughter, going back to the courts again. You were saying quite definitely that many sheep that were not dangerous contacts were slaughtered. That is when it would be legally challenged, in that they were slaughtered on assumption.

Carwyn Jones: I have no doubt that Tony will say that they were dangerous contacts.

[188] **Glyn Davies:** Is that relating to the transfer? It probably is not. Again, that is another issue that we can pick up after the break.

Carwyn Jones: That power would be transferred to the Assembly. It would be possible for the Assembly to have a system for moving animals which is different from that in England, but, in practical terms, of course, it is not possible to police or to put some sort of border post in place on the border. Therefore, it is important that, if there is a ban in Wales, there is also a ban in England. In practical terms, that is fine; legally—

[185] **Elin Jones:** I understand that point, but, if you were significantly concerned, as a Minister, that there was a danger of the disease coming into Wales because DEFRA was not moving quickly enough on the restrictions, you would then have that power?

Carwyn Jones: Yes.

[186] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, a oedd gennych bwynt ar y pwerau y gellid eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad?

[187] **Peter Rogers:** Yr oeddwn am gael eglurhad ar y pwerau hynny. Yr oedd yn ymwneud â phwerau lladd, gan fynd yn ôl at y llysoedd eto. Yr oeddech yn dweud yn eithaf pendant fod llawer o ddefaid nad oeddent yn gysylltiadau peryglus wedi'u lladd. Dyna pryd y câi ei herio'n gyfreithiol, i'r graddau eu bod wedi'u lladd ar sail rhagdybiaeth.

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn amau na fydd Tony yn dweud eu bod yn gysylltiadau peryglus.

[188] **Glyn Davies:** A yw hynny'n ymwneud â'r trosglwyddo? Nid ydyw, yn ôl pob tebyg. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n fater arall y gallem ei drafod ar ôl yr egwyl.

Cafwyd egwyl rhwng 3.50 p.m. a 4.05 p.m.

A break was held between 3.50 p.m. and 4.05 p.m.

[189] **Glyn Davies:** Welcome back to the second part of our meeting. I would like to go on to the next section, but that does not preclude us from going back to things raised before if they also relate to this part. The next item to be discussed is ‘Operations—managing the outbreak’. I have had a chat with Mick, and suggested that he might ask the first question on this. We are now reaching the stage in our meeting when, inevitably, there will be links back to other things, so there will probably be a wide-ranging discussion in this part of our meeting.

[190] **Mick Bates:** Thank you, Chair. I think that we have already heard from Gareth that, after 26 March, things did operate a little better, because we had a command structure and good co-ordination. However, the first few weeks of the outbreak, of course, were quite critical and during that time there were certain operational things that I think a lot of us—including myself, as a practising farmer—would like to hear the truth about. I think that that is what I would like to hear today, so that we can learn a lesson for the future.

For example, let us take the Welshpool cull. Operationally, I think a lot of farmers in my area would like to know why the Welshpool cull went ahead in the end. It is common knowledge, for example, that one of the returned sheep was next to pigs and there was no outbreak there, but the sheep was still slaughtered after six weeks.

[189] **Glyn Davies:** Croeso'n ôl i ail ran ein cyfarfod. Hoffwn fynd ymlaen at yr adran nesaf, ond nid yw hynny'n ein hatal rhag mynd yn ôl at bethau a godwyd cynt os ydynt hefyd yn ymwneud â'r rhan hon. Yr eitem nesaf sydd i'w thrafod yw ‘Gweithrediadau—rheoli'r clwyf’. Cefais sgwrs â Mick, ac awgrymais y gallai ofyn y cwestiwn cyntaf ar hyn. Yr ydym yn cyrraedd yr adeg yn awr yn ein cyfarfod lle y mae'n anorfod y bydd cyfeiriadau'n ôl at bethau eraill, felly mae'n debygol y bydd trafodaeth eang yn y rhan hon o'n cyfarfod.

[190] **Mick Bates:** Diolch, Gadeirydd. Credaf ein bod eisoes wedi clywed oddi wrth Gareth fod pethau, ar ôl 26 Mawrth, wedi rhedeg ychydig yn well, am fod gennym strwythur awdurdod a chydrefnu da. Fodd bynnag, bu'r wythnosau cyntaf hynny o'r clwyf, wrth gwrs, yn holl bwysig ac yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw yr oedd rhai pethau gweithredol y credaf y byddai llawer ohonom—gan fy nghynnwys i, fel ffermwr wrth ei waith—yn hoffi clywed y gwir amdanynt. Credaf mai hynny yr hoffwn ei glywed heddiw, fel y gallwn ddysgu gwers ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Er enghraifft, gadewch inni gymryd y difa yn y Trallwng. O ran gweithredu, credaf y carai llawer o ffermwyr yn fy ardal i glywed pam yr aeth y difa yn y Trallwng ymlaen yn y diwedd. Mae'n wybodaeth gyffredin, er enghraifft, fod un o'r defaid a ddychwelwyd yn nesaf at foch ac ni fu achos o'r clwyf yno, ond lladdwyd y defaid er hynny ar ôl chwe wythnos.

The second operational point that I will raise at this stage is one of licensing. Of course, the whole system came down to licensing in the end. It appears to me that, every Friday, afternoon—and the Minister made reference to this earlier—licences suddenly appeared and no-one knew what they were going to be or how to operate them. I often ended up having to ring the Local Authorities Co-ordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards to find out if it had the information; the county council would be in touch to say that it did not have the information. This happened even two weeks ago, when the new movement regime was implemented. In England, they received their general licence, but we did not; it was actually in doubt. That was not a very good thing to happen. Can you explain why these things took place and what lessons you have learned? How will you make sure in future that, with a cull like the one in Welshpool, people are informed as to why it happens and that licences come out on time, with good explanations of how to use them?

Carwyn Jones: I will ask Tony to come in on the Welshpool cull in terms of the scientific basis for it. I refer you to what I said earlier, that we were in a position where we were not able independently to produce a template for our own licences; we had to wait to see what came from London. Often, as you have already said, these templates would come down late on a Friday night for implementation within 12 hours. Clearly, that is an extremely difficult timescale to operate under and is not something that we would have wanted to do ourselves if we had been in charge of the whole process.

Mae'r ail bwynt ar weithredu y byddaf yn ei godi'n awr yn ymwneud â thrwyddedu. Wrth gwrs, yr oedd yr holl system yn fater o drwyddedu yn y diwedd. Ymddengys i mi fod trwyddedau'n ymddangos yn sydyn bob prynhawn Gwener—a chyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at hyn yn gynharach—ac na wyddai neb beth a fyddent neu sut i'w gweithredu. Yn aml yr oeddwn yn gorfod ffonio Corff Cydgysylltu yr Awdurdodau Lleol ar Safonau Bwyd a Masnach yn y diwedd i ddarganfod a oedd y wybodaeth ganddo ef; byddai'r cyngor sir yn cysylltu i ddweud nad oedd y wybodaeth ganddo ef. Digwyddodd hyn bythefnos yn ôl hyd yn oed, pan weithredwyd y gyfundrefn symud newydd. Yn Lloegr, derbyniasant eu trwydded gyffredinol, ond ni wnaethom ni; yr oedd amheuaeth yn ei chylch, mewn gwirionedd. Nid oedd hynny'n ddigwyddiad ffodus iawn. A allwch egluro pam y digwyddodd y pethau hyn a pha wersi a ddysgasoch? Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau yn y dyfodol, gyda difa fel yr hyn a fu yn y Trallwng, yr hysbysir pobl ynghylch pam y mae'n digwydd a bod trwyddedau'n dod allan mewn pryd, gydag esboniadau da ynghylch y modd i'w defnyddio?

Carwyn Jones: Byddaf yn gofyn i Tony ddweud rhyweth ar y difa yn y Trallwng o ran y sail wyddonol iddo. Fe'ch cyfeiriau at yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach, ein bod mewn sefyllfa lle na allem gynhyrchu templed i'n trwyddedau ein hunain yn annibynnol; yr oedd yn rhaid inni ddisgwyl i weld beth a ddeuai o Lundain. Yn aml, fel y dywedasoch eisoes, byddai'r templed hyn yn dod i lawr yn hwyr ar nos Wener i'w gweithredu ymhen 12 awr. Wrth gwrs, mae honno'n amserlen anodd iawn i weithredu odani ac nid yw'n rhywbeth y dymunasem ei wneud ein hunain pe buasem â gofal dros yr holl broses.

As to why these things have happened, only DEFRA can explain that. Certainly, our staff at the divisional offices did their level best, given the short timescale. It was not just a question of photocopying the licences, but of training staff as to how the rules actually operated. The fact that they did it so quickly is a tribute to the staff in those divisional offices. It comes back, I suppose, to seeking the animal health powers for ourselves, because we would then be in a position where we would have control over the licences and over when they would be issued. The difficulty that we have—not difficulty, of course, but the factor that we have—is that we have to translate; we have to issue licences bilingually. It takes longer to produce a bilingual licence than an English-only licence. That means that, if DEFRA produces a licence today, they can send it out today, but it takes us a few days to translate it in order to send it out. So we are always going to be behind in that regard, whereas if we were in control of the whole process, we would not be following England all the time; we could actually do it for ourselves. That is part of the reason why things often lag behind in terms of sending out information and in terms of the recent example that you have given.

On the Welshpool cull, Tony?

Ynghylch pam y digwyddodd y pethau hyn, dim ond DEFRA a all egluro hynny. Yn sicr, gwnaeth ein staff yn y swyddfeydd adrannol eu gorau glas, o ystyried yr amserlen fyr. Nid oedd yn fater o lungopïo'r trwyddedau'n unig, ond o hyfforddi staff ynghylch y modd yr oedd y rheolau'n gweithredu. Mae'r ffaith eu bod wedi gwneud hynny mor gyflym yn deyrnged i'r staff yn y swyddfeydd adrannol hynny. Daw'n ôl, dybiwn i, at geisio'r pwerau iechyd anifeiliaid i ni'n hunain, oherwydd wedyn byddem mewn sefyllfa lle y byddai gennym reolaeth dros y trwyddedau a thros ba bryd y'u cyhoeddid. Yr anhawster sydd gennym—nid anhawster, wrth gwrs, ond y ffactor sydd gennym—yw bod yn rhaid inni gyfieithu; rhaid inni gyhoeddi trwyddedau'n ddwyieithog. Cymer fwy o amser i gynhyrchu trwydded ddwyieithog na thrwydded Saesneg yn unig. Golyga hynny, os yw DEFRA yn cynhyrchu trwydded heddiw, gallant ei hanfon allan heddiw, ond cymer ychydig o ddyddiau inni ei chyfieithu er mwyn ei hanfon allan. Felly byddwn ar ei hôl hi bob amser yn hynny o beth, tra na fyddem, os oedd gennym reolaeth dros yr holl broses, yn dilyn Lloegr bob amser; gallem ei wneud drosom ni'n hunain. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r rheswm y mae pethau ar ei hôl hi'n aml o ran anfon gwybodaeth allan ac o ran yr enghraifft ddiweddar a roesoch.

Ynghylch y difa yn y Trallwng, Tony?

Mr Edwards: If I could just take up one point first that Mick raised right at the beginning. Although I fully accept that the co-ordination and overall management was transferred to the regional operational directors from 26 March, it is not true to say that no command structure was in place prior to that. The divisional veterinary managers were, in fact, running their local centres right up until that post was put in place. In Anglesey, the divisional veterinary manager, as the centre manager, was in charge right up until the end of the outbreak. So, there was a structure in place before, it is just that, by the middle of March, it was perfectly clear that my resources were getting overwhelmed. At that point, it was decided to put the regional operational directors in post to take on responsibility for the operational management.

Turning to the Welshpool cull, and we have discussed this before, there was clear evidence of diseased animals going through Welshpool, certainly through the cull ewe section. However, we carried out a veterinary risk assessment of the situation in Welshpool market on that day and, after considerable discussions with colleagues in DEFRA, it was felt that the risk to other parts of Welshpool market was such that the cull for the rest of the animals in Welshpool market was not actually necessary and that was the case in Wales.

Mr Edwards: Os caf drafod un pwynt yn gyntaf a gododd Mick ar y dechrau un. Er fy mod yn llwyr dderbyn bod y cyd-drefnu a'r rheolaeth gyffredinol wedi'u trosglwyddo i'r cyfarwyddwyr gweithredol rhanbarthol o 26 Mawrth, nid yw'n wir dweud nad oedd strwythur awdurdod ar waith cyn hynny. Yr oedd y rheolwyr milfeddygol adrannol, mewn gwirionedd, yn rhedeg eu canolfannau lleol hyd at sefydlu'r swydd honno. Yn Ynys Môn, yr oedd y rheolwr milfeddygol adrannol, fel y rheolwr canolfan, mewn gofal hyd at ddiwedd y clwyf. Felly, yr oedd strwythur ar waith cyn hynny, a'r unig beth yw, erbyn canol Mawrth, ei bod yn berffaith amlwg bod fy adnoddau'n cael eu gorlwytho. Bryd hynny, penderfynwyd penodi'r cyfarwyddwyr gweithredol rhanbarthol i'w swyddi i ymgymryd â chyfrifoldeb dros reoli'r gweithrediadau.

Gan droi at y difa yn y Trallwng, ac yr ydym wedi trafod hyn o'r blaen, yr oedd tystiolaeth eglur bod anifeiliaid afiach yn mynd drwy'r Trallwng, yn sicr drwy'r adran didol a difa mamogiaid. Fodd bynnag, gwnaethom asesiad risg milfeddygol ar y sefyllfa ym marchnad y Trallwng y diwrnod hwnnw ac, ar ôl trafodaethau helaeth â'n cydweithwyr yn DEFRA, teimlwyd bod y perygl i rannau eraill o farchnad y Trallwng yn gyfryw fel nad oedd angen difa gweddill yr anifeiliaid ym marchnad y Trallwng, mewn gwirionedd, ac felly yr oedd yng Nghymru.

Mr Brodie: I think, just to elaborate on that, the original decision on Welshpool was made by the chief veterinary officer, but, as is well known, one of the cases that was important to that, which had been confirmed on clinical grounds, subsequently came back negative from the lab. At that point, the decision was made, after a great deal of discussion in a Welsh context, that the only aspect of the Welshpool cull that should go ahead was in relation to the cull ewe section, where a link still remained.

[191] **Mick Bates:** Chair, if I may pursue that point, it seems to me that the communication about this particular case in Welshpool was so bad that farmers had no faith in the system from that early date. Would you say that, in future, if there was a similar outbreak where a disease was only suspected and proved negative anyway, that it would be a good thing to consult with the farmers who may well have had that livestock on their farms for many weeks before people actually turned up to slaughter?

Mr Edwards: I think that one thing that I would say generally is that what we must not forget in all this is that this is probably the most contagious disease of farm animals that we know. If allowed to run rife, it would decimate the industry completely. It is inevitable that some decisions will be made, because of the speed that is necessary, that, with hindsight, we might have made slightly differently. However, I must stress that this is an extremely contagious disease with the potential to decimate an industry. Therefore, speed is of the essence in dealing with the disease. There have been lots of comments about consultation and waiting for lab results and so on; that would be ideal, but we do not live in an ideal world. This disease is very contagious. It can spread by a number of routes and spread, as

Mr Brodie: Credaf, i ymhelaethu ar hynny, fod y penderfyniad gwreiddiol ar y Trallwng wedi'i wneud gan y prif swyddog milfeddygol, ond, fel y mae'n dra hysbys, daeth un o'r achosion a oedd yn bwysig i hynny, a oedd wedi'i gadarnhau ar sail glinigol, yn ôl yn negyddol wedyn o'r labordy. Bryd hynny, penderfynwyd, ar ôl llawer iawn o drafodaeth mewn cyd-destun Cymreig, mai'r unig agwedd ar y difa yn y Trallwng a ddylai fynd ymlaen oedd honno a oedd yn ymwneud â'r adran mamogiaid didol a difa, lle'r oedd cysylltiad yn aros o hyd.

[191] **Mick Bates:** Gadeirydd, os caf fynd ar ôl y pwynt hwnnw, ymddengys i mi fod y cyfathrebu ynghylch yr achos penodol hwn yn y Trallwng mor ddrwg fel nad oedd gan y ffermwyr unrhyw ffydd yn y system o'r dyddiad cynnar hwnnw. A ddywedech, yn y dyfodol, pe byddai achos tebyg lle nad oedd ond amheuaeth o'r clwyf a lle y profodd yn negyddol beth bynnag, y byddai'n beth da ymgynghori â'r ffermwyr y gallai'r da byw hynny fod wedi bod ganddynt ar eu ffermydd ers wythnosau lawer, yn ddigon posibl, cyn i bobl ddod yno i'w lladd?

Mr Edwards: Credaf mai un peth a ddywedwn yn gyffredinol yw bod yn rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio yng nghanol hyn oll mai hwn, yn ôl pob tebyg, yw'r clwyf anifeiliaid fferm mwyaf heintus y gwyddom amdano. Pe gadewid iddo fynd yn rhemp, byddai'n anrheithio'r diwydiant yn llwyr. Mae'n anorfod y gwneir rhai penderfyniadau, oherwydd y cyflymder sydd ei angen, y gallem fod, gyda synnwyr trannoeth, wedi'u gwneud ychydig yn wahanol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi bwysleisio bod hwn yn glefyd heintus dros ben sydd â'r potensial i anrheithio diwydiant. Felly, mae cyflymder yn holl bwysig wrth ddelio â'r clwyf. Bu llawer o sylwadau am ymgynghori ac aros am ganlyniadau labordy ac yn y blaen; byddai hynny'n ddelfrydol, ond nid ydym yn byw mewn byd delfrydol. Mae'r clwyf

we have seen in this outbreak, very effectively by a number of mechanical routes as well as the normal animal to animal contact that we associate with it. Therefore, I must stress that decisions have to be made quickly.

Mr Brodie: The way in which the Anglesey cull was operated meets your point. It was a tailor-made policy that was within the national framework and had the support of the centre, but the precise way in which that cull was operated was designed by staff in Wales who were very much on the ground. It was explained to people by the Minister and others, it had the strong support of the farming unions in the area and it was carried through. There was a very strong contrast between that and the Welshpool cull, which was essentially a policy that was designed in London on the basis of epidemiological analysis. I think that the point you make is very fair. You can see the way in which the lessons were learned during the course of the outbreak.

[192] **Glyn Davies:** Mick, have you finished?

[193] **Mick Bates:** Well, I have finished with that point, Chair—

[194] **Glyn Davies:** Finish off the point that you are making.

[195] **Mick Bates:** The next operational issue I think that we have to raise is the operation of the welfare livestock disposal scheme.

[196] **Glyn Davies:** Okay, go on then.

[197] **Mick Bates:** Sorry, that is why I was asking whether it was okay to make another point.

hwn yn heintus iawn. Gall ymledu drwy nifer o ffyrdd ac ymledu, fel y gwelsom yn yr achos hwn, yn effeithiol iawn drwy nifer o ffyrdd mecanyddol yn ogystal â'r cyswllt anifail i anifail arferol yr ydym yn ei gysylltu ag ef. Felly, rhaid imi bwysleisio bod yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau'n gyflym.

Mr Brodie: Mae'r modd y gweithredwyd y difa yn Ynys Môn yn ateb eich pwynt. Yr oedd yn bolisi teilwredig a oedd oddi mewn i'r fframwaith cenedlaethol ac a gefnogwyd gan y canol, ond yr oedd yr union ddull o weithredu'r difa hwnnw wedi'i ddyfeisio gan staff yng Nghymru a oedd yn y maes i raddau helaeth iawn. Fe'i heglurwyd i bobl gan y Gweinidog ac eraill, rhoddwyd cefnogaeth gadarn iddo gan yr undebau ffermio yn yr ardal ac fe'i cyflawnwyd. Yr oedd gwrthgyferbyniad cryf iawn rhwng hynny a'r difa yn y Trallwng, a oedd yn bolisi yn y bôn a ddyfeisiwyd yn Llundain ar sail dadansoddiad epidemiologol. Credaf fod y pwynt a wnewch yn deg iawn. Gallwch weld y modd y dysgwyd y gwersi yn ystod cwrs y clwyf.

[192] **Glyn Davies:** Mick, a ydych wedi gorffen?

[193] **Mick Bates:** Wel, yr wyf wedi gorffen â'r pwynt hwnnw, Gadeirydd—

[194] **Glyn Davies:** Gorffennwch y pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud.

[195] **Mick Bates:** Y mater gweithredol nesaf y credaf y bydd yn rhaid inni ei godi yw gweithrediad y cynllun gwaredu da byw lles.

[196] **Glyn Davies:** O'r gorau, ewch ymlaen felly.

[197] **Mick Bates:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, dyna pam y gofynnais a oedd yn iawn gwneud pwynt arall.

Again, referring to earlier comments about communications, I would like to know how the Minister was involved with the design of this scheme, because it certainly appeared that very little forethought had been given to the locality and the operation of that scheme within Wales.

Carwyn Jones: In terms of influence over the scheme, I was present at meetings with the Prime Minister, with representatives of farming unions across the UK, when the livestock welfare disposal scheme was first mooted. Certainly I was there on one occasion—I believe I was there on two occasions when that happened—but certainly, when the scheme was first suggested, I was at that meeting. In terms of the actual operation of the scheme in Wales, again it was a matter for the Intervention Board. They were the people who were in charge of that scheme. There were difficulties with the implementation of the scheme. Whenever Members raised with me problems that their constituents were facing, I tried to make sure that those concerns were passed to the Intervention Board. Therefore it was a matter for the board. To give you one example, we were faced with a situation—I believe it was at the end of March—where an attempt was made to take animals into the Trecatti landfill site without telling us, despite the fact that legislation was required of the National Assembly in order to allow the animals to be disposed of there. So that gives you some idea of the difficulty that existed in terms of the relationship with the Intervention Board. There were, I think for two days, representatives of the Intervention Board in Cardiff. After that they no longer appeared there, and contact had to be made in other ways.

Unwaith eto, gan gyfeirio at y sylwadau cynharach am gyfathrebu, hoffwn wybod sut yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ymwneud â dyfeisio'r cynllun hwn, oherwydd yr oedd yn sicr yn ymddangos mai ychydig iawn o feddwl a fu ymlaen llaw am yr ardal ac am weithrediad y cynllun hwnnw oddi mewn i Gymru.

Carwyn Jones: O ran y dylanwad ar y cynllun, bûm yn bresennol mewn cyfarfodydd gyda'r Prif Weinidog, gyda chynrychiolwyr yr undebau ffermio ledled y DU, pan soniwyd am y cynllun lles da byw- gwaredu am y tro cyntaf. Yn sicr yr oeddwn yno ar un achlysur—credaf fy mod yno ar ddau achlysur pan ddigwyddodd hynny—ond yn sicr, pan awgrymwyd y cynllun gyntaf, yr oeddwn yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. O ran gweithrediad y cynllun yng Nghymru, unwaith eto yr oedd yn fater i'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth. Hwyr oedd y bobl a oedd â gofal dros y cynllun hwnnw. Yr oedd anawsterau wrth weithredu'r cynllun. Pryd bynnag y codai Aelodau broblemau eu hetholwyr gyda mi, ceisiais sicrhau y câi'r pryderon hynny eu cyfleu i'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth. Felly yr oedd yn fater i'r bwrdd. Er mwyn rhoi un enghraifft i chi, yr oeddem yn wynebu sefyllfa—credaf ei bod ar ddiwedd Mawrth—lle y ceisiwyd mynd ag anifeiliaid i safle tirlenwi Trecatti heb ddweud wrthym, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod angen deddfwriaeth gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ganiatáu gwaredu anifeiliaid yno. Felly mae hynny'n rhoi rhyw syniad i chi o'r anhawster a oedd yn bodoli o ran y berthynas â'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth. Bu cynrychiolwyr o'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth yng Nghaerdydd, am ddeuddydd yr wyf yn credu. Wedi hynny ni ddaethant yno ymhellach, a bu'n rhaid cysylltu drwy ddulliau eraill.

[198] **Mick Bates:** Was there a process of evaluation ongoing, so that when all these complaints rolled in, you were able to sit down and say, look this is the agenda today—we have to put more telephone lines in, for example, so that people are not waiting on the line, or we have to co-ordinate better with the representative of the Intervention Board here in our operations room? Was that sort of thing taking place?

Mr Jones: It was very much, Chair. The Intervention Board, as the Minister has said, was wholly responsible for the scheme. However, we were faced with a number of inquiries, particularly from Assembly Members—some of which went to the Minister and some of which came to me directly—as to what was happening and, where there were, for example, delays, what we could do about it. We always, without exception, took up those cases with the Intervention Board and, I must say, in the vast majority of cases, got satisfactory answers from it and passed those answers back to Assembly Members. The Intervention Board, as the Minister said, was asked to provide a presence in our operations room, which it did for a very short period of time, preferring to go back to Reading to run the scheme in Wales from there. Nevertheless, we set up our own liaison point in my operations room, using a member of National Assembly staff who was responsible solely for liaison with the Intervention Board, for producing performance statistics and for producing information on the livestock welfare disposal scheme, which we were able to use to provide information to Members and, indirectly of course, their constituents, who were facing very difficult problems with this particular scheme.

[198] **Mick Bates:** A oedd proses gwerthuso'n mynd ymlaen, fel eich bod, pan oedd yr holl gwynion hyn yn llifo i mewn, yn gallu eistedd a dweud, edrychwch, hon yw'r agenda heddiw—rhaid inni osod mwy o linellau teleffon, er enghraifft, fel nad yw pobl yn disgwyl ar y llinell, neu rhaid inni cyd-drefnu'n well â chynrychiolydd y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth yma yn ein hystafell weithrediadau? Ai dyna'r math o beth a oedd yn digwydd?

Mr Jones: Ie'n wir, Gadeirydd. Y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, a oedd yn llwyr gyfrifol am y cynllun. Fodd bynnag, wynebasom nifer o ymholiadau, yn enwedig oddi wrth Aelodau Cynulliad—yr aeth rhai ohonynt at y Gweinidog a rhai ohonynt ataf fi'n uniongyrchol—ynghylch beth oedd yn digwydd a, lle yr oedd oedi, er enghraifft, beth y gallem ei wneud yn ei gylch. Codasom yr achosion hynny bob amser, yn ddieithriad, gyda'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth a, rhaid imi ddweud, yn y mwyafrif helaeth o achosion, cawsom atebion boddhaol ganddo a throsglwyddasom yr atebion hynny i'r Aelodau Cynulliad. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, gofynnwyd i'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth ddarparu presenoldeb yn ein hystafell weithrediadau, a gwnaeth hynny am gyfnod byr iawn, ond yr oedd yn well ganddo ddychwelyd i Reading i redeg y cynllun yng Nghymru oddi yno. Er hynny, sefydlasom ein pwynt cyswllt ein hunain yn fy ystafell weithrediadau, gan ddefnyddio aelod o staff y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a oedd yn llwyr gyfrifol am gysylltu â'r Bwrdd Ymyrraeth, am gynhyrchu ystadegau perfformiad ac am gynhyrchu gwybodaeth ar y cynllun lles da byw-gwaredu, y gallem ei defnyddio i ddarparu gwybodaeth i'r Aelodau ac, yn anuniongyrchol wrth gwrs, i'w hetholwyr, a oedd yn wynebu problemau anodd iawn gyda'r cynllun arbennig hwn.

Mr O’Sullivan: If I could just add, Chair, in terms of the light lamb disposal scheme, the way that that scheme was actually designed was that the Intervention Board recognised that the mainstream scheme had not run at all smoothly, and it was very concerned at the outset to involve Scotland and Wales, as well as DEFRA, in the design of the scheme. The application process was different, there were payment differences, and it went a lot more smoothly. So it acknowledges that it learned an awful lot of lessons, certainly from the early days of the mainstream welfare disposal scheme.

Mr Jones: Chair, it learnt those lessons fairly early on, as a result of our clear unhappiness with the way that the scheme was running in Wales and, certainly, by about June, it was involving us fully in discussions with, for example, local authorities and operators of landfill sites because, by that time, it recognised that we as an Assembly, and our Ministers in particular, had a very clear and legitimate interest in sorting things out for it wherever we could.

[199] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, you wanted to come in?

[200] **Peter Rogers:** I am absolutely amazed by what Mr Brodie has just said about the scheme in Anglesey and the preventative cull; about that being a benchmark. That was the most disorganised and muddled thing that ever happened. Let me remind you that that was all planned and it was agreed that the cull would go ahead, lorries were sent to farms to load the lambs on the Monday morning. You then had to send vets around—two lorries were loaded—to unload the sheep back into the farms because there was no licence to slaughter. It had to be delayed completely. You then arranged to take

Mr O’Sullivan: Os caf ychwanegu, Gadeirydd, o ran y cynllun gwaredu wyn ysgafn, mai’r modd y dyfeisiwyd y cynllun hwnnw oedd bod y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth yn cydnabod nad oedd y cynllun prif ffrwd wedi rhedeg yn rhwydd o gwbl, ac yr oedd yn awyddus iawn ar y cychwyn i gynnwys yr Alban a Chymru, yn ogystal â DEFRA, wrth ddyfeisio’r cynllun. Yr oedd y broses ymgeisio’n wahanol, yr oedd gwahaniaethau mewn taliadau, a rhedodd yn rhwyddach o lawer. Felly mae’n cydnabod iddo ddysgu llawer iawn o wersi, yn sicr o ddyddiau cynnar y cynllun lles-gwaredu prif ffrwd.

Mr Jones: Gadeirydd, dysgodd y gwersi hynny’n eithaf cynnar, o ganlyniad i’n hanfodlonrwydd amlwg am y modd yr oedd y cynllun yn rhedeg yng Nghymru ac, yn sicr, erbyn tua mis Mehefin, yr oedd yn ein cynnwys ni’n llawn mewn trafodaethau gyda’r awdurdodau lleol, er enghraifft, a gweithredwyr safleoedd tirlenwi oherwydd, erbyn hynny, cydnabu fod gennym ni fel Cynulliad, a’n Gweinidogion yn benodol, fuddiant amlwg a dilys iawn mewn datrys pethau ar ei ran lle bynnag y gallem.

[199] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, yr oeddech yn dymuno dweud rhyweth?

[200] **Peter Rogers:** Yr wyf yn synnu’n fawr at yr hyn y mae Mr Brodie newydd ei ddweud am y cynllun yn Ynys Môn a’r difa ataliol; bod hynny’n feincnod. Hwnnw oedd y peth mwyaf anhrefnus a dryslyd a ddigwyddodd erioed. Gadewch imi’ch atgoffa bod hynny i gyd wedi’i gynllunio a chytunwyd y byddai’r difa’n mynd ymlaen, anfonwyd loriâu i ffermydd i lwytho’r wyn ar y bore Llun. Wedyn yr oedd yn rhaid ichi anfon milfeddygon o gwmpas—llwythwyd dwy lorri—i ddadlwytho’r defaid yn ôl ar y ffermydd am nad oedd trwydded i ladd. Bu’n rhaid ei ohirio’n gyfan gwbl. Wedyn trefnasoch i fynd â’r

the slaughtered animals to the Mona airfield. Immediately, locals started to ring up to say that there was no way that they could dispose of animals on the runway because every 15 metres there are drains to stop flooding on the runway because of aquaplaning. Eventually, they rang to tell me that they were going to burn the animals, but they were going to put bunds around the bodies to stop any drain-off into the drains. They started to take the animals there. Immediately, blood and disinfectant was discharged into the River Braint, because they had not put the bunds around the animals. That was immediately stopped. I think that the bill for the haulage on the stand-off of the lorries over the weekend was £70,000. It just went from bad to worse. You then buried cattle over five-years-old in the Penhesgyn site. You have said in the chronological paper prepared for this meeting, on the policy, that there was agreement, following discussions, that no animals over five-years-old would be buried. I would hope that he would retract what he has just said about the cull that happened in Anglesey, because I think that he has forgotten all about that and the extra cost that that caused.

Carwyn Jones: May I just say, Chair, before I bring in Huw and Gareth on that, that the cull on Anglesey was a roaring success. It was well supported by the majority of farmers. I have been to Anglesey on many occasions since the cull was carried out and it is quite clear that the support of farmers was there, because I have been well received every time I have gone there.

[201] **Peter Rogers:** It is the organisation that we are asking about.

[202] **Glyn Davies:** We are not having a battle here.

anifeiliaid a laddwyd i faes awyr Mona. Ar unwaith, dechreuodd y trigolion ffonio i ddweud nad oedd modd iddynt waredu anifeiliaid yn y rhedfa am fod draeniau bob yn 15 metr i atal llifogydd ar y rhedfa oherwydd sglefrio ar ddwr. Yn y diwedd, ffoniasant i ddweud wrthyf eu bod yn mynd i losgi'r anifeiliaid, ond yr oeddent yn mynd i roi byndiau am y cyrff i atal unrhyw ddraenio i'r draeniau. Dechreuasant fynd â'r anifeiliaid yno. Ar unwaith, gollyngwyd gwaed a diheintydd i Afon Braint, am nad oeddent wedi rhoi'r byndiau am yr anifeiliaid. Ataliwyd hynny ar unwaith. Credaf fod y bil am y cludiant am gadw'r lorïau i sefyll dros y penwythnos yn £70,000. Aeth o ddrwg i waeth. Wedyn claddasoch y gwartheg dros bum mlwydd oed yn safle Penhesgyn. Dywedasoch yn y papur cronolegol a baratowyd ar gyfer y cyfarfod hwn, ar y polisi, fod cytundeb, ar ôl trafodaethau, na chleddid anifeiliaid dros bum mlwydd oed. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn tynnu'n ôl yr hyn y mae newydd ei ddweud am y difa a ddigwyddodd yn Ynys Môn, oherwydd credaf ei fod wedi anghofio popeth am hynny a'r gost ychwanegol a achosodd hynny.

Carwyn Jones: A gaf ddweud, Gadeirydd, cyn imi ddod â Huw a Gareth i mewn ar hynny, fod y difa yn Ynys Môn yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Cafodd gefnogaeth dda gan y rhan fwyaf o ffermwyr. Bûm yn Ynys Môn lawer gwaith ers cyflawni'r difa ac mae'n gwbl amlwg bod cefnogaeth gan y ffermwyr yno, oherwydd cefais dderbyniad da bob tro y bûm yno.

[201] **Peter Rogers:** Y drefniadaeth yr oeddem yn holi yn ei chylch.

[202] **Glyn Davies:** Nid ydym am gael brwydr yma.

Carwyn Jones: Let us deal with the results. The contiguous cull was implemented on the island, the disease went. That is fact. Whether there was another way of doing it is open to question. However, I do not think that it is possible for anybody to say, as far as that cull was concerned, that it was not a success because, clearly, it was.

In terms of the disposal of carcasses, the preferred site for disposal was at Penhesgyn landfill site. The council did not agree at the outset that we could use the site, so we had to look for a different disposal site. The Mona airfield was all that was left, because there was no way that farmers on the mainland were going to let the animals cross the Britannia and Menai bridges. That was the reality of the situation at that time. Subsequently, following the difficulties at Mona, we were able to use the Penhesgyn landfill site and that passed off without incident and without there being any difficulty in terms of the disease being spread, which is what people were afraid of.

In terms of the cattle that were buried at the site, the decision was taken at the site by a veterinary officer, after being told by the farmer involved that none of the cattle were over five-years-old. That is the information that was given, quite strongly, by the veterinary officer who was there. It is certainly the case that no cattle over that age were knowingly buried at Penhesgyn.

Carwyn Jones: Gadewch inni ddelio â'r canlyniadau. Gweithredwyd y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol yn yr ynys, ac aeth y clwyf i ffwrdd. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Mae lle i ofyn a oedd dull arall o'i wneud. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf ei bod yn bosibl i neb ddweud, o ran y difa hwnnw, nad oedd yn llwyddiant oherwydd, wrth gwrs, yr oedd.

O ran gwaredu carcasau, y dewis safle gwaredu oedd safle tirlenwi Penhesgyn. Ni chytunodd y cyngor ar y dechrau y caem ddefnyddio'r safle, felly yr oedd yn rhaid inni chwilio am safle gwaredu gwahanol. Dim ond maes awyr Mona a oedd ar ôl, oherwydd ni fyddai ffermwyr ar y tir mawr byth yn gadael i'r anifeiliaid groesi Pont Britannia a Phont Menai. Dyna'r gwir am y sefyllfa ar y pryd. Wedyn, ar ôl yr anawsterau ym Mona, gallasom ddefnyddio safle tirlenwi Penhesgyn ac aeth hynny heibio heb helynt a heb gael unrhyw drafferth o ran ymledu'r clwyf, sef yr hyn yr oedd pobl yn ei ofni.

O ran y gwartheg a gladdwyd yn y safle, gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad ar y safle gan swyddog milfeddygol, ar ôl cael ei hysbysu gan y ffermwr dan sylw nad oedd yr un o'r gwartheg dros bum mlwydd oed. Dyna'r wybodaeth a roddwyd, yn eithaf pendant, gan y swyddog milfeddygol a oedd yno. Mae'n sicr yn wir na chladdwyd unrhyw wartheg dros yr oed hwnnw o fwriad ym Mhenhesgyn.

On the difficulties at the beginning, yes, there were difficulties, namely the delay at the beginning of, I think, two hours, in fact—a whole two hours were involved here—because of the fact that the licence for the abattoir had not been provided by, I think, the Intervention Board. In order for the abattoir to start slaughtering, it needed a licence. The Intervention Board had not provided it in time. As a result, the whole thing, unfortunately, was delayed for a matter of hours. That is what we are talking about here. Nevertheless, after that, the cull proceeded smoothly, the animals were culled via the Gaerwen abattoir and the disease was not seen again on the island.

[203] **Glyn Davies:** There were a number of issues that you wished to raise earlier, Peter.

[204] **Peter Rogers:** The Minister did not come back on the mistake on the Mona airfield in terms of the drainage. There were telephone calls from all over Anglesey about the drains on the airfield. We are talking about the planning and exercise of a preventative cull. All these things should have been in action before the preventative cull. The whole point of a preventative cull is speed of action. If you decide to carry out a preventative cull, you must go in, kill and dispose of the bodies. The only reason I have taken it up is because of what Mr Brodie said. He told us that it was a benchmark for Wales. If that is the standard that we are going to set, I hope for goodness' sake that we never get the powers to be in charge ourselves, because what happened there was an absolute disgrace.

Carwyn Jones: I well remember, Chair, that at the time that this was going on, Peter wanted to vaccinate. When—

[205] **Peter Rogers:** I am not going to take this—

Ynghylch yr anawsterau ar y dechrau, oedd, yr oedd anawsterau, sef yr oedi ar y dechrau o ddwy awr, yr wyf yn credu, mewn gwirionedd—yr oedd yn ddwy awr gyfan—am nad oedd y drwydded i'r lladd-dy wedi'i darparu gan y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth, yr wyf yn credu. Er mwyn i'r lladd-dy ddechrau lladd, yr oedd arno angen trwydded. Nid oedd y Bwrdd Ymyrraeth wedi'i darparu mewn pryd. O ganlyniad, gohiriwyd yr holl beth, gwaetha'r modd, am rai oriau. Am hynny yr ydym yn sôn yma. Er hynny, wedyn, aeth y difa ymlaen yn rhwydd, difawyd yr anifeiliaid drwy ladd-dy'r Gaerwen ac ni welwyd y clwyf eto yn yr ynys.

[203] **Glyn Davies:** Yr oedd nifer o faterion yr oeddech yn dymuno eu codi'n gynharach, Peter.

[204] **Peter Rogers:** Ni ddaeth y Gweinidog yn ôl at y camgymeriad ar faes awyr Mona o ran y draenio. Bu galwadau teleffon o bob rhan o Ynys Môn ynghylch y draeniau yn y maes awyr. Yr ydym yn sôn am gynllunio a gweithredu difa ataliol. Dylasai'r holl bethau hyn fod ar waith cyn y difa ataliol. Holl bwynt difa ataliol yw gweithredu cyflym. Os penderfynwch gyflawni difa ataliol, rhaid ichi fynd i mewn, lladd a gwaredu'r cyrff. Yr unig reswm y codais hyn yw yr hyn a ddywedodd Mr Brodie. Dywedodd wrthym ei bod yn feincnod i Gymru. Os mai honno yw'r safon y byddwn yn ei gosod, gobeithiaf er mwyn popeth na fyddwn byth yn cael y pwerau i fod mewn gofal ein hunain, oherwydd yr oedd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yno'n gwbl warthus.

Carwyn Jones: Cofiaf yn dda, Gadeirydd, pan oedd hyn yn mynd ymlaen, fod Peter yn dymuno brechu. Pan—

[205] **Peter Rogers:** Ni chymeraf hyn—

Carwyn Jones: I did not interrupt you, Peter. I asked him whether he wanted to vaccinate to live or vaccinate to slaughter. He could not answer that question. He never mentioned the policy of vaccination again. It is quite wrong to say—I do dispute this—that Peter was in any way supportive of the contiguous cull at the time. He certainly was not at the beginning, although I do concede that his opposition did decrease over time; that much I am prepared to accept. However, the reality of the situation is that that cull was carried out as efficiently as was possible. It was successful in controlling the disease. The preferred disposal site was not available at the beginning; subsequently, it became available and the whole system and the whole cull proceeded smoothly and the disease left the island.

[206] **Glyn Davies:** May I just ask, because the point that I understand is being asked is actually about the disposal on the airfield, in terms of what we are looking at today, who was taking all those decisions and who was having to respond when things were going wrong?

Mr Jones: Perhaps I could answer that, Chair, because I was heavily involved in this at the outset and, indeed, was in discussion with the local authority at the time about the possible use of Penhesgyn. I took a call at midnight one night from the leader and the chief executive telling us that we could not use that site. The preventative cull of sheep in the area on Anglesey that Peter is referring to needed to go ahead, as he has rightly said, quickly, because the whole purpose of this was to ensure that there was no further spread of disease. There was no rendering capacity available at all at the time. There was no other way of disposing of the animals if we could not use the Penhesgyn site. We looked at a quarry in Llangaffo and we looked at the Mona airfield site

Carwyn Jones: Ni thorrais ar eich traws chi, Peter. Gofynnais iddo a oedd yn dymuno brechu i fyw ynteu brechu i ladd. Ni allai ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Ni soniodd am y polisi brechu byth wedyn. Mae'n gwbl anghywir dweud—yr wyf yn herio hyn—fod Peter yn gefnogol o gwbl i'r difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol ar y pryd. Nid oedd ar y dechrau, yn sicr, er fy mod yn addef bod ei wrthwynebiad wedi lleihau dros amser; yr wyf yn barod i dderbyn cymaint â hynny. Fodd bynnag, y gwir am y sefyllfa yw bod y difa wedi'i gyflawni mor effeithlon ag yr oedd modd. Yr oedd yn llwyddiannus wrth reoli'r clwyf. Nid oedd y dewis safle gwaredu ar gael ar y dechrau; yr oedd ar gael wedyn ac aeth yr holl system a'r holl ddifa ymlaen yn rhwydd ac ymadawodd y clwyf â'r ynys.

[206] **Glyn Davies:** A gaf ofyn, oherwydd mae'r pwynt yr wyf yn deall sy'n cael ei ofyn yn ymwneud â'r gwaredu ar y maes awyr, o ran yr hyn yr ydym yn edrych arno heddiw, pwy a oedd yn gwneud yr holl benderfyniadau hynny a phwy a oedd yn gorfod ymateb pan oedd pethau'n mynd o'i le?

Mr Jones: Efallai y gallwn i ateb hynny, Gadeirydd, oherwydd yr oeddwn yn ymwneud yn helaeth â hyn ar y dechrau ac, yn wir, yr oeddwn mewn trafodaeth â'r awdurdod lleol ar y pryd ynghylch y posibiliad o ddefnyddio Penhesgyn. Derbyniais alwad am hanner nos un noson oddi wrth yr arweinydd a'r prif weithredwr yn dweud wrthym na chaem ddefnyddio'r safle hwnnw. Yr oedd angen i'r difa ataliol o ddefaid yn yr ardal yn Ynys Môn y mae Peter yn cyfeirio ati fynd ymlaen yn gyflym, fel y dywedodd yn briodol, oherwydd holl bwrpas hynny oedd sicrhau na fyddai'r clwyf yn ymledu ymhellach. Nid oedd unrhyw gapasiti rendro ar gael o gwbl ar y pryd. Nid oedd modd arall i waredu'r anifeiliaid os na allem

as a possible burn site. We took advice from our usual sources, including the Environment Agency and veterinary advisers, as to what site was desirable and, frankly, the Mona airfield site was the only show in town with regard to the disposal of these animals. When we started taking carcasses there, there was considerable local opposition from residents in that area and considerable numbers of residents took to the streets to try to stop the lorries going into the site. On advice from the police, we stopped lorries going in on the night that Peter refers to, when there were some small costs incurred as a result of us having to keep lorries out on the streets that could not enter the site. Those lorries, in fact, were carrying mostly coal. I had discussions with the owner of the haulage company that night and asked him to keep those lorries out on the street. It was only when we had taken a small number of carcasses into the Mona airfield site that the local authority and the operators of the site, after discussions with my staff, with Ministers and with the local Assembly Member, agreed that we could take the carcasses to Penhesgyn.

I will not pretend that taking the carcasses to Mona and then having to pick them up again and take them to Penhesgyn was the ideal solution, but, frankly, at the time, there was nothing else we could do if we were to get the cull off the ground, because there were no other disposal routes whatsoever available to us.

[207] **Glyn Davies:** The issue that seems interesting to me—and I just want to clarify that you answered that—is that you actually secured the advice of the Environment Agency before going forward to use the airfield. Did you have the support of the local authority as well?

ddefnyddio safle Penhesgyn. Edrychasom ar chwarel yn Llangaffo ac edrychasom ar safle maes awyr Mona fel safle llosgi posibl. Cymerasom gyngor oddi wrth ein ffynonellau arferol, gan gynnwys Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ac ymgynghorwyr milfeddygol, ynghylch pa safle a oedd yn ddymunol ac, a dweud y gwir, safle maes awyr Mona oedd yr unig ddewis o ran gwaredu'r anifeiliaid hyn. Pan ddechreuasom fynd â'r carcassau yno, yr oedd cryn wrthwynebiad lleol gan y trigolion yn yr ardal honno a daeth niferoedd sylweddol o'r trigolion i'r strydoedd i geisio atal y lorïau rhag mynd i'r safle. Gan ddilyn cyngor gan yr heddlu, ataliasom y lorïau rhag mynd i mewn ar y noson y cyfeiria Peter ati, pan aethom i rai costau bach am ein bod wedi gorfod cadw lorïau na allent fynd i'r safle allan ar y strydoedd. Yr oedd y lorïau hynny, mewn gwirionedd, yn cludo glo gan mwyaf. Cefais drafodaethau â pherchennog y cwmni cludiant y noson honno a gofynnais iddo gadw'r lorïau hynny allan ar y stryd. Dim ond pan oeddem wedi mynd â nifer bach o garcasau i safle maes awyr Mona y cytunodd yr awdurdod lleol a gweithredwyr y safle, ar ôl trafodaethau gyda'm staff, gyda Gweinidogion a chyda'r Aelod Cynulliad lleol, y caem fynd â'r carcassau i Benhesgyn.

Ni chymeraf arnaf fod mynd â charcasau i Mona ac wedyn gorfod eu codi eto a mynd â hwy i Benhesgyn yn ateb delfrydol, ond, a dweud y gwir, ar y pryd, nid oedd dim arall y gallem ei wneud os oeddem i gychwyn y difa, oherwydd nid oedd unrhyw lwybrau gwaredu eraill o gwbl ar gael i ni.

[207] **Glyn Davies:** Y mater sy'n ymddangos yn ddiddorol i mi—ac nid wyf ond am weld eich bod wedi ateb hynny—yw eich bod wedi sicrhau cyngor Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd cyn mynd ymlaen i ddefnyddio'r maes awyr. A gawsoch gefnogaeth yr awdurdod lleol hefyd?

Mr Jones: Yes.

[208] **Glyn Davies:** I think that is quite interesting. However, there were other issues here. Peter, you had some issues that you were trying to raise earlier on?

[209] **Peter Rogers:** The thing is that it was a totally unsuitable site because of the drains every 15 metres. It was a non-starter. We told everybody that immediately and they said they were going to put a bund round it.

[210] **Glyn Davies:** However, in a sense, the issue—and I am sure you will come back on that—and what concerns me here, is that this is something that the Environment Agency ought to have been aware of. So, in a sense, if you have a criticism, it would be of the advice that you received on these issues. That is what I understand from what you are saying to us.

Mr Jones: I do not have access to the Environment Agency's specific advice in front of me now, but, clearly, one can look back and say that it was not appropriate to take animals there. One can look back at Buttington Hall and say that it was not appropriate to bury carcasses there. At the time, as I said, Chair, it was the only show in town if we were to press ahead with the cull.

Mr Jones: Do.

[208] **Glyn Davies:** Credaf fod hynny'n eithaf diddorol. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd materion eraill yma. Peter, yr oedd gennych rai materion yr oeddech yn ceisio eu codi'n gynharach?

[209] **Peter Rogers:** Y peth yw ei fod yn safle cwbl anaddas oherwydd y draeniau bob yn 15 metr. Yr oedd yn anobeithiol. Dywedasom hynny wrth bawb ar unwaith a dywedasant eu bod yn mynd i roi bwnd amdano.

[210] **Glyn Davies:** Fodd bynnag, ar un ystyr, y mater dan sylw—ac yr wyf yn sicr y dewch yn ôl at hynny—a'r hyn sy'n peri pryder i mi yma, yw bod hyn yn rhywbeth y dylasai Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd fod yn ymwybodol ohono. Felly, ar un ystyr, os oes gennych feirniadaeth, byddai hynny ar y cyngor a dderbyniasoch ar y materion hyn. Dyna'r hyn a ddeallaf oddi wrth yr hyn a ddywedwch wrthym.

Mr Jones: Nid yw cyngor penodol Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ar gael imi'n awr o'm blaen, ond, wrth gwrs, gall rhywun edrych yn ôl a dweud nad oedd yn briodol mynd ag anifeiliaid yno. Gall rhywun edrych yn ôl ar Neuadd Buttington a dweud nad oedd yn briodol claddu carcassau yno. Ar y pryd, fel y dywedais, Gadeirydd, hwnnw oedd yr unig ddewis os oeddem i fwrw ymlaen â'r difa.

Mr Brodie: Could I just say for the record that I would not wish to be misrepresented in any way as saying that everything went perfectly on Anglesey; far from it. The point I was trying to make in response to the question that Mick was asking was that we had learned lessons after the Welshpool exercise. We had devised a policy that we felt was appropriate and we took particular steps to make sure that it was understood and supported locally and that enabled it to be carried through. Despite all of the hiccups and problems—and, I would certainly say, the distress of farmers, who, as Peter acknowledges, had their animals loaded and then had to wait and had them unloaded and so on—there is no gainsaying the fact that the cull did actually eliminate the disease on the island. There was not a single further case.

[211] **Glyn Davies:** Yes, I accept that. This is an interesting issue. You have referred to the Buttington situation, which, you are right, with hindsight was not very satisfactory. However, I knew that situation personally very well and I would not dream of criticising the action that was taken. Clearly, in retrospect, it was the wrong action, but it was taken with proper advice and proper knowledge and, clearly, the Minister will know that I had some concerns about the way in which that was resolved, but the actual initial decision, which proved to be a wrong one, I felt you could not really be criticised for, because you had taken the appropriate advice and that particular one did not turn out to be right. The same thing applies in your answer, as far as I can gather, in relation to the airfield. You took what you deemed to be the appropriate advice before going forward to bury animals on the airfield. So if there is any blame at all, it attaches to those who gave you that advice.

Mr Brodie: A gaf ddweud er mwyn ei roi ar gof a chadw na ddymunwn i'm geiriau gael eu camliwio o gwbl i olygu bod popeth wedi mynd yn berffaith yn Ynys Môn; i'r gwrthwyneb. Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei wneud mewn ymateb i'r cwestiwn yr oedd Mick yn ei ofyn oedd ein bod wedi dysgu gwersi ar ôl ymarfer y Trallwng. Yr oeddem wedi dyfeisio polisi y teimlem ei fod yn briodol a chymerasom gamau penodol i sicrhau ei fod wedi'i ddeall a'i gefnogi'n lleol a drwy hynny yr oedd modd ei gyflawni. Er gwaethaf yr holl fân gamgymeriadau a phroblemau—a, byddwn yn sicr o ddweud, gofid y ffermwyr, fel y mae Peter yn cydnabod, y llwythwyd eu hanifeiliaid ac wedyn gorfod aros ac y'u dadlwythwyd ac yn y blaen—nid oes gwadu'r ffaith y dileodd y difa y clwyf yn yr ynys. Nid oedd un achos pellach.

[211] **Glyn Davies:** Ie, derbyniaf hynny. Mae hyn yn fater diddorol. Cyfeiriasoch at y sefyllfa yn Buttington, nad oedd yn foddhaol iawn, yr ydych yn iawn, gan edrych arni â synnwyr trannoeth. Fodd bynnag, gwyddwn am y sefyllfa honno'n dda iawn yn bersonol ac ni fyddwn yn meddwl beirniadu'r camau a gymerwyd. Wrth gwrs, wrth edrych yn ôl, yr oeddent yn gamau anghywir, ond fe'u cymerwyd â chyngor priodol a gwybodaeth briodol ac, wrth gwrs, mae'r Gweinidog yn gwybod bod gennyf rai pryderon ynghylch y dull o'i ddatrys, ond teimlais na ellid eich beirniadu oherwydd y penderfyniad cyntaf, a brofodd yn un anghywir, am eich bod wedi cymryd y cyngor priodol ac nid oedd y cyngor penodol hwnnw'n gywir yn y diwedd. Mae'r un peth yn wir yn eich ateb, hyd y gallaf fi ei gasglu, ynghylch y maes awyr. Cymerasoch yr hyn a ystyriasoch yn gyngor priodol cyn mynd ymlaen i gladdu anifeiliaid yn y maes awyr. Felly os oes bai o gwbl, mae ar y rhai a roddodd y cyngor hwnnw i chi.

Mr Jones: Well, I am not—

[212] **Glyn Davies:** Sorry, not ‘blame’, I used the wrong word there—‘responsibility’, I suppose. I want to move on.

[213] **Delyth Evans:** I just wanted to comment that this reveals the kind of extraordinary pressure that officials were under, having to make those kind of extremely difficult decisions when the options open to them were limited, if there at all. I do think that Peter needs to recognise that. The difficulties involved in finding a site on Anglesey were to do with objections locally to the site that the department wanted to use and I think that we should recognise the extraordinary situation that people, particularly Gareth, were in, having to make those decisions. All credit to them, I would say.

[214] **Glyn Davies:** I think that we need to move on from this particular issue. John, you wanted to come in?

[215] **John Griffiths:** Moving on, Chair, to communications, perhaps I could just mention Epynt to illustrate a wider point—

[216] **Glyn Davies:** I am very pleased that you are going to mention Epynt, but I want to remind you that this is one of those areas that I thought that we could deal with very appropriately when Sue Essex is here. This disposal situation is one that we specifically felt would be better dealt with then. You can raise the point that you want to raise now, by all means, but it might be a lot better dealt with at our next meeting when the Minister for Environment will be present.

Mr Jones: Wel, nid wyf—

[212] **Glyn Davies:** Mae’n ddrwg gennyf, nid ‘bai’, defnyddiais y gair anghywir yn y fan honno—‘cyfrifoldeb’, debygwn i. Dymunaf symud ymlaen.

[213] **Delyth Evans:** Yr oeddwn am ddweud bod hyn yn dangos y math o bwysau eithriadol yr oedd y swyddogion oddi tano, o orfod gwneud penderfyniadau anodd iawn o’r math hwn pan oedd y dewisiadau a oedd ar gael iddynt yn gyfyngedig, os oeddent yno o gwbl. Credaf fod angen i Peter gydnabod hynny. Yr oedd yr anawsterau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â dod o hyd i safle yn Ynys Môn yn ymwneud â gwrthwynebiadau’n lleol i’r safle yr oedd yr adran yn dymuno ei ddefnyddio a chredaf y dylem gydnabod y sefyllfa eithriadol yr oedd rhai pobl, yn enwedig Gareth, ynddi, o orfod gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny. Pob clod iddynt, ddywedwn i.

[214] **Glyn Davies:** Credaf fod angen inni symud ymlaen o’r mater penodol hwn. John, yr oeddech am ddweud rhyweth?

[215] **John Griffiths:** Gan symud ymlaen, Gadeirydd, at gyfathrebu, efallai y gallwn sôn am Epynt i egluro pwynt ehangach—

[216] **Glyn Davies:** Yr wyf yn falch iawn eich bod am sôn am Epynt, ond fe’ch atgoffaf bod hwn yn un o’r meysydd hynny y credais y gallem ddelio â hwy’n briodol iawn pan yw Sue Essex yma. Mae’r sefyllfa gwaredu hon yn un yr oeddem yn teimlo’n benodol y byddai’n well delio â hi bryd hynny. Cewch godi’r pwynt yr ydych yn dymuno ei godi’n awr, ar bob cyfrif, ond gellid delio ag ef yn llawer gwell yn ein cyfarfod nesaf pan fydd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd yn bresennol.

[217] **John Griffiths:** I will be guided by you, Chair, but the question was in the context of communication and the provision of information generally and the use of the particular website here in Wales, how it compared with the DEFRA or MAFF website and how we used the farming unions and helplines, just in terms of lessons learned. Might we use additional methods of communication and providing information were, heaven forbid, there to be a similar situation in the future? Just what lessons were learned? I think that it is absolutely crucial to provide the right information in terms of reassurance, because rural areas are a rumour mill at the best of times, Chair, and certainly in these sort of circumstances. So it is an extremely important area and you really need, as we all know, I think, to take local people and local residents with you. I know that there was a feeling, if I could just mention Eppynt again, that there was a remoteness, in terms of the Minister and officials, from local concerns and, certainly, some of those concerns proved to be well founded in the history of events. I just wonder in general what lessons we have learned and how we might do things differently in future.

There is just one other matter, Chair, in reference to Peter mentioning the transport costs and the situation in Anglesey. Obviously, those costs would have been borne by MAFF/DEFRA, I take it, and not the Assembly. Is that the case?

Mr Jones: Yes.

[218] **John Griffiths:** Okay.

[219] **Glyn Davies:** Do you want to respond on the first issue of communications?

[217] **John Griffiths:** Cymeraf fy arwain gennyh chi, Gadeirydd, ond yr oedd y cwestiwn yng nghyd-destun cyfathrebu a darparu gwybodaeth yn gyffredinol a'r defnydd o'r wefan benodol yma yng Nghymru, sut yr oedd yn cymharu â gwefan DEFRA neu MAFF a sut y defnyddiasom yr undebau ffermio a'r llinellau cymorth, dim ond o ran y gwersi a ddysgwyd. A allem ddefnyddio dulliau ychwanegol o gyfathrebu a darparu gwybodaeth pe byddai, na ato Duw, sefyllfa debyg yn y dyfodol? Pa wersi yn union a ddysgwyd? Credaf ei bod yn holl bwysig darparu'r wybodaeth gywir o ran rhoi tawelwch meddwl, oherwydd mae ardaloedd gwledig yn ffatri sion ar yr adegau gorau, Gadeirydd, ac yn sicr mewn amgylchiadau o'r math hwn. Felly mae'n faes pwysig dros ben ac mae gwir angen, fel y gwyddom oll, yr wyf yn credu, mynd â phobl leol a thrigolion lleol gyda chi. Gwn fod teimlad, os caf sôn am Epynt eto, fod pellter, o ran y Gweinidogion a'r swyddogion, oddi wrth bryderon lleol ac, yn sicr, profodd rhai o'r pryderon hynny'n rhai â sail dda iddynt fel y digwyddodd hi. Tybed, yn gyffredinol, pa wersi a ddysgasom a sut y gallem wneud pethau'n wahanol yn y dyfodol.

Mae un mater arall, Gadeirydd, mewn cysylltiad â chyfeiriad Peter at gostau trafnidiaeth a'r sefyllfa yn Ynys Môn. Wrth gwrs, byddai'r costau hynny wedi'u dwyn gan MAFF/DEFRA, yr wyf yn cymryd, ac nid y Cynulliad. A yw hynny'n wir?

Mr Jones: Ydyw.

[218] **John Griffiths:** O'r gorau.

[219] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dymuno ymateb ar y mater cyntaf, sef cyfathrebu?

Carwyn Jones: I think that the question of communications is an important one, Chair. The major obstacle that we faced all the way through this situation was time. If it had been possible to explain to people at leisure what was going on, the situation would have been much easier. The difficulty was that decisions had to be taken in the space of a day or two days, maybe three. In that time, people would inevitably think the worst; people would worry; people were concerned that the disease was being brought into their area; there were concerns about pollution and so forth. Inevitably, throughout the time when I met people, they would say, ‘We understand the problem, but can you take the carcasses somewhere else?’ There was nowhere else and, ultimately, if you give way every single time to people, you end up against the wall, you cannot go anywhere and you may as well just not do anything at all with regard to foot and mouth disease.

In terms of communication, Eppynt was particularly difficult. I met the Eppynt action group several times, probably about four or five times, I think. Officials were in regular contact with it and it was allowed access to the site. There is no question at all about the group being kept in the dark; we tried to be as open as possible with it so that it knew what was going on. I met the group first on 30 March. There was another meeting on the site on 31 March. I subsequently met it in Cardiff on several occasions and officials met it as well. Therefore, we tried to be, given the time constraints that we were working under, as open as we possibly could.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod cwestiwn cyfathrebu yn un pwysig, Gadeirydd. Y prif rwystr a wynebasom yr holl ffordd drwy’r sefyllfa hon oedd amser. Pe buasai’n bosibl egluro i bobl yn hamddenol beth oedd yn mynd ymlaen, buasai’r sefyllfa’n haws o lawer. Y trafferth oedd bod yn rhaid gwneud penderyniadau o fewn diwrnod neu ddau, efallai dri. Yn yr amser hwnnw, yr oedd yn anochel y byddai pobl yn meddwl y gwaethaf; byddai pobl yn poeni; yr oedd pobl yn bryderus bod y clwyf yn cael ei ddwyn i’w hardal hwy; yr oedd pryderon ynghylch difwyno ac yn y blaen. Yn anochel, drwy gydol yr amser pan gyfarfyddwn â phobl, byddent yn dweud, ‘Yr ydym yn deall y broblem, ond a allwch fynd â’r carcasau i rywle arall?’ Nid oedd unlle arall ac, yn y pen draw, os ildiwch bob tro i bobl, byddwch â’ch cefn yn erbyn y wal yn y diwedd, ni allwch fynd i unman a chystal ichi wneud dim byd o gwbl ynghylch clwy’r traed a’r genau.

O ran cyfathrebu, yr oedd Epynt yn arbennig o anodd. Cyfarfûm â grwp gweithredu Epynt sawl gwaith, tua phedair neu bum gwaith yn ôl pob tebyg, yr wyf yn credu. Yr oedd swyddogion mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd ag ef a gadawyd iddo fynd ar y safle. Nid oes cwestiwn o gwbl o beidio â rhoi gwybod i’r grwp; ceisiasom fod mor agored â phosibl ag ef fel ei fod yn gwybod beth a oedd yn mynd ymlaen. Cyfarfûm â’r grwp gyntaf ar 30 Mawrth. Yr oedd cyfarfod arall ar y safle ar 31 Mawrth. Cyfarfûm ag ef wedyn yng Nghaerdydd sawl gwaith a chyfarfu swyddogion ag ef hefyd. Felly, ceisiasom fod, o ystyried y cyfyngiadau amser yr oeddem yn gweithio oddi tanynt, mor agored ag y gallem fod.

In terms of how we communicated generally with farmers, we had the website, which received 4.3 million hits—that is the latest information that we have. The website on its own, of course, was far from being adequate in terms of communicating information, so we also had the helplines, which were set up on 27 February. Around 100,000 calls were logged by the helplines, one in Cardiff, one in Llandrindod, one in Carmarthen, one in—

Mr Brodie: It was not just one. There were sets of helplines.

Carwyn Jones: Yes, that is right. There were four different sets of helplines, not four single lines. On 4 April, we decided to put in place a full communications strategy and £450,000 was spent on that. That included sending out factsheets and mailings. There were 44 information centres set up across Wales by 17 April, of which 11 were staffed. In total, some 17 letters were sent to farmers by ourselves and the SVS on things like biosecurity, ash removal, compensation, the impact of foot and mouth disease on subsidy claims and so forth. We also put regular adverts in the press, both in Welsh and English, and we had vets available doing regular broadcasts on the radio; certainly we did that at the beginning. I held daily press conferences—I think from 28 February onwards—for probably close to a month, every working day for a month, because I took the view that, at that time, the rumour mill was so overloaded that it was important that people understood that nothing was correct unless it was confirmed by Cardiff. That, ultimately, became the case. I well remember rumours of foot and mouth disease reaching Tregaron and it was important that people understood what was the reality and what was not.

O ran y modd yr oeddem yn cyfathrebu'n gyffredinol â'r ffermwyr, yr oedd y wefan gennym, yr ymwelwyd â hi 4.3 miliwn o weithiau—dyna'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf sydd gennym. Yr oedd y wefan ar ei phen ei hun, wrth gwrs, ymhell o fod yn ddigonol o ran cyfleu gwybodaeth, felly yr oedd y llinellau cymorth gennym hefyd, a sefydlwyd ar 27 Chwefror. Cofnodwyd tua 100,000 o alwadau gan y llinellau cymorth, un yng Nghaerdydd, un yn Llandrindod, un yng Nghaerfyrddin, un yn—

Mr Brodie: Nid un yn unig ydoedd. Yr oedd setiau o linellau cymorth.

Carwyn Jones: Oedd, mae hynny'n iawn. Yr oedd pedair gwahanol set o linellau cymorth, nid pedair llinell sengl. Ar 4 Ebrill, penderfynasom roi strategaeth gyfathrebu lawn ar waith a gwariwyd £450,000 ar hynny. Yr oedd hynny'n cynnwys anfon allan daflenni ffeithiau a llythyrau. Yr oedd 44 o ganolfannau gwybodaeth wedi'u sefydlu ledled Cymru erbyn 17 Ebrill, ac yr oedd 11 wedi'u staffio. At ei gilydd, anfonwyd tua 17 o lythyrau at ffermwyr oddi wrthym ni a'r SVS ar bethau fel diogelwch biolegol, symud lludw, iawndal, effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau ar hawliadau am iawndal ac yn y blaen. Hefyd rhesom hysbysebion rheolaidd yn y wasg, yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg, ac yr oedd milfeddygon ar gael gennym a oedd yn gwneud darllediadau rheolaidd ar y radio; yn sicr, gwnaethom hynny ar y dechrau. Cynhaliais gynadleddau i'r wasg bob dydd—o 28 Chwefror ymlaen, yr wyf yn credu—am ymron i fis yn ôl pob tebyg, bob diwrnod gwaith am fis, am fy mod o'r farn bod cymaint o sïon, ar yr adeg honno, fel ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl yn deall nad oedd dim yn gywir oni bai ei fod wedi'i gadarnhau gan Gaerdydd. Gwireddwyd hynny yn y pen draw. Cofiaf yn dda y sïon bod clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi cyrraedd Tregaron ac yr oedd yn bwysig bod pobl yn deall beth oedd yn wirionedd a beth nad

Subsequently, of course, it proved more difficult to put a lid on that because all manner of wild rumours were circulating about helicopters spreading the disease around; vets being booked in at apparently every single hotel in the whole of Wales; sleepers being kept on a ship in Pembroke Dock. It proved very difficult to try to rebut those rumours. I think that the hothouse atmosphere of a general election may not have helped in that regard—I will not say anything more about that. Certainly, we tried to be as open as we could with people and also to communicate with people as much as possible. I do not think that anyone can say that we were shy in terms of media appearances and in terms of trying to communicate information.

Mr Jones: May I just add something, Chair? In addition to the points that the Minister has just made, we did seek, where possible, to engage directly with the public. We recognised very early on that, actually, what people wanted to see was a human face talking to them about the problems. Tony Edwards and I addressed nigh on 700 farmers at a meeting in Builth Wells and a number of the Assembly Members here today were at that meeting. We addressed a number of other public meetings, particularly in hot spots, sometimes on specific issues like biosecurity, but more often than not just on general reassurance. I know that Tony attended a number of meetings with other interests, including tourism and local business interests, particularly in mid Wales.

oedd.

Wedyn, wrth gwrs, profodd yn fwy anodd rhoi terfyn ar hynny oherwydd yr oedd pob math o sion gwirion yn cylchredeg am hofrenyddion yn lledaenu'r clwyf; milfeddygon yn cymryd ystafell ym mhob un gwesty drwy Gymru benbaladr i bob golwg; cadw trawstiau ar long yn Noc Penfro. Profodd yn anodd iawn ceisio gwrthbrofi'r sion hynny. Credaf ei bod yn bosibl nad oedd awyrgylch ty gwydr yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi helpu yn hynny o beth—ni ddywedaf ragor am hynny. Yn sicr, ceisiasom fod mor agored ag y gallem â phobl a hefyd cyfathrebu â phobl gymaint ag yr oedd modd. Ni chredaf y gall neb ddweud ein bod yn swil o ran ymddangos ar y cyfryngau ac o ran ceisio cyfleu gwybodaeth.

Mr Jones: A gaf ychwanegu un peth, Gadeirydd? Yn ogystal â'r pwyntiau y mae'r Gweinidog newydd eu gwneud, ceisiasom, lle'r oedd modd, gysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'r cyhoedd. Cydnabuom yn gynnar iawn, mewn gwirionedd, mai'r hyn yr oedd ar bobl angen ei weld oedd wyneb dynol yn siarad â hwy am y problemau. Anerchodd Tony Edwards a minnau ymron i 700 o ffermwyr mewn cyfarfod yn Llanfair ym Muallt ac yr oedd nifer o'r Aelodau Cynulliad sydd yma heddiw yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. Anerchasom nifer o gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus eraill, yn enwedig mewn mannau trafferthus, weithiau ar faterion penodol fel diogelwch biolegol, ond yn amlach na dim ar dawelu meddwl yn gyffredinol. Gwn fod Tony wedi bod mewn nifer o gyfarfodydd gyda buddiannau eraill, gan gynnwys buddiannau twristiaeth a busnes lleol, yn enwedig yn y Canolbarth.

The communication strategy to which the Minister referred was developed early in April and was actually picked up on by other regions in the UK and used as a model of at least trying, as best we could, to keep in touch with the public. I would be the first to admit that you cannot do enough communicating in these sorts of circumstances. However much we had done, it would not have been enough. However, it was a question of balancing the resources that we had to get the job done and communicate to the public what we were trying to do, as best we could.

Carwyn Jones: May I just come in very briefly? I know that other people want to come in. In terms of other contact, the farming unions, the Country Land and Business Association and the Young Farmers were in regular contact. There were regular meetings. We also met the county chairs as well as the national presidents of those organisations. I met farmers on Anglesey, both at the Caernarfon divisional office and with those who were closest to the Penhesgyn landfill site, to explain to them what was going on. I met representatives of the northern Powys farmers twice at Llandrindod Wells and I met the graziers on the Brecon Beacons in a lengthy meeting to explain to them what was proposed for the Brecon Beacons in August, as well as making phone calls to individual graziers. So, certainly, I would not want people to get the impression that all the information was coming from a talking head without any personal contact with the public, because, where personal contact was possible, I tried to make sure that that happened.

[220] **Glyn Davies:** John, are you done?

Datblygwyd y strategaeth gyfathrebu y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog ati yn gynnar yn Ebrill a sylwodd rhanbarthau eraill yn y DU arni a'i defnyddio fel model o ymgais o leiaf i gadw mewn cysylltiad â'r cyhoedd, orau y gallem. Fi fyddai'r cyntaf i gyfaddef na allwch wneud digon o gyfathrebu mewn amgylchiadau o'r math hwn. Ni waeth faint y byddem wedi'i wneud, ni fuasai'n ddigon. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn fater o ddal y ddysgl yn wastad rhwng yr adnoddau a oedd gennym i wneud y gwaith a chyfleu i'r cyhoedd yr hyn yr oeddem yn ceisio ei wneud, orau y gallem.

Carwyn Jones: A gaf ddweud rhywbeth yn fyr iawn? Gwn fod pobl eraill yn dymuno siarad. O ran y cysylltiad arall, yr oedd yr undebau ffermio, Cymdeithas Tir a Busnes Cefn Gwlad a'r Ffermwyr Ifainc mewn cysylltiad yn rheolaidd. Bu cyfarfodydd rheolaidd. Cyfarfuom hefyd â chadeiryddion sirol yn ogystal â llywyddion cenedlaethol y cyrff hynny. Cyfarfûm â ffermwyr yn Ynys Môn, yn y swyddfa adrannol yng Nghaernarfon a chyda'r rhai a oedd yn agosaf at safle tirlenwi Penrhesgyn, i egluro iddynt beth a oedd yn mynd ymlaen. Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr ffermwyr gogledd Powys ddwywaith yn Llandrindod a chyfarfûm â'r porwyr ym Mannau Brycheiniog mewn cyfarfod hir i egluro iddynt yr hyn a gynnigwyd ar gyfer Bannau Brycheiniog yn Awst, yn ogystal â gwneud galwadau ffôn i borwyr unigol. Felly, yn sicr, ni ddymunwn i bobl gael yr argraff bod yr holl wybodaeth yn dod o wyneb ar y sgrîn heb unrhyw gysylltiad personol â'r cyhoedd, oherwydd, lle'r oedd modd cysylltu'n bersonol, ceisiais sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

[220] **Glyn Davies:** John, a ydych wedi gorffen?

[221] **John Griffiths:** Yes. I am certainly aware, as I am sure that we all are, Chair, that there have been various criticisms about the accuracy and currency of information. Some people have unfavourably compared the Assembly's website, for example, to the MAFF/DEFRA website. I accept what is being said that, basically, it is a very difficult, very fast-moving situation. However, communication is absolutely vital, as has been said, and I just wonder if there were lessons that had been learned and things that we might do differently. However, from what has been said, it seems that it is not possible to easily identify such things.

[222] **Glyn Davies:** Do you want to come in, Ron?

[223] **Ron Davies:** I do indeed. I will say, from my own experience, that I only had to contact either Tony's office or Gareth's office on a few occasions. However, whenever I did, I thought that they were remarkably helpful and I was very conscious that they were working under a great deal of stress at the time, so I make no criticism of them at all. I do want to question, however, the basic principle. I think that it is right that we should do that, Glyn, and there are a number of points that I want to raise. I do so because what we have not emphasised yet is the scale of the impact that the outbreak had on the Welsh economy, both in terms of the cost to the public purse of millions of pounds in compensation in handling the outbreak and also, of course, the cost to the wider rural economy, running into many millions of pounds. I think that it is right, therefore, that we should look at the policy that underlined the response. I know that, unless I get in first, Tony is going to tell me that speed is of the essence and that they were working under very difficult circumstances and you cannot prove anything because there is always the

[221] **John Griffiths:** Ydwyf. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol yn sicr, fel y mae pob un ohonom yr wyf yn siwr, Gadeirydd, fod amryw o feirniadaethau wedi bod am gywirdeb a chylchrediad gwybodaeth. Mae rhai wedi cymharu gwefan y Cynulliad yn anffafriol, er enghraifft, â gwefan MAFF/DEFRA. Derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedir, yn y bôn, mae'n sefyllfa anodd iawn sy'n symud yn gyflym iawn. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfathrebu'n gwbl hanfodol, fel y dywedwyd, a thybed a oedd gwersi a ddysgwyd a phethau y gallem eu gwneud yn wahanol. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedwyd, ymddengys nad yw'n bosibl canfod pethau o'r fath yn rhwydd.

[222] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dymuno dweud rhywbeth, Ron?

[223] **Ron Davies:** Ydwyf, yn wir. Dywedaf, ar sail fy mhrofiad i, na fu'n rhaid imi gysylltu â swyddfa Tony neu swyddfa Gareth ond ychydig o weithiau. Fodd bynnag, pryd bynnag y gwnawn, yr oeddwn yn meddwl eu bod yn hynod o gymwynasgar ac yr oeddwn yn ymwybodol iawn eu bod yn gweithio o dan lawer iawn o bwysau ar y pryd, felly nid wyf am eu beirniadu o gwbl. Dymunaf gwestiynu'r egwyddor sylfaenol, fodd bynnag. Credaf ei bod yn iawn inni wneud hynny, Glyn, ac mae sawl pwynt y dymunaf ei godi. Gwnaf hynny oherwydd yr hyn na phwysleisiasom eto yw maint yr effaith a gafodd y clwyf ar economi Cymru, o ran y gost i'r pwrs cyhoeddus o filiynau o bunnoedd mewn iawndal wrth drafod y clwyf a hefyd, wrth gwrs, y gost i'r economi wledig ehangach, a aeth yn filiynau lawer o bunnoedd. Credaf ei bod yn iawn, felly, inni edrych ar y polisi a oedd yn sail i'r ymateb. Gwn, os na ddywedaf hynny'n gyntaf, y bydd Tony yn dweud wrthyf fod cyflymder yn holl bwysig a'u bod yn gweithio o dan amgylchiadau anodd iawn ac ni allwch brofi dim oherwydd bod anhawster o ran negyddion

difficulty of false negatives. So, you do not have to use those arguments with me, Tony; we have got those out of the way and I understand them. However, both Carwyn and Huw said that, in Anglesey, we had a contiguous cull and the disease went. Well, that is true. It is also true to say that you could have had a rain dance and it rained. There is no causal link between the two and there is no scientific link between the two. What I want to explore very briefly is this question of the policy itself and why the policy is conducted in the way that it is.

It is worth just rehearsing a few facts about the outbreak, Glyn. As I understand it—and I stand to be corrected, obviously—806 farms had culls in Wales. Of those 806 farms, only 147 were sampled and, of those, only 60 were actually proven to be foot and mouth disease positive.

Mr Jones: It was actually 61.

[224] **Ron Davies:** Sixty-one out of 806. There were 45 tests conducted on farms which had culls either as dangerous contacts, slaughter on suspicion or as contiguous contacts, and each and every one of them—. Well, this is the information that I have from parliamentary answers; if you are going to tell me that it is wrong, then again I stand to be corrected. However, I am told that each and every one of those 45 cases that were tested proved negative.

ffug bob amser. Felly, nid oes rhaid ichi ddefnyddio'r dadleuon hynny â mi, Tony; yr ydym wedi'u rhoi o'r neilltu ac yr wyf yn eu deall. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Carwyn a Huw ein bod wedi cael difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol, yn Ynys Môn, a bod y clwyf wedi mynd. Wel, mae hynny'n wir. Mae hefyd yn wir dweud y gallech fod wedi cael dawns glaw a'i bod wedi bwrw glaw. Nid oes cysylltiad achosol rhwng y ddau ac nid oes cysylltiad gwyddonol rhwng y ddau. Yr hyn y dymunaf edrych arno'n fyr iawn yw'r mater hwn o'r polisi ei hun a pham y gweithredir y polisi yn y modd a wneir.

Mae'n werth ailadrodd ychydig o ffeithiau am y clwyf, Glyn. Fel yr wyf yn ei deall—a chewch fy nghywiro, wrth gwrs—yr oedd difa ar 806 o ffermydd yng Nghymru. O blith yr 806 o ffermydd, dim ond 147 a samplwyd ac, o blith y rheini, dim ond 60 a gafodd brawf cadarnhaol o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Mr Jones: Un a thrigain ydoedd, mewn gwirionedd.

[224] **Ron Davies:** Un a thrigain o blith 806. Cynhaliwyd 45 o brofion ar ffermydd lle'r oedd difa un ai am eu bod yn gysylltiadau peryglus, am fod amheuaeth neu am eu bod yn gysylltiadau cyffiniol, ac yr oedd pob un ohonynt—. Wel, dyma'r wybodaeth sydd gennyf fi oddi wrth atebion seneddol; os ydych am ddweud wrthyf ei bod yn anghywir, yna, unwaith eto, yr wyf yn barod i gael fy nghywiro. Fodd bynnag, dywedir wrthyf fod pob un o'r 45 o achosion hynny a brofwyd yn negyddol.

I think that it is important, Glyn, to recognise not only the cost that is involved, but also the need to ensure that, if there are alternative ways of dealing with foot and mouth disease outbreaks, we actually establish what the truth is. I would like to ask a central question: now that the outbreak is over, has any retrospective analysis been done of the policy itself? Or is it just assumed that the policy was right and that the sensible thing to do is to go in and cull on every farm that is contiguous, cull on every suspicious farm and cull every case which proves to be suspect on the basis of clinical examination? Has there been some retrospective analysis? I want to ask about my own constituency, for example, and there are several other examples near Cardiff and in Gwent where cases just popped up, entirely unexplained. That led, understandably, given the policy, to culling and then dangerous contacts and contiguous culls. However, has any retrospective analysis been done now, first on that policy, and also on whether the cause of those suspected outbreaks could be identified?

Carwyn Jones: There are a number of points to make there. First, Ron seeks to make the point that it could be a coincidence that the contiguous cull led to the disease disappearing from Anglesey. The contiguous cull was implemented in Galloway; the disease disappeared. It was implemented in northern Powys; the disease disappeared. It was implemented on the Brecon Beacons; the disease disappeared. Well, it could be coincidence; it could be that if you perform a rain dance in four different places, it will rain in four different places. However, certainly the submission I would make to this Committee is that the evidence, quite strongly, is that, as soon as a contiguous cull is implemented—it is not just the case on Anglesey, it is the case in all other parts of Great Britain where the cull was implemented—the disease did disappear.

Credaf ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod, Glyn, nid yn unig y gost sy'n gysylltiedig, ond hefyd yr angen i sicrhau, os oes dulliau eraill o ddelio ag achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau, ein bod yn darganfod beth yw'r gwirionedd. Hoffwn ofyn cwestiwn canolog: gan fod achos y clwyf drosodd bellach, a wnaethpwyd unrhyw ddadansoddi adolygol ar y polisi ei hun? Ynteu a gymerir bod y polisi'n iawn ac mai'r peth synhwyrol i'w wneud yw mynd i mewn a difa ar bob fferm gyffiniol, difa ar bob fferm lle y mae amheuaeth a difa ym mhob achos sy'n profi'n amheus ar sail archwiliad clinigol? A fu rhywfaint o ddadansoddi adolygol? Dymunaf holi ynghylch fy etholaeth fy hun, er enghraifft, ac mae sawl enghraifft arall ger Caerdydd ac yng Ngwent lle y cododd achosion yn annisgwyl, heb eglurhad o gwbl. Arweiniodd hynny, yn naturiol, o ystyried y polisi, at ddifa ac wedyn cysylltiadau peryglus a difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol. Fodd bynnag, a oes unrhyw ddadansoddi adolygol wedi'i wneud bellach, yn gyntaf ar y polisi hwnnw, a hefyd ynghylch a ellid canfod achosion y clwyf a amheuwyd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae sawl pwynt i'w wneud ar hynny. Yn gyntaf, mae Ron yn ceisio gwneud y pwynt y gallai fod yn gyd-ddigwyddiad bod y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol wedi arwain at ddiflaniad y clwyf yn Ynys Môn. Gweithredwyd y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol yn Galloway; diflannodd y clwyf. Fe'i gweithredwyd yng ngogledd Powys; diflannodd y clwyf. Fe'i gweithredwyd ym Mannau Brycheiniog; diflannodd y clwyf. Wel, gallai fod yn gyd-ddigwyddiad; mae'n bosibl, pe byddech yn perfformio dawnys glaw mewn pedwar lle gwahanol, y bydd yn bwrw glaw mewn pedwar lle gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn a awgrymwn i'r Pwyllgor hwn, yn sicr, yw mai'r dystiolaeth, yn eithaf pendant, yw, cyn gynted ag y gweithredir y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol—nid yw'n wir yn achos Ynys Môn yn unig, mae'n wir

[225] **Ron Davies:** On the same basis, Carwyn, you would accept that, if you killed every animal in Wales, the disease would disappear?

Carwyn Jones: Well, that would not be a proportionate response, though, would it?

[226] **Ron Davies:** That is precisely the point I am making.

Carwyn Jones: Remember as well that, in terms of the contiguous cull, there were some contiguous farms that subsequently had the disease. There were 13 of them across either Wales or Great Britain. There were certainly some farms that did not have the disease originally but were shown to have the disease after they had culls as contiguous cases. So it is not true to suggest that, of the contiguous farms, none had the disease. It would not be correct to say that. In terms of a retrospective analysis, this is something we have gone through many times. We went through it with the Anderson inquiry and it is a question that we have asked ourselves. You are right to say that there were 800-plus farms that had culls in Wales. Of course, the vast majority was not tested, because the whole point was that, if you then try to test them, you clog up an already overworked lab-testing system. So the tests were never done. Tony will also tell you, I am sure, that the test results may come back as negative even though the disease is present. That is one of the difficulties in dealing with the disease.

[227] **Ron Davies:** I got that one in first; that was my early retaliation.

yn achos pob rhan arall o Brydain Fawr lle y gweithredwyd y difa—fod y clwyf wedi diflannu.

[225] **Ron Davies:** Ar yr un sail, Carwyn, byddech yn derbyn, pe lladdech bob anifail yng Nghymru, y byddai'r clwyf yn diflannu?

Carwyn Jones: Wel, ni fyddai hynny'n ymateb cymesur, oni fyddai?

[226] **Ron Davies:** Dyna'r union bwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud.

Carwyn Jones: Cofiwch, yn ogystal â hynny, o ran y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol, y cafodd rhai ffermydd cyffiniol y clwyf wedyn. Yr oedd 13 ohonynt un ai ledled Cymru neu Brydain Fawr. Yr oedd rhai ffermydd yn sicr na chawsant y clwyf yn wreiddiol ond y dangoswyd bod y clwyf ganddynt ar ôl difa arnynt fel achosion ffermydd cyffiniol. Felly nid yw'r awgrym nad oedd y clwyf ar yr un o'r ffermydd cyffiniol yn wir. Ni fyddai'n gywir dweud hynny. O ran dadansoddi adolygol, mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr aethom drwyddo lawer gwaith. Aethom drwyddo gydag ymchwiliad Anderson ac mae'n gwestiwn a ofynasom i ni'n hunain. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud y bu difa ar 800 a mwy o ffermydd yng Nghymru. Wrth gwrs, ni phrofwyd y mwyafrif helaeth ohonynt, oherwydd yr holl bwynt oedd, os ydych yn ceisio eu profi wedyn, yr ydych yn gorlwytho system profion labordy sydd eisoes yn orbrysur. Felly ni wnaethpwyd y profion erioed. Bydd Tony yn dweud wrthy ch hefyd, yr wyf yn siwr, y gall canlyniadau prawf fod yn negyddol er bod y clwyf yn bresennol. Dyna un o'r anawsterau wrth ddelio â'r clwyf.

[227] **Ron Davies:** Fi a ddywedodd hynny'n gyntaf; hwnnw oedd fy nial cynnar.

Carwyn Jones: There are a number of possibilities. For example, the one that I well remember is that it depends on the age of the lesion. In the sample that you take, there may not be enough of the disease left to come up as a positive. In terms of the cost in terms of animals, in the Netherlands they implemented a vaccinate to slaughter policy. The average slaughter per holding in the Netherlands was 10,000 animals. The average slaughter in Wales was around 3,500.

Mr Brodie: Under 3,000.

Carwyn Jones: Under 3,000, was it? Well, let us say 3,000. So, even with a vaccination policy in terms of vaccinate to slaughter—which of course is different to vaccinate to live—the cost in terms of the number of animals was actually a great deal higher in a country where they implemented a vaccination policy, compared to what actually happened in the UK, and particularly in Wales.

The one question that we always asked ourselves was: what is the quickest way of getting rid of the disease, not just for the benefit of farming, but for the benefit of the whole rural economy? It was important that the disease was eradicated, not just so that people could get back to normal trading conditions as farmers, but so that the countryside could be opened up once again. The policy that was implemented, we believe, was the right policy in terms of getting rid of the disease as quickly as possible in order to open up the countryside, as well as getting rid of the disease in animals. Just to give you an example: on the Brecon Beacons we had the rare luxury of knowing where the disease was, where it was spreading, and how fast it was spreading. We were able to say to the graziers, ‘Look, unless we implement a contiguous cull policy, the disease will always stay ahead of us.’ Even though on the Beacons, at the very beginning, the decision was

Carwyn Jones: Mae nifer o bosibiliadau. Er enghraifft, yr un a gofiau yn dda yw ei bod yn dibynnu ar oed yr anaf. Yn y sampl a gymerwch, mae'n bosibl nad oes digon o'r clwyf ar ôl i ymddangos yn gadarnhaol. O ran y gost o ran anifeiliaid, yn yr Iseldiroedd rhoesant bolisi brechu i ladd ar waith. Lladd cyfartalog y ddaliadaeth yn yr Iseldiroedd oedd 10,000 o anifeiliaid. Y lladd cyfartalog yng Nghymru oedd tua 3,500.

Mr Brodie: O dan 3,000.

Carwyn Jones: O dan 3,000, ai ef? Wel, gadewch inni ddweud 3,000. Felly, hyd yn oed gyda pholisi brechu o ran brechu i ladd—sy'n wahanol, wrth gwrs, i frechu i fyw—yr oedd y gost o ran nifer yr anifeiliaid yn fwy o lawer mewn gwlad lle y rhoesant bolisi brechu ar waith, o'i chymharu â'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y DU, ac yn enwedig yng Nghymru.

Y cwestiwn yr oeddem bob amser yn ei ofyn i ni'n hunain oedd: beth yw'r dull cyflymaf o gael gwared â'r clwyf, nid er budd ffermio yn unig, ond er budd yr economi wledig yn ei chyfanrwydd? Yr oedd yn bwysig dileu'r clwyf, nid yn unig fel y gallai pobl fynd yn ôl at yr amodau masnachu arferol fel ffermwyr, ond fel y gellid ailagor cefn gwlad. Y polisi a weithredwyd, fe greidwn, oedd y polisi iawn o ran cael gwared â'r clwyf mor gyflym ag y byddai modd er mwyn agor cefn gwlad, yn ogystal â chael gwared â'r clwyf ymysg anifeiliaid. A rhoi un enghraifft yn unig i chi: ym Mannau Brycheiniog yr oedd gennym y moethusrwydd prin o wybod ym mhle'r oedd y clwyf, i ble'r oedd yn ymledu, a pha mor gyflym yr oedd yn ymledu. Gallem ddweud wrth y porwyr, ‘Edrychwch, oni bai ein bod yn gweithredu polisi o ddifa ar ffermydd cyffiniol, bydd y clwyf yn mynd o'n blaen bob amser.’ Er penderfynu

taken to wait for the results to come back before implementing the policy, that proved just not to be quick enough. However, on the Beacons, the regime that was put in place was to test a very large area, in terms of blood sampling, and to put a fence around it. During the whole of that time, all that area was effectively closed to the public until the testing regime could be carried out.

If a vaccination policy—and I know I am straying onto next week’s ground here, but I just want to say this briefly—had been applied in that area, it would not have been possible to open up to the public straight away. We would have had to wait for 12 months, certainly, in order to be able to open up again. So, it was not simply a question of saying, ‘Let’s get rid of the disease as quickly as possible as far as farming is concerned’; we also asked ourselves continuously, ‘What is the best way of getting rid of the disease for the good of the whole rural economy?’

[228] **Glyn Davies:** So, what is the policy now? The question is whether the policy has changed as a result of experience.

Carwyn Jones: At present, my personal point of view is that I do not think that the disease could have been eradicated more quickly by using any other policy. That is as things stand; as the rules stand at the moment and given the present veterinary knowledge of the disease.

disgwyl y canlyniadau yn y Bannau, ar y dechrau un, cyn gweithredu’r polisi, ni phrofodd hynny’n ddigon cyflym. Fodd bynnag, yn y Bannau, y gyfundrefn a roddwyd ar waith oedd profi ardal eang iawn, o ran samplu gwaed, a chodi ffens o’i chwmpas. Drwy gydol y cyfnod hwnnw, yr oedd yr ardal honno yn gyfan ar gau i’r cyhoedd i bob pwrpas hyd nes y gellid cyflawni’r gyfundrefn profi.

Pe byddai polisi brechu—a gwn fy mod yn crwydro i faes yr wythnos nesaf yma, ond wyf am ddweud hyn yn fyr—wedi’i roi ar waith yn yr ardal honno, ni fuasai modd ei hagor i’r cyhoedd ar unwaith. Buasai’n rhaid inni ddisgwyl wedyn am 12 mis, yn sicr, er mwyn gallu ei hagor eto. Felly, nid oedd yn fater o ddweud yn syml, ‘Gadewch inni gael gwared â’r clwyf cyn gynted ag y bo modd o ran ffermio’; yr oeddem hefyd yn gofyn i ni’n hunain yn barhaus, ‘Beth yw’r modd gorau i gael gwared â’r clwyf er lles yr economi wledig yn ei chyfanrwydd?’

[228] **Glyn Davies:** Felly, beth yw’r polisi’n awr? Y cwestiwn yw a yw’r polisi wedi newid o ganlyniad i brofiad.

Carwyn Jones: Ar hyn o bryd, fy marn bersonol i yw na chredaf y gallesid bod wedi dileu’r clwyf yn gynt drwy ddefnyddio unrhyw bolisi arall. Felly y mae ar hyn o bryd; felly y mae’r rheolau ar y funud ac yng ngolwg y wybodaeth filfeddygol bresennol am y clwyf.

Mr Brodie: Chair, can I emphasise that we do recognise that there are very important policy questions about the proportionality. I do not think that there can be any doubt that the culling on Anglesey eradicated the disease. The question, which is entirely legitimate, is could that outcome have been achieved by culling fewer animals. That is something that is very definitely subject to scrutiny and which both the Follett and Anderson inquiries will no doubt be looking at, and which we are continuing to look at with SVS.

Tony will come in, in a minute, on particular figures, because there are some inaccuracies in the figures given. The point that I would make generally is that what we did in Anglesey was effectively the Scottish policy, and if you look at the figures for the number of animals killed per infected place, the figures for Anglesey are very close to, but not quite as high as, the Scottish figures. I think that one of the interesting questions for the future has to be whether that policy, which, as I said, was very radical in Scotland, was actually worth what was achieved. If you talk to farmers, they think that the Scots got it right because they actually got rid of the disease very quickly. The key reason, of course, why we were able to apply that particular policy in Anglesey was that we had a density of infection that was similar to what the Scots faced in Galloway. Overall, only 10 per cent of Scotland, as a land area, was actually covered by infected areas, in contrast to 41 per cent in Wales. Over most of Wales, the pattern of infection, particularly in Powys, was much more dispersed. It was simply not possible, either in terms of proportionality or actual practicality and logistics, to apply the Anglesey policy elsewhere. However, there is an interesting question there, and there is also, obviously, a wider debate about the contiguous cull. The contiguous cull was a policy that was adopted by the UK Government on the basis of the scientific advice, in particular,

Mr Brodie: Gadeirydd, a gaf bwysleisio ein bod yn cydnabod bod cwestiynau polisi pwysig iawn ynghylch y cymesuredd. Ni chredaf y gall fod unrhyw amheuaeth nad oedd y difa yn Ynys Môn wedi dileu'r clwyf. Y cwestiwn, sy'n gwbl ddilys, yw a allesid cyflawni'r canlyniad hwnnw drwy ddifa llai o anifeiliaid. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth sy'n bendant iawn yn agored i'w archwilio ac y bydd ymchwiliad Follett ac ymchwiliad Anderson yn sicr o edrych arno, ac yr ydym ni'n dal i edrych arno gyda'r SVS.

Daw Tony i mewn, ymhen munud, ar y ffigurau penodol, oherwydd mae rhai gwallau yn y ffigurau a roddwyd. Y pwynt a wnawn yn gyffredinol yw mai'r hyn a wnaethom yn Ynys Môn oedd polisi'r Alban i bob pwrpas, ac os edrychwch ar y ffigurau am nifer yr anifeiliaid a laddwyd fesul lle heintiedig, mae'r ffigurau am Ynys Môn yn agos iawn, ond nid yn llawn cyn uched, â ffigurau'r Alban. Credaf mai un o'r cwestiynau diddorol y bydd yn rhaid ei ofyn at y dyfodol yw a oedd y polisi hwnnw, a oedd, fel y dywedais, yn radicalaidd iawn yn yr Alban, yn werth yr hyn a gyflawnwyd mewn gwirionedd. Os siaredwch â ffermwyr, maent o'r farn bod yr Albanwyr wedi'i chael yn iawn am eu bod wedi cael gwared â'r clwyf yn gyflym iawn. Y rheswm allweddol, wrth gwrs, yr oeddem yn gallu rhoi'r polisi penodol hwnnw ar waith yn Ynys Môn oedd bod gennym drwch heintiad a oedd yn debyg i'r hyn yr oedd yr Albanwyr yn ei wynebu yn Galloway. At ei gilydd, dim ond 10 y cant o'r Alban, fel arwynebedd tir, a oedd yn ardaloedd heintiedig, mewn cyferbyniad â 41 y cant yng Nghymru. Dros y rhan fwyaf o Gymru, yr oedd y patrwm heintiad, yn enwedig ym Mhowys, yn llawer mwy gwasgaredig. Nid oedd yn bosibl, un ai o ran cymesuredd neu ymarferoldeb a logisteg, roi'r polisi yn Ynys Môn ar waith mewn manau eraill. Fodd bynnag, mae cwestiwn diddorol yn hynny o beth, ac, wrth gwrs, mae dadl ehangach ynghylch y difa ar

that Professor David King's committee fed in and there is an ongoing debate about that. So, Tony will come in on the—

[229] **Glyn Davies:** Can I just say before you come in, Tony, that the last thing I want to do is to discourage full answers, but if all of the answers are as full as the one we just had to Ron's question, we will get through another half a dozen questions and get a bit stuck. I am not going to discourage full answers, but so that everyone can get a chance to ask the questions that they may well have prepared, we have to try to be sharp in terms of how we ask and answer them. Ron?

[230] **Ron Davies:** Professor King—

[231] **Glyn Davies:** Sorry, Tony had not finished the reply to the question.

Mr Edwards: Just a couple of issues; I promise not to raise the issue of speed again—

[232] **Ron Davies:** Or false negatives.

Mr Edwards: The figures can be a bit misleading in the way that they are presented. There were a further 10 contiguous premises that, in fact, tested positive when the results of the test came through. They, of course, would then be reclassified as infected premises and all the necessary procedures would follow that. So, what it meant was that 45 of the ones that were tested were negative, but the other 10 tested positive and they would then become infected premises. So the way in which the figures were presented is perhaps slightly misleading. Ten out of 55, in fact, is roughly 20 per cent in very round terms.

ffermydd cyffiniol. Yr oedd y difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol yn bolisi a fabwysiadwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU ar sail y dystiolaeth wyddonol a gyfrannodd pwyllgor yr Athro David King, yn benodol, ac mae dadl gyfredol am hynny. Felly, daw Tony i mewn ar y—

[229] **Glyn Davies:** A gaf ddweud cyn ichi ddweud rhywbeth, Tony, mai'r peth olaf y dymunaf ei wneud yw anghefnogi atebion llawn, ond os yw'r holl atebion mor llawn â'r un yr ydym newydd ei gael i gwestiwn Ron, byddwn yn mynd drwy hanner dwsin arall o gwestiynau ac yn mynd yn sownd braidd. Ni fyddaf yn anghefnogi atebion llawn, ond fel y caiff pawb gyfle i ofyn y cwestiynau y mae'n bosibl iawn eu bod wedi'u paratoi, rhaid inni geisio bod yn sydyn o ran sut yr ydym yn eu gofyn a'u hateb. Ron?

[230] **Ron Davies:** Yr Athro King—

[231] **Glyn Davies:** Mae'n ddrwg gtennyf, nid oedd Tony wedi gorffen ateb y cwestiwn.

Mr Edwards: Dim ond un neu ddau o faterion; yr wyf yn addo peidio â chodi mater cyflymder eto—

[232] **Ron Davies:** Neu negyddion ffug.

Mr Edwards: Gall y ffigurau fod braidd yn gamarweiniol o ran y modd y'u cyflwynir. Yr oedd 10 daliadaeth gyffiniol bellach a brofodd yn gadarnhaol, mewn gwirionedd, pan ddaeth canlyniadau'r prawf drwodd. Wrth gwrs, caent eu hailddosbarthu wedyn yn ddaliadaethau heintiedig a byddai'r holl weithdrefnau angenrheidiol yn dilyn hynny. Felly, yr hyn a olygir yw bod 45 o'r rhai a brofwyd yn negyddol, ond profodd y 10 arall yn gadarnhaol a byddent yn dod wedyn yn ddaliadaethau heintiedig. Felly mae'r dull o gyflwyno'r ffigurau braidd yn gamarweiniol, o bosibl. Mae 10 o blith 55 tua 20

That is the figure that, in fact, Professor King's model was actually predicting in terms of positive flocks on contiguous premises.

The only other point that I want to make very quickly—because I take your point, Chair—is that the disease is very different in sheep than in cattle and pigs. Some of the earlier outbreaks, which were in cattle and pigs, were not tested, in laboratory terms, because the clinical signs—as you have heard me say around this table before—are very easy to see in cattle and pigs. If you have clinical signs in cattle, with a known link, or a direct link, to an earlier outbreak, laboratory testing is a waste of resources, because it is perfectly clear exactly what the disease is. On sheep, I will fully accept—and, again, you have heard me say it before—that clinical signs in sheep are very difficult. Delineating or defining the proportionate response in sheep is not as easy because of the issue of clinical signs.

[233] **Ron Davies:** I am not arguing any particular case at the moment. What I am trying to do is to actually see what has been done, to see how we can best make judgments on it. I fully accept that it might have been the best course of action in Anglesey, and it probably was the best course of action in the Brecon Beacons. I am not disputing that. What I am trying to do is to find out if there was any retrospective analysis. Of course, the sensitive cases are not Anglesey or the Brecon Beacons, but those many occasions when farmers themselves, because of their own experience and their own concern, had imposed their own measures of biosecurity and isolated their animals. Yet the policy was to be implemented without any discretion, and without any apparent examination of those local

y cant yn fras iawn. Dyna'r ffigur mewn gwirionedd yr oedd model yr Athro King yn ei ragfynegi o ran preiddiau cadarnhaol ar ddaliadaethau cyffiniol.

Yr unig bwynt arall y dymunaf ei wneud yn gyflym iawn—oherwydd derbyniaf eich pwynt, Gadeirydd—yw bod y clwyf yn wahanol iawn mewn defaid i'r hyn ydyw mewn gwartheg a moch. Yr oedd rhai o'r achosion cynharach, a oedd mewn gwartheg a moch, heb eu profi mewn labordy am fod yr arwyddion clinigol—fel y clywsoch fi yn dweud wrth y bwrdd hwn o'r blaen—yn hawdd iawn eu gweld mewn gwartheg a moch. Os oes gennych arwyddion clinigol mewn gwartheg, gyda chysylltiad hysbys, neu gysylltiad uniongyrchol, ag achos cynharach, mae profi gan labordy yn wastraff ar adnoddau, oherwydd mae'n berffaith glir beth yw'r clwyf yn union. Ynghylch defaid, derbyniaf yn llwyr—ac, unwaith eto, fe'm clywsoch yn dweud hyn o'r blaen—fod yr arwyddion clinigol mewn defaid yn anodd iawn. Nid yw amlinellu neu ddiffinio'r ymateb cymesur o ran defaid mor hawdd oherwydd mater yr arwyddion clinigol.

[233] **Ron Davies:** Nid wyf yn dadlau dros unrhyw achos penodol ar y funud. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ceisio ei wneud yw gweld beth a wnaethpwyd, gweld sut y gallwn ddyfarnu orau yn ei gylch. Derbyniaf yn llwyr ei bod yn bosibl mai hwnnw oedd y cwrs gweithredu gorau yn Ynys Môn, a hwnnw oedd y cwrs gweithredu gorau ym Mannau Brycheiniog yn ôl pob tebyg. Nid wyf yn amau hynny. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ceisio ei wneud yw darganfod a oedd unrhyw ddadansoddi adolygol. Wrth gwrs, nid Ynys Môn neu Fannau Brycheiniog yw'r achosion sensitif, ond y nifer fawr o achlysuron pan oedd y ffermwyr eu hunain, oherwydd eu profiad eu hunain a'u pryder eu hunain, wedi gorfodi eu camau diogelwch biolegol eu hunain ac wedi arwahanu eu hanifeiliaid. Ac eto rhoddwyd y

circumstances. That is why I am trying to explore this link: to find out whether there was, in fact, an overreaction. I fully accept the argument that Carwyn has put—and several times you made it clear—that this was the quickest way to get rid of the disease. I fully accept that. My answer is that you could kill every animal in Wales—that would be the quickest way of eliminating the disease, as well. My question is not whether that is the quickest way, but is it the most cost-effective way? I think that this is a proper issue, which this Committee has to look at. So, is there room, in light of any retrospective analysis, for a greater degree of sensitivity in the application of this policy of dangerous contacts and contiguous culls?

Mr Jones: May I just say, Chair, that that did happen throughout the crisis of 2001. The contiguous cull policy was modified a number of times—in effect, weakened a number of times. It started off very clearly as ‘kill all the animals on the infected premises and all the animals on the adjoining farms’. That then moved on, as you have heard the Minister say, to become ‘only kill animals on contiguous premises after a veterinary assessment to determine whether or not those animals have clearly been at direct risk of exposure to the disease’. Later on, the policy was modified to spare cattle, for example, where there had been good biosecurity and, for example, the cattle had been housed. It is right to say that this was a DEFRA policy that we were implementing. However, the Government was, with our input, modifying its stance with regard to the contiguous cull policy as time went on, in light of, for example, tests that were being taken from contiguous premises, suggesting that, perhaps, a number of contiguous premises were being taken out where there were negative tests.

polisi ar waith heb arfer doethineb, a heb unrhyw archwiliad o’r amgylchiadau lleol hynny yn ôl pob golwg. Dyna pam yr wyf yn ceisio archwilio’r cysylltiad hwn: i ddarganfod a oedd gorymateb, mewn gwirionedd. Yr wyf yn derbyn yn llwyr y ddadl a gyflwynodd Carwyn—a rhoesoch ar ddeall am hynny sawl gwaith—mai hwn oedd y dull cyflymaf o gael gwared â’r clwyf. Yr wyf yn derbyn hynny’n llwyr. Fy ateb i yw y gallech ladd pob anifail yng Nghymru—hwinnw fyddai’r dull cyflymaf o ddileu’r clwyf, hefyd. Fy nghwestiwn i yw nid ai hwinnw yw’r dull cyflymaf, ond ai hwinnw yw’r dull mwyaf cost-ffeithiol? Credaf fod hyn yn fater priodol, y mae’n rhaid i’r Pwyllgor hwn ei ystyried. Felly, a oes lle, yng ngoleuni unrhyw ddadansoddi adolygol, i fwy o sensitifwydd wrth weithredu’r polisi o gysylltiadau peryglus a difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol?

Mr Jones: A gaf ddweud, Gadeirydd, fod hynny wedi digwydd drwy gydol argyfwng 2001. Addaswyd y polisi difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol sawl gwaith—i bob pwrpas, fe’i gwanhawyd sawl gwaith. Dechreuodd yn bendant iawn ar ffurf ‘lleddwch yr holl anifeiliaid ar y ddaliadaeth heintiedig a’r holl anifeiliaid ar y ffermydd cyfagos’. Symudodd hynny ymlaen wedyn, fel y clywsoch y Gweinidog yn dweud, i ddod yn ‘peidiwch ond â lladd anifeiliaid ar ddaliadaethau cyffiniol ar ôl asesiad milfeddygol i bennu a fu’r anifeiliaid hynny mewn perygl uniongyrchol o fod yn agored i’r haint’. Yn ddiweddarach, addaswyd y polisi i arbed gwartheg, er enghraifft, lle y bu diogelwch biolegol da ac, er enghraifft, lle’r oedd y gwartheg wedi’u cadw dan do. Mae’n gywir dweud mai polisi DEFRA yr oeddem yn ei weithredu. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y Llywodraeth, gyda’n mewnbwn ni, yn newid ei safbwynt gyda golwg ar y polisi difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol wrth i amser fynd heibio, yng ngoleuni profion a wneid ar ddaliadaethau cyffiniol, er enghraifft, a oedd

[234] **Glyn Davies:** Do you want to come back on that, Ron?

[235] **Ron Davies:** Only in that I am still waiting for an answer on retrospective analysis.

Mr Edwards: Perhaps I can answer that. The policy, as the Minister has already said, was reviewed persistently, or consistently, in light of experiences during the outbreak.

We go back to the sheep issue again, where we had the problems with identifying clinical signs in sheep. The consequence of that was that slaughter on suspicion was brought in. We actually killed the flock where we suspected the disease was there, but we took no further action on adjacent premises or direct contacts or anything else until the results of that individual flock came back. So, the policy was adapting all the time as we were learning from the experiences. The point of having these skilled epidemiologists in is to make those sort of deductions from the policy, which was what was happening in Page Street. There was a team up there, masterminded by people like John Wildsmith, which was reviewing the implications of what we were doing, learning from what the test results were showing us and, as a consequence of that, reflecting on whether the policy was the right one in any given circumstance, and how it should be reflected or how it should be changed.

yn awgrymu ei bod yn bosibl bod difa ar nifer o ddaliadaethau cyffiniol pan oedd profion negyddol.

[234] **Glyn Davies:** A ydych yn dymuno dod yn ôl ar hynny, Ron?

[235] **Ron Davies:** Dim ond i ddweud fy mod yn dal i ddisgwyl ateb ar ddadansoddi adolygol.

Mr Edwards: Efallai y gallaf fi ateb hynny. Cafodd y polisi, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes, ei adolygu'n barhaus, neu'n gyson, yng ngoleuni'r profiadau yn ystod y clwyf.

Yr ydym yn mynd yn ôl at fater y defaid eto, lle'r oedd y problemau gennym wrth ganfod arwyddion clinigol mewn defaid. Canlyniad hynny oedd cyflwyno lladd ar amheuaeth. Byddem yn lladd y praidd pan oeddem yn amau bod y clwyf yno, ond ni chymerem unrhyw gamau pellach ar ddaliadaethau cyfagos neu gysylltiadau uniongyrchol neu ddim byd arall nes cael y canlyniadau ar gyfer y praidd unigol hwnnw. Felly, yr oedd y polisi yn ymaddasu drwy'r amser wrth inni ddysgu oddi wrth y profiadau. Diben dod â'r epidemiolegwyr medrus hyn i mewn yw gwneud casgliadau o'r fath ar sail y polisi, sef yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd yn Page Street. Yr oedd tîm yno, o dan gyfarwyddyd rhai fel John Wildsmith, a adolygai oblygiadau'r hyn yr oeddem yn ei wneud, gan ddysgu oddi wrth yr hyn a ddangosai canlyniadau'r profion ac, o ganlyniad i hynny, fyfyrion ynghylch addasrwydd y polisi i unrhyw amgylchiad penodol, a sut y dylid ei adlewyrchu neu sut y dylid ei newid.

Mr Brodie: The particular answer to the question on analysis is that DEFRA is going to be determining future disease control policy in light of the Follett report, as well as the Anderson report, and, obviously, it is doing its own analysis on all of this. I would say again that we do recognise that. I mean, there are very important questions to which there is no—. There are some real questions out there at the moment, but, at the time, our role was to implement the policy that was determined in light of the scientific advice that, of course, was only available from London.

[236] **Ron Davies:** So, it is a DEFRA-led policy? DEFRA is reviewing it at the moment? Is the National Assembly reviewing it in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: No. We are not reviewing it in Wales, because we do not have the power to take a separate line in any event. It is a matter for DEFRA to look at, following the outcome of the Follett and Anderson inquiries. As far as we are concerned, we do not have the capacity or the ability to take a separate line in any event.

Mr Brodie: We would need independent scientific advice, I think, as well as independent veterinary advice. At the moment, we are fully engaged in discussions with DEFRA. If we were to have an independent policy, we would need to have our own independent advice and our own legal basis for doing that.

[237] **Jocelyn Davies:** I wanted to ask Carwyn some questions on the closing of footpaths. I have heard you say—

[238] **Glyn Davies:** Before you start, I am not going to stop anybody—

Mr Brodie: Yr ateb penodol i'r cwestiwn ar ddadansoddi yw y bydd DEFRA yn penderfynu'r polisi rheoli clefydau at y dyfodol yng ngoleuni adroddiad Follett, yn ogystal ag adroddiad Anderson, ac, wrth gwrs, mae'n gwneud ei dadansoddi ei hun ar hyn oll. Dywedaf eto ein bod yn cydnabod hynny. Yr hyn a olygaf yw bod cwestiynau pwysig iawn nad oes—. Mae rhai cwestiynau pendant yn y maes ar hyn o bryd, ond, ar y pryd, ein rôl ni oedd gweithredu'r polisi a benderfynwyd yng ngoleuni'r cyngor gwyddonol nad oedd ond ar gael o Lundain, wrth gwrs.

[236] **Ron Davies:** Felly, mae'n bolisi a arweinir gan DEFRA? Mae DEFRA yn ei adolygu ar y funud? A yw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei adolygu yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Nac ydyw. Nid ydym yn ei adolygu yng Nghymru, oherwydd nid oes gennym bwr i ddilyn llwybr gwahanol beth bynnag. Mae'n fater i'w ystyried gan DEFRA, ar ôl canlyniad ymchwiliad Follett ac ymchwiliad Anderson. O'n rhan ni, nid oes gennym yr awdurdod neu'r gallu i ddilyn llwybr gwahanol beth bynnag.

Mr Brodie: Byddai arnom angen cyngor gwyddonol annibynnol, mi dybiaf, yn ogystal â chyngor milfeddygol annibynnol. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn cymryd rhan lawn mewn trafodaethau â DEFRA. Pe caem bolisi annibynnol, byddai arnom angen ein cyngor annibynnol ein hunain a'n sail gyfreithiol ein hunain i wneud hynny.

[237] **Jocelyn Davies:** Yr oeddwn am ofyn rhai cwestiynau i Carwyn ar gau llwybrau cyhoeddus. Fe'ch clywais yn dweud—

[238] **Glyn Davies:** Cyn ichi ddechrau, ni fyddaf yn atal neb—

[239] **Jocelyn Davies:** It is on proportionality.

[240] **Glyn Davies:** Well, the same thing applies as I said to John earlier; we have the Minister here at the next meeting. Just be careful that what you ask would not be more appropriately dealt with at the next meeting. However, carry on.

[241] **Jocelyn Davies:** Minister, I have heard you say on many occasions that there has never been a recorded case of a walker spreading the disease. Have you suspected that walkers might spread the disease? What risk did you estimate that footpaths presented?

Carwyn Jones: The situation with the footpaths was that, at the time when the Order was made allowing local authorities to close footpaths, it was not known where the disease was. There is certainly the possibility that walkers can spread the disease, although the risk is quite low compared with animal to animal contact and contact between those who have direct contact with animals.

The decision that I took at the time was that it was best to do that—and this was something that was sought by the national parks and other organisations who wanted to close their footpaths—certainly, at the end of February, I asked people to stay away from the countryside for the time being: that was not happening. Following requests from Snowdonia National Park Authority, in particular, the decision was then taken that the Order be made. However, on 8 March I told the National Assembly via a statement that once the geographical pattern of the disease had stabilised, guidance would then be issued to local authorities on the scope for easing the restrictions. The first batch of guidance was issued on 20 March. So while the

[239] **Jocelyn Davies:** Mae'n ymwneud â chymesuredd.

[240] **Glyn Davies:** Wel, mae'r hyn a ddywedais wrth John yn gynharach yn berthnasol i hyn hefyd; bydd y Gweinidog gennym yma yn y cyfarfod nesaf. Gofalwch na fydd eich cwestiynau yn rhai y gellid eu trin yn fwy priodol yn y cyfarfod nesaf. Fodd bynnag, ewch ymlaen.

[241] **Jocelyn Davies:** Weinidog, fe'ch clywais yn dweud lawer gwaith na chofnodwyd erioed achos o gerddwr yn lledaenu'r clwyf. A ydych wedi amau y gallai cerddwyr ledaenu'r clwyf? Beth oedd eich amcangyfrif o risg y llwybrau cyhoeddus?

Carwyn Jones: Y sefyllfa ynghylch y llwybrau cyhoeddus, ar adeg gwneud y Gorchymyn i ganiatáu i'r awdurdodau lleol gau llwybrau cyhoeddus, oedd na wyddid ym mhle'r oedd y clwyf. Mae posibilïad yn sicr y gall cerddwyr ledaenu'r clwyf, er bod y risg yn eithaf isel o'i gymharu â chysylltiad rhwng anifail ac anifail a chysylltiad rhwng y rhai sydd â chysylltiad uniongyrchol ag anifeiliaid.

Y penderfyniad a wneuthum ar y pryd oedd ei bod yn well gwneud hynny—ac yr oedd yn rhywbeth a geisiwyd gan y parciau cenedlaethol a chyrrff eraill a oedd yn dymuno cau eu llwybrau cyhoeddus—yn sicr, ddiwedd Chwefror, gofynnais i bobl gadw draw oddi wrth gefn gwlad am y tro: nid oedd hynny'n digwydd. Ar ôl cael ceisiadau gan Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, yn benodol, penderfynwyd gwneud y Gorchymyn. Fodd bynnag, ar 8 Mawrth dywedais wrth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol drwy ddatganiad y byddid yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd i'r awdurdodau lleol ar y cyfle i lacio'r cyfyngiadau, ar ôl i batrwm daearyddol y clwyf ymsefydlogi. Cyhoeddwyd y set gyntaf o gyfarwyddyd ar 20 Mawrth. Felly er penderfynu

decision was taken to allow and encourage local authorities to close footpaths, certainly at the end of February, we did try to act very quickly to ensure that, once the disease had stabilised in terms of knowing where it was, guidance was issued in order for local authorities to be able to open the footpaths as quickly as was possible, after having considered all the risks.

[242] **Jocelyn Davies:** You say that you received requests to close footpaths; did you receive any scientific advice that recommended that action? When you were considering the closure of footpaths, did you estimate what the economic impact of the closure would be?

Carwyn Jones: In terms of scientific advice, certainly I did receive scientific advice from the SVS on this. It was not something that was done without reference to any scientific advice at all; that would not have been justified. The second point to remember is that we were in a position where the disease was spreading rapidly and as many avenues as possible of transmission of the disease had to be closed off as quickly as possible. I think that what we have to remember is that, if action had not been taken quickly to close off as many avenues as possible, the disease might have spread far more widely. The consequent cost to the rural economy would have been far greater and over a far greater period of time. So the decision that I took—and which is one that I stand by now—was that it was better to close the footpaths at the beginning and then to ease off, rather than to introduce something that was not particularly effective at the beginning and then have to tighten it up and make things worse over time. The number of avenues by which the disease could spread had to be limited.

caniatáu i'r awdurdodau lleol gau llwybrau cyhoeddus a'u hannog i wneud hynny, yn sicr ar ddiwedd Chwefror, ceisiasom weithredu'n gyflym iawn i sicrhau, wedi i'r clwyf ymsefydlogi o ran gwybod ym mhle'r oedd, bod cyfarwyddyd wedi'i gyhoeddi fel y gallai'r awdurdodau lleol agor y llwybrau cyhoeddus cyn gynted ag yr oedd modd, ar ôl ystyried yr holl risgiau.

[242] **Jocelyn Davies:** Dywedwch eich bod wedi cael ceisiadau i gau llwybrau cyhoeddus; a gawsoch unrhyw gyngor gwyddonol a oedd yn argymhell y camau hynny? Pan oeddech yn ystyried cau llwybrau cyhoeddus, a wnaethoch amcangyfrif o effaith economaidd y cau?

Carwyn Jones: O ran cyngor gwyddonol, yn sicr, cefais gyngor gwyddonol gan yr SVS ar hyn. Nid oedd yn rhywbeth a wnaethpwyd heb gyfeirio at unrhyw gyngor gwyddonol o gwbl; ni fyddai cyfiawnhad dros wneud hynny. Yr ail bwynt i'w gofio yw ein bod mewn sefyllfa lle'r oedd y clwyf yn ymledu'n gyflym ac yr oedd yn rhaid cau cynifer ag yr oedd modd o lwybrau trosglwyddo'r clwyf cyn gynted â phosibl. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni gofio, pe na fyddai camau wedi'u cymryd yn gyflym i gau cynifer o lwybrau ag yr oedd modd, y gallai'r clwyf fod wedi ymledu'n ehangach o lawer. Buasai'r gost i'r economi wledig o ganlyniad yn fwy o lawer a dros gyfnod hwy o lawer. Felly y penderfyniad a wneuthum—ac mae'n un yr wyf yn ei arddel yn awr—oedd mai gwell oedd cau'r llwybrau cyhoeddus ar y dechrau ac wedyn llacio, yn hytrach na chyflwyno rhywbeth nad oedd yn arbennig o effeithiol ar y dechrau ac wedyn gorfod ei dynhau a gwneud pethau'n waeth dros amser. Yr oedd yn rhaid cyfyngu ar nifer y llwybrau y gallai'r clwyf ymledu drwyddynt.

[243] **Jocelyn Davies:** So the scientific advice recommended that you took that action? You said that you received it, you did not say—

Carwyn Jones: Yes, the scientific advice that I received indicated that this was a possible vector for the disease, and the decision that I took was that it was best to close the footpaths at the end of February and then seek to open them again as quickly as possible afterwards.

Mr Brodie: Chair, one point that I would make is that, even if the probability of a walker actually taking the disease and transmitting it is, in an individual case, low, in the case of common land in particular, the consequences of that happening would be extremely severe. People will recall that, in the early stages, we were particularly frightened about what the consequences would be if the disease got on to unenclosed land and was able to spread. We all know, in terms of the Brecon Beacons, just how painful it was when it was hefted flocks that were at stake. So, even if the probability on a risk assessment is actually low, it does not mean to say that, in the overall scheme of things, it is a risk that it is sensible to ignore.

[244] **Glyn Davies:** John, you wanted to come in on that? Let Jocelyn finish first.

[245] **Jocelyn Davies:** Sorry, just one last thing on the point that Ron made earlier about the unexplained cases, the ones that just seemed to pop up and could not be explained. Is there any possibility that walkers took the disease into those places—the ones outside Cardiff, the ones in the Rhondda constituency?

[243] **Jocelyn Davies:** Felly yr oedd y cyngor gwyddonol yn argymhell eich bod yn cymryd y camau hynny? Dywedasoeh eich bod wedi'i gael, ni ddywedasoeh—

Carwyn Jones: Oedd, yr oedd y cyngor gwyddonol a gefais yn dangos bod hyn yn gludwr posibl i'r clwyf, a'r penderfyniad a wneuthum oedd ei bod yn well cau'r llwybrau cyhoeddus ddiwedd Chwefror ac wedyn ceisio eu hailagor cyn gynted â phosibl wedyn.

Mr Brodie: Gadeirydd, un pwynt y carwn ei wneud yw, hyd yn oed os yw'r tebygolrwydd y bydd cerddwr yn mynd â'r clwyf ac yn ei drosglwyddo, mewn achos unigol, yn isel, yn achos tir comin yn enwedig, byddai'r canlyniadau pe digwyddai hynny'n ddifrifol iawn. Bydd rhai'n cofio ein bod yn arbennig o ofnus, yn y cyfnodau cynnar, ynghylch y canlyniadau posibl pe byddai'r clwyf yn cyrraedd tir sydd heb ei gau ac yn gallu ymledu. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod, mewn perthynas â Bannau Brycheiniog, pa mor boenus ydoedd pan oedd preiddiau'r ffriddoedd yn y fantol. Felly, hyd yn oed os yw'r tebygolrwydd ar asesiad risg yn isel, nid yw hynny'n golygu, gan ystyried trefn pethau'n gyffredinol, ei fod yn berygl y byddai'n ddoeth ei anwybyddu.

[244] **Glyn Davies:** John, yr oeddech yn dymuno dweud rhyweth ar hynny? Gadewch i Jocelyn orffen yn gyntaf.

[245] **Jocelyn Davies:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, dim ond un peth olaf ar y pwynt a wnaeth Ron yn gynharach am achosion sydd heb eu hegluro, a'r rhai yr oedd yn ymddangos eu bod yn codi'n annisgwyl ac na ellid eu hegluro. A oes unrhyw bosibiliad bod cerddwyr wedi mynd â'r clwyf i'r mannau hynny—y rhai y tu allan i Gaerdydd, y rhai yn etholaeth Rhondda?

Mr Edwards: May I deal with that, Chair? There are a couple of other issues just as background to that, if I may explain. The Minister has already said that, at the time the footpaths were closed, we did not know where the disease was. I think that there are two aspects as well, besides that. The second thing is that, not only did we not know where the disease was, we did not know what the density of the disease was in any given area. The density of disease in an area—that is, the number of animals affected—would actually increase, or rather have an impact on, the potential risk of spreading that by whatever means, by mechanical means. That is also important. The third thing, as I have already said, is that detecting clinical signs in sheep is extremely difficult. Most of the footpaths that we are talking about would be across common land, that is, sheep areas. That was another reason why the decision was taken very early on to close footpaths and then review the position later, when we had a better grip on, or knowledge of, where the disease had got to.

[246] **Glyn Davies:** John, did you have a specific point on that?

[247] **John Griffiths:** Very quickly, Chair, I just want to try to find out in greater detail how small this level of risk is of a walker spreading the disease. Jocelyn mentioned that Carwyn said many times that there was no evidence of walkers ever spreading the disease. When we say that, are we talking about the particular outbreak in Wales? Are previous outbreaks pre the late 1960s included? Is there any evidence on an international basis? Just what evidence is there that walkers can spread this disease?

Mr Edwards: A gaf ddelio â hynny, Gadeirydd? Mae un neu ddau o faterion eraill fel cefndir i hynny, os caf egluro. Dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes na wyddem, ar adeg cau'r llwybrau cyhoeddus, ym mhle'r oedd y clwyf. Credaf fod dwy agwedd hefyd, heblaw hynny. Yr ail beth yw, nid yn unig na wyddem ym mhle'r oedd y clwyf, ond na wyddem beth oedd trwch y clwyf mewn unrhyw ardal benodol. Byddai trwch y clwyf mewn ardal—hynny yw, nifer yr anifeiliaid a effeithiwyd—yn cynyddu, neu'n hytrach yn effeithio ar, y perygl posibl o'i ledaenu drwy ba bynnag fodd, drwy fodd mecanyddol. Mae hynny'n bwysig hefyd. Y trydydd peth, fel y dywedais eisoes, yw bod darganfod arwyddion clinigol mewn defaid yn eithriadol o anodd. Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r llwybrau cyhoeddus yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt yn croesi tir comin, hynny yw, ardaloedd defaid. Yr oedd hynny'n rheswm arall dros benderfynu cau'r llwybrau cyhoeddus yn gynnar iawn ac wedyn adolygu'r sefyllfa yn ddiweddarach, pan oedd gennym well gafael neu wybodaeth ar gyrhaeddiad y clwyf.

[246] **Glyn Davies:** John, a oedd gennych bwynt penodol ar hynny?

[247] **John Griffiths:** Yn gyflym iawn, Gadeirydd, nid oeddwn ond am geisio cael gwybod yn fwy manwl pa mor fach yw'r risg o ledaenu'r clwyf gan gerddwr. Soniodd Jocelyn fod Carwyn wedi dweud lawer gwaith nad oedd tystiolaeth bod cerddwyr erioed wedi lledaenu'r clwyf. Pan ddywedwn hynny, a ydym yn sôn am y clwyf penodol yng Nghymru? A yw'r achosion blaenorol cyn diwedd y 1960au wedi'u cynnwys? A oes tystiolaeth ar sail ryngwladol? Pa dystiolaeth a geir yn union bod cerddwyr yn gallu lledaenu'r clwyf hwn?

Carwyn Jones: Well, 'no known risk' is the phrase that is used. That does not mean that it is impossible for this to be a vector by which the disease can spread. In the same way, I have to remind the Committee that it was not known that the disease could spread in this way. It had not been seen before in Europe. So we were very much in the dark when this Order was made. It is right to say, however, that, while there is a risk of walkers spreading the disease, it is significantly less than the risk of spread from animal movements and from people who are in direct contact with animals or, indeed, spread from agricultural machinery. Those are the most risky. However, I certainly took the decision that, while a vector existed by which the disease could spread, it would be irresponsible not to close down that vector until more was known about the disease. That was made clear in the statement on 8 March, not long after the Order was brought in.

[248] **John Griffiths:** Chair, I would just like to know whether there are any known cases of walkers spreading the disease anywhere and anytime, that is all.

Mr Brodie: May I just come in on that, Chair—

[249] **Glyn Davies:** Yes, but I must say that, when members are coming back on an issue when other members have not spoken, they are being extremely unfair to other members of the Committee.

Mr Brodie: One sentence: there is no evidence of any of the outbreak being caused by walkers.

Carwyn Jones: Wel, 'dim perygl hysbys' yw'r geiriau a ddefnyddir. Nid yw hynny'n golygu ei bod yn amhosibl i hyn fod yn gyfrwng i ledaenu'r clwyf. Yn yr un modd, ceisiais atgoffa'r Pwyllgor nad oedd yn hysbys y gallai'r clwyf ymledu fel hyn. Nid oedd wedi'i weld yn Ewrop o'r blaen. Felly yr oeddem yn y niwl i raddau helaeth pan wnaethpwyd y Gorchymyn hwn. Mae'n gywir dweud, fodd bynnag, er bod perygl y gall cerddwyr ledaenu'r clwyf, ei fod yn llai o lawer na'r perygl o'i ledaenu oddi wrth symudiadau anifeiliaid ac oddi wrth bobl sydd mewn cysylltiad uniongyrchol ag anifeiliaid neu, yn wir, ei ledaenu oddi wrth beirianwaith amaethyddol. Y rheini yw'r rhai mwyaf peryglus. Fodd bynnag, gwneuthum y penderfyniad, yn sicr, tra oedd fector y gallai'r clwyf ymledu drwyddo, y byddai'n anghyfrifol peidio â chau'r fector hwnnw hyd nes y gwyddid mwy am y clwyf. Eglurwyd hynny yn y datganiad ar 8 Mawrth, yn fuan ar ôl cyflwyno'r Gorchymyn.

[248] **John Griffiths:** Gadeirydd, y cwbl yr hoffwn ei wybod yw a oes unrhyw achosion hysbys o ledaenu'r clwyf gan gerddwyr yn unrhyw le ar unrhyw adeg, dyna'r cwbl.

Mr Brodie: A gaf ddweud rhyweth ar hynny, Gadeirydd—

[249] **Glyn Davies:** Cewch, ond rhaid imi ddweud, pan yw aelodau'n dod yn ôl at fater ac aelodau eraill heb siarad, maent yn annheg dros ben ag aelodau eraill y Pwyllgor.

Mr Brodie: Un frawddeg: nid oes tystiolaeth o achosi unrhyw ran o'r clwyf gan gerddwyr.

[250] **Janet Ryder:** I would just like to ask about the relationship with local government in the handling of all this and what kind of communication channels were set up. Animal movement licences were transferred across to local government. What kind of training was given, what kind of support and back-up was given and what kind of information was passed on to local government?

Carwyn Jones: In terms of the particular example you refer to, it is a matter for DEFRA, of course, not for us, because we did not transfer the responsibility to the local authorities. That was a decision taken by DEFRA. I do not know, Gareth, whether you can enlighten us on that?

Mr Jones: On the operational front, at a local level, there was contact with local authorities, for example in Caernarfon, from day one when the disease was detected. We had contact with local authorities, particularly the training standards arm of local authorities. There has been some criticism from local authorities about the speed, perhaps, with which we fully involved local authorities in the operations of the operations room set up to deal with the crisis in Wales. It was, in fact, two weeks after the establishment of the operations room that we had a full-time representative of the local authorities in the operations room and I would accept that, in an ideal world, we would have had someone in earlier. From that point, however, I believe that relations with the local authorities improved significantly, and the local authorities played a very important part in the eradication of the disease in Wales.

[250] **Janet Ryder:** Nid wyf ond yn dymuno holi am y berthynas â llywodraeth leol wrth drafod hyn oll a pha fath o sianeli cyfathrebu a sefydlwyd. Trosglwyddwyd trwyddedau symud anifeiliaid i lywodraeth leol. Pa fath o hyfforddiant a roddwyd, pa fath o gymorth a chefnogaeth a roddwyd a pha fath o wybodaeth a drosglwyddwyd i lywodraeth leol?

Carwyn Jones: Ynghylch yr enghraifft benodol y cyfeiriwch ati, mae'n fater i DEFRA, wrth gwrs, nid ni, oherwydd nid ni a drosglwyddodd y cyfrifoldeb i'r awdurdodau lleol. Penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd gan DEFRA oedd hwnnw. Ni wn, Gareth, a allwch chi ein goleuo ar hynny?

Mr Jones: Yn y pen gweithredol, ar lefel leol, yr oedd cysylltiad â'r awdurdodau lleol, yng Nghaernarfon, er enghraifft, o'r diwrnod cyntaf un pan ddarganfuwyd y clwyf. Yr oeddem mewn cysylltiad â'r awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig cangen safonau masnach yr awdurdodau lleol. Bu peth beirniadaeth gan yr awdurdodau lleol ynghylch pa mor gyflym, efallai, y bu inni gynnwys yr awdurdodau lleol yn llawn yng ngweithrediadau'r ystafell weithrediadau a sefydlwyd i ddelio â'r argyfwng yng Nghymru. Mewn gwirionedd, aeth pythefnos heibio ar ôl sefydlu'r ystafell weithrediadau cyn inni gael cynrychiolydd llawn amser o'r awdurdodau lleol yn yr ystafell weithrediadau a byddwn yn derbyn y byddem, mewn byd delfrydol, wedi cael rhywun yn gynt. O hynny ymlaen, fodd bynnag, credaf fod y cysylltiadau â'r awdurdodau lleol wedi gwella'n sylweddol, a chwaraeodd yr awdurdodau lleol ran bwysig iawn mewn dileu'r clwyf yng Nghymru.

As far as the licensing regime is concerned, when the work was passed to local authorities, they did indeed send members of staff to my divisional offices to look at the processes and practices there before the work was transferred to them. I do not know whether Rory wants to add anything to that.

Mr O’Sullivan: There was a lot of discussion between DEFRA and LACOTS in terms of the additional support that local authorities would require, and we did bring the DEFRA people down to Wales whereby, working with LACOTS here, we got most of the local authorities together to talk about the issues. However, there were problems—we acknowledge that—in exactly the same way as there were problems when the licensing regime was first implemented.

[251] **Janet Ryder:** What kind of problems?

Mr O’Sullivan: The problems, essentially, were issues in terms of the computer programme system, which really could not cope with the demands for issuing the licences.

[252] **Janet Ryder:** Who had responsibility for that?

Mr O’Sullivan: That was a DEFRA-run programme, but by working with local authorities and LACOTS, it was able to address the problems.

[253] **Janet Ryder:** Would you foresee, with hindsight, an enhanced role for local authorities, should we ever face this situation again, and, if so, what would that be?

Ynghylch y gyfundrefn drwyddedu, pan drosglwyddwyd y gwaith i’r awdurdodau lleol, anfonasant aelodau staff i’r swyddfeydd adrannol i edrych ar y prosesau a’r arferion yno cyn trosglwyddo’r gwaith iddynt. Ni wn a yw Rory yn dymuno ychwanegu unrhyw beth at hynny.

Mr O’Sullivan: Bu llawer o drafodaeth rhwng DEFRA a Chorff Cydgysylltu yr Awdurdodau Lleol ar Fwyd a Safonau Masnach o ran y cymorth ychwanegol y byddai ar yr awdurdodau lleol ei angen, a daethom â phobl DEFRA i Gymru fel ei bod, drwy weithio gyda Chorff Cydgysylltu yr Awdurdodau Lleol ar Fwyd a Safonau Masnach yma, wedi dod â’r rhan fwyaf o’r awdurdodau lleol at ei gilydd i drafod y materion dan sylw. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd problemau—yr ydym yn cydnabod hynny—yn union yr un modd ag yr oedd problemau pan weithredwyd y gyfundrefn drwyddedu’n gyntaf.

[251] **Janet Ryder:** Pa fath o broblemau?

Mr O’Sullivan: Yr oedd y problemau, yn eu hanfod, yn faterion a oedd yn ymwneud â’r system raglen gyfrifiadur, na allai ymdopi â’r gofynion i gyhoeddi’r trwyddedau.

[252] **Janet Ryder:** Gan bwy yr oedd y cyfrifoldeb am hynny?

Mr O’Sullivan: DEFRA a oedd yn rhedeg y rhaglen honno, ond drwy weithio â’r awdurdodau lleol a Chorff Cydgysylltu yr Awdurdodau Lleol ar Fwyd a Safonau Masnach, llwyddodd i ymdrin â’r problemau.

[253] **Janet Ryder:** A fyddech, gan arfer synnwyr trannoeth, yn rhagweld mwy o rôl i’r awdurdodau lleol, os byddwn yn wynebu’r sefyllfa hon byth eto, ac, os felly, beth fyddai honno?

Carwyn Jones: I think that that has to be taken into account in the contingency planning for the future. Clearly, we want to listen to what local authorities have to say, and then see where we go from there. As far as local authorities are concerned, I suppose that one of their complaints might be that they had this work thrown at them in terms of licensing, and it was difficult to get everything up and running as quickly as possible. Some local authorities did far better than others—there is no question that one or two were particularly bad at getting the licences out, and they shall remain nameless—but, certainly, given the circumstances that the local authorities had to work under, they did a good job. Part of the difficulty they faced, of course, was knowing who to liaise with—us or DEFRA.

[254] **Glyn Davies:** One area upon which we have not touched much yet is that of where the disease might have come from in the first place—which is a bit of a mystery—and what kind of steps we are taking, or, even, the British Government is taking, which you are involved in, in terms of stopping it happening again. This is the fifth issue that we shall be considering today. Do you want to ask a question on that, Peter, to start us on the final issue?

[255] **Peter Rogers:** May I just briefly raise two other things? We were talking about relationships of the Holland—

[256] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, do not go back to previous issues. I asked you to introduce this one, that is all.

[257] **Peter Rogers:** Sorry. There were some incorrect figures given, that was all.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod yn rhaid cymryd hynny i ystyriaeth yn y cynllunio wrth gefn at y dyfodol. Wrth gwrs, dymunwn wrando ar yr hyn sydd gan yr awdurdodau lleol i'w ddweud, ac wedyn gweld i ble'r awn oddi yno. O ran yr awdurdodau lleol, tybiaf mai un o'u cwynion efallai yw bod y gwaith trwyddedu wedi'i daflu atynt, a'i bod yn anodd rhoi popeth ar waith cyn gynted â phosibl. Yr oedd rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi'i wneud yn well o lawer nag eraill—nid oes dwywaith bod un neu ddau'n arbennig o wael o ran cael y trwyddedau allan, ac nid enwaf hwy—ond, yn sicr, o ystyried yr amgylchiadau yr oedd yn rhaid i'r awdurdodau lleol weithio odanynt, gwnaethant waith da. Rhan o'r anhawster yr oeddent yn ei wynebu, wrth gwrs, oedd gwybod â phwy y dylent gysylltu—ni ynteu DEFRA.

[254] **Glyn Davies:** Un maes nad ydym wedi cyffwrdd ag ef ryw lawer eto yw o ble y gallai'r clwyf fod wedi dod yn y lle cyntaf—sy'n ddirgelwch braidd—a pha fath o gamau yr ydym yn eu cymryd, neu y mae Llywodraeth Prydain yn eu cymryd, hyd yn oed, a chithau'n gysylltiedig â hwy, o ran ei atal rhag digwydd eto. Hwn yw'r pumed mater y byddwn yn ei ystyried heddiw. A ddymunwch ofyn cwestiwn ar hynny, Peter, i gychwyn ein trafodaeth ar y mater olaf?

[255] **Peter Rogers:** A gaf godi dau beth arall yn fyr? Yr oeddem yn sôn am gysylltiadau'r Iseldiroedd—

[256] **Glyn Davies:** Peter, peidiwch â mynd yn ôl at y materion blaenorol. Gofynnais ichi gyflwyno'r un yma, dyna'r cwbl.

[257] **Peter Rogers:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Rhoddwyd rhai ffigurau anghywir, dyna'r cwbl.

You look at other countries, such as Australia, New Zealand and, particularly, America, which have long borders, and you see how they have kept out foot and mouth disease and remained foot and mouth disease free, and the precautions that they have put in place in terms of border controls—rigorous border controls, I think—and import controls on meat coming in legally and illegally. What the Northumberland report said was that it would have recommended that, if we could not implement those controls, we ought, to safeguard our industries, to have a vaccination programme. That was the recommendation in 1967, in the absence of succeeding to put adequate controls in place. I know very well what your feelings are on vaccination, but do you not agree that these other countries have remained free, although they, particularly America, have long borders? Action should have been taken from the 1967 outbreak and we still have not implemented anything at all. If we are talking about any control now, what we have to do is to make sure that our borders are safe.

Carwyn Jones: I have mentioned to the Committee before what has been done with regard to illegal meat imports and what I have raised in territorial meetings with other Ministers, certainly at the last territorial meeting and the one before that. The effect has been that posters have now been sent out to the airports. We are writing to airlines at Cardiff airport, particularly KLM—which has flights coming in from Amsterdam; Amsterdam is used as a hub for flights across the world—and other airlines that fly in and out of, for example, Turkey and Bulgaria. That is something that we are taking up off our own bat, in effect. In terms of whether it is possible to prevent the disease coming in; clearly it is not. In 1967, the situation was actually better because people did not travel as much. The increase in world travel makes it, on the one hand, more difficult to control the

O ystyried gwledydd eraill, fel Awstralia, Seland Newydd ac, yn enwedig, America, sydd â ffiniau hir, gwelwch sut y maent wedi cadw clwy'r traed a'r genau allan ac wedi aros yn rhydd oddi wrth glwy'r traed a'r genau, a'r rhagofalon a roesant ar waith o ran rheolaethau ffin—rheolaethau ffin caeth, yr wyf yn credu—a rheolaethau mewnfario ar gig a ddaw i mewn yn gyfreithlon ac yn anghyfreithlon. Yr hyn a ddywedodd adroddiad Northumberland oedd y byddai wedi argymhell, os na allem roi'r rheolaethau hyn ar waith, y dylem gael rhaglen brechu i ddiogelu ein diwydiannau. Dyna oedd yr argymhelliad yn 1967, yn niffyg llwyddo i roi rheolaethau digonol ar waith. Gwn yn dda iawn beth yw'ch teimladau ar frechu, ond onid ydych yn cytuno bod y gwledydd hyn wedi aros yn rhydd er bod ganddynt, ac America yn enwedig, ffiniau hir? Dylesid bod wedi cymryd camau oddi ar achos 1967 ac yr ydym yn dal heb weithredu unrhyw beth o gwbl. Os ydym yn sôn am unrhyw reolaeth yn awr, yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud yw sicrhau bod ein ffiniau'n ddiogel.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi sôn wrth y Pwyllgor o'r blaen am yr hyn a wnaethpwyd gyda golwg ar fewnforion cig anghyfreithlon a'r hyn a godais yn y cyfarfodydd tiriogaethol gyda'r Gweinidogion eraill, yn sicr yn y cyfarfod tiriogaethol diwethaf a'r un cyn hynny. Effaith hynny yw bod posterï wedi'u hanfon bellach at y meysydd awyr. Yr ydym yn ysgrifennu at y cwmnïau awyrennau ym maes awyr Caerdydd, a KLM yn benodol—sydd ag ehediadau sy'n dod o Amsterdam; defnyddir Amsterdam fel canolbwynt i ehediadau ledled y byd—a'r cwmnïau awyrennau eraill sy'n hedfan yn ôl ac ymlaen o Dwrci a Bwlgaria, er enghraifft. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei wneud o'n pen a'n pastwn ein hun, i bob pwrpas. Ynghylch a yw'n bosibl atal y clwyf rhag dod i mewn; mae'n amlwg nad ydyw. Yn 1967, yr oedd y sefyllfa'n well mewn gwirionedd gan nad oedd pobl yn

disease, but on the other hand—and this is a point that we have made to DEFRA—it means that we have more of a responsibility to make people aware of what they should not be bringing in. I am certainly familiar with the New Zealand import restrictions and also those in the United States of America.

Peter mentioned vaccination, and I know that that is something we are dealing with in the next meeting. It is not possible to vaccinate against foot and mouth disease per se. There are many different strains and many different vaccines, so unless you know which strain is coming, you cannot vaccinate against every single strain. In countries where the disease is endemic, they vaccinate against the strain that is endemic to the disease. So it is not possible to say that we will vaccinate all our animals against foot and mouth disease and be free of it, because there are so many different vaccines—but that is an issue for the next meeting, perhaps.

[258] **Glyn Davies:** One issue that bothers a lot of people, and there are a number of responses that you could make, one being that, clearly, disease coming into the country is a UK issue—it would be difficult for us to deal with that—but one of the things that exercises farmers and people who are afraid of this disease coming again is that it is far, far easier to have access into Britain than it is into other countries. It would be interesting, I think, to have the true position, to know how real and true this is and what potential there is for you to influence British policy to tighten it up, so that these concerns, which the unions, certainly, and several other people have, are not justified.

teithio gymaint. Mae'r cynnydd mewn teithio byd-eang yn ei gwneud yn anos rheoli'r clwyf, ar un llaw, ond ar y llaw arall—ac mae hyn yn bwynt yr ydym wedi'i godi gyda DEFRA—mae'n golygu bod gennym fwy o gyfrifoldeb i hybu ymwybyddiaeth pobl am yr hyn na ddylent ddod ag ef i mewn. Yr wyf yn sicr yn gyfarwydd â chyfyngiadau mewnforio Seland Newydd a hefyd rhai Unol Daleithiau America.

Soniodd Peter am frechu, a gwn fod hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn ymdrin ag ef yn y cyfarfod nesaf. Nid oes modd brechu rhag clwy'r traed a'r genau fel y cyfryw. Mae llawer o wahanol hilion a llawer o wahanol frechlynnau, felly oni bai eich bod yn gwybod pa hil sy'n dod, ni allwch frechu rhag pob un hil. Mewn gwledydd lle y mae'r clwyf yn endemig, maent yn brechu rhag yr hil sy'n endemig i'r clwyf. Felly ni ellir dweud y byddwn yn brechu ein holl anifeiliaid rhag clwy'r traed a'r genau ac y byddwn yn rhydd oddi wrtho, oherwydd mae cynifer o wahanol frechlynnau—ond mae hynny'n fater i'r cyfarfod nesaf, o bosibl.

[258] **Glyn Davies:** Un mater sy'n poeni llawer o bobl, ac mae nifer o ymatebion y gallech eu rhoi, ac un ohonynt, wrth gwrs, yw bod clefyd sy'n dod i'r wlad yn fater i'r DU—byddai'n anodd i ni ddelio â hynny—ond un o'r pethau sy'n peri pryder i ffermwyr a phobl sy'n ofni y daw'r clefyd hwn eto yw ei bod yn llawer iawn haws cael mynediad i Brydain nag ydyw i wledydd eraill. Byddai'n ddiddorol, yr wyf yn credu, cael gwybod y wir sefyllfa, cael gwybod pa mor real a gwirioneddol y mae hyn ac am y cyfle ichi ddylanwadu ar bolisi Prydeinig i'w dynhau, fel nad yw'r pryderon hyn, sydd gan yr undebau, yn sicr, a nifer o bobl eraill, yn cael eu cyfiawnhau.

Carwyn Jones: I will repeat what I said before; there are three points to make. First, it is not easier to bring meat into the UK than into other EU countries. For example, if you are in Greece, you are living next door to foot and mouth disease on more than one border in reality in terms of Macedonia, as Ron has already mentioned, and Turkey. So what you have to do is to minimise the risk. There is scope for that and work can be done at a UK level in terms of x-ray machines that will be brought in, in terms of using sniffer dogs and in terms of developing the intelligence resources to know where the risk countries are, in the same way as has been done with the importation of drugs.

Secondly, work needs to be done at European level to ensure that EU import guidelines are improved and that the information available to those who come in at ports of entry into the EU is actually improved to a better position than it is now. For example, you could go to the Republic of Ireland, where there will be a lot of information up in terms of foot and mouth disease, but no-one will actually check you to see what you are carrying in. It is just a poster campaign. Is that adequate or is it not? That is one of the major questions that we have to face.

The third point is that there is, I think, a responsibility on the European Union to assist in the eradication of the disease in countries where it is endemic and where it could be eradicated but the resources of that country do not permit the eradication of that disease. Ultimately, if you attack the disease at source, you will further minimise the risk of it coming into the European Union. These are all matters that I know are being taken up at a European level.

Carwyn Jones: Dywedaf eto yr hyn a ddywedais o'r blaen; mae tri phwynt i'w gwneud. Yn gyntaf, nid yw'n haws dod â chig i'r DU nag i wledydd eraill yr UE. Er enghraifft, os ydych yng Ngwlad Groeg, yr ydych yn byw y drws nesaf i glwy'r traed a'r genau ar fwy nag un ffin mewn gwirionedd, sef Macedonia, fel y soniodd Ron eisoes, a Thwrci. Felly yr hyn yr ydych yn gorfod ei wneud yw lleihau'r perygl. Mae cyfle i wneud hynny a gellir gwneud gwaith ar lefel y DU mewn perthynas â pheiriannau pelydr x a gyflwynir, defnyddio cwn synhwyro a datblygu'r adnoddau ymchwil sydd eu hangen i gael gwybod ym mhle y mae'r gwledydd lle y mae perygl, yn yr un modd ag y gwnaethpwyd gyda mewnfurio cyffuriau.

Yn ail, mae angen gwneud gwaith ar lefel Ewropeaidd i sicrhau gwelliant yng nghanllawiau mewnfurio'r UE a bod yr hysbysrwydd sydd ar gael i'r rhai a ddaw i mewn yn y porthladdoedd mynediad i'r UE yn well na'r hyn ydyw'n awr. Er enghraifft, gallech fynd i Weriniaeth Iwerddon, lle y bydd llawer o hysbysrwydd ynghylch clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond ni fydd neb yn eich archwilio i weld beth yr ydych yn ei gario i mewn. Dim ond ymgyrch bosteri ydyw. A yw hynny'n ddigonol neu beidio? Dyna un o'r cwestiynau mwyaf y bydd yn rhaid inni ei wynebu.

Y trydydd pwynt yw bod cyfrifoldeb gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, yr wyf yn credu, i helpu i ddileu'r clwyf yn y gwledydd lle y mae'n endemig a lle y gellid ei ddileu ond lle nad yw adnoddau'r wlad honno'n caniatáu dileu'r clwyf hwnnw. Yn y pen draw, os ymosodwch ar darddiad y clwyf, byddwch yn lleihau ymhellach y perygl iddo ddod i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Gwn fod pob un o'r materion hyn yn cael ei godi ar y lefel Ewropeaidd.

[259] **Glyn Davies:** Are there any other questions on this particular issue?

[260] **Ron Davies:** On the one question I asked, and which has not been answered yet, about the sporadic cases that occurred here in Wales, is there any attempt to work out in retrospect the causes and the vector for those individual cases?

Carwyn Jones: I will ask Tony to come in on that in a second. Related to that, of course, Jocelyn makes the point that there is no known case—I beg your pardon, Tony makes the point—of the disease being spread by walkers in Wales. Nevertheless, that risk does still exist. It is not the case that the risk is not there; I think that is worth emphasising in case people think that, scientifically, there is no risk there at all. That is clearly not the case. However, Tony, in terms of the Nelson case in particular, the one that we referred to—

Mr Edwards: Yes, I know the one. We have undertaken a fairly thorough epidemiological study of all the cases in Wales. The information is being compiled at the moment and looked at in the context of all the other English cases as well, in Page Street with the epidemiological team up there, to see what factors we can find that might indicate how it arrived.

[261] **Ron Davies:** So the work is being done but it is too early to say?

Mr Edwards: Yes.

[262] **Ron Davies:** When is that likely to be?

[259] **Glyn Davies:** A oes unrhyw gwestiynau eraill ar y mater penodol hwn?

[260] **Ron Davies:** Ynghylch yr unig gwestiwn a ofynnais i, ac sydd heb ei ateb eto, am yr achosion gwasgarog a ddigwyddodd yma yng Nghymru, a oes unrhyw ymdrech i ddarganfod, yn adolygol, achosion a fectorau'r achosion unigol hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Gofynnaf i Tony ddweud rhyweth ar hynny ymhen eiliad. Yn gysylltiedig â hynny, wrth gwrs, mae Jocelyn yn gwneud y pwynt nad oes yr un achos hysbys—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae Tony yn gwneud y pwynt—o ledaenu'r clwyf gan gerddwyr yng Nghymru. Er hynny, mae'r perygl hwnnw'n bodoli o hyd. Nid yw'n wir nad yw'r perygl yn bodoli; credaf ei bod yn werth pwysleisio hynny rhag ofn y bydd pobl yn meddwl nad oes perygl o gwbl, yn wyddonol. Mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n wir. Fodd bynnag, Tony, gyda golwg ar yr achos yn Ffos y Gerddinen yn benodol, yr un y cyfeiriasom ato—

Mr Edwards: Ie, gwn ba un ydyw. Yr ydym wedi cynnal astudiaeth epidemiolegol eithaf trylwyr o'r holl achosion yng Nghymru. Mae'r wybodaeth yn cael ei chasglu ar y funud ac fe'i hystyrir yng nghyd-destun yr holl achosion eraill yn Lloegr hefyd, yn Page Street gyda'r tîm epidemiolegol yno, i weld pa ffactorau y gallwn eu darganfod a allai ddangos sut y cyrhaeddodd.

[261] **Ron Davies:** Felly mae'r gwaith ar y gweill ond a yw'n rhy fuan i ddweud?

Mr Edwards: Ydyw.

[262] **Ron Davies:** Pa bryd y mae hynny'n debygol o fod?

Mr Edwards: I could not give you a timescale but I will endeavour to find out before the next meeting of the Committee.

[263] **Ron Davies:** The only other point is that I gather that everyone coming into this country has a legal right to bring in a pound or a kilo of meat, be it bushmeat or whatever, for personal consumption, and there is nothing that can be done about it.

Carwyn Jones: The answer to that is 'yes'. There are restrictions on the form that that meat takes. In countries where foot and mouth disease is endemic, at present exports are permitted from the parts of those countries where the disease does not exist. However, the meat has to be deboned, matured and its pH must reach a level where it is known that the disease no longer exists. The effect of that is that the value of the meat plummets. It can only really be done with beef. It cannot be done with lamb, as the maturation process is difficult and there is no way of telling whether the disease will actually disappear and also, if you have small Welsh hill lambs, for example, the sheer cost of deboning them makes it not worthwhile to sell them. That is one of the difficulties that we faced in terms of the export market and what might happen if we had to vaccinate in Wales. This is certainly the case, and it is something that we have raised with DEFRA as a potential problem and it is something that will have to be looked at carefully. The first question is should it still be permitted and the second question must surely be, if it is going to be permitted, should there be more information and stricter guidelines on the way that people are able to bring meat in like that. However, it is true. I think that it is a kilo, actually.

Mr Edwards: Ni allaf roi amserlen i chi ond ceisiaf gael gwybod cyn cyfarfod nesaf y Pwyllgor.

[263] **Ron Davies:** Yr unig bwynt arall yw fy mod yn casglu bod gan bawb sy'n dod i'r wlad hon hawl gyfreithiol i ddod â phwys neu gilo o gig, boed yn gig y llwyn neu beth bynnag, i'w fwyta'n bersonol, ac nad oes dim y gellir ei wneud yn ei gylch.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ateb i hynny yw 'oes'. Mae cyfyngiadau ar ffurf y cig hwnnw. Mewn gwledydd lle y mae clwy'r traed a'r genau yn endemig, caniateir mewnfurion ar hyn o bryd o rannau o'r gwledydd hynny lle nad yw'r clwyf yn bodoli. Fodd bynnag, rhaid tynnu'r esgyrn o'r cig, ei aeddfedu a rhaid i'w pH gyrraedd lefel lle y gwyddys nad yw'r clwyf yn bodoli bellach. Effaith hynny yw bod gwerth y cig yn gostwng. Ni ellir ond ei wneud â chig eidion, mewn gwirionedd. Ni ellir ei wneud â chig oen, gan fod y broses aeddfedu'n anodd ac nid oes modd dweud a fydd y clwyf yn diflannu a hefyd, os oes gennych wyn mynydd bach o Gymru, er enghraifft, mae holl gost tynnu eu hesgyrn yn golygu nad yw'n werth eu gwerthu. Dyna un o'r anawsterau a wynebem ynghylch y farchnad allforion a beth a allai ddigwydd pe baem yn gorfod brechu yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn wir, yn sicr, ac mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym wedi'i godi gyda DEFRA fel problem bosibl ac mae'n rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid edrych arno'n ofalus. Y cwestiwn cyntaf yw a ddylid ei ganiatáu o hyd a'r ail gwestiwn y mae'n rhaid ei ofyn yw, os caniateir ef, a ddylid cael mwy o hysbysrwydd a chanllawiau llymach ar y modd y gall pobl ddod â chig i mewn y ffordd honno. Fodd bynnag, mae'n wir. Credaf mai cilo ydyw, a dweud y gwir.

[264] **Mick Bates:** Hopefully, they will get these tighter import controls. Looking at the broader issue of the spread of the disease, you referred earlier to the testing that took place, the blood testing for example, and the delay between the test and getting the results back. Would you say that it would be easier to control the disease if there were an on-farm test that was reliable?

Carwyn Jones: If there was a test that was reliable, yes.

[265] **Mick Bates:** Is there going to be a trial run of the on-farm tests in Pirbright?

Carwyn Jones: I do not know whether Tony is able to elaborate on that, but I think that we do have to emphasise that it would certainly make life easier if such tests existed. You yourself, Mick, will know that the test is not reliable and that there are difficulties. The Genesis test is not validated. However, that would have made life easier, in the same way that it would make disease control much easier if it were possible to develop a test to distinguish between animals that have been vaccinated and animals that have had the disease. That does not exist at the moment, but would be helpful. What about the Genesis tests, Tony, or other tests?

Mr Edwards: What I can say is that, as a consequence of the outbreak and some of the problems, there is a lot more work going on now on diagnostic routes than perhaps there was before. There were tests available, but not the sorts of tests that you are talking about, what we might call cow-side tests. The only slight concern that I have about those is that there are no tests that are genuinely black and white; in other words, there is always a degree of error in them. My concern about using something like the pen-side test is that, if you do happen to pick up the

[264] **Mick Bates:** Gobeithio y byddant yn cael y rheolaethau mewnfario tynnach hyn. O ystyried mater ehangach ymlediad y clwyf, cyfeiriasoch yn gynharach at y profi a ddigwyddodd, y profi gwaed, er enghraifft, a'r oedi rhwng y prawf a chael y canlyniadau'n ôl. A ddywedech y byddai'n haws rheoli'r clwyf pe byddai prawf ar y fferm a oedd yn ddibynadwy?

Carwyn Jones: Os oedd prawf a oedd yn ddibynadwy, byddai.

[265] **Mick Bates:** A roddir prawf ar y profion ar y fferm yn Pirbright?

Carwyn Jones: Ni wn a yw Tony yn gallu ymhelaethu ar hynny, ond credaf fod yn rhaid inni bwysleisio y byddai'n sicr yn gwneud bywyd yn haws pe byddai profion o'r fath yn bodoli. Byddwch chi'n gwybod eich hun, Mick, nad yw'r prawf yn ddibynadwy a bod anawsterau. Nid yw'r prawf Genesis wedi'i ddilysu. Fodd bynnag, byddai hynny wedi gwneud bywyd yn haws, yn yr un modd ag y byddai'n ei gwneud yn haws o lawer rheoli'r clwyf os oedd modd datblygu prawf i wahaniaethu rhwng anifeiliaid a frechwyd ac anifeiliaid sydd â'r clwyf. Nid yw hwnnw'n bod ar hyn o bryd, ond byddai o gymorth. Beth am y profion Genesis, Tony, neu brofion eraill?

Mr Edwards: Yr hyn y gallaf ei ddweud yw bod llawer mwy o waith yn mynd ymlaen yn awr ar ffyrdd diagnostig, o ganlyniad i'r clwyf a rhai o'r problemau, nag yr oedd o'r blaen efallai. Yr oedd profion ar gael, ond nid y mathau o brofion yr ydych chi'n sôn amdanynt, yr hyn y gallem ei alw'n brofion ger y fuwch. Yr unig bryder bach sydd gennyf ynghylch y rheini yw nad oes profion sy'n wirioneddol ddu a gwyn; mewn geiriau eraill, mae rhyw raddau o gyfeiliornad ynddynt bob amser. Y pryder sydd gennyf ynghylch defnyddio rhywbeth fel y prawf ger y

one false negative or false positive, we may end up going down the wrong route altogether. So I will just circumscribe it with that slight warning, but, yes, there is a lot of work going on now on diagnostic tests.

[266] **Glyn Davies:** I think that we had better move on. Thank you for today's meeting. I look forward to another meeting in a fortnight's time, when we will be able to deal with some of the issues that we have not dealt with today. I thank Committee members for the helpful and concise way in which they asked questions. It has enabled us to get through a lot. We may not have asked all the questions that we would have liked to ask, but I think that we have done pretty well. Thank you.

gorlan yw, os digwyddwch gael un negyddol ffug neu un cadarnhaol ffug, y gallem ddilyn llwybr hollol anghywir yn y diwedd. Felly ni wnaaf ond ei gyfyngu â'r rhybudd bach hwnnw, ond, oes, mae llawer o waith yn mynd ymlaen yn awr ar brofion diagnostig.

[266] **Glyn Davies:** Credaf ei bod yn well inni symud ymlaen. Diolch i chi am y cyfarfod heddiw. Edrychaf ymlaen at gyfarfod arall ymhen pythefnos, pan fyddwn yn gallu delio â rhai o'r materion nad ydym wedi delio â hwy heddiw. Diolchaf i aelodau'r Pwyllgor am y modd buddiol a chryno y gofynasant eu cwestiynau. Mae wedi ein galluogi i drafod cryn dipyn. Efallai nad ydym wedi gofyn yr holl gwestiynau y byddem wedi hoffi eu gofyn, ond credaf ein bod wedi gwneud yn eithaf da. Diolch i chi.

*Cadarnhawyd cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf.
The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.*

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.30 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.30 p.m.*