

Y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes

Lleoliad:

Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd

Dyddiad:

Dydd Iau, 3 Ebrill 2014

Amser:

09.00

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch a:

Siân Phipps

Committee Clerk

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Agenda

Cyfarfod preifat cyn y prif gyfarfod (09.00–09.15)

Cyfarfod cyhoeddus ffurfiol (09.15)

1 Cyflwyniadau, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

**2 Ymchwiliad i gyfleoedd cyllido yr UE 2014–2020 (sesiwn 11)
(09.15–09.45) (Tudalennau 1 – 13)**

Tyst:

Yr Athro Colin Riordan, Llywydd ac Is-ganghellor Prifysgol Caerdydd

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur preifat (Papur Briffio'r Aelodau ar gyfer Eitem 2)

EBC(4)-10-14 (p.1) – Prifysgol Caerdydd

Egwyl (09.45–10.00)

3 Mentrau Cymdeithasol (10.00–11.00) (Tudalennau 14 – 44)

Tystion:

Phil Fiander, Cyfarwyddwr Rhaglenni, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru

Matthew Brown, Rheolwr Buddsoddi mewn Cymunedau, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru

Anne-Marie Rogan, Prif Weithredwr YMCA Abertawe

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur preifat (Papur Briffio'r Aelodau ar gyfer Eitemau 3 a 4)

EBC(4)-10-14 (p.2) – Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru

4 Mentrau Cymdeithasol (11.00–12.00) (Tudalennau 45 – 46)

Tystion:

Edwina Hart AC, Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, Llywodraeth Cymru

Yr Athro Andrew Davies, Cadeirydd Comisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru

Derek Walker, Prif Weithredwr Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru

Dogfennau ategol:

EBC(4)-10-14 (p.3) – Adroddiad Comisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/businessandconomy/welsh-coop-mutuals-commission/?lang=cy>

EBC(4)-010-14 (p.4) – Llywodraeth Cymru

Egwyl (12.00–14.00)

5 Ymchwiliad i ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o hyrwyddo masnach a mewnfuddsoddi (14.00–15.00) (Tudalennau 47 – 64)

Tystion:

Y Gwir Anrhydeddus Carwyn Jones AC, Prif Weinidog Cymru

Edwina Hart AC, Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, Llywodraeth Cymru

James Price, Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol, yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth

Gary Davies, Pennaeth yr Is-adran Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur preifat (Papur Briffio'r Aelodau ar gyfer Eitem 5)

EBC(4)-10-14 (p.5) - Llywodraeth Cymru

6 Papurau i'w nodi (Tudalennau 65 – 66)

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur preifat (rhagor o wybodaeth am y Bwrdd Strategaeth Technoleg)

Ôl-drafodaeth breifat (15.00–15.20)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

[National Assembly for Wales](#)

[Enterprise and Business Committee](#)

[Inquiry into EU funding opportunities 2014–2020](#)

Evidence from Cardiff University – EUO 04

Cardiff University’s response to the NAW Enterprise and Business Committee’s Inquiry into EU funding opportunities 2014-2020

1. Inter-regional Co-operation (INTERREG) Programmes

1.1 Ireland-Wales Cross Border Cooperation Programme

- .1 The University’s participation has been very limited, due to being outside the programme area. In the most recent programme 2007 to 2013 Cardiff School of Engineering has worked as a subcontractor to Aberystwyth University on the Smart Coasts project.
- .2 The University was pleased to learn that those organisations outside the immediate programme area would be able to be full partners in projects in the new 2014 to 2020 programme, providing their participation was shown to be essential for the success of a particular project.

1.2 Atlantic Area Programme

- .1 The University has been an active and successful participant in this programme (2007 to 2013) securing in excess of £1.5M of funding across six separate projects and co-ordinating three of these (PREMI, MAREN and MAREN 2), which have all been led by academic staff from Cardiff School of Engineering.
- .2 There have been some issues with this funding scheme in that payments to all UK partners, and by default non UK partners involved in UK-led projects, were suspended at one stage because one British organisation had omitted to provide the necessary documentation in its claim for funding (large scale, as the organisation in question was the co-ordinator). This led the Managing Authority to deem that the UK had a ‘system failure’. This caused major difficulties to Cardiff at the time, especially in those projects where the University was the lead.
- .3 In a previous iteration of this programme there were issues for Cardiff in relation to the advice and guidance given to applicants/funded projects by the Managing Authority. This aspect has improved considerably in recent times.
- .4 This programme is one that Cardiff University will continue to apply to in the 2014 to 2020 programme period.

1.4 North West Europe Transnational Co-operation Programme:

- .1 The University has secured funding for its participation as a partner in four projects from this particular programme, through IM-CORE (Cardiff School of Earth and Ocean Sciences), ENEVATE, NISTO and Eco-Laserfact (Cardiff School of Engineering). Together, these projects have brought in just over £1M of funding during the period 2007 to 2013.
- .2 This has been a consistently well-run programme, with clear guidance and advice being given by the Managing Authority.

1.5 INTERREG IV/V Programme

- .1 Cardiff University is not eligible for participation.

1.6 Conclusions

- .1 All the INTERREG programmes have enabled us to collaborate with transnational partners, and these have tended to be through long-standing links developed by our academic and research staff.
- .2 More support from the Welsh Government and the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO) to give these programmes greater visibility within Wales would be welcome. Previously information and advice for the Atlantic Area and North West Europe Programmes has been provided on a UK-wide basis.
- .3 The University will continue to engage with the INTERREG programme, recognising the complementary nature of these schemes in relationship to our aspirations for our participation in Horizon 2020.

2. Erasmus and Erasmus +

2.1 Erasmus

- .1 Cardiff University continues to be one of the largest participants in the Erasmus Programme in the UK and is the Welsh institution that sends the highest number of students abroad through the programme. The Erasmus programme has been embedded in the institution since its inception in 1987 and enjoys widespread support and commitment across the University. The University is currently putting measures in place to address the imbalance between outgoing and incoming students.
- .2 The University's commitment is demonstrated by the target which has been set to increase outward student mobility to 17% of graduating students by 2017. In pursuit of this target, a central office, the 'Global Opportunity Centre', is currently being developed to support and promote outward mobility opportunities (work, study and volunteering) across the University.
- .3 In line with the University's aim to develop and support a culture that encourages an international environment and provide an education and experience that equips students to learn and contribute as global citizens, the University intends to take full advantage of the opportunities available through the Erasmus + Programme. This is not only in relation to increasing participation through Key Action 1, the Learning Mobility of Individuals, but also through Key Action 2 and the development of Strategic Partnerships and Knowledge Alliances. The focus on developing relationships between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and enterprises will also be of particular benefit and there is also the aim of developing further joint Master's degrees.

- .4 Cardiff University will continue to develop degree programmes that allow for a period of mobility. Particular success at Cardiff University can be noted through the number of degree programmes that allow for mobility in areas that traditionally have not seen high numbers of mobile students from the UK, due to unavoidably restrictive curricula. These areas include Occupational Therapy and Pharmacy.
- .5 Welsh HEIs would benefit from increased financial commitment from the Welsh Government to support outward student mobility through designating specific funding for a partial tuition fee reimbursement for students participating in year-long mobility activities. Ideally, this would be in line with the financial support offered to English universities. Not only would this be of financial benefit to Welsh institutions, but it would represent Wales's commitment to supporting the outward mobility and internationalisation agendas of the higher education sector as a whole in Wales.
- .6 Facilitating collaboration between sectors in Wales for joint applications to participate in Erasmus + activities would also be of benefit.

2.1 Erasmus figures 2012/13

- .1 Number of bilateral agreements: 212 with universities in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.
- .2 Number of outgoing students: 243 (295 individual mobilities as some students had two placements in two separate countries as part of their courses).
- .3 Number of incoming students: 451.
- .4 Number of outgoing staff (teaching and administrative): 27 (44 individual mobilities).

2.2 Erasmus Mundus

- .1 Cardiff University is looking to increase its participation in the Erasmus Mundus programme in the new Erasmus + programme. A number of Schools are actively considering how they can engage with this important initiative.
- .2 In 2012 the Cardiff School of Planning and Geography won funding through Erasmus Mundus to run a joint Masters programme with Universities in Sweden and the Netherlands.

The MSc in European Spatial Planning and Environmental Policy is a two-year, full-time programme being taught in collaboration with Radboud University Nijmegen in the Netherlands and the Blekinge Institute of Technology in Sweden. Part of PLANET Europe, it is the first programme at Cardiff to be successful in a bid for support from Erasmus Mundus scheme, which will provide a number of scholarships for the programme over a five-year period.

Students begin their first semester at Radboud University Nijmegen, before deciding whether to go to Cardiff or Blekinge route for Semester 2. Their third semester will involve a work placement, while the fourth will be spent writing the Masters dissertation.

3 Creative Europe, COSME and the programme for Employment and Social Innovation

- .1 The University has no direct experience of participating in these programmes but will be looking for opportunities where it can engage and add value to its activities.

Nick Bodycombe and Rose Matthews, Cardiff University 21st January 2014

Eitem 3

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

The Enterprise and Business Committee of the National Assembly for Wales scrutiny sessions on Social Enterprise

Response from Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA) March 2014

Background

Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA) represents, campaigns for, supports and develops voluntary organisations, community action and volunteering in Wales. It represents the sector at UK and national level; and together with a range of national specialist agencies, County Voluntary Councils, Volunteer Centres and other development agencies, it provides a support structure for the third sector in Wales. It has over 3,000 members, and is in touch with many more organisations through a wide range of national and local networks. WCVA's mission is to provide excellent support, leadership and an influential voice for the third sector and volunteering in Wales.

Social enterprise in Wales

Social enterprise is a term alongside many others which describes organisations whose primary purpose is neither profit distribution nor are they established as a result of statute.

While social enterprises may have the same legal form as other third sector organisations with charitable status or incorporated as a company limited by guarantee or a community interest company, they operate as businesses. Therefore, a social enterprise is not defined by its legal status and structure but rather by the nature of its social purpose, aims and outcomes. However, where they differ from conventional business models can be seen through the following: their operation (in many cases) in areas of traditional market failure, a wider range of objectives, 'the triple bottom line' and a different attitude to profit which is re-invested rather than distributed to shareholders. What unites social enterprises is the commitment to a beneficial social impact.

Social enterprise is a vibrant and growing part of Welsh business, and performs an important role in regenerating communities, creating local employment and addressing social, environmental and economic inequalities. The social economy comprises a full range of enterprising activity from commercial, competitive, job intensive businesses such as Primepac Solutions in Ebbw Vale, Calon Wen dairy co-operative in Carmarthenshire and Pack IT logistics in Cardiff, to community based, enterprising organisations that design and deliver services that respond directly to local needs and gaps in provision. What differentiates these businesses from private businesses is what they do with their profits. It would be a mistake for Welsh Government to overlook this end of the social economy as these social enterprises are an additional and important driver in growing the Welsh

economy, over and above traditional SMEs, with a business model which has ethics and sustainability at its heart.

Social enterprises often seek to develop activities in areas of market failure and in response to locally identified needs. This is particularly the case in rural areas, due to the marginal nature of trading conditions, where the private sector may leave gaps in provision, and without social enterprise basic services and infrastructure may simply not exist. The activities undertaken in this way by social enterprises are built on ethical and sustainable foundations and with their approach to employing and buying locally, are arguably more resilient to shocks in the wider economy. Like a private sector business, a social enterprise exists to make a surplus. The main difference is that the surpluses of social enterprises are principally reinvested in the business or used for social good within the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders. Both business approaches will be central to Wales' economic renewal and therefore social enterprise is an important tool for the Welsh Government's jobs and growth agenda, which merits targeted investment through the ERDF Programme.

WCVA's Third Sector Anti-poverty Taskforce has been leading calls for the next round of EU structural funds to clearly emphasise the role that social enterprise can play in tackling and alleviating poverty.

The recently released report by the Welsh Co-operative and Mutuals Commission has also added to the debate by making a number of recommendations on advice, support and development as well as investment finance for the sector. These recommendations should be looked at in the wider context of social enterprise when discussing future structures and investment plans.

Organisation form

Organisations use a range of descriptors such as charity, NGO, community group, community co-operative, social, voluntary organisation. Rather than seeking to define all these in a mutually exclusive way, Welsh Government should use a broad definition of third sector to include all, but different organisations will tend to choose which they feel most at ease with.

The majority of social enterprises choose to be charities and companies limited by guarantee as this is the most advantageous tax option and enables access to a wider range of fundraising.

For example, National Botanic Gardens, Techniquet, Wales National Opera, Wales Millennium Centre, Valleys Kids, Llamau are all charities.

Other charities will also develop 'trading arms' or seek to increase their income through entrepreneurial activity (eg Swansea YMCA). This accounts for most of the mapped social enterprises. Those that are not charities but make up the majority of largest social enterprises are Glas Cymru (which dwarfs all else in income) and housing associations (11 of the top 20).

Enterprise support

In 2009 Welsh Government commissioned a report entitled 'Mapping social enterprise activity in Wales: Understanding in order to Influence'. This report looked at a range of indicators including who social enterprises looked to for support, and the report concluded that -

Local councils were mentioned as one of the main sources of support by 41% of survey respondents, with 37% identifying them as the most important source of advice.... This support is unlikely to be structured business development and capacity-building support, rather it is likely to comprise information about funding availability and contract opportunities, as well as signposting to other sources of funding and support.

The next most important support provider is the WCVA, along with County Voluntary Councils (CVCs) which provide advice and information to local voluntary and community Organisations, including assisting organisation undertaking or looking to under social enterprise activity... Support from WCVA is more in demand by those organisations registered as charities - 77% of organisations which said WCVA was a main source of support were charities - and 'embryonic' social enterprises - 41% citing WCVA were in the 15% to 24% earning income bracket, compared to only 20% of those which earned 100% income through trading.

Specialist social enterprise support providers were the next most common sources of business support, particularly the Wales Cooperative Centre (17%), Community Enterprise Wales (4%), DTA Wales (4%) and Social Firms Wales (2%)... Business Eye and Business Connect, the main government business support programmes, were used by only 8% and 4% of respondents respectively.

This mapping exercise shows that those organisations that fall within the broadly defined social enterprise term predominately look to providers associated with social enterprises, charities, the third sector or co-operatives rather than to mainstream business advice for their support. This highlights the importance of specific social enterprise support provision that organisations will feel comfortable in accessing.

Most, if not all of the support services (eg training, information, trading, finance, media, marketing, affinity schemes) developed for the third sector will be relevant to both social enterprises and voluntary organisations. A training course, for example on 'winning tenders' will not be different for a social enterprise audience.

Similarly the range of social finance products (loans) available from WCVA are available and relevant to any third sector organisation.

Equally, support and finance from business agencies will be sought and relevant to some.

With the next round of European funding due to start soon there is a real opportunity to implement an enhanced support and financing structure for social enterprises that is more cohesive, collaborative and increasingly focused on furthering the income growth and job creating potential of social enterprise in Wales.

Networking

Social enterprises that want to raise concerns or provide a 'voice' can use a variety of existing channels to do so. At a local level they might access the Local Authority or Local Service Board via their CVC or nationally via their national umbrella (eg Children in Wales) or via generic business or third sector organisations like WCVA.

However, there will be some organisations who will not be comfortable within either a 'charity' or 'local' or 'business' or 'thematic' box and will not feel represented but the numbers are likely to be relatively modest.

In other areas this need has been met by a variety of informal/formal networks which are directly responsive to the needs and appetite for engagement of their members such as the Third Sector Equality and Human Rights Network, the Voluntary Arts Network or the Substance misuse and Community Justice Network.

WCVA's conclusions are that;

- Support needs should remain with providers already supporting social enterprise to avoid duplication of effort and service.
- Mainstream third sector representation organisations will take into account and will seek to engage with social enterprises in developing a voice.
- Occasionally the social enterprise voice will differ but this will be rare.
- A network solution based upon views and appetite for engagement of practitioners with some level of paid support is probably the most sustainable option.

WCVA's activities

WCVA's Enterprising Communities project aims to provide practical support to third sector organisations to help them move towards becoming more financially sustainable. The project "strap line" sums up its purpose in "growing local social enterprise". It aims to equip organisations to operate in a more businesslike manner and generate more income themselves, including through bidding for and providing public services. This support covers issues around organisational development and governance as well as volunteer development and support. The project is funded in part through the Convergence ERDF programme, Priority 5, Theme 2 (Community Economic Development).

WCVA is the lead sponsor of the project on behalf of the Infrastructure partnership. However, crucially the project is delivered by a designated officer working at each CVC in the Convergence areas. The project enables each CVC to work with local organisations to support and improve their contribution to the local economy, and also the CVC's will work with other local support agencies and referrals will be made to specialist organisations as appropriate. Therefore, by utilising a combination of local knowledge leadership and guidance coupled with strategic central support from WCVA the best possible support is provided to emerging and embryonic social enterprises.

WCVA also offers a range of training courses such as procurement, organisational change, social investment, project management, lean and quality assurance and managing risk that are applicable to all organisations.

In addition to these major activities WCVA also -

- Operates www.3to3.org.uk which provides a platform for organisations to trade goods and services with other organisations and the general public.
- Provides advice and e-learning modules on diversifying funding from WCVA's Sustainable Funding Cymru project and portal.
- Produces introductory information and guidance on how to begin trading
- Runs a Funding Conference each year that provides high quality speakers and workshops on all aspects of funding including trading, procurement and social investment.

Social investment

An area of real change in profile and emphasis since the Enterprise and Learning Committee's report into 'The Role of Social Enterprises in the Welsh Economy' (November 2010) is that of Social Investment and WCVA has worked hard to create a range of 'products' that we are offering to organisations in Wales so that they can access the finance they need to invest in new or expanded trading activities.

Social Investment has seen huge attention in England through various Cabinet Office, BIG Lottery and Big Society Capital initiatives that are aimed at increasing the availability of social investment and the number of organisations that are deemed 'investment ready'.

To some extent in Wales we are ahead of the curve with WCVA's Communities Investment Fund (CIF) in that we have a fully operational mechanism for providing the kind of risk capital investments that commercial banks are not able to provide. Earlier this year the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) asked WCVA to present the CIF model and provide advice to their 'Social Investment Expert Group'. This group is tasked with driving the design of social investment activity in England for the next round of European funding and our model of operating was held up as a model of best practice that they should look to try and replicate through their Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs).

WCVA's social investment activities to date have meant that £4.5 million has been invested into organisations across Wales with the loan repayments received from these investments currently totalling £1.9 million and rising each month. This repaid finance is now being put to use in further investments back into the sector. Although we are not at the stage yet where we can call ourselves a fully self sustaining loan fund we are well on the way.

Where Wales is seemingly lacking behind England is in the number of investment ready opportunities for WCVA and the main commercial lenders to the sector in Wales namely Unity Trust Bank and Charity Bank. We believe this is due to a number of factors, including-

- Investment ready support. Wales has a number of projects that are providing social enterprise support but these projects were conceived and developed before the rapid development in Social Investment activity. Any future support that is funded should be closely aligned with supporting organisations to become 'investment ready' and should also go on supporting organisations through the initial trading period after investment where chances of failure are highest.
- Grant availability. Grants are an important part of the funding makeup of the sector and will always have a role in helping organisations but at a time of considerable financial squeeze on public funding, funders should question each grant application with an enterprising or trading aspect as to whether or not some kind of social investment either in part or full can play a role in providing the requested funding. This should include how future European Structural Funds are deployed to support social enterprises to maximise impact and legacy of the funding received.
- Knowledge of social investment. There is still a huge amount of work to be done by all those working in the sector to better educate those running organisations of the availability of social investment and how it can play a role in enabling them to develop their organisations.
- Risk taking. Taking risks is part and parcel of making and receiving investment, it is not a risk free operation; however risks can be managed and mitigated. Further work needs to be done with organisations, and especially their trustees, to help them better understand the risks involved of using social investment and how they

might be mitigated. This better understanding of risk should then lead to more organisations being willing to use social investment to help drive their growth.

It is recommended that these areas should be considered as focal points for our efforts going forward to ensure that organisations make best use of the finance that is available for them to invest into growth and expansion activities.

Social Enterprise Support Provision

There is a wide range of support being offered to social enterprises across Wales with most of it being funded by ERDF. WCVA through its Third Sector European Team (3-SET) has taken a lead in trying to co-ordinate activity delivered under Convergence Priority 5, Theme 2: community economic development in the best way possible to share intelligence and also ensure collaboration on any overlapping areas of engagement.

However this myriad of support programmes, some also with grant support, has created a confusing climate for organisations on where they can turn to for support and a unified 'Business Wales' type approach is not currently in operation.

There is clearly a large role for future social enterprise support activities to help drive forward an increasingly vibrant sector however WCVA believes that this activity should -

- Be joined up and easily accessible with organisations having a clear single point of contact where they access the information, advice and guidance that is available to them.
- Ensure that there is a wide range of information, advice and guidance available to support organisations from start-up and early stage formation through to larger scale growth initiatives and accessing investment.
- Bring in social investment providers to ensure there is a clear link between the business plans being developed and the finance to make them happen
- Be delivered with and by existing bodies that already communicate with and support the wide range of organisations that fall within the broad social enterprise sphere.

Summary

The term social enterprise is clearly one that has resonance and it is at its strongest when used as a loose overarching term that encompasses the wide variety of organisations that undertake business in the way we have described above.

To enable social enterprise in the widest sense to grow and create employment in some of our most deprived communities in Wales WCVA believes there are some key principles Welsh Government should work to, to help maximise the potential of social enterprise -

- The provision of Enterprise Support services should be provided by those that best understand the nature of the myriad of organisations who fall beneath the social enterprise banner and who already have a relationship with those organisations through their existing activity.
- A joined up approach to Enterprise Support services must be implemented, that is better co-ordinated with the Business Wales approach, promoting more cross-referral.
- Representation of social enterprise should be undertaken in a way that mirrors how many other representative groups come together and create a collective voice.

- The availability of social investment and support to make organisations investment ready should be seen as the most sustainable and value driven way of supporting organisations to grow.
- The provision of future grant funding schemes should be designed with the access to social investment clearly taken into account for those applications that have an income generating or trading aspect.

PAPUR I'R PWYLLGOR MENTER A BUSNES RÔL MENTRAU CYMDEITHASOL YN ECONOMI CYMRU

Cyflwyniad

1. Diben y papur hwn yw gosod allan tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ar Rôl Mentrau Cymdeithasol yn Economi Cymru ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes.
2. Gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw Cymru ffyniannus sy'n fwy cyfartal yn gymdeithasol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ein hymrwymiad parhaus i ddatblygu'r sector menter gymdeithasol, un o amcanion allweddol Rhaglen Lywodraethu LIC.
3. Mae ymchwil a gyhoeddwyd gan ganolfan Gydweithredol Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf 2013 yn datgan y canlynol am economi gydweithredol Cymru:
 - Mae yma 446 o fudiadau cydweithredol, sy'n cyfrif am gyfanswm trosiant blynyddol o £1.54 biliwn.
 - Mae dros 725,000 yn aelodau o fudiadau cydweithredol yng Nghymru.
 - Mae cyrff cydweithredol yn cyflogi tua 11,000 o bobl yng Nghymru.
 - Mae deuddeg o 100 uchaf busnesau cydweithredol y DU wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru, sy'n cyfrif am drosiant blynyddol o tua £280 miliwnⁱ
4. Yn ôl ymchwil gan Co-operatives UK, mae'r twf yn Economi Gydweithredol y DU wedi mynd y tu hwnt i dwf yn economi'r DU drwyddi draw yn gyson ers 2008ⁱⁱ. Mae ymchwil a wnaed gan Social Enterprise UK yn awgrymu fod Mentrau Cymdeithasol yn fwy tebygol o weithio yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig na Busnesau Bach a Chanolig traddodiadolⁱⁱⁱ.
5. Mae Cwmni Cydweithredol Cymru wrthi'n dadansoddi cyflwr y sector menter gymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Disgwylir y canlyniadau yn hydref 2014.

Y Datblygiadau Diweddaraf

6. Yn 2012, sefydlais Gomisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru o dan Gadeiryddiaeth yr Athro Andrew Davies. Cylch gwaith y Comisiwn oedd gwneud argymhellion ar dyfu a datblygu'r economi gydweithredol a chydfuddiannol yng Nghymru er mwyn creu swyddi a chyfoeth.
7. Ar 21 Chwefror cyhoeddais Adroddiad Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys 25 o argymhellion mewn nifer o feysydd yn cynnwys cymorth busnes, addysg ar gyfer cydweithredu, caffael, cyngor buddsoddi a thir ac asedau.
8. Roedd Adroddiad y Comisiwn yn cyflwyno achos cryf dros gael Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol yn chwarae llawer mwy o ran yn economi a bywyd Cymru.
9. Mae'r adroddiad yn awr yn mynd trwy gyfnod o ymgynghori ar ei argymhellion.
10. Yn dilyn adolygiad gwerth am arian o Glymblaid Mentrau Cymdeithasol Cymru (WSEC) ym mis Hydref 2012, cytunais i atal y cyllid a roddwyd i WSEC y tu hwnt i ymrwymiad 2012/13. Gofynnais i Robert Lloyd Griffiths, Cadeirydd Bwrdd Strategol Busnes Cymru a Chyfarwyddwr (Cymru) Sefydliad y Cyfarwyddwyr, i gynnal adolygiad o'r gefnogaeth a oedd angen ar y Sector a sut byddai rôl ac

PAPUR I'R PWYLLGOR MENTER A BUSNES RÔL MENTRAU CYMDEITHASOL YN ECONOMI CYMRU

egwyddorion wedi'u diweddarau ar gyfer swyddogaeth newydd yn edrych a lle fyddai cartref rôl o'r fath. Mae Robert wedi ystyried canfyddiadau'r Comisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol a bydd ei gyngor yn cael ei adrodd i mi ochr yn ochr â chasgliad yr ymgynghoriad ar argymhellion Adroddiad y Comisiwn.

Mynediad i Gefnogaeth

11. Gall mentrau cymdeithasol a chwmnïau cydweithredol gael mynediad at ystod eang o gefnogaeth sydd ar gael ac yn cael ei hwyluso gan LIC. Yn ogystal â chyngor busnes cyffredinol drwy wasanaeth rhwydwaith Busnes Cymru, gall mentrau cymdeithasol geisio cyngor a gwasanaethau arbenigol gan gyrrff arbenigol, megis Canolfan Gydweithredol Cymru.
12. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n rhoi oddeutu £500,000 y flwyddyn i gyrrff arbenigol sy'n cefnogi mentrau cymdeithasol. Gall mentrau cymdeithasol gael mynediad hefyd at rwydwaith gwasanaeth Busnes Cymru, sy'n rhoi cefnogaeth uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol i fusnesau.

Cefnogaeth Ariannol

13. Gall Mentrau Cymdeithasol gael mynediad at gynlluniau ariannol, fel, Cronfa Twf Economaidd Cymru, Cyllid Ad-daladwy, Cronfa SME Cymru, a bu rhai yn llwyddiannus. Mae gan y Gronfa Fenthyciadau i Ficrofusnesau a sefydlwyd yn 2012 gronfa o £1 miliwn sy'n cefnogi mentrau cymdeithasol yn uniongyrchol. Caiff y gronfa ei gweinyddu ar ran Cyllid Cymru gan Gyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru mewn partneriaeth ag Ymddiriedolaeth Adfywio'r Meysydd Glo ac Undeb Credyd Caerdydd a'r Fro, sy'n cynrychioli Undebau Credyd sy'n rhan o Gymdeithas Undebau Credyd Prydain (ABCUL).
14. O safbwynt monitro, mae unrhyw gymorth a roddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn destun telerau ac amodau a chaiff ei fonitro'n ofalus i sicrhau gwerth am arian.

Cyflawni Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru

15. Mae rhoi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i gwmnïau cydfuddiannol wedi cael ei ystyried gan Gomisiwn Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru.
16. Lluniwyd ein gwefan GwerthwchiGymru / Sell2Wales i wella effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd cyrchu'r sector cyhoeddus a datblygu'r gadwyn gyflenwi. Llwyddodd y safle i ddwyn ynghyd cyflenwyr busnes a phrynwyr sector cyhoeddus Cymru, sy'n cynnwys mentrau cymdeithasol.

ⁱ 'Wedi'i dyfu gartref: Yr Economi Gydweithredol yng Nghymru 2013': Canolfan Gydweithredol Cymru (T4) <http://www.walescooperative.org/index.php?cID=830&cType=document>

ⁱⁱ 'Homegrown: The UK Co-operative Economy 2013': Co-operatives UK (P12) <http://www.uk.coop/economy2013>

ⁱⁱⁱ "Mae 38% o'r holl fentrau cymdeithasol yn gweithio yn yr 20% cymuned mwayf difreintiedig yn y DU, o'i gymharu â 12% o SMEs traddodiadol", 'The People's Business: State of Social Enterprise Survey 2013' (P7), Social Enterprise UK, 2013 <http://www.socialenterprise.org.uk/advice-support/resources/the-people-business>

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

TYSTIOLAETH YSGRIFENEDIG LLYWODRAETH CYMRU I'R PWYLLGOR MENTER A BUSNES - MASNACH A MEWNFUDDSODDI

RHAGARWEINIAD

1. Mae budd economaidd i Gymru yn gyrru agenda ryngwladol Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae masnach a mewnfuddsoddi, twristiaeth a denu myfyrwyr Addysg Uwch rhyngwladol i gyd yn yrwyr ar gyfer ein heconomi. Mae ein gweithgarwch yng Nghymru a thramor i adeiladu ein proffil a'n henw da i gyd wedi'u bwriadu i ddarparu llwyfan i alluogi cwmnïau a sefydliadau Cymru i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd wrth iddynt ymddangos.
2. Mae gwneud cwmnïau yng Nghymru yn fwy rhyngwladol a denu buddsoddi o'r tu allan i Gymru yn cynnwys nifer o chwaraewyr o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru yn Adran yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth ac Adran y Prif Weinidog. Mae'r tîm, fodd bynnag, yn ehangach na hynny, ac yn cynnwys partneriaid megis Adrannau eraill o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru, gan gynnwys yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau, Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU, awdurdodau lleol, siambrau masnach, ymgynghorwyr a chontractwyr, asiantau eiddo a chwmnïau gwasanaethau proffesiynol.
3. Yr ymdrech yma ar y cyd sydd wedi ein galluogi i wella'r effaith a gawn a'n canlyniadau o fasnach a mewnfuddsoddi.

STRWYTHURAU

4. Mae tîm penodedig masnach a mewnfuddsoddi Adran yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth yn darparu ffocws strategol a chydlyniant; darparu cyngor a chymorth i dimau sector a thimau tramor Llywodraeth Cymru; ymateb i bob ymholiad newydd o linell gymorth uniongyrchol a gwefan Buddsoddi Uniongyrchol Tramor, cydlynu datblygiad cynnig Buddsoddi Uniongyrchol Tramor ar draws y sector; ymgymryd â chynhyrchu arweiniad; cynnal ymchwil i farchnadoedd rhoddwyr tramor a chwmnïau Buddsoddi Uniongyrchol Tramor, rheoli'r holl raglenni cymorth masnach gydag incwm a gwariant cysylltiedig, a darparu cymorth masnach uniongyrchol i gwmnïau.
5. Gan weithio ochr yn ochr â'r tîm Masnach a Buddsoddi, mae timau sector yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth yn meddu adnodd sy'n ymgysylltu â mewnfuddsoddwyr, newydd a phresennol, a chyda chwmnïau yng Nghymru sy'n dymuno masnachu tramor. Eu rôl yw arwain ar reoli perthynas busnesau cytunedig sy'n eiddo tramor yng Nghymru, adnabod a chyflwyno prosiectau newydd ac ailfuddsoddi, arwain ar deithiau masnach ac arddangosfeydd sector penodol a darparu cefnogaeth masnach i fusnesau.
6. Mae ein swyddfeydd a'n timau tramor yn rhan o swyddfa'r Prif Weinidog. Mae ganddynt ffocws masnach a buddsoddi ac maent yn gyfrifol am adnabod cyfleoedd buddsoddi tramor uniongyrchol newydd ar gyfer Cymru ac adnabod

a chefnogi cyfleoedd masnach. Mae gan y timau tramor gylch gwaith ehangach o ran hyrwyddo buddiannau Cymru yn gyffredinol lle y bo'n briodol ac o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael - cysylltiadau llywodraeth i lywodraeth, twristiaeth, addysg, diwylliant. Mae Swyddfa Llywodraeth Cymru yn Llundain, sydd hefyd yn rhan o swyddfa'r Prif Weinidog, yn gyfrifol am adnabod a helpu i sicrhau buddsoddiad o Lundain a de ddwyrain Lloegr, boed hynny'n gyfleoedd a gynigir gan gwmnïau Prydeinig neu gan fuddsoddwyr tramor sydd eisoes wedi buddsoddi yn Llundain neu dde ddwyrain Lloegr.

ADNODDAU

7. Mae gan y tîm Masnach a Buddsoddi chwech ar hugain aelod o staff gyda chyllideb o £2.142 miliwn ar gyfer 2013/14. Er nad yw'n bosibl gwahanu'r gyllideb o fewn timau sector, sy'n rhan annatod o lwyddiant masnachu a mewnfuddsoddi, mae gan swyddogion o fewn y timau hynny y profiad angenrheidiol i weithio gyda mewnfuddsoddwyr a chyda chwmnïau sy'n dymuno bod yn fwy rhyngwladol. Maent yn gweithio gyda mewnfuddsoddwyr a chyda chwmnïau cynhenid er mwyn darparu ein hamrediad o fesurau i gefnogi datblygiad economaidd.
8. Yn swyddfa Llundain, mae 4 aelod yn canolbwyntio ar fasnach a buddsoddi. Mae swyddfeydd Llywodraeth Cymru dramor a'r swyddfa yn Llundain, er bod ganddynt swyddogaeth gynrychioliadol ehangach, yn canolbwyntio ar fasnach a buddsoddi. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru gynrychiolaeth yn Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing, Efrog Newydd, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Tokyo, Dubai, Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi Newydd, Dilyn a Brwsel gyda chyfanswm staff o 35. Fodd bynnag, mae 10 o'r staff ym Mrwsel yn canolbwyntio ar faterion polisi yr UE.
9. Rydym yn ymgymryd ag ystod o weithgareddau diplomyddiaeth gyhoeddus er mwyn codi proffil Cymru dramor, gan gynnwys gweithio gyda llywodraethau tramor, Cenhadaeth y DU a sefydliadau diwylliannol allweddol yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn rhoi llwyfan ar gyfer gweithgarwch sy'n meddu mwy ffocws o gwmpas amcanion mwy penodol megis masnach a buddsoddi. Mae gan Adran Farchnata yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, gan weithio â'r tîm Masnach a Buddsoddi a'r timau sector, hefyd swyddogaeth allweddol o ran sicrhau bod gan Gymru ddigon o weledd dramor drwy ddarparu cymorth cyfatebol cyfredol a phriodol. Rydym hefyd yn ymwybodol iawn o'r rôl y gall ac y mae Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU yn ei chwarae wrth adnabod a helpu i sicrhau buddsoddiad o'r tu allan i Gymru. Yn hyn o beth mae'r berthynas sydd gan swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru â Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU yn y Deyrnas Unedig a thramor yn allweddol. Gan gydnabod hyn, rydym yn falch bod dau swyddog ar leoliad o Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU wedi gweithio gydag Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth y llynedd.

EFFEITHIOLRWYDD

10. Roedd canlyniadau buddsoddi mewnol yn 2012/13 yn dangos gwelliant sylweddol ar y flwyddyn flaenorol o ran prosiectau a'r swyddi a sicrhawyd. Cyflawnwyd y gwelliant hwn yn erbyn cefndir o ganolbwyntio ymdrechion gan Weinidogion a swyddogion ac rydym yn hyderus y byddwn yn parhau i weld gwelliant pellach yn 2013/14.
11. Mae'r gystadleuaeth ar gyfer mewnfuddsoddi yn ffyrnig. Mae globaleiddio ac agor marchnadoedd sy'n datblygu a marchnadoedd a fu'n gaeedig yn y gorffennol wedi golygu bod gan mewnfuddsoddwyr llawer mwy o ddewis. Mae ailffocysu Adran yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth a ddigwyddodd beth amser yn ôl, oedd yn cydnabod gwerth tyfu mewnfuddsoddwyr presennol a denu mewnfuddsoddwyr newydd ochr yn ochr â thyfu cwmnïau cynhenid, yn golygu ein bod mewn sefyllfa dda i barhau i fod ar ein hennill. Sicrhawyd y rhan fwyaf o'n llwyddiant yn 2012/13 drwy ailfuddsoddi gan fuddsoddwyr tramor uniongyrchol presennol yng Nghymru ac, er y byddwn yn parhau i sicrhau llwyddiant yn y maes hwnnw, byddwn hefyd yn chwilio a cheisio buddsoddiad gan gwmnïau newydd i Gymru.
12. Yn ddiweddar, rydym wedi cynyddu ein presenoldeb mewn marchnadoedd tramor gyda chynrychiolaeth ym Mrwsel, Dulyn, Chicago a San Francisco, a bwriad hyn i gyd yw cyflenwi mwy o ganlyniadau ar gyfer Cymru.
13. Mae'n stori debyg o ran cynorthwyo cwmnïau yng Nghymru i fod yn fwy rhyngwladol. Rydym yn defnyddio ystod o ymyriadau er mwyn a) codi lefelau ymwybyddiaeth mewn cwmnïau o fanteision masnach ryngwladol; b) gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda chwmnïau i nodi cyfleoedd masnachu ar gyfer eu cynnyrch a'u gwasanaethau dramor; c) helpu cwmnïau i ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd a chwsmeriaid posibl mewn marchnadoedd tramor a d) cefnogi cwmnïau i deithio i farchnadoedd tramor er mwyn datblygu busnes newydd a mynychu sioeau masnach.
14. Mae'r ymyriadau yn cynnwys: cymorth Datblygu Masnach Ryngwladol; cefnogi Cyfleoedd Masnach Ryngwladol; cefnogi Ymweliadau Datblygu Busnes Tramor ac arddangosfeydd a theithiau masnach. Mae'r Tîm Masnach a Buddsoddi yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth hefyd yn helpu cwmnïau i gael gafael ar wasanaethau cymorth gan Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU. Yn 2013/14, cafodd rhaglen o tua 40 o deithiau masnach dramor ei rhedeg ac ymysg ein cynlluniau ar gyfer 2014/15 y mae rhaglen teithiau masnach sy'n cynnwys 31 o ddigwyddiadau.
15. Y mesur perfformiad allweddol yw gwerth y busnes allforio newydd a sicrhawyd gan y cwmnïau yr ydym wedi'u cefnogi. Y targed ar gyfer 2013/14 yw £28 miliwn. Hyd at 14 Chwefror 2014, sicrhawyd gwerth £31.9 miliwn o archebion. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i adennill £17 am bob £1 o wariant net y

rhaglenni. Mewn cymhariaeth, mae'r Alban wedi cyflawni adenillion o 13:1 ar ei buddsoddiad.

CASGLIAD

16. Rydym yn cydnabod, er mwyn aros yn gystadleuol, bod angen i ni fonitro ein perfformiad, ystyried llwyddiant ein hymagwedd bresennol yn gyson, ystyried marchnadoedd newydd, hyrwyddo Cymru mewn marchnadoedd tramor a chynyddu'r stoc o fewnfuddsoddwyr yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi mwynhau llwyddiant sylweddol o ran annog a helpu buddsoddwyr presennol i ail-fuddsoddi yng Nghymru; cwmnïau fel Toyota, Sony, Ford, Airbus ac mae llawer o gwmnïau eraill yn buddsoddi'n aml yng Nghymru. Er hynny, rydym yn cydnabod bod angen i ni gynyddu'r stoc o fewnfuddsoddwyr yng Nghymru, sy'n golygu bod rhaid i ni gynyddu a sicrhau nifer y buddsoddiadau newydd tra'n cynnal a thyfu ein buddsoddwyr presennol. Yn yr un modd, rydym yn cydnabod bod angen i ni barhau i annog cwmnïau yng Nghymru i ddod yn fwy rhyngwladol a defnyddio masnach ryngwladol fel cyfrwng ar gyfer twf. Mae ein cefnogaeth yn darparu cwmnïau â'r wybodaeth, y sgiliau a'r modd i gyrchu a datblygu busnes mewn marchnadoedd newydd.
17. Rydym wedi dangos ein bod yn barod i fuddsoddi lle mae cyfle. Rydym wedi cynyddu cynrychiolaeth ym Mrwsel i fanteisio ar y farchnad Ewropeaidd ac rydym wedi sefydlu cynrychiolaeth newydd yn Chicago, San Francisco a Dulyn. Byddwn yn parhau i adolygu ein presenoldeb dramor ac yn ei addasu ble a phryd y barnwn fod hynny'n briodol
18. Ofer yw gwneud cymhariaeth gyda'r hen Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol a Busnes Rhyngwladol Cymru. Rydym bellach yn gweithredu mewn amgylchedd economaidd sy'n wahanol iawn ac mae tirwedd ddiwydiannol Cymru yn wahanol hefyd. Yr hyn sy'n allweddol yw bod swyddogion masnach a mewnfuddsoddi penodedig yn arbenigwyr sydd â thoreth o brofiad yn y meysydd hyn, profiad y maent wedi'i ddysgu a'i ddatblygu yn y sectorau preifat a chyhoeddus.
19. Rydym yn croesawu'r cyfle i drafod yr uchod ac ehangu arno pan fyddwn yn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon