

# Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

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Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – Y Senedd	Marc Wyn Jones
Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 30 Ionawr 2020	Clerc y Pwyllgor
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## Rhag-gyfarfod (09.20–09.30)

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**  
(09.30)
- 2 **Tlodi Tanwydd – sesiwn dystiolaeth 5**  
(09:30–10:30) (Tudalennau 1 – 47)  
Daniel Alchin, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Polisi Manwerthu – Energy UK  
Jenny Boyce, Rheolwr Materion Allanol – E.ON.

Dogfennau atodol:

Briff Ymchwil

Papur – Energy UK (Saesneg yn unig)

Papur – E.ON (Saesneg yn unig)

## Egwyl – (10.30–10.40)



### **3 Tlodi Tanwydd – sesiwn dystiolaeth 6**

(10.40–12.00)

(Tudalennau 48 – 64)

Crispin Jones, Rheolwr Gyfarwyddwr – Arbed am Byth

Rajni Nair, Uwch Ymchwilydd Polisi – Cyngor ar Bopeth

David Weatherall, Pennaeth Polisi – Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur – Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni (Saesneg yn unig)

Papur – Cyngor ar Bopeth (Saesneg yn unig)

### **4 Papur(au) i'w nodi**

#### **4.1 Gohebiaeth gan y Cadeirydd at y Pwyllgor Busnes – Craffu ar y Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol drafft**

(Tudalennau 65 – 70)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr

#### **4.2 Gohebiaeth gan Weinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig – dilyniant i sesiwn graffu mis Tachwedd 2019 ar waith y Gweinidog**

(Tudalennau 71 – 78)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr

#### **4.3 Gohebiaeth gan Weinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig – Egwyddorion a threfniadau llywodraethu amgylcheddol ar ôl Brexit**

(Tudalennau 79 – 81)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr

- 5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 (vi) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod

**PREIFAT (12.00–12.30)**

- 6 Trafod y dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law o dan eitemau 2 a 3
- 7 Trafod adroddiad drafft y Pwyllgor ar graffu ar gyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2020–21

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

## Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru | National Assembly for Wales

Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee

Ymchwiliad i Dlodi Tanwydd | Inquiry into Fuel Poverty

FP 25

Ymateb gan : Energy UK

Evidence from : Energy UK

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Energy UK is the trade association for the GB energy industry with a membership of over 100 suppliers, generators, and stakeholders with a business interest in the production and supply of electricity and gas for domestic and business consumers. Our membership encompasses the truly diverse nature of the UK's energy industry – from established FTSE 100 companies right through to new, growing suppliers and generators, which now make up over half of our membership.
- 1.2. Our members turn renewable energy sources as well as nuclear, gas and coal into electricity for over 27 million homes and every business in Britain. Over 730,000 people in every corner of the country rely on the sector for their jobs, with many of our members providing long-term employment as well as quality apprenticeships and training for those starting their careers. The energy industry invests £12bn annually, delivers £88bn in economic activity through its supply chain and interaction with other sectors, and pays £6bn in tax to HMT.
- 1.3. These high-level principles underpin Energy UK's evidence to the Climate Change Environment and Rural Affairs Committee inquiry into fuel poverty in Wales. This is a high-level industry view; Energy UK's members may hold different views on particular issues.

### 2. Overview

- 2.1. Fuel poverty is a multifaceted issue that is brought about through a combination of low income and energy inefficient properties. It is widely recognised that improving the energy efficiency of dwellings is the most

effective way of alleviating fuel poverty and has co-benefits to occupants' health, comfort, productivity and overall wellbeing.

- 2.2. Since the publication of the 2010 fuel poverty strategy significant progress has been made in Wales in addressing fuel poverty. The percentage of households in fuel poverty has decreased from 26% in 2008, to 12% in 2018. Indications suggest that this is a result of increased household income and reduced household energy requirements due to energy efficiency improvements outweighing increases in fuel prices<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.3. However, 155,000 households in Wales remain in fuel poverty, including 32,000 in severe fuel poverty.<sup>2</sup> We, therefore, welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's intention to produce a new fuel poverty strategy for Wales.

### **3. Impact of current programmes**

- 3.1. Others are better placed to comment on the specific impact of the Warm Homes Programme and Welsh Housing Quality Standard.
- 3.2. Energy suppliers have, however, taken a leading role in addressing fuel poverty through obligations such as the Energy Companies Obligation (ECO), the Warm Home Discount (WHD) and industry support for customers in vulnerable circumstances.
- 3.3. The GB-wide ECO scheme has worked well in Wales, supporting over 100,000 households in making energy efficiency improvements up to the end of March 2019. Since the start of ECO in 2013, 5.2% of all ECO delivery has occurred in Welsh homes, slightly more than Wales' share of the total population of the Great Britain (4.8%). During Q1 2019, the first full quarter of ECO3, we note that Wales' share of the obligation increased to 7%.<sup>3</sup>
- 3.4. Energy UK members also report that ECO has worked well alongside programmes like Nest and Arbed, allowing ECO and public funding to be combined to go further and deliver measures where cost would otherwise be a barrier. In 2018-19, Nest successfully leveraged £259,000 of ECO funding

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<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government; Fuel poverty estimates for Wales 2018: Headline results, 21 May 2019

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> BEIS; Household Energy Efficiency Statistics, headline release August 2019

into Wales allowing Nest to ‘support more households and increase the total funding, fuel and carbon savings to households across Wales’.<sup>4</sup>

#### 4. A new fuel poverty strategy

- 4.1. We note that the *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report for Welsh Ministers has proposed an ambitious retrofit target of EPC A by 2050 for all housing stock, with social housing and homes in fuel poverty to be prioritised over the next 10 years. Energy UK supports many of the recommendations made in the *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report and suggest the report would provide a strong foundation for the development of a robust and ambitious updated fuel poverty strategy for Wales.
- 4.2. Continued and increased levels of public investment will be vital if the *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report’s recommendations are to be adopted and the most difficult and hard to reach homes across Wales are to be addressed. We note that, according to E3G, whilst Wales (£17 per capita) spends considerably more than England on tackling fuel poverty (£8 per capita), it currently spends less than both Scotland (£35 per capita) and Northern Ireland (£23 per capita).<sup>5</sup>
- 4.3. We would also support the new Strategy reaffirming the need for collaboration between stakeholders. Energy UK is supportive of a partnership approach to addressing fuel poverty. Addressing fuel poverty will require input from government, the health sector, local authorities, energy suppliers and other parties. The new Strategy should encourage stakeholders to work together to identify households in or at risk of fuel poverty and develop solutions to provide support. We note that this approach has been most successful when parties are facilitated and incentivised to cooperate, rather than through a specific obligation or requirement.
- 4.4. In the spirit of collaboration, we are, in particular, supportive of greater efforts to effectively identify households in fuel poverty for support through greater use of government data matching and other innovations. The success

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<sup>4</sup> Nest; Annual Report 2019

<sup>5</sup> Hartley, G; Energy Savings Trust: Fuel poverty policy in Wales: taking inspiration from Scotland, Blog, 07 August 2019

of the WHD Core Group data match, which every year ensures hundreds of thousands of Great Britain's poorest pensioners automatically receive a £140 discount on their electricity bill, demonstrates what data matching can achieve.

4.5. Finally, it is important that all future policy decisions taken by the Welsh Government, including the Strategy itself, are based on robust evidence. All proposals should be backed up by empirical evidence showing that they are necessary, proportionate and sufficient, together with comprehensive impact assessments which will also be subject to a formal and impartial consultation process.

## 5. Retrofitting existing homes and new build homes

5.1. As we set out in our Future of Energy report<sup>6</sup>, improving energy efficiency across the existing domestic building stock in Wales, or anywhere else in Great Britain (GB), will require policy leadership and action from governments across a number of areas, including:

- Strong minimum energy efficiency and regulations, signaled well ahead of time and backed up by appropriate enforcement to provide a strong market signal about the need to improve energy efficiency. We recommended a deadline to restrict sales and new tenancies of all domestic properties below an EPC Band C by 2030, or 2035 at the latest.
- A comprehensive package of incentives designed to encourage regulatory compliance ahead of time, which could include council tax reductions based on energy efficiency and green finance options.
- Continued support for those most in need who are not able to pay for energy efficiency improvements themselves, via programmes like Nest, Arbed and the current ECO.

5.2. We note that to deliver reform against some of these requirements will require the Welsh Government to work closely with Westminster to ensure appropriate policy frameworks are in place across Great Britain.

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<sup>6</sup> Energy UK; The Future of Energy: Reducing emissions from buildings, April 2019



5.3. With regards to new build properties, as a point of principle we do not believe it makes any economic sense to be building new homes today, only to retrofit tomorrow to meet fuel poverty and carbon targets. To this end, we would support the Welsh Government looking to use the tools at its disposal to ensure that new build homes are future-proofed with low carbon heating and world-leading levels of energy efficiency. This means ensuring the building industry is required to construct new homes that are sustainable and affordable to heat for both current and future generations. We, therefore support the proposal of the Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World report, that by 2025 all new homes should be built to zero carbon and heightened efficiency standards.

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Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee

Ymchwiliad i Dlodi Tanwydd | Inquiry into Fuel Poverty

FP 14

Ymateb gan : E.ON

Evidence from : E.ON

## About E.ON

E.ON in the UK is leading the energy transition. We no longer operate any largescale fossil fuel power stations and since June 2019 we have supplied 100% renewable electricity to all our residential customers. Our focus is on personalised and sustainable customer solutions and we believe that the future of energy is low carbon, decentralised, digitalised and local, with customers in control.

Over the last decade we have invested more than £2.5 billion into renewable energy in the UK with a combined total capacity of 1.4GW. Earlier this year, we installed our 2 millionth smart meter and we are helping homes and businesses become smarter and more energy efficient through technologies such as solar panels, battery storage, electric vehicle charge points and flexible demand response services.

We are proud of our record on energy efficiency, having installed more than 1.3 million measures since 2008, helping over 463,000 households in the process and saving 15 million tonnes lifetime CO<sub>2</sub> through these installations. Between August 2018 and March 2019 alone, we helped over 310,000 customers receive their Warm Home Discount (WHD), paying out over £43 million to help those struggling to pay their energy bills. We welcome the Welsh Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee's inquiry into fuel poverty and we would be happy to discuss the points made below in more detail with you.

## Executive Summary

- We are supportive of Community Housing Cymru's (CHC) *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report, which we believe would make a good base

for any future Welsh fuel poverty strategy.

- In particular, we back their challenge for the Welsh Government to target retrofitting all homes to EPC A by 2050 for all housing stock, with a fast track for fuel poor homes and social housing over the next 10 years.
- This would need support from better funding mechanisms and cohesion with wider GB fuel poverty and energy efficiency strategies. We believe that the current GB Energy Company Obligation (ECO) budget should be increased from £640 million to £2bn, with the remaining funding coming from better targeting of winter fuel payments (£1bn) and a small fraction of the health budget. Some of this additional funding should then be made available to support additional action being taken in Wales.
- We would also like to see the commitments made in the Welsh Government's 2010 fuel poverty strategy, to consider all policy levers in tackling the causes of fuel poverty, to be strengthened. It is our view that protections required as part of the welfare state, associated with levels of income, poverty, and the ability to afford the cost of living across all essentials, is most effectively and properly delivered via Government-led initiatives.

### **The scale and impact of fuel poverty in Wales**

1. Since the introduction in 2010 of the Welsh fuel poverty strategy there has been significant progress in reducing the number of households living in fuel poverty. An increase in household incomes as well as reduced household energy requirements (a result of energy efficiency improvements outweighing increases in fuel prices), has meant that the number of homes considered to be living in fuel poverty has decreased from 26% in 2008 to 12% in 2018<sup>1</sup>. This puts Wales second in terms of the UK's percentage for fewest fuel poor homes, with Scotland (24.9%<sup>2</sup>) and Northern Ireland (42%<sup>3</sup>) faring much worse.
2. However, whilst positive steps have been made, 155,000 households remain in fuel poverty, with 32,000 of these, 2% of Wales' total number of households, in severe fuel poverty<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, there were approximately 1,600 excess winter deaths in Wales last year with, on average, 30% caused by poorly heated, cold and energy inefficient homes.

3. We believe that the updated fuel poverty strategy to be consulted on later this year should embrace the ‘worst first’ approach and seek to fast track support for those experiencing severe fuel poverty in any national energy efficiency plan. The strategy should also consult on the trade-off between intervening in a home once, via a whole house approach, and installing multiple measures in a home but over a period of time, the latter enabling support to be widened to more people in the short term.
4. Whilst we support the ‘Worst First’ principle and agree with the ‘whole-house’ approach to energy efficiency retro-fitting, the current ECO scheme, the largest funding source for energy efficiency measures, is designed to operate on a least-cost basis, with the underlying principle of balancing supplier (and therefore customer) costs with energy efficiency gains. This has resulted in large-scale installation of roofs and wall cavities but little progress to date in some of the more challenging areas, such as solid wall properties, which will require additional visits to the same home at some stage in the future.
5. A whole-house, ‘worst first’ strategy would fundamentally shift the focus of ECO and would either dramatically increase the cost of ECO to consumers or reduce the number of measures done and households helped; Reaching an EPC standard of A would require installation of more expensive measures such as solid wall and solar PV as well as concentrating installation measures in a smaller number of households. The current ECO budget of £640m is already insufficient to deliver the current fuel poverty strategy and has contributed to a major decline in the installation rates of energy efficiency in recent times. We believe greater resource is required and argue that the annual GB ECO budget should be increased to £2bn, with an appropriate amount of additional funding allocated in Wales.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-05/fuel-poverty-estimates-for-wales-2018-headline-results-717.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.eas.org.uk/en/fuel-poverty-overview\\_50439/](https://www.eas.org.uk/en/fuel-poverty-overview_50439/)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/housing/fuel-poverty>

<sup>4</sup> <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-05/fuel-poverty-estimates-for-wales-2018-headline-results-717.pdf>

## **Evaluating the success of Welsh Government action to date: The Warm Homes Programme (including Nest and Arbed)**

6. Across GB, including Wales, there have been constructive steps taken in tackling the high levels of fuel poverty, however feedback from local authorities suggests they have been hampered by the lack of revenue funding to develop and manage major projects, together with a lack of clear strategic direction for energy efficiency.
7. Increased co-ordination between various programmes and the Government, including devolved nations would help increase cost efficiency and maximise the number of households being lifted out of fuel poverty.
8. Much of our contribution to helping those living in fuel poverty has been made possible through the GB wide schemes – ECO and WHD.
9. WHD is a £140 rebate/account adjustment on a customer's energy bill and helps provide support to those who need it. Since WHD started in 2011, E.ON have provide over £19m of support to fuel poor households in Wales through the WHD scheme.
10. Since 2015, when the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act came into force in Wales, we have helped install energy efficiency and heating measures in 14,790 homes throughout Wales and provided more than £35 million of ECO funding. This has resulted in 331,000 tonnes of carbon savings in Wales and lifetime energy bill savings for Welsh customers of £135 million. An increase to the ECO budget would provide opportunities for more investment and support to be directed to Wales.
11. Further action could also be directed to Wales if the small supplier exemption threshold for ECO and WHD, which unfairly prohibits some fuel poor households from benefiting from additional help they could receive was removed. Keeping the average cost per customer at the same level could increase the size of a GB wide ECO scheme alone by up to £100 million.

## Updating the Welsh Government's 2010 fuel poverty strategy

12. We are encouraged by the ambitions set out in the Community Housing Cymru's *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report, and are supportive of this being used as the basis for any future Welsh fuel poverty strategy. Similarly, we believe it is crucial that any future fuel poverty strategy is aligned with other Government strategies and targets, such as the ambition for Wales to meet its Net Zero emissions target, or its own Sustainable Development principles. This principle however should be reciprocal, and current and future Government priorities must align with any fuel poverty strategies.
13. With this in mind, we are supportive of the CHCs challenge for the Welsh Government to target retrofitting all homes to EPC A by 2050 for the entire housing stock, with a fast track for fuel poor homes and social housing. To meet this target will require the use of a range of policy levers, including regulatory standards in the private and social housing sectors, and funding schemes in the owner-occupied sector. We note that besides England, Wales spends the least amount on tackling fuel poverty (£17 per capita) than both Northern Ireland (£23 per capita) and Scotland (£35 per capita). This will need to be addressed if the ambitions to eradicate fuel poverty in Wales are to be achieved<sup>5</sup>.
14. We believe that increasing the funding of ECO at a GB level would be first step to tackling this situation. The current ECO budget of £640 million is already insufficient to deliver the current fuel poverty strategies across GB and has contributed to a major decline in the installation rates of energy efficiency in recent times. We believe greater resource is required and argue that the annual GB ECO budget should be increased to £2bn. This could help deliver at least a three-fold increase in funding for Wales.

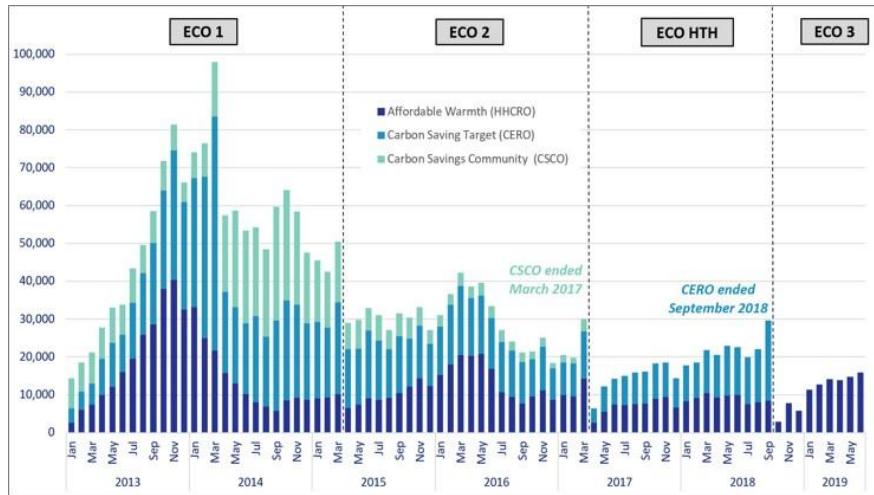


Fig 1 – ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month, up to end June 2019<sup>6</sup>

- However, this additional funding should not be funded by energy customers but instead by reprioritising Government expenditure. Winter fuel payments should be better targeted on those most in need of help, which we believe could free up around £1bn across GB. We also recommend using a very small fraction of the current health budget to proactively invest in measures in health vulnerable households that are designed to help keep them out of hospital and care facilities, by making their homes warmer and reducing the risk of slips, trips and falls in the home through (invisible) adaptations. The evidence already points to poor housing costing the NHS £1.4bn a year. Cold and damp homes increase the risk of cardiovascular, respiratory and rheumatoid conditions, exacerbate the symptoms of arthritis and reduce dexterity in some elderly people which increases the risk of falls.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/blog/fuel-poverty-policy-wales-taking-inspiration-scotland>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/household-energy-efficiency-statistics-headline-release-august-2019>

16. We would also like to see the commitments made in the Welsh Government's 2010 fuel poverty strategy to consider all policy levers in tackling the causes of fuel poverty to be strengthened. It is our view that protections required as part of the welfare state, associated with levels of income, poverty, and the ability to afford the cost of living across all essentials, is most effectively and properly delivered via Government through the welfare state.

### **Next steps for the Welsh Government on new build and retrofitting**

17. We believe it is vitally important that the energy performance of the existing housing stock in Wales is improved to the highest possible levels. This is essential if we are to deliver the net zero target. Similarly, it is crucial that legislation is introduced to ensure that new build homes are built to high energy efficiency standards and low carbon heating standards, ensuring they are healthy to live in and affordable to heat to deliver the desired level of comfort.
18. Following on from the CHC's *Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World* report, we are highly supportive of the belief that in order to meet Net Zero, fuel poor households should be made to meet accelerated targets. We back the reports call that by 2025 all new homes, and by 2021 all homes developed with public sector funding, should be built to zero carbon standards. This would make a large statement of intent towards taking Net Zero targets seriously, meeting the Welsh Government's sustainable development commitments and tackling fuel poverty.
19. The biggest challenge, however, will come in retrofitting our existing housing stock. We back the calls made by the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC), Committee on Climate Change (CCC) and others that energy efficiency should be made a national infrastructure policy. We also endorse the NICs recommendation to increase the rate of energy efficiency installations in GB from 9,000 to 21,000 per week from 2020. This would help provide long-term certainty to the market as well as leading to better co-operation between stakeholders, as there are clear links between fuel



poverty and other priorities such as health, clean air and housing.

20. We support the CHC's ambitious retrofit target of EPC A for all households by 2050, with homes in fuel poverty to be prioritised over the next 10 years. We believe that this long-term commitment by the Welsh government would again provide a strong market signal about the need to improve energy efficiency and help attract investment and innovation in both new and existing energy efficiency products. We would also recommend legislation to be tightened so that by 2030 if not earlier, landlords in the public and private rented sectors can only rent their housing stock to tenants if they meet at least an EPC Band C rating.

# Eitem 3

## Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru | National Assembly for Wales

Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee

Ymchwiliad i Dlodi Tanwydd | Inquiry into Fuel Poverty

FP 29

Ymateb gan : Cyngor ar Bopeth

Evidence from : Citizens Advice

Citizens Advice provides free, independent, confidential and impartial advice to everyone on their rights and responsibilities. We are the statutory representative for domestic and small business energy consumers across Great Britain.

We are pleased to respond to this consultation. This document is entirely non-confidential and may be published on your website.

### The scale and impacts of fuel poverty in Wales

The most recent figures published<sup>1</sup> suggest 12% of households in Wales were fuel poor in 2018, with 84% of this figure deemed to be in vulnerable<sup>2</sup> circumstances. The overall levels are a notable decrease compared to previous years, as estimated by the Welsh Government.

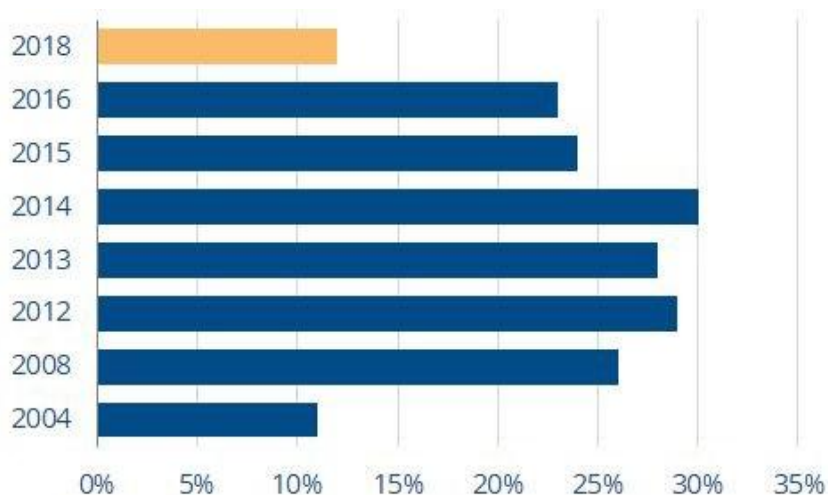


Fig. 1 shows fuel poverty levels by year as estimated by the Welsh Government

<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government, 2019, [Fuel Poverty estimates for Wales: 2018](#)

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable households are defined (for these purposes) as those with a person aged 60 years or over, a child or young person under the age of 16 years and/or a person who is disabled or has a long term limiting condition

While these figures indicate fewer households need help with their fuel bills, contacts to our local offices in Wales indicate fuel debts are still increasing<sup>3</sup>, as compared to the previous year<sup>4</sup>. This stands in contrast to many other types of debt issues, such as water supply or mobile phone debt, which have reduced.

The data also suggests clients who come to us about fuel debts are more likely to be female, younger and/or suffer from mental health problems<sup>5</sup> than the average Citizens Advice client in Wales.

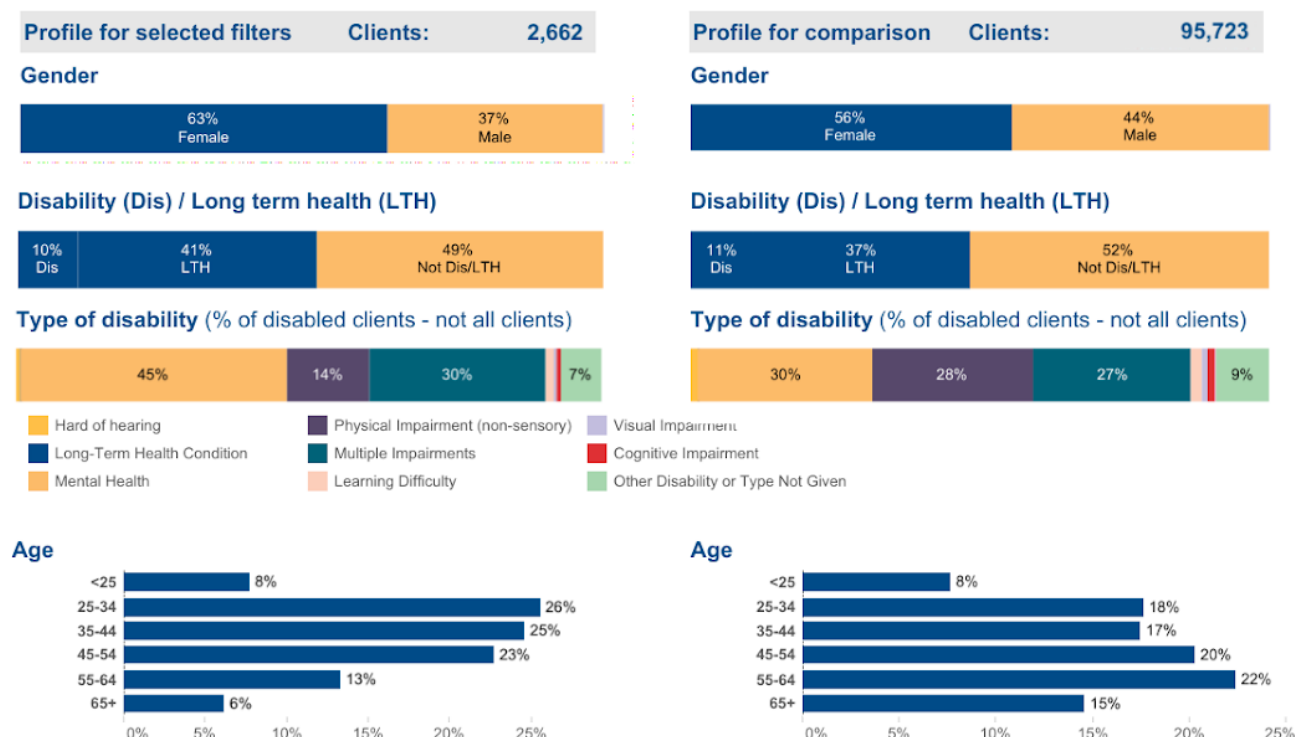


Fig. 2 shows the breakdown of client demographics, with client demographics of clients with fuel debt issues on the left, compared to the average client demographics in Wales on the right.

The impacts of fuel poverty are well documented and far reaching. Keeping warm when in fuel poverty may come at the expense of other essentials such as food or transport. It has been linked to a decline in physical as well as mental health and impacts social wellbeing too.<sup>6</sup>

Anecdotal evidence from frontline advisors also indicate the relative tensions individuals face managing their finances, as some face other burdens such as insecure

<sup>3</sup> Advice Trends, Citizens Advice, August 2019

<sup>4</sup> Data refers to debt issues concerns August 2018-2019 compared to August 2017-2018

<sup>5</sup> Information about disabilities or long term health problems are self-reported

<sup>6</sup> Grey et al., 2017, [Cold homes, fuel poverty and energy efficiency improvements: A longitudinal focus group approach](#)

employment, benefit freezes, caps or delays in receiving universal credit to name but a few.

## Case study

Ken was diagnosed with prostate cancer at the end of August. He suffers from arthritis in his hips and knees too. Recently, Ken has made multiple trips to the hospital, which has heightened his travel expenses for the month. At the moment, his only form of income is universal credit. Whilst waiting for universal credit, he has run out of money for food and electricity and is currently without electricity, with some debt accrued.

### **Why the Welsh Government failed to meet its statutory target of eradicating fuel poverty in Wales by 2018**

As shown in Fig. 1, the Welsh Government assesses levels of fuel poverty on an ongoing basis. However, some estimates used old and inadequate housing data and varied the methodology used to calculate these estimates. Welsh Government therefore did not have a robust understanding of how the scale of fuel poverty in Wales changed, within the relevant time period. This made it difficult to know where and how to target resources.

The Welsh Government needs to invest more in regular housing quality data, as well as supplementary data on income, health and occupation length. Such data would not only help both Government and other agencies to understand how to support fuel poor homes but would also inform how Welsh Government should proceed on decarbonising homes too.

Citizens Advice commends the Welsh Government for its consistent action in relation to the Warm Homes Programme. While it is clear these programmes have a positive effect on fuel poverty levels<sup>7</sup>, the evaluations do not measure how many households move out of fuel poverty as a result of the intervention and therefore contribute to Welsh Government's target<sup>8</sup>. Again, better evaluative data is needed to inform government and policy.

For Welsh Government to apply a strategy successfully, there needs to be a regular review of progress and of policy development. This has not happened with the previous strategy, meaning there has been limited oversight and strategic direction for the targets set.

Citizens Advice suggests Welsh Government consider bringing together knowledgeable stakeholders, to support the delivery and monitor progress as well as providing recommendations to them on an annual basis. Furthermore, there should be an

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<sup>7</sup> Based on the social and financial evaluations

<sup>8</sup> [Nest evaluation](#), 2015, Welsh Government

obligation on the Welsh Government to respond to these recommendations<sup>9</sup> with a policy plan. This would facilitate better transparency over the strategy and communication with stakeholders.

Scrutiny of any government policy is required to help develop effective interventions. In the past, it has been difficult to find government analysis of fuel poverty, policy decision papers and evaluation reports. Easy access to such papers - on a consistent platform - is required to ensure as many stakeholders can be involved in the conversation as possible.

Welsh Government should also seek opportunities to co-create policy rather than seeking feedback after policies have been developed. This can be particularly helpful when designing service delivery policies as practitioner views are crucial early on in the process.

### **How Welsh Government action to date has helped to combat fuel poverty, in particular, the impact of the Warm Homes Programme (including Nest and Arbed) and the quality of the Welsh Housing Quality Standard**

Anecdotally, Citizens Advice advisors suggest the Warm Homes Programme has a big impact on the clients we see and can be invaluable when combined with good quality, independent energy efficiency advice.

The most recent fuel poverty figures clearly show the vast majority of households in fuel poverty live in vulnerable circumstances, too. To reach all these households, fuel poverty support schemes need to better coordinate with third sector colleagues, health professionals and local authorities. The experience must be seamless for households to move out of fuel poverty.

Advisors offer anecdotal evidence, where they have referred clients into the Warm Homes Programme. However, the advice journey is interrupted when they are unable to receive feedback on whether the client has been accepted onto schemes and received the help they need. As not everyone can be served through these schemes, it is important that there's better communication between the scheme and referral agent (with the clients consent) to ensure other avenues of assistance are explored.

Schemes such as Nest and Arbed should also assess what additional support may be required after they have completed an intervention as well as who should offer this and how. We know clients can sometimes struggle with ongoing costs, such as maintenance checks on boilers. Additionally, the impact of interventions may be reduced if homes are drafty, with unwanted gaps letting cold air in and warm air out. In such circumstances, further support may be required and sought elsewhere.

As mentioned above, schemes need to better assess if households move out of fuel poverty and if not, what/how many interventions would be required to do so. We would

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/committee-on-fuel-poverty/about>

encourage government to consider how interventions contribute to a wider home improvement strategy.

### **How the Welsh Government's successor to the Fuel Poverty Strategy should differ from its 2010 strategy**

The Welsh Government has invested a substantial amount into energy efficiency schemes, making it more affordable to heat many thousands of households.

However it would be short sighted not to recognise the role decarbonisation will play within the next 10 years. The independent decarbonisation advisory group recently published its report<sup>10</sup> for Welsh Government, in which it recommended improving fuel poor homes to an EPC band A by 2030 (recognising not all homes can meet this standard). The Minister for Housing and Local Government accepted all the recommendations from the report, including this one, in principle during plenary.

It is right that Welsh Government recognises the need to support fuel poor homes when decarbonising the Welsh housing stock. An important next step is to evaluate the cost of such home improvements, recognising 3 in 4 fuel poor homes are rated band D or below and that 43% are rated band F-G. To action any recommendations from the advisory group's report, Welsh Government must also identify what proportion of fuel poor homes will be 'hard to make decent' and thus fall outside the proposed target. It is also important that the progress towards these targets (if accepted in full) are captured within the fuel poverty strategy and appropriately monitored and reviewed.

For almost all homes, choosing to replace heating technologies, like boilers, is often a distress purchase. This means consumers will only consider their next purchase when the previous boiler has broken down. Since many boilers typically last 10-15 years, this means we are potentially 2 purchases away from 2050 decarbonisation targets<sup>11</sup>.

There may be a range of routes to decarbonise heat - for example, the electrification of heat, substituting gas with hydrogen, using heat networks (with a range of possible renewable sources) or a combination of all three. Either way, consumers will no longer be able to use traditional gas boilers.

Installing energy efficiency measures is seen as a 'low/no regrets' option that should always be considered and may help decarbonise homes. Measures such as solid wall, cavity or loft insulation may be particularly useful for some heat technologies, like heat pumps, which require a certain level of energy efficiency to work effectively.

What we know from schemes like Nest is that 93.6% of interventions relate to central heating installations<sup>12</sup> of which the vast majority are boiler replacements<sup>13</sup>. This

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<sup>10</sup> [Better homes, better Wales, better World](#), 2019

<sup>11</sup> [95% emissions reduction](#) by 2050

<sup>12</sup> [Nest evaluation, 2018-19](#)

contrasts with the most recent breakdown of Energy Company Obligation (ECO3) interventions, which include 24% cavity wall insulation, 17% loft insulation, 26% boiler measures and 18% other heating and 7% solid wall insulation<sup>14</sup>.

We appreciate insulation may not always be the best intervention for every household and that interventions must be done on a case by case basis, considering the best interests of each household. However, where possible and appropriate, there may be longer term benefits of choosing to insulate properties alongside or instead of replacing boilers. This provides better value not only for the Welsh Government (and taxpayers) in the long run but could also reduce the need for potentially disruptive repeat visits to households who might need further support or different heat options in the future.

Local authorities also have an important role to play in tackling fuel poverty. Firstly, they are responsible for enforcing the minimum energy efficiency standards regulations. Anecdotal evidence collected by local Citizens Advice offices suggests that many local authorities may struggle to do this due to limited resource and visibility.

Secondly, local authorities support easier access to ECO funding in Wales, through ECO flex. ECO flex can help overcome barriers to ECO, including complex application processes.

Where possible, local authorities need the right expertise and resources to fulfill their role in any future fuel poverty strategy. Welsh Government should take a leadership role in coordinating the sharing of good practice to better support local authorities both as they seek to enforce regulations and work with energy suppliers to leverage ECO funding in Wales.

Finally, advice is fundamental to support those who are in fuel poverty. Advice can help tackle fuel poverty by helping individuals maximise their income, provide routes to bill support and reduce energy use through energy efficiency advice.

## Case study

Gemma has a long term health condition and lives with her brother who has been diagnosed with rectal cancer and will shortly be receiving end of life care. Gemma owes over £1000 for her gas bill and £200 for her electricity bill and is worried about the situation. The advisor calls the supplier to discuss the situation. The supplier tells Gemma they are unable to halt enforcement action unless there is a payment plan in place. With the help of the advisor, Gemma agrees to a payment plan and receives energy efficiency advice. She also completes an application for warm home discount. The supplier advises Gemma on other funds that could be used to help her pay her debts. The advisor discusses next steps with Gemma.

<sup>13</sup> Citizens Advice understands this to be 80% of all interventions, though is unable to find documented figures.

<sup>14</sup> [Household energy efficiency statistics](#) , 2019 - statistics based on the first 10 months of data for ECO3

Often, advice can help those struggling to become eligible for Warm Home programmes, by supporting them in their benefit applications. The new fuel poverty strategy should consider how advice fits into the wider support fuel poor households need. For example, advice may be appropriate before, during, after and, should the consumer fall outside the eligibility criteria, instead of Nest or Arbed interventions. When designing such schemes, Welsh Government should consult those delivering holistic advice to clients regularly, to ensure there is a seamless transition between advice and Welsh Government support schemes.

**What steps the Welsh Government should take to ensure that new-build homes, as well as existing homes, are highly energy efficient to prevent them from causing fuel poverty in the future.**

Given recent targets<sup>15</sup> proposed, it is sensible for the Welsh Government to improve building standards, which would ensure new-build homes are at a higher energy efficiency standard. It is important that standards are not only improved but enforced too.

A huge amount of research was undertaken by the Zero Carbon Hub<sup>16</sup> to understand how higher levels of energy efficiency could be delivered. Citizens Advice recommends the Welsh Government revisit this work, and ensure the new standard delivers the same level of energy efficiency improvement previously committed to in the Zero Carbon Homes target. The Fabric Energy Efficiency Standard (FEES) element of the overall standard would have delivered a 25% reduction in regulated emissions over and above the standards set out in the 2006 Part L building regulations.

In the U.K., 80% of the homes that will exist in 2050 have already been built<sup>17</sup>. If any funding is required to ensure new build homes are highly energy efficient, it is imperative that this funding is additional to existing funding designated to support fuel poverty.

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<sup>15</sup> [95% emissions reduction](#) by 2050

<sup>16</sup> [www.zerocarbonhub.org](http://www.zerocarbonhub.org)

<sup>17</sup> Nottingham Trent University, 2018, [Scaling up retrofit 2050](#)



## Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru | National Assembly for Wales

Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee

Ymchwiliad i Dlodi Tanwydd | Inquiry into Fuel Poverty

FP 23

Ymateb gan : Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni

Evidence from : Energy Saving Trust

The Energy Saving Trust (EST) is the leading sustainable energy organisation, working to change the way people use energy in homes, communities and transport. We work across the UK, delivering programmes for Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and UK governments, as well as for private and public organisations. Our UK-wide programme is supplemented by an extensive programme of research and policy collaborations at European level.

EST is delivering a number of programmes on home energy and fuel poverty (notably the Nest and Arbed programmes) and local/community energy (the Welsh Government Energy Service), on behalf of Welsh Government. As an organisation, we continue to be closely involved in the development of the Wales Fuel Poverty Plan 2020 and have recently facilitated policy exchanges between Welsh Government civil servants and both Scottish and Northern Irish officials on best practices in tackling fuel poverty, to influence the content of the new framework for tackling fuel poverty in Wales going forward.

### 1. The scale and impacts of fuel poverty in Wales;

*Our response:* This is something that the Welsh Government have demonstrated sufficient insight into, as headline figures published in May 2019 have pointed out that, as of 2018, 155,000 households were living in fuel poverty. This is equivalent to 12% of all households in Wales. In addition, Welsh Government research showed that:

- Households living in the private rented sector were more likely to be fuel poor with 20% of these households living in fuel poverty.
- 50% of single person households without children were living in fuel poverty.

- Households living in older properties are more likely to be fuel poor.
- 20% of households living in pre-1919 dwellings were fuel poor.
- 21% of households living in properties with uninsulated solid walls were fuel poor and 39% of people living in properties that do not have central heating were fuel poor.
- 43% of households living in properties with poorer energy efficiency (EPC Bands F and G) were fuel poor compared to 5% of households living in properties in bands B to C.

This data shows that, while levels of fuel poverty in Wales have changed and decreased substantially over the last decade, the characteristics of those most likely to be living in fuel poverty have not. Older, more inefficient properties in low-income areas and/or communities increase the likelihood of a household being fuel poor, as does a lack of various energy efficiency measures and the assurance of thermal comfort / energy services, evidenced through the correlation with a lack of solid wall insulation and access to a central heating system in Welsh homes. Stricter regulations are also clearly needed for the private rented sector, as are bolder EPC targets, given the correlations outlined above.

In addition to the data outlined above, the Wales Audit Office published a fuel poverty report in October 2019 offering further statistical insight, showing that:

- 130,000 vulnerable households (11% of vulnerable households) were estimated to be in fuel poverty
- 21,000 households in social housing (9% of all households in social housing) were estimated to be in fuel poverty
- 32,000 households (2% of all households) were estimated to be in severe fuel poverty, 19,000 of which were vulnerable households

As we outline in our following responses, the sheer *scale* of fuel poverty in Wales will require a much larger number of households per year to be lifted out of fuel poverty in comparison to what the Warm Homes Programme is delivering now. With regards to the *impact* of fuel poverty in Wales, we feel as though targeting both the hard-to-reach and hard-to-treat households, many of which will fall under the 32,000 households living in severe fuel

poverty in Wales, will reduce the social, financial and health burden of fuel poverty amongst the most vulnerable segments of Welsh society. This will positively impact social equality in Wales, NHS Wales, decarbonisation and energy efficiency targets and most importantly, the health and wellbeing of those living in severe fuel poverty. We provide more details to our proposed policy solutions in our response to question 4 in this consultation.

Finally, Wales can also make better use of data to understand the fuel poverty problem. Data can be used to draw a stronger picture of the wider impacts and benefits of action for fuel poor homes. For example, estimates show action on energy efficiency could prevent householders developing respiratory illnesses that cost the NHS £2.5 billion a year to treat across the UK. This would positively impact NHS Wales if a more joined up approach between health data and housing data was taken across Welsh Government, similar to the introduction of healthy eligibility criteria into the Nest scheme. Thus, when thinking about the continued impacts of fuel poverty in Wales, it is vital to consider the positive externalities that energy efficiency measures may have for the wider healthcare system.

**2. How Welsh Government action to date has helped to combat fuel poverty, in particular, the impact of the Warm Homes Programme (including Nest and Arbed) and the Welsh Housing Quality Standard;**

Between 2011 and March 2018, Welsh Government has invested over £240 million in Warm

Homes to improve the energy efficiency of over 45,000 homes throughout Wales. Alongside ECO, much of this has been underpinned by two big government schemes promoting energy efficiency in Welsh homes: Arbed and Nest.

Arbed is delivered in partnership with local authorities and funded from EU and Welsh Government money. It is area based, so focuses on improving as many homes as possible in specific, low income communities. Arbed aims to reach around 3000 homes a year. While the latest, third, phase of the programme is still ramping up, the annual report on the first year of Arbed's operation showed that 1,266 measures (e.g. gas connections, new efficient

central heating system, LED bulbs) had been installed in homes in 2018–19. Nest is a Welsh Government funded programme, accessible to people on low incomes living in Welsh homes that need energy efficiency measures. Nest's most recent annual report shows that over 3,800 homes received home energy improvements in 2018–19, including boiler upgrades and household insulation measures. In addition, during this period 15,606 households in Wales received free energy saving advice from the scheme.

The GB-wide Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme whereby energy suppliers have to install energy efficiency measures in the homes of people at risk of fuel poverty also operates in Wales. Some ECO money boosts the NEST programme (£259,000 in 2018–19), while some households access ECO more directly through local installer companies or by contacting an energy supplier themselves.

Welsh Government has made good progress in reducing fuel poverty with these programmes, however, tackling the remaining 155,000 homes will take a very long time at current rates. Our thoughts on the Welsh Housing Quality Standard and shifting targets to a more suitable timeframe & realistic reduction targets are found in subsequent responses.

### **3. Why the Welsh Government failed to meet its statutory target of eradicating fuel poverty in Wales by 2018;**

#### ***Our response:***

In the early 2000s, across Great Britain, broadly similar target dates were set for the elimination of fuel poverty: 2016 in Scotland and England, and 2018 in Wales. All three countries came nowhere near meeting these targets.

There is certainly a case that more could have been done, and policies could have been better targeted, in all three countries. However, it is also widely recognised that the failure to meet these targets to eliminate fuel poverty was substantially due to a significant rise in fuel prices. For example, the Scottish Fuel Poverty Strategic Working Group noted in 2016 that, *“The recent dramatic rise in energy prices (average prices were 185% higher in 2013 than in 2003) has had a profound influence on fuel poverty, with*

*improvements in energy efficiency playing an important mitigating role.” As a result, “This high rate of fuel poverty is largely unchanged since 2009, and has doubled since the Scottish Government’s fuel poverty target was set in 2002.”* (Source: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotland-without-fuel-poverty-fairer-scotland-four-steps-achieving-sustainable/pages/4/>). The impact on fuel prices on the achievement of the target – when fuel prices are not usually seen as within the control of fuel poverty policy-making – has led to analysis of whether the 10% indicator used across Great Britain to set the 2016/2018 “elimination” targets was the right one. In particular, in England, a “Low Income High Cost” indicator was adopted.

The construction of the statutory target to eradicate fuel poverty was thus stifled by a rise in energy prices post-2010, which negatively impacted the ability for all UK nations to meet their fuel poverty targets. In addition, the fuel poverty programmes led by Welsh government, alongside ECO, were not lifting enough homes out of fuel poverty per year in order to achieve its stated target of eradicating fuel poverty in Wales by 2018. Put simply, it is not that the programmes themselves have been largely ineffective, rather, it is that the number of households that can feasibly be lifted out of fuel poverty in any given timescale are fundamentally limited by; the financial resources available; the duration of technical / building work needed; sustained, cross-party political commitment to reducing fuel poverty in the Welsh Assembly and the scope of aforementioned programmes.

If, for example, Welsh government were to ensure that fuel poverty was vastly reduced (*close* to eradicated) over the next ten years, they would have to ensure that a minimum of 15,000 homes per year were lifted of fuel poverty over the next ten years in order to get close to addressing the 155,000 homes currently living in fuel poverty in Wales. The current scope of the existing programmes aims to lift just over half of this amount – with Nest (5000) and Arbed (3000) combined *aiming* for about 8,000 homes per year. It is not clear or desirable to assume that ECO will pick up the slack and/or come to close to lifting 7,000 households out of fuel poverty in Wales each year. However, it is clear that Welsh Government needs to maximise the amount of homes that can be lifted out of fuel poverty from ECO funding, particularly as the customer threshold for obligated suppliers is set to decrease in coming years as part of ECO3 (see below):

**Table 2: Domestic customer number and supply volume thresholds for ECO3**

		1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Number of domestic customers (at 31 December)		>250,000	>200,000	>150,000	>150,000
Supply domestic customers	to Electricity	500GWh	400GWh	300GWh	300GWh
	to Gas	1400GWh	1100GWh	700GWh	700GWh

(Source: *'Energy Company Obligation (ECO3) Guidance: Supplier Administration v1.1'*)

[https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2019/03/eco3\\_guidance\\_administration\\_v1.1.pdf](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2019/03/eco3_guidance_administration_v1.1.pdf)

Taking inspiration from the revised Scottish approach to fuel poverty, which states that *'no more than 5% of the population'* will be in fuel poverty by 2040, Welsh Government should reconsider its targets and approach in light of the tendency for various households to fluctuate in and out of fuel poverty due to changing circumstances, such as periods of unemployment, illness or sickness or severe and unpredictable fluctuations in energy prices. This 'no more than' target also acknowledges the incredible difficulty of lifting certain properties out of fuel poverty given tricky technical challenges around retrofit according to building type and age, alongside the understanding that any household's income can drastically fluctuate due to unforeseen circumstances. Given that Welsh Government has reduced fuel poverty from 26% of households to around 12% of households in fuel poverty over a decade, it could revise its targets to state that *'no more than 2% of Welsh households will be fuel poor by 2030'*, allowing for the possibility of exceeding this target and achieving a further 10% reduction over the next ten years.

**4. How the Welsh Government's successor to the fuel poverty strategy (due for consultation in Autumn 2019) should differ from its 2010 strategy;**

*Our response:*

Below, we explore five core areas that are needed to build upon the drive to substantially reduce fuel poverty in Wales:

1. Reviewing the definition of fuel poverty in Wales;
2. Reaching vulnerable households through in-home engagement and advice;
3. Providing a top-up fund for the hardest to improve homes;
4. Creating a centralised support service that leverages more ECO funding
5. Establishing a new EPC target for fuel poor homes by 2030.
6. Improve the Welsh Housing Quality Standard and apply to the Private Rented Sector

### **1 The Definition of Fuel Poverty**

Across the UK, there's no cohesive definition of what constitutes fuel poverty amongst the devolved administrations. Wales currently uses the '10% definition', which means that any household needing to spend over 10% of their income on fuel bills is classed as fuel poor. This definition has been criticised on a number of grounds; for example, it includes wealthier households who choose to live in very large draughty homes. Scotland also used the 10% definition until recently, but following a legal change, it now defines fuel poverty as a household where residents are on low incomes and they need to spend a high proportion of that income on fuel. Welsh Government should assess the definition used in Scotland (as well as the metric used in England, which is slightly different again) in the fuel poverty strategy to see what would be the best fit for Wales.

### **2 Reaching Vulnerable Households**

Outreach is an important element of both the Nest and Arbed programmes. Nonetheless, people living with health problems, or who are older and frail, may still find it difficult to engage with the referral processes for fuel poverty programmes. This may be due to isolation, as well as the difficulty, for people living with long-term health problems, of finding the time and energy to fill in forms or talk to advisors. And while Nest and Arbed referrals can be made over the phone or in person, some older people's lack of digital skills

also removes an easy route to information about the programmes. For the next phase in Wales's fuel poverty support programmes, we suggest the establishment of an in-home advice service, where home visits are offered to very vulnerable households who would otherwise find it difficult to engage with a fuel poverty support programme. Customers might include people with chronic physical or mental health problems or the very elderly. Such a step would fit well with a key recent development of the Nest programme: the extension of eligibility under the programme to people living with a health condition. Scottish Government's innovative Energy Carers programme is delivered by Energy Saving Trust. This programme offers intensive in-home support for vulnerable households, with a team of "energycarers" who work closely with people who lack the capacity, knowledge or ability to access fuel poverty support- or indeed wider help with their home and finances. Support may include helping people who struggle with lengthy application forms, online portals and complex referral processes.

### **3 Providing funding for the hardest-to-improve homes**

Some homes are costly to improve with energy efficiency measures. They may need non-standard insulation, or a wholly new heating system fitted. And sometimes structural or damp problems need to be treated before energy efficiency works can even begin. The costly-to-improve homes are a challenge: to ensure that the available funding benefits the largest number of people, there is inevitably a limit on what Nest and Arbed can spend on measures for any single property.

Having sufficient funding to enable measures to be fitted in these harder-to-treat homes, to bring the home to a decent standard of energy performance can be vital. Sometimes, homeowners can contribute their own funds to the costs of works. However, we also suggest a flexible top-up fund could be established by the Welsh government, offering further assistance for households most in need. This fund would ensure that any additional retrofitting or improvement work, that is vital to building performance and wellbeing, can be completed for those unable to fund this work themselves. This fund could target the 32,000 homes in severe fuel poverty, whilst also being flexible enough to support homes that are in - or may fall into - fuel poverty across Wales.



#### **4 Leveraging ECO funding**

A centralised Welsh support programme to help local authorities to take advantage of ECO could be highly cost-effective in attracting a greater share of UK-wide ECO funds. In Scotland, Scottish Government funds Energy Saving Trust to help local authorities plan and access funding for energy efficiency programmes – particularly from ECO. This involves both staff time and data analysis. Partly as a result of this, Scotland receives a higher share of ECO money per person than Wales or England.

#### **5 An Energy Performance target for fuel poor homes**

The Welsh government should consider a new Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) target for fuel poor homes. England has an ambition of getting all fuel poor homes to an EPC band C by 2030, and Scotland has consulted on the same target as a standard for all homes by 2040 or possibly earlier. Wales could demonstrate leadership amongst the UK nations by setting a minimum target of EPC band B for all fuel poor homes by 2030. As was made explicitly clear in our response to Question 1, the Welsh governments own data shows that *‘43% of households living in properties with poorer energy efficiency (EPC Bands F and G) were fuel poor compared to 5% of households living in properties in bands B to C’*. This means that there is a direct correlation between a low EPC rating of a property and the *likelihood or probability* that the same property will be amongst those households living in fuel poverty. Thus, legislating for a higher minimum EPC band will greatly contribute towards reducing fuel poverty in Wales.

#### **6 Improve the Welsh Housing Quality Standard and apply to the Private Rented Sector**

To support this aim and in accordance with the policies and proposals laid out in the *‘Prosperity for All’* report published by Welsh Government earlier this year, higher targets could be integrated into the ‘Welsh Housing Quality Standard’ (WHQS) for social housing, which seeks to achieve an energy efficiency standard of SAP 65 or higher. Instead, the WHQS could be revised post-2020 to achieve an energy efficiency standard of SAP 75 or higher and to also apply to the private rented sector post-2020. This change in minimum SAP rating would bring the minimum EPC rating to a C and get closer to the EPC B rating (SAP 81 – 90). This could then be revised in 2025

to an energy efficiency standard of SAP 85 or higher for the WHQS, to help meet a minimum target of EPC band B for all fuel poor homes by 2030.

**5. What steps the Welsh Government should take to ensure that new-build homes, as well as existing homes, are highly energy efficient to prevent them causing fuel poverty in the future.**

*Our response:* As we reference above, '43% of households living in properties with poorer energy efficiency (EPC Bands F and G) were fuel poor compared to 5% of households living in properties in bands B to C'. 95% of new build EPCs issued in 2019 in Wales are C or above, the large majority are in the B category. It is therefore the case that fuel poverty in homes built to today's building regulations is likely to be a very marginal problem in Wales. Having said that, not all new homes do – in reality – meet today's building regulations. It's vital that Wales – alongside governments across the UK – continues to invest in approaches to ensure that building regulations are properly enforced and that homes are built as designed. It is also vital that new build standards in Wales are improved to deliver net zero carbon housing as soon as possible, as part of the Country's response to the Climate emergency.

Elin Jones AC  
Llywydd  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

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21 Ionawr 2020

Craffu ar y Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol drafft

Annwyl Lywydd

Mae'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ('y Pwyllgor') wedi bod yn craffu'n ddiweddar ar ddrafft cyntaf Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol (FfDC) Cymru. Fel rhan o'r gwaith hwnnw, cytunodd y Pwyllgor y dylwn i ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor Busnes i ofyn iddo "gyflwyno cynigion i hwyluso'r gwaith o graffu ar yr FfDC drafft yn unol â Deddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015."

Pennwyd y broses o ddatblygu FfDC yn Neddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015 ('y Ddeddf'). Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi'r FfDC drafft cyntaf ym mis Ebrill 2020.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn nodi fframwaith ar gyfer gwaith craffu'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â'r FfDC drafft. Mae'r darpariaethau wedi'u cynnwys yn llawn yn yr Atodiad i'r llythyr hwn, ac maent yn cael eu hesbonio isod. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cytuno i ofyn i weithdrefnau Cynulliad gael eu cyflwyno fel sylfaen i'r broses graffu a ddisgrifir yn y Ddeddf. Nid yw'r Pwyllgor wedi gwneud unrhyw argymhellion i Lywodraeth Cymru yn y cyswllt hwn, o gofio bod ei gynigion, i raddau helaeth, yn adlewyrchu darpariaethau sydd eisoes wedi'u hymgorffori yn y gyfraith.

### **Darpariaethau Deddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015 sy'n ymwneud â'r FfDC**

- Mae adran 3(3) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru osod FfDC drafft gerbron y Cynulliad ynghyd ag adroddiad sy'n crynhoi'r ymatebion i'w



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ymgyngoriad cyhoeddus ynghylch y drafft ac sy'n esbonio sut y cafodd yr ymatebion eu hystyried.

- Cyn gynted ag y caiff yr FfDC drafft ei osod, bydd y cyfnod statudol sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad ei drafod yn dechrau. Caiff hyn ei ddiffinio yn y Ddeddf fel y cyfnod o 60 diwrnod sy'n dechrau ar y diwrnod y caiff yr FfDC drafft ei osod, gan ddiystyru unrhyw gyfnod pan fydd y Cynulliad wedi'i ddiddymu neu pan fydd toriad o fwy na phedwar diwrnod.
- Mae adran 3 yn darparu i'r Cynulliad drafod yr FfDC drafft yn ystod y cyfnod o 60 diwrnod. Mae adran 3(4) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru ystyried unrhyw benderfyniad a gaiff ei dderbyn gan y Cynulliad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ac unrhyw argymhelliad a wneir gan un o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad yn ystod y cyfnod o 60 diwrnod.
- Ar ôl y cyfnod o 60 diwrnod sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad drafod yr FfDC, caiff Gweinidogion Cymru gyhoeddi fersiwn derfynol ohono, heb ei ddiwygio. Fodd bynnag, os bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn penderfynu newid yr FfDC drafft, cânt osod drafft diwygiedig o'r FfDC gerbron y Cynulliad a'i gyhoeddi.
- Os bydd y Cynulliad, neu unrhyw un o'i bwyllgorau, yn cytuno ar benderfyniad neu'n gwneud unrhyw argymhellion yn ystod y cyfnod o 60 diwrnod, rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru osod datganiad gerbron y Cynulliad yn egluro sut y maent wedi ystyried pob penderfyniad neu argymhelliad, gan wneud hynny erbyn y diwrnod y caiff yr FfDC ei gyhoeddi, fan bellaf.

## **Materion i'w hystyried**

### *Dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn*

Yn wahanol i ddeddfwriaeth gyfatebol mewn mannau eraill, fel Deddf Cynllunio'r Alban, nid yw'n ofynnol i'r FfDC drafft gael ei gymeradwyo gan benderfyniad y Cynulliad. Er bod y Ddeddf yn cyfeirio at benderfynadau'r Cynulliad, nid yw'n ofynnol cynnal dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn nac i'r Cynulliad gytuno ar yr FfDC. Nid yw darpariaethau'r Ddeddf yn atal unrhyw unigolyn neu grŵp rhag cyflwyno cynigion mewn perthynas â'r FfDC drafft.



### *Trafodaeth pwyllgorau*

Er bod y Ddeddf yn cyfeirio at argymhellion a allai gael eu gwneud gan bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad, nid yw'r Ddeddf yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r FfDC gael ei drafod gan bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad, ac nid yw ychwaith yn rhagnodi sut y dylai pwyllgorau ei drafod. Mae hyn i'w groesawu a bydd yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i benderfynu ar ei weithdrefnau.

### *Dogfennau cysylltiedig*

Mae'r Ddeddf yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Lywodraeth Cymru osod, ochr yn ochr â'r FfDC drafft, adroddiad sy'n crynhoi'r sylwadau a gafodd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ynghylch y drafft. Nid oes gofyniad i osod unrhyw ddogfen arall.

## **Cais y Pwyllgor**

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cytuno i ofyn i'r Pwyllgor Busnes gyflwyno cynigion i hwyluso'r gwaith o graffu ar yr FfDC drafft yn unol â Deddf Cynllunio 2015.

Mae'r Pwyllgor o'r farn y byddai cyflwyno Rheol Sefydlog dros dro yn briodol, o ystyried y bydd y Cynulliad yn craffu ar FfDC drafft bob pum mlynedd. Byddai hyn yn caniatáu i'r Cynulliad nesaf ddatblygu a chytuno ar ddull y mae'n credu sy'n briodol, yn ddarostyngedig i'r fframwaith a nodir yn y Ddeddf, ond a gaiff ei lywio gan y profiad o graffu ar yr FfDC drafft cyntaf. Byddai hyn hefyd yn sicrhau tryloywder, o gofio bod fframwaith y weithdrefn ar gyfer y broses graffu wedi'i gynnwys mewn Deddf y cytunwyd arni yn 2015, yn ystod Cynulliad blaenorol.

Dylai'r Rheol Sefydlog dros dro adlewyrchu darpariaethau'r Ddeddf a dylai:

- Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Lywodraeth Cymru osod yr FfDC drafft a dogfennau perthnasol, fel asesiadau o effaith;
- Darparu i'r Pwyllgor Busnes gyfeirio'r FfDC drafft at unrhyw bwyllgor neu bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad er mwyn iddynt ei drafod a pharatoi adroddiad arno, ac i'r Pwyllgor Busnes bennu amserlen ar gyfer y gwaith hwnnw; ac
- Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod amser ar gael yn y Cyfarfod Llawn i drafod yr FfDC drafft, yn seiliedig ar gynnig y gellir ei ddiwygio gan y Llywodraeth. Nid cynnig i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo'r FfDC ddrafft fyddai hwn, ond cyfle ffurfiol i'r Cynulliad fynegi ei farn.

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor y dylai'r Pwyllgor Busnes ymgynghori â Llywodraeth Cymru, rhanddeiliaid allanol a phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad ynghylch ei chynigion. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n



cydnabod ei bod yn annhebygol y bydd digon o amser i gynnal ymgynghoriad y tro hwn, o ystyried yr angen dybryd i gyflwyno gweithdrefnau priodol erbyn i'r FfDC gael ei gyflwyno ym mis Ebrill. Nodaf hefyd y bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yn ymgynghori â Llywodraeth Cymru wrth iddo drafod y cynigion hyn. Efallai y byddai'n briodiol i

Bwyllgor CCERA neu ei olynydd drafod pa mor effeithiol yw'r broses graffu maes o law gan wneud hynny mewn ymgynghoriad ag eraill.

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech dynnu sylw'r Pwyllgor Busnes ar y materion hyn.

Yn gywir



**Mike Hedges AC**

**Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig.**

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.



## **Atodiad**

### **Gweithdrefn ar gyfer paratoi a chyhoeddi Fframwaith.**

- (1) Cyn cyhoeddi Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol Cymru, rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru.
  - (a) paratoi drafft o'r Fframwaith,
  - (b) cynnal arfarniad o gynaliadwyedd y polisiau a nodir yn y drafft, a
  - (c) cynnal ymgynghoriad yn unol â'r datganiad am gyfranogiad y cyhoedd.
- (2) Rhaid i'r arfarniad o dan is-adran (1)(b) gynnwys asesiad o effeithiau tebygol y polisiau yn y Fframwaith drafft yn ymwneud â defnyddio'r Gymraeg.
- (3) Os yw Gweinidogion Cymru yn dymuno bwrw ymlaen â'r Fframwaith drafft (gyda newidiadau neu hebddynt) ar ôl cydymffurfio ag isadran (1), rhaid iddynt osod y canlynol gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru-
  - (a) y drafft,
  - (b) adroddiad sy'n—
    - (i) crynhoi'r sylwadau a gawsant yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd o dan isadran (1)(c), a
    - (ii) esbonio sut y cafodd yr ymatebion eu hystyried.
- (4) Rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru ystyried—
  - (a) unrhyw benderfyniad y bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cytuno arno mewn perthynas â'r Fframwaith drafft yn ystod y cyfnod craffu
  - (b) unrhyw argymhelliad gan un o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â'r drafft yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.
- (5) Ar ôl i'r cyfnod craffu o 60 diwrnod ddod i ben, caiff Gweinidogion Cymru—
  - (a) cyhoeddi Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol Cymru yn nhermau'r drafft a osodwyd o dan isadran (3), neu



(b) os ydynt yn cynnig gwneud newidiadau i'r drafft hwnnw, cânt—

(a) gosod drafft diwygiedig o'r Fframwaith gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru;

(a) cyhoeddi Fframwaith Datblygu Cenedlaethol Cymru yn nhermau'r drafft diwygiedig.

(6) Os caiff penderfyniad ei basio neu os gwneir argymhelliad fel y nodir yn isadran (4), rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru hefyd osod datganiad gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn esbonio sut yr ystyriwyd y penderfyniad neu'r argymhelliad, gan wneud hynny erbyn y diwrnod y cyhoeddir y datganiad, fan bellaf.

(7) yn yr adran hon, ystyr "cyfnod craffu'r Cynulliad" yw'r cyfnod o 60 diwrnod sy'n dechrau ar y diwrnod y caiff y drafft o'r Fframwaith ei osod gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan isadran (3), gan ddiystyru unrhyw gyfnod pan fydd y Cynulliad wedi'i ddiddymu neu pan fydd toriad o fwy na phedwar diwrnod.







Mike Hedges AC  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

17 Ionawr 2020

Annwyl Mike,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Rhagfyr ynglŷn â'm hymddangosiad gerbron y Pwyllgor ar 20 Tachwedd. Rwyf wedi ymateb i'ch cwestiynau isod.

### **Twbercwlosis Buchol (TB)**

#### Prynu doeth

Yn 2015, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru grant a oedd yn galluogi marchnadoedd da byw i wneud cais am hyd at 50% o gyllid grant i ddiweddarau eu cyfarpar a'u meddalwedd arddangos er mwyn gallu dangos gwybodaeth TB yn ystod gwerthiannau gwartheg. Cyn cyflwyno'r cyllid hwn, anfonwyd llythyr at bob ffermwr â buchesi rhydd o TB i roi gwybod iddynt am y fenter prynu doeth i annog arferion prynu doeth a'u hannog i rannu gwybodaeth TB wrth werthu gwartheg. Er bod y cyllid grant ar gael i bob marchnad gwartheg yng Nghymru, dim ond deg marchnad a gyflwynodd gais amdano. Roedd pob cais yn llwyddiannus. Mae'r meini prawf ar gyfer y cyllid grant i'w gweld yn y copi o'r daflen ffeithiau Prynu Doeth sydd ynghlwm yn Atodiad 1 i'r llythyr hwn.

Cynhaliwyd ymweliadau archwilio ôl-weithredu yn y marchnadoedd perthnasol i wirio eu cydymffurfiaeth â'r cyllid grant. Yn ystod yr ymweliadau, aseswyd a oedd eu ffurflenni cyn cofrestru gwartheg wedi cael eu diweddarau i wneud cais am wybodaeth TB, megis dyddiad y prawf cyn symud, dyddiad y prawf diwethaf ar y fuches gyfan a dyddiad diwethaf codi cyfyngiadau ar y fuches. Ystyriwyd hefyd a oedd y wybodaeth TB yn cael ei harddangos yn amlwg uwchben y cylch gwartheg fel y nodwyd yng ngofynion y cyllid grant. Yn anffodus, dangosodd yr archwiliadau mai ychydig iawn o wybodaeth TB oedd yn cael ei harddangos yn y marchnadoedd. Dangosodd trafodaethau â gweithredwyr ac arwerthwyr y marchnadoedd fod dau reswm am hyn: nid oedd gwybodaeth TB yn cael ei darparu gan werthwyr ac nid oedd prynwyr yn gofyn amdani.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r sensitifrwydd masnachol sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu gwybodaeth TB mewn marchnadoedd, ynghyd â gwrthdaro buddiannau posibl i'r ffermwr, er enghraifft, gostyngiad posibl yng ngwerth y gwartheg pe bai'r wybodaeth hon yn cael ei harddangos. Fodd bynnag, mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, gellir priodoli wyth o bob deg achos o TB i symudiadau gwartheg. Ni ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd prynu doeth.

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

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

Mae adborth o'r ymweliadau archwilio a chysylltiadau eraill â gweithredwyr marchnadoedd ac arwerthwyr yn dangos tra bod y ffermwr yn gallu dewis a yw eisiau darparu gwybodaeth TB i'r farchnad ei harddangos ai peidio, a nes ei fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol i'w darparu a'i harddangos, mae cydymffurfiaeth yn debygol o fod yn anffafriol. Rydym yn parhau i annog ffermwyr i ofyn am wybodaeth TB yn y pwynt gwerthu, a marchnadoedd i'w harddangos.

Mae Prynu Doeth effeithiol gwirfoddol yn ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i'r diwydiant gwartheg yng Nghymru gydnabod symudiadau gwartheg fel achos arwyddocaol achosion newydd o TB. Mae'n mynnu hefyd fod ffermwyr yn mynd ati i geisio lleihau'r risg o gyflwyno achosion newydd o TB fel hyn. Mae'r dystiolaeth sydd gennym o ddata symudiadau gwartheg ac achosion o TB yn awgrymu nad yw'r diwydiant yn llwyr gyd-fynd â hyn. Er mwyn i system wirfoddol weithio, mae angen cyfnewid gwybodaeth rhwng gwerthwyr a phrynwyr fel eu bod yn ymwybodol o statws TB anifeiliaid, y buchesi y maent yn tarddu ohonynt a'r risgiau posibl sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflwyno'r anifeiliaid hyn i'w buches eu hunain. Er gwaethaf y mesurau rheoli sydd gennym ar waith, mae'r dystiolaeth epidemiolegol yn awgrymu bod gwartheg a brynir yn brif ffynhonnell o haint newydd. Mae profion cyn ac ar ôl symud yn lleihau'r risg hon, ond ni allant ddileu'r risg gan y gall gwartheg gael eu heintio ar ôl prawf neu efallai bod yr haint yn ei ddyddiau cynnar, yn rhy gynnar i ddod i'r amlwg yn y prawf.

Ar ôl ystyried y dull gwirfoddol yn ofalus, cynhaliwyd gwerthusiad o'r polisi ac, fel rhan o Raglen Dileu TB wedi'i hadnewyddu, cyhoeddais y byddai system orfodol yn cael ei chyflwyno. O ystyried nifer y symudiadau gwartheg ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, rydym yn gweithio gyda Defra i ddatblygu opsiynau ar gyfer system orfodol. Mae ffocws arbennig ar ddatblygu sgoriau risg buchesi a chanlyniadau posibl cyflwyno anifeiliaid risg uwch i fuches. Mae'n faes cymhleth iawn a fydd yn gofyn am ymgynghori a newid mewn deddfwriaeth. Mae risg y gallai system sydd ar waith yng Nghymru yn unig roi ein ffermwyr a'n marchnadoedd o dan anfantais o gymharu â Lloegr os na fydd gwybodaeth ychwanegol yn orfodol yno.

Rwy'n hapus i ddiweddarau'r Pwyllgor ar gynnydd o ran datblygu cynllun gorfodol a gwybodaeth am y gofynion deddfwriaethol angenrheidiol maes o law. Yn y cyfamser, bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i hyrwyddo manteision prynu doeth i ffermwyr a gweithredwyr marchnadoedd yng Nghymru. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys darparu cyngor ac arweiniad priodol i ffermwyr a gweithredwyr marchnadoedd.

### Digolledu ffermwyr

Bwriad yr adolygiad o iawndal TB yw archwilio opsiynau i wneud y system yn gynaliadwy yn ariannol a sicrhau ei bod yn annog arferion da ac yn annog pobl i osgoi arferion gwael, gan weithio tuag at ein hamcan tymor hir o ddileu TB.

Mae'r adolygiad yn dal i fod yn y cyfnod datblygu cynnar ac, fel gyda phob newid polisi posibl o'r fath, mae'r opsiynau sydd ar gael wedi'u trafod gyda Bwrdd y Rhaglen Dileu TB. Nid oes unrhyw amserlen ar gyfer gwneud newidiadau wedi'i chytuno hyd yma, ond rwy'n gobeithio ymgynghori ar newidiadau arfaethedig erbyn diwedd 2020 fan pellaf.

### Cyllid ar gyfer y Rhaglen Dileu TB ar ôl Brexit

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i geisio cael ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau y bydd cyllid TB a ddarperir gan yr UE ar hyn o bryd yn parhau ar ôl Brexit. Byddaf yn darparu mwy o wybodaeth cyn gynted ag y bydd ar gael.

Dros y tair blynedd a hanner diwethaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi galw droeon ar Lywodraeth y DU i anrhydeddu'r addewidion a wnaed yn ystod ymgyrch refferendwm yr UE na fyddai Cymru'n colli ceiniog o gyllid ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth ar ôl Brexit.

Mae'n hollbwysig bod Llywodraeth y DU yn darparu'r un lefel o gyllid ag yr ydym yn ei derbyn gan yr UE ar hyn o bryd a hyblygrwydd llawn i benderfynu sut mae'r cyllid yn cael ei ddefnyddio.

## **Amaethyddiaeth**

### Cymorth i ffermwyr

Ysgrifennodd y Gweinidog Gwladol dros Defra, George Eustice AS, ataf ar 20 Rhagfyr yn cadarnhau ei fwriad i gyflwyno Bil Amaethyddiaeth ym mis Ionawr. Bydd y Bil hwn yn rhoi pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru barhau i weithredu Cynllun y Taliad Sylfaenol y tu hwnt i 2020. Rwy'n bwriadu cymryd pwerau yn y Bil i alluogi Cynllun y Taliad Sylfaenol i barhau y tu hwnt i 2020 i ddarparu sefydlogrwydd i ffermwyr yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o ansicrwydd, a phwerau eraill sy'n bwysig i sicrhau gweithrediad effeithiol y farchnad fewnol yn y DU. Byddaf yn ceisio cael cydsyniad deddfwriaethol gan y Senedd ar gyfer y pwerau parhad hyn yn unol â'n Rheolau Sefydlog.

### Gwrthfotigau

Mewn ymateb i'r bygythiad o Ymwrthedd Gwrthficrobaidd (AMR), mae Swyddfa Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru a Grŵp Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru (WAHWFG) wedi annog camau i reoli AMR gan bartneriaid cyflenwi milfeddygol, gan gynnwys ymarferion meincnodi presgripsiynu gwrthfotigau ar raddfa fawr ac ar gyfer anifeiliaid unigol. Rydym yn cefnogi Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol Pum Mlynedd 2019 – 2024 y DU trwy ddatblygu a darparu rhaglen waith fanwl a defnyddio'r dull "Un Iechyd" trwy fynd i'r afael ag agweddau pobl, anifeiliaid ac amgylcheddol y bygythiad AMR gyda'i gilydd.

Fe gyhoeddodd ni Ymwrthedd Gwrthficrobaidd mewn Anifeiliaid a'r Amgylchedd: Cynllun Gweithredu ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Bydd y gwaith yn cael ei arwain gan y Grŵp Cyflenwi AMR mewn Anifeiliaid a'r Amgylchedd, sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o'r diwydiant ffermio, y proffesiwn milfeddygol ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. I weld copi o'r Cynllun Gweithredu, ewch i <https://llyw.cymru/ymwrthedd-gwrthficrobaidd-mewn-anifeiliaid-ar-amgylchedd-cynllun-gweithredu>

Mae'r Grŵp newydd hwn, y cyntaf o'i fath yng Nghymru, yn atebol i WAHWFG ac i'r grŵp rheoli AMR lefel uchaf yn Llywodraeth Cymru, a gadeirir gan y Prif Swyddog Meddygol. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod ein hymdrechion yn gydnaws ag ymdrechion y GIG ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae'n hollbwysig ein bod yn cydweithio'n agos â chydweithwyr meddygol a bod elfennau pobl, anifeiliaid ac amgylcheddol AMR yn cael sylw mewn ffordd gydgyssylltiedig.

Nid yw rheoleiddio'r proffesiwn milfeddygol a'r defnydd o wrthfotigau wedi'i ddatganoli, ac fe arweinir y gwaith gan y Gyfarwyddiaeth Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol a'r Rheoliadau Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol. Amcanion y Gyfarwyddiaeth Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol yw amddiffyn iechyd y cyhoedd a sicrhau lles anifeiliaid o safon uchel.

Yn y DU, mae gwrthfotigau yn feddyginiaethau sydd ond ar gael ar bresgripsiwn gan filfeddyg, ac mae gofyniad cyfreithiol ar geidwaid da byw i gofnodi pob defnydd o feddyginiaethau. Mae gan bob meddyginiaeth presgripsiwn yn unig gyfnod tynnu'n ôl penodedig i ddiogelu'r gadwyn fwyd pobl, a chynhelir profion rheolaidd ar gynhyrchion cig a llaeth i ganfod olion meddyginiaethau o'r fath.

Dim ond milfeddygon sydd â'r fraint a'r cyfrifoldeb i allu presgripsiynu gwrthfotigau ar gyfer anifeiliaid, ac mae gofyniad cyfreithiol ar geidwaid da byw i gofnodi pob defnydd o feddyginiaethau. Nid oes gofyniad cyfreithiol i gadw cofnod electronig o'r defnydd o feddyginiaethau, ac mae llawer o geidwaid da byw yn defnyddio llyfr cofnodi meddyginiaethau copi caled. Felly, byddai'n anodd cipio data defnydd cywir ar gyfer Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae mentrau'n cael eu datblygu yn y diwydiant i gofnodi'r defnydd o feddyginiaethau yn electronig, ac rydym yn ymgysylltu'n agos â'r gwaith hwn i ystyried pa ddata a allai fod ar gael yn y dyfodol. Er gwaethaf hyn, yn unol â'r ail brif nod yn ein Cynllun Gweithredu, rydym eisiau datblygu canllawiau ar gyfer milfeddygon yng Nghymru i wella'r penderfyniadau a wneir pan mae angen trin anifeiliaid â gwrthfotigau.

Ni all y Llywodraeth reoli AMR mewn anifeiliaid yn unig. Mae rheoli clefydau heintus a'r gwrthfotigau a ddefnyddir i'w trin yn nwylo ceidwaid anifeiliaid a'u milfeddygon. Felly, rydym angen i'r bobl hynny ac arbenigwyr gwyddonol weithio gyda'i gilydd, a chyda ni, i gyflawni'r nodau yng Nghynllun Gweithredu AMR mewn Anifeiliaid a'r Amgylchedd Cymru.

Rydym yn cefnogi gwaith ein partneriaid cyflenwi milfeddygol, gan gryfhau'r berthynas rhwng ffermwyr Cymru a milfeddygon. Mae creu diwylliant lle mae atal yn well na gwella, trwy gynllunio iechyd anifeiliaid a gwella bioddiogelwch, yn arwain at ostyngiad yn yr angen i anifeiliaid gael triniaeth yn y lle cyntaf.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu cydymffurfio cymaint â phosibl â'r UE a'i reoliadau presennol, gan gynnwys categoreiddio gwrthfotigau hollbwysig. Yn ogystal, nid oes gennym ddi-ddordeb mewn agor ein marchnadoedd i anifeiliaid a chynhyrchion anifeiliaid sy'n tarddu o wledydd lle defnyddir gwrthfotigau fel deunyddiau hybu tyfiant. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu gostwng y safonau presennol pan fydd y DU yn ymadael â'r UE. Bydd safonau'n aros ar y lefelau presennol a byddai unrhyw ddatblygiadau yn y dyfodol yn gwella safonau, yn hytrach na'u gostwng.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ymgysylltu'n rheolaidd â'r Gyfarwyddiaeth Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol ac yn ymgysylltu'n llawn ar faterion i gytuno ar sefyllfa'r DU, gan gynnwys cydweithio agos rhwng gwahanol Brif Swyddogion Milfeddygol. Rwy'n hapus i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi pan fydd materion yn codi, yn enwedig os bydd y DU yn ymadael â'r UE.

## **Fframweithiau Cyffredin**

Mae Dadansoddiad Fframweithiau Diwygiedig Llywodraeth y DU, a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa'r Cabinet ym mis Ebrill 2019, yn rhestru meysydd a all fod angen fframwaith cyffredin deddfwriaethol neu anneddfwriaethol ar ôl i'r DU ymadael â'r UE. Dyma'r meysydd sydd wedi'u dosbarthu fel fframweithiau anneddfwriaethol sy'n rhan o'm portffolio:

- Ansawdd Aer
- Bioamrywiaeth
- Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr
- Defnyddio Ynni'n Effeithlon
- Yr Amgylchedd Morol
- Sylweddau Ymbelydrol

- Safonau Seilwaith Data Gofodol (INSPIRE)
- Y Gyfarwydddeb Asesu Amgylcheddol Strategol
- Yr Amgylchedd Naturiol a Bioamrywiaeth
- Rheoli Gwastraff (mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros bolisi gwastraff yn Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhan o bortffolio'r Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol, ond fe'i rheolir gan Adran yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig).

Mae cyhoeddiad Swyddfa'r Cabinet ar gael yn

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/792738/20190404-FrameworksAnalysis.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/792738/20190404-FrameworksAnalysis.pdf)

Disgwylir i Fframweithiau Cyffredin fod ar waith erbyn 31 Rhagfyr 2020. Mae trafodaethau yn parhau rhwng y pedair gweinyddiaeth. Mae'n debygol hefyd y bydd elfennau o Fframweithiau Cyffredin deddfwriaethol posibl yn cael eu rhoi ar waith trwy ddulliau anneddfwriaethol, megis Concordatiau a gytunwyd gan Weinidogion rhwng pedair gweinyddiaeth y DU.

Gall yr ansicrwydd ynghylch sut bydd y DU yn ymadael â'r UE ac amgylchiadau unrhyw gytundebau gyda'r UE a gwledydd eraill yn y dyfodol effeithio ar gwmpas, amseru a gweithredu fframweithiau cyffredin. Os bydd unrhyw newid arfaethedig i'r amserlen, byddaf yn ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor i roi gwybod i chi.

## **Y Rhaglen Datblygu Gwledig (RhDG)**

Mae'r RhDG yn parhau i wneud cynnydd da. Rydym ymhell ar y blaen i dargedau gwariant yr UE ar hyn o bryd. Mae lefelau gwariant yn dod i dros £366 miliwn neu bron i 44% o'n dyraniad. Mae hyn yn gydnaws â'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer Aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yr UE.

Mae'r RhDG yn rhaglen hyblyg a fydd yn cael ei theilwra yn ystod y cyfnod i ddiwallu anghenion cymunedau gwledig, gan gynnwys ffermwyr a choedwigwyr.

Mae'n bwysig cofio, er mai rhaglen saith mlynedd yw'r RhDG, bod gwariant yn cael ei fesur dros gyfnod o ddeng mlynedd o dan y rheolau "N+3". Targed gwariant cyntaf yr UE ym mis Rhagfyr 2018 oedd €123 miliwn, a chyflawnodd Llywodraeth Cymru hyn ymhell cyn pryd ym mis Tachwedd 2017. Yn ogystal, fe gyflawnon ni ail darged gwariant yr UE o €247 miliwn ym mis Mawrth 2019, ymhell cyn targed mis Rhagfyr 2019. Gan gynnwys symiau cyn cyllido (blaensymiau'r UE), rydym wedi cyflawni €303,701,547 erbyn diwedd 30 Medi 2019.

Ar lefel prosiect, mae cyfanswm o £647.2 miliwn wedi'i ymrwymo, sy'n cynrychioli 77.5% o gyfanswm cronfeydd y Rhaglen. Mae'r ffigur hwn wedi disgyn yn sgil newidiadau i'r gyfradd gyfnewid gan gynyddu gwerth cyffredinol y rhaglen. Byddwn yn parhau i fonitro'r lefelau ymrwymiad i sicrhau bod y RhDG yn cael ei defnyddio'n llawn, gan sicrhau'r defnydd mwyaf posibl o gronfeydd yr UE.

Mae cynlluniau ar waith i ymrwymo cyllid y Rhaglen yn llawn erbyn diwedd 2020. Cafodd y cynlluniau hyn eu cymeradwyo gan Gomisiwn yr UE ar 14 Rhagfyr 2019 trwy addasiad rhaglen. Mae ffocws yr addasiad hwn yn darparu cymorth parhaus ar gyfer contractau rheoli tir amgylcheddol a gefnogir trwy'r RhDG i alluogi'r trefniadau pontio ar gyfer cynlluniau ar ôl Brexit. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cronfeydd sydd ar gael i ymestyn pob cytundeb Glastir Uwch, Glastir – Tir Comin a Glastir Organig hyd at 2021, gan ddarparu sicrwydd i reolwyr tir a sicrhau darpariaeth barhaus o ganlyniadau amgylcheddol pwysig. Mae'r addasiad yn darparu dyraniad newydd o £834.8 miliwn ar gyfer y RhDG. Noder nad yw gwerth sterling y rhaglen yn sefydlog oherwydd newidiadau cyson i'r gyfradd gyfnewid.

## Pysgodfeydd

### Stociau

Mae Cyngor Rhyngwladol Archwilio'r Môr (ICES) yn darparu tystiolaeth ddiuedd o gyflwr ein moroedd a'n cefnforoedd a'r defnydd cynaliadwy ohonynt. O'r stociau yn Nyfroedd Cymru sydd wedi'u hasesu gan ICES, mae 75% yn cael eu hymwela arnynt ar lefelau sy'n gyson â chyflawni'r Cynnyrch Cynaliadwy Mwyaf h.y. 71% yn y Môr Celtaidd, 82% ym Môr Iwerddon a 73% ym Môr Hafren. Y stociau nad ydynt ar y lefel hon eto yw penfras, corbenfras, gwyniad môr a phennog. Nid yw'r stociau hyn yn cael eu targedu gan fflyd Cymru.

### Offer pysgota wedi'u gadael, eu colli neu eu gwaredu

Rwy'n cydnabod bod gan offer pysgota wedi'u gadael, eu colli neu eu gwaredu (ALDFG) y potensial i gael effeithiau andwyol ar yr amgylchedd morol. Oherwydd natur agored ein cefnforoedd a'r prif amodau hydrodeinamig h.y. cerhyntau, mae ALDFG yn broblem sy'n ymestyn y tu hwnt i ddyfroedd Cymru. Rwyf wedi ymrwmo i weithio gyda phartion y Cyngor Prydeinig-Gwyddelig (BIC) i ddatblygu ateb cydgysylltiedig ar gyfer offer pysgota sydd wedi cyrraedd diwedd eu hoes. Yn ogystal, daeth y Gyfarwyddeb Plastigau Untro i rym ym mis Mai 2019. Mae'r Gyfarwyddeb hon yn cynnwys amryw o ofynion, gan gynnwys yr angen i gyflwyno cynllun Cyfrifoldeb Estynedig Cynhyrchwyr ar gyfer offer pysgota.

Wrth ystyried y mater, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn comisiynu ymchwil ar sail tystiolaeth i greu darlun o fflyd bysgota Cymru, gan ganolbwyntio ar bedwar maes allweddol:

- Faint o offer pysgota sy'n cael eu defnyddio ar hyn o bryd
- Mathau o offer pysgota, yn benodol y deunyddiau maent wedi'u gwneud ohonynt i bennu a oes modd eu hailgylchu
- Faint o offer pysgota o fflyd Cymru yr ystyrir eu bod wedi cyrraedd diwedd eu hoes bob blwyddyn, gan gynnwys offer a gasglwyd o'r môr
- Y seilwaith a'r prosesau rheoli sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd i alluogi gwaredu offer mewn ffordd ddiogel a chynaliadwy.

Y tu hwnt i hyn, bydd yr ymchwil yn archwilio cyfleoedd i waredu offer wedi'u gadael, eu colli neu eu gwaredu a sgil-ddalfa sbwriel môr mewn ffordd ddiogel a chynaliadwy. Mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol trwy Grŵp Cyngori Cymru ar y Môr a Physgodfeydd ac wedi greu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen bach i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni'r maes gwaith hwn. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn awyddus i archwilio cyfleoedd i weithio gyda gweinyddiaethau eraill trwy BIC a chydgyssylltu unrhyw gynllun ailgylchu yn y dyfodol. Rhagwelir y bydd adroddiad yn cael ei gynhyrchu yn ail chwarter 2020 yn amlinellu'r sefyllfa o ran offer pysgota ac yn nodi mesurau posibl y gellid eu cyflwyno.

Bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn darparu asesiadau pysgota â chewyll Asesu Gweithgareddau Pysgota Cymru i Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2020. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio'r asesiadau hyn i adolygu effeithiau gweithgarwch pysgota â chewyll ar nodweddion morol i asesu'r angen am ymateb rheoli, gan gynnwys y posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio mesurau rheoli hyblyg megis y rhai a drafodwyd yn ddiweddar yn Ymgynghoriad Brexit a'n Moroedd 2019 Llywodraeth Cymru.

## Bioamrywiaeth

Nid wyf wedi ystyried targedau bioamrywiaeth statudol yn ddiweddar. Roedd hyn yn rhywbeth a ystyriwyd yn fanwl ac a wrthodwyd wrth ddrafftio Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) ar sail y ffaith y gallant sbarduno ffocws ar gamau penodol, er mai nod y Ddeddf yw defnyddio dull integredig i gynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd ecosystemau. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n awyddus i ddeall a mesur canlyniadau ac effeithiau ein gweithredoedd ar fioamrywiaeth, ac mae'r Dangosyddion Cenedlaethol o dan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol wedi cychwyn y broses honno. Bydd dangosyddion pellach i'w sefydlu o dan yr Adroddiad ar Sefyllfa Adnoddau Naturiol yn ein helpu ni i ddeall statws a thueddiadau rhywogaethau a chynefinoedd yng Nghymru.

Mae fy swyddogion yn ymgysylltu â'r adolygiad o dargedau Aichi dan y Confensiwn ar Amrywiaeth Fiolegol. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at y datblygiadau tuag at adroddiad i Gynhadledd y Partion yn Beijing ym mis Tachwedd 2020.

## Bridio Cŵn

Roedd yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad o Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014 i fod cael ei gyhoeddi ar 31 Rhagfyr 2019. Ar ôl ychydig o oedi, fe'i cyflwynwyd ar 7 Ionawr. Bydd fy swyddogion yn cyflwyno argymhellion ar y camau nesaf i mi ar ôl dadansoddi'r adroddiad yn llawn. Ar hyn o bryd, gallaf gadarnhau bod yr adroddiad wedi argymhell diwygio Rheoliadau 2014. Mae hyn yn cynnwys llawer o'r materion rydych chi wedi'u codi, megis adolygu'r system archwilio bresennol, y gymhareb staff i gŵn llawn dwf, mynd i'r afael â bridwyr anghyfreithlon a mynd i'r afael â rhwystrau i orfodi.

Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi, gan gynnwys amserlenni, cyn gynted ag y byddaf wedi ystyried yr argymhellion.

## Tân gwyllt

Mae'r pwerau i gyfyngu ar werthu a defnyddio tân gwyllt o dan Ddeddf Tân Gwyllt 2003 yn perthyn i Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol a minnau wedi ysgrifennu at Kelly Tolhurst AS, y Gweinidog Busnesau Bach, Defnyddwyr a Chyfrifoldeb Corfforaethol yn yr Adran Busnes, Ynni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol i annog Llywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno ymateb cryf i ymchwiliad diweddar Pwyllgor Deisebau Tŷ'r Cyffredin a'i argymhellion dilynol.

Yn ogystal â hyn, mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn cysylltu ar draws amrywiaeth o adrannau i weld ble yw'r lle gorau i ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion yma yng Nghymru i leihau effeithiau negyddol tân gwyllt ar bobl ac anifeiliaid.

## Tlodi Tanwydd

Cyhoeddodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ei Adolygiad o Dlodi Tanwydd yng Nghymru ar 3 Hydref. Er mwyn rhoi digon o amser i ystyried yr argymhellion a wneir yn adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, fy mwriad oedd cyhoeddi'r cynllun drafft i ymgynghori arno ar Ddiwrnod Tlodi Tanwydd ar 28 Tachwedd. Yn anffodus, arweiniodd galw Etholiad Cyffredinol y DU at oedi pellach. Erbyn hyn, rwy'n disgwyl cyhoeddi ein cynllun drafft i fynd i'r afael â Tlodi Tanwydd i ymgynghori arno ym mis Chwefror. Bydd yr amserlen hon yn rhoi amser i ni ystyried canfyddiadau o ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor i Dlodi Tanwydd cyn i'r cynllun terfynol gael ei gyhoeddi.

Mae'r Cynllun Aer Glân yn nodi ar hyn o bryd fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynghori ar gynllun newydd i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Roedd hyn yn gywir adeg drafftio a chyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad ar y Cynllun Aer Glân. Fodd bynnag, gan fod yr ymgynghoriad ar Dlodi Tanwydd wedi'i ohirio oherwydd Etholiad Cyffredinol y DU ym mis Rhagfyr 2019, rydym yn diwygio'r ymgynghoriad ar y Cynllun Aer Glân i adlewyrchu'r newidiadau hyn.

Cofion,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lesley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'L' and a long, sweeping underline.

**Lesley Griffiths AC/AM**

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig  
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs



Ein cyf/Our ref MA/LG/55002/19

Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Mike Hedges AC  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

 Ionawr 2020

*Anwyl Mike*

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Rhagfyr yn gofyn am ragor o wybodaeth ynghylch egwyddorion amgylcheddol a llywodraethu wedi Brexit. Rwyf wedi nodi fy atebion i'ch cwestiynau isod.

**1. Allwch chi roi rhagor o fanylion inni ar y cytundeb gyda Llywodraeth y DU i gael cyfres gyffredin o egwyddorion amgylcheddol?**

Roeddwn wedi gobeithio bod mewn sefyllfa i roi gwybodaeth fwy manwl, fodd bynnag, o ganlyniad i'r Etholiad Cyffredinol, ni aethpwyd ymlaen â Bil Amgylchedd y DU ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, ac rydym yn aros iddo gael ei gyflwyno eto. Mae'r trafodaethau wedi parhau yn y cyfamser ar gytuno ar gyfres gyson o egwyddorion amgylcheddol, yn hytrach na chyfres gyffredin sy'n berthnasol ledled Prydain. Byddwn yn parhau i edrych ar hyn gyda'r bedair weinyddiaeth. Rwy'n gobeithio bod mewn sefyllfa i roi rhagor o wybodaeth yn ystod taith Bil y DU wedi iddo gael ei gyflwyn i'r Senedd unwaith eto.

**2. Allwch chi gadarnhau a ydych wedi rhoi'r gorau i ystyried sefydlu corff llywodraethu amgylcheddol ledled y DU?**

Fel y dywedais yn y gorffennol, rwyf wedi bod yn barod i drafod sut y gellid sicrhau dull o lywodraethu amgylcheddol ledled y DU. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n rhaid i unrhyw ddull o'r fath, yn y bôn, barchu y setliad datganoli a'n fframwaith deddfwriaethol ein hunain. Hefyd, dim ond un parti yw Cymru yn y trafodaethau hyn, ac roedd y cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU yn ei Fil a gyflwynwyd yn Hydref 2019, wedi ei gynllunio i fynd i'r afael â'r bylchau fel y maent yn berthnasol i Loegr yn unig, ac oherwydd hynny, ni fyddai yn gorff llywodraethu ledled y DU. Oherwydd hynny, ni allwn gytuno i Swyddfa Gwarchod yr Amgylchedd weithredu fel corff ledled y DU.

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

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[Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales)

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

**Tudalen y pecyn 79**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cydnabod y bydd achosion pan fydd angen neu'n ddymunol i Swyddfa Gwarchod yr Amgylchedd gydweithredu gydag unrhyw ddulliau o lywodraethu amgylcheddol yng Nghymru. Mae'r trafodaethau'n parhau ar draws y gweinyddiaethau i nodi cyfleoedd a dulliau o gydweithio. Ceisiodd Bil y DU a gyflwynwyd ym mis Hydref 2019 gydnabod hyn drwy ei ddarpariaethau ar ymgynghori a rhannu gwyobdaeth.

Fel y dywedwyd gennyf erioed, rydym angen ymateb yng Nghymru sy'n ategu ein deddfwriaeth bresennol a'n trefniadau llywodraethu.

**3. Allwch chi egluro sut y mae gofynion adrodd yr UE wedi'u haddasu, yn benodol, pa newidiadau sydd wedi'u gwneud i sicrhau bod trefniadau domestig priodol ar gyfer adrodd ar weithredu deddfwriaeth amgylcheddol sydd wedi deillio o'r UE.**

Yn y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol sy'n cywiro sefyllfa dim cytundeb, y nod oedd cadw y sefyllfa bresennol, ac roedd hyn yn cynnwys gofynion adrodd o fewn deddfwriaeth amgylcheddol oedd yn deillio o'r UE. O dan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol, ble yr oedd gofynion cofnodi oedd yn gysylltiedig â rhwymedigaethau adrodd rhyngwladol, er enghraifft mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd, byddai'r DU yn adrodd i Gomisiwn yr UE, a fyddai yn eu tro yn adrodd i'r confensiwn rhyngwladol perthnasol. O dan y rhaglen o gywiro deddfwriaeth, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth wedi'i haddasu i newid wedi ymadael, i wneud darpariaeth i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol adrodd yn ôl yn uniongyrchol i'r confensiwn rhyngwladol gan bod y DU yn barti i'r Confensiwn.

Cafodd y gofynion adrodd eraill, sydd heb eu cysylltu â rhwymedigaethau adrodd rhyngwladol, eu cywiro yn fwy cyffredinol yn y ddeddfwriaeth fel dyletswydd i gyhoeddi adroddiad.

Byddwn, fodd bynnag, am ystyried effeithiolrwydd gofynion cofnodi o fewn deddfwriaeth sy'n deillio o'r UE, o ran effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd o fewn strwythurau llywodraethu amgylcheddol domestig. Fel a nodwyd yn y gorffennol, byddwn yn ceisio gwneud y gwaith hwn gyda phob parti perthnasol, yn benodol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

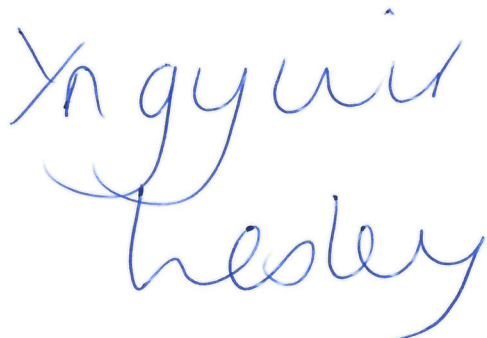
Yn ystod y cyfnod pontio hwn, bydd gofynion adrodd i'r UE yn parhau.

**4. Allwch chi roi rhagor o fanylion ar eich dull o reoli cwynion os digwydd i'r DU ymadael heb gytundeb?**

Gyda chyfnod pontio bellach yn debygol o ddechrau ddiwedd Ionawr, pan fydd mecanwaith bresennol yr UE yn parhau i fod yn berthnasol, ni fydd angen mesurau brys dros dro. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn parhau i ystyried hyn pe byddai angen ar ddiwedd unrhyw gyfnod pontio.

Mae fy sylw bellach yn troi at egluro a chwblhau'r trefniadau llywodraethu amgylcheddol parhaol ar gyfer Cymru wedi Brexit, sydd wedi golygu trafodaethau manwl gyda rhanddeiliaid allanol.

Mae'r Tasglu Rhanddeiliaid Llywodraethu Amgylcheddol wedi parhau i drafod gyda'm swyddogion i greu argymhellion ar gyfer Cymru. Rwy'n aros am yr adroddiad yn cynnwys eu hargymhellion, fydd yn barod ddiwedd y mis, a byddaf yn hapus i roi'r newyddion i'r Pwyllgor unwaith y byddaf wedi ystyried eu hargymhellion.



**Lesley Griffiths AC/AM**

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig  
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs