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Llywodraeth Cymru
Ymgynghoriad – crynodeb o'r ymatebion

Trwyddedu Sefydliadau Lles, Gweithgareddau ac Arddangosfeydd Anifeiliaid

Crynodeb o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ar Drwyddedu Sefydliadau Lles, Gweithgareddau ac Arddangosfeydd Anifeiliaid – Datblygu model cenedlaethol ar gyfer rheoleiddio lles anifeiliaid

Rhagfyr 2024

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Saesneg hefyd / This document is also available in English
Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg

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Camau i'w Cymryd

Mae'r ddogfen hon er gwybodaeth yn unig.

Rhagor o wybodaeth a dogfennau cysylltiedig

Mae fersiynau print bras, Braille ac iaith amgen o'r ddogfen hon ar gael ar gais.

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Copïau Ychwanegol

Cyhoeddir y crynodeb hwn o'r ymateb a chopïau o'r holl ddogfennau ymgynghori ar ffurf electronig yn unig a gellir eu gweld ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Dolen i'r dogfennau ymgynghori: [Trwyddedu sefydliadau lles, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid | LLYW.CYMRU](#)

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Cyflwyniad

Hoffem ddiolch i'r unigolion, y busnesau, yr elusennau, yr awdurdodau lleol a'r sefydliadau a neilltuodd amser i ystyried yr ymgynghoriad hwn ac i ymateb iddo. Mae eich cyfraniad yn amhrisiadwy o ran helpu i lywio ein camau nesaf a phennu blaenoriaethau trwyddedu yn y dyfodol.

Ni fwriadwn adlewyrchu pob un o'r sylwadau yn y crynodeb hwn o ymatebion – yn wir, byddai'n amhosibl gwneud hynny. Diben y crynodeb hwn yw cyflwyno trosolwg o'r ymatebion a rhoi rhyw syniad o'r mathau o faterion a phryderon a grybwyllwyd mewn perthynas â'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd.

Mae ymgynghori yn rhan hanfodol o'r broses sydd ynghlwm wrth lunio polisiau, gan gynnig cyfle i gasglu tystiolaeth, ystyried gwahanol safbwyntiau a defnyddio arbenigedd. Mae gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn allweddol er mwyn inni allu cyflawni ein cydudelgeisiau, ac mae eich safbwyntiau, ynghyd â'r dystiolaeth a'r wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd gennych, wedi cynorthwyo i ddatblygu ffordd ymlaen.

Mae'r 'Crynodeb o Ymatebion' a ganlyn wedi deillio o waith dadansoddi helaeth o'r ymatebion a gafwyd, bydd yn helpu i lywio ein 'Camau Nesaf' yn y dyfodol.

Crynodeb Gweithredol

- Lanswyd yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar gynigion i drwyddedu sefydliadau lles, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid ar 08 Rhagfyr 2023. Bu'r ymgynghoriad ar waith am ddeuddeg wythnos a daeth i ben ar 01 Mawrth 2024.
- Roedd yr ymgynghoriad hwn yn adeiladu ar alwad gynharach am dystiolaeth, a gynhaliwyd gydag Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru, ein Prosiect Gorfodi Awdurdodau Lleol a'n Rhwydweithiau Lles Anifeiliaid. Daeth yr alwad hon am dystiolaeth o hyd i fylchau mewn deddfwriaeth bresennol a lluniwyd rhestr o feysydd â blaenoriaeth y dylid ymgynghori ymhellach yn eu cylch. Gyda'i gilydd, arweiniodd yr elfennau hyn at ffurfio'r cam cyntaf o ran datblygu Model Cenedlaethol ar gyfer rheoleiddio lles anifeiliaid, sef un o ymrwymadau'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu.
- Ar hyn o bryd, mae rhan fwyaf y sefydliadau lles, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru yn anrheoleiddiedig, neu cânt eu rheoleiddio gan y diwydiant neu, mewn rhai achosion yn unig, cânt eu rheoleiddio i raddau bach yn unig gan reoliadau sydd, yn aml, ar ôl yr oes.
- Mae Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 yn cynnig rhai mesurau diogelu cyffredinol, ond nid yw'n un o swyddogaethau statudol Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru; ac yn aml, cyfyngedig yw gallu Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru i ymyrryd pan fo angen.
- Mae cynigion am fodel cenedlaethol yn deillio o bryder y bydd achosion o esgeulustod, camreoli a phwysau llethol yn digwydd mewn gwahanol sefydliadau, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru, oni bai y ceir goruchwyliaeth reoleiddiol, safonau cyson, cymorth

priodol, canllawiau, a dulliau ymyrryd. Yn wir, gellir dweud bod achosion o'r fath yn digwydd eisoes.

- Llwyddodd yr alwad gynharach am dystiolaeth, gyda'n cyrff gweithredol a'n rhanddeiliaid yn y sector, i gynnig sylfaen gref ar gyfer llunio rhestr o weithgareddau, sefydliadau ac arddangosfeydd a allai elwa ar ddiweddarau neu gyflwyno trefniant rheoleiddio.
- Pennwyd pedair thema allweddol ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad – sef sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid, gweithgareddau anifeiliaid, arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid a chŵn rasio. Cynhwyswyd y categori olaf hwn hefyd i gydnabod diddordeb mawr a pharhaus y cyhoedd yn lles milgwn rasio.
- Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn crynhoi'r ymatebion a gafwyd i ymgynghoriad 2023-2024 a bydd yn llywio camau nesaf Llywodraeth Cymru.
- Cafwyd 1180 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, yn cynnwys 344 o ymatebion trwy e-bost ac 836 o ymatebion trwy gyfrwng y ffurflen ymateb ar-lein. O blith y 1180 o ymatebion a ddaeth i law, roedd 292 ohonynt yn ymatebion e-bost a oedd yr un fath yn union â'i gilydd, a ddaeth i law fel rhan o ymgyrch gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Ceulon (mae'r ffigur hwn yn cynnwys ymateb y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon), lle canolbwyntiwyd ar gwestiynau 4 a 5.
- Gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr ystyried 8 cwestiwn. Yn eu trefn, roedd y cwestiynau hyn yn ymwneud â sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid (C1), gweithgareddau anifeiliaid (C2), arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid (C3), trwyddedu perchnogion / ceidwaid / hyfforddwy'r cŵn rasio (C4), tystiolaeth o blaid neu yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn (C5), a'r effaith ar y Gymraeg (C6 a C7). Roedd cwestiwn 8 yn gwestiwn testun rhydd a oedd yn cynnig cyfle i'r ymatebwyr ymhelaethu ar gwestiynau blaenorol neu leisio safbwyntiau eraill.
- Yn gyffredinol, ac ar draws y cwestiynau, roedd yr ymatebwyr yn cytuno y gallai nifer o sefydliadau, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd elwa o ddull cyson o reoleiddio neu o osod safonau o dan fodel cenedlaethol – boed hynny ar ffurf trwyddedu cyflawn neu drefniant cofrestru cyffyrddiad ysgafn. Cafwyd consensws bod angen i unrhyw drefniant rheoleiddio fod yn gymesur, yn addas i'r diben ac yn benodol i'r gweithgaredd, ac y dylid ei ategu gan fframwaith gorfodi cymwys, cyson, a chanddo adnoddau digonol.
- Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn synnu nad oedd trefniant rheoleiddio yn bodoli eisoes a thynnwyd sylw at fwch rhwng disgwyliadau'r cyhoedd ar y naill law a'r realiti ar y llaw arall (sef diffyg rheoleiddio). I'r gwrthwyneb, cyfeiriodd ymatebwyr eraill at ddeddfwriaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes, sef Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 a rheoliadau'r diwydiant yn fwyaf mynych, gan ofyn pam oedd angen rheoleiddio pellach.
- Yn achos yr ymatebwyr a oedd yn cytuno â'r cynigion trwyddedu, roeddynt yn cytuno y gallai model cenedlaethol wneud y canlynol:
 - Gwella iechyd a lles anifeiliaid

- Cyflwyno safonau cyson
 - Sefydlu trefniadau gorfodi effeithiol
 - Rhoi arweiniad a chymorth i fusnesau
 - Meithrin ymddiriedaeth y cyhoedd a rhoi sicrwydd
 - Sicrhau atebolrwydd
 - Lleihau achosion o esgeuluso, camreoli a phwysau llethol
- Yn achos yr ymatebwyr a oedd yn ansicr ynglŷn â'r cynigion trwyddedu neu a oedd yn eu gwrthwynebu, fe wnaethant awgrymu'r canlynol:
 - Bod y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn ddigonol
 - Bod y dystiolaeth yn brin
 - Y gallai trwyddedu arwain at ormod o faich gweinyddol, rheoleiddiol neu ariannol
 - Bod y gweithgareddau o dan sylw (yn yr ymgynghoriad) yn rhy eang ac o'r herwydd na ellid cyflwyno sylwadau ystyrlon yn eu cylch
 - O blaid dull cyffyrddiad ysgafnach (fel cofrestru), gwaharddiad llwyr, parhau â'r drefn bresennol (dim rheoleiddio pellach).
 - Cwestiwn 1 ar sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid – “ydw” oedd ymateb y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr a chafwyd consensws y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i reoleiddio sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid.
 - Cwestiwn 2 ar gweithgareddau anifeiliaid – “ydw” oedd ymateb y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr. Ond roedd rhywfaint o amwyster yn perthyn i'r ymatebion a'r teimlad cyffredinol oedd na ddylid gosod trefniant trwyddedu cyffredinol ar weithgareddau anifeiliaid, ac yn hytrach, dylid rhoi dull hierarchaeth ar waith o ran yr angen i reoli a'r effeithiolrwydd posibl. Roedd ymatebwyr yn cytuno ar y cyfan bod gweithgareddau fel twtio anifeiliaid anwes ac ymddygiadwyr anifeiliaid, yn elwa ar drwyddedu, ond byddai angen rhoi dull cyffyrddiad ysgafnach ar waith ar gyfer gweithgareddau eraill, fel cerdded cŵn.
 - Cwestiwn 3 ar arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid – “ydw” oedd ymateb y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr. Ond nid oedd y dystiolaeth yn ddigon pendant i roi blaenoriaeth i'r arfer o drwyddedu arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid. Cydnabu nifer o'r ymatebwyr mai mater â blaenoriaeth isel oedd hwn, a dywedodd cyfran helaeth o'r ymatebwyr y dylid gwahardd yr arfer yn llwyr neu wahardd(iadau) ar weithgareddau penodol yn gysylltiedig ag arddangosfeydd yng Nghymru.
 - Cwestiwn 4 ar drwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwyr cŵn rasio – “ydw” oedd ymateb y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr, gan ddangos eu bod yn pryderu na châi lles cŵn rasio ei ddiogelu'n ddigonol ar hyn o bryd. “Nac ydw” oedd ateb cyfran helaeth o'r ymatebwyr. Ymhlith yr ymatebion hyn, roedd llawer o'r farn bod y trefniant rheoleiddio presennol o dan arweiniad y diwydiant yn ddigonol, tra dadleuodd eraill a galwodd am waharddiad graddol na allai unrhyw ffurf ar drwyddedu diogelu cŵn rasio'n ddigonol a bod angen diddymu'r arfer o rasio milgwn.
 - Cwestiwn 5 ar waharddiad graddol o rasio milgwn – gofynnwyd am safbwyntiau a thystiolaeth i gefnogi'r cyfiawnhad dros neu yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol.

Roedd cryfder o ymdeimlad uchel yn yr ymatebion gyda chyfran uwch o ymatebwyr yn cefnogi'r farn y dylid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yng Nghymru. Roedd cefnogaeth sylweddol mewn llawer o ymatebion i sicrhau bod unrhyw gamau a gymerir yn bwyllog, gan ganiatáu ystyriaeth drylwyr o'r canlyniadau. Mynegwyd barn gref ar y naill ochr a'r llall, a phwysleisiodd y rhai a oedd yn gwrthwynebu gwaharddiad bod angen ystyried ffactorau cymdeithasol, economaidd a diwylliannol a'r rhai o blad yn amlinellu pryderon lles yn gysylltiedig â rasio milgwn. Cyflwynwyd tystiolaeth anecdotaidd ac ystadegau cyhoeddus i gefnogi'r cyfiawnhad dros neu yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol.

1. Ymarfer Ymgynghori

1.1 Gwybodaeth Gefndir

Mae Lles Anifeiliaid yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, a'n huchelgais yw bod pob anifail yng Nghymru yn byw bywyd da. Adlewyrchir yr uchelgais hon yn y Rhaglen Lywodraethu, sydd â phedwar ymrwymiad yn ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid, gan rychwantu anifeiliaid fferm, anifeiliaid anwes ac anifeiliaid eraill a gedwir. Mae ein Cynllun Lles Anifeiliaid i Gymru 2021-26 yn nodi sut y byddwn yn gwireddu'r ymrwymadau hyn.

Ein hymrwymiad cyntaf yw 'Datblygu model cenedlaethol ar gyfer rheoleiddio lles anifeiliaid, gan gyflwyno cofrestr ar gyfer sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid, bridwyr masnachol anifeiliaid anwes neu anifeiliaid ar gyfer saethu, ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid.'

Roedd y gweithgareddau a oedd o fewn cwrdd yr ymgynghoriad yn amrywiol, gan amrywio o ganolfannau achub, llochesi a chanolfannau adsefydlu ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes (yn cynnwys twtio, mynd am dro, gofal dydd a lletya) i wasanaethau ceffylau, sesiynau cwrdd rhwng pobl ac anifeiliaid ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid. Er mwyn cydnabod diddordeb mawr y cyhoedd yn lles milgwn rasio, cynhwyswyd dau gwestiwn ychwanegol yn ymwneud â thrwyddedu ceidwaid / bridwyr / hyfforddwyr milgwn a gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn.

1.2 Y Sefyllfa yng Nghymru ar Hyn o Bryd

Mae Sefydliadau Lles, Gweithgareddau ac Arddangosfeydd Anifeiliaid yn amrywiol ac ni cheir unrhyw gyfundrefn drwyddedu safonol nac unrhyw ofyniad i gynnal archwiliadau rheolaidd.

Mae Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 ("Deddf 2006") yn rhoi dyletswydd gofal ar unrhyw un sy'n gyfrifol am anifail, i ddiogelu ei les. Rhaid i unrhyw un sy'n gyfrifol am anifail, boed hynny'n barhaol neu dros dro, gymryd camau rhesymol i sicrhau bod anghenion yr anifail yn cael eu diwallu bob amser.

Mae Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i unrhyw un sy'n gwerthu anifeiliaid ar ffurf anifeiliaid anwes yng Nghymru (yn cynnwys gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach a chathod bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd parti), fel rhan o fusnes, gael trwydded gan yr Awdurdod Lleol sy'n berthnasol i leoliad eu safle.

Mae Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014 yn cyflwyno meini prawf llymach ar gyfer sefydliadau bridio trwyddedig.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n ofynnol i letywyr cartref sy'n lletya anifeiliaid ar ffurf busnes gael trwydded o dan Ddeddf Sefydliadau Lletya Anifeiliaid 1963. Fodd bynnag, ceir bwloch yn y ddeddfwriaeth sy'n golygu nad yw hyfforddwyr cŵn a thwtwyr cŵn sydd hefyd yn lletya cŵn fel gwasanaeth ychwanegol angen trwydded.

Caiff rhai arddangosfeydd eu cofrestru o dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Perfformio (Rheoleiddio) 1925. Dyma gofrestrriad gydol oes heb unrhyw ofynion archwilio

penodol yn perthyn iddo. O'r herwydd, go brin y caiff safonau lles nifer o anifeiliaid perfformio Cymru eu hasesu'n rheolaidd.

Efallai y caiff rhai arddangosfeydd eu trwyddedu o dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976 os ydynt yn berchen ar, neu'n cadw, rhywogaeth a restrir o dan y Ddeddf. Fodd bynnag, efallai na fydd archwiliadau gan orfodwyr yn mynd ati o angenrheidrwydd i ystyried safonau lles anifeiliaid eraill a gynhwysir mewn arddangosfeydd, os na fydd Deddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976 yn berthnasol i'r anifeiliaid hynny.

O dan Ddeddfau Sefydliadau Marchogaeth 1964 a 1970, mae'n ofynnol i sefydliadau marchogaeth gael trwydded gan Awdurdodau Lleol.

Rhagwelir y byddai unrhyw ofynion trwyddedu newydd yn cael eu cyflwyno o dan Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 sydd ar hyn o bryd yn llywodraethu'r arfer o werthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes. Gallai model cenedlaethol hefyd ddod â thrwyddedu arall o dan reoliadau diwygiedig LAIA ble yr ystyrir eu bod yn hen, yn anhyblyg neu'n annigonol at anghenion heddiw.

1.3 Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus

Cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad hwn am 12 wythnos rhwng 8 Rhagfyr 2023 a 1 Mawrth 2024. Cyhoeddwyd yr ymgynghoriad ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

1.4 Cwestiynau'r Ymgynghoriad

Gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr ystyried y cwestiynau canlynol ac i roi eu rhesymau:

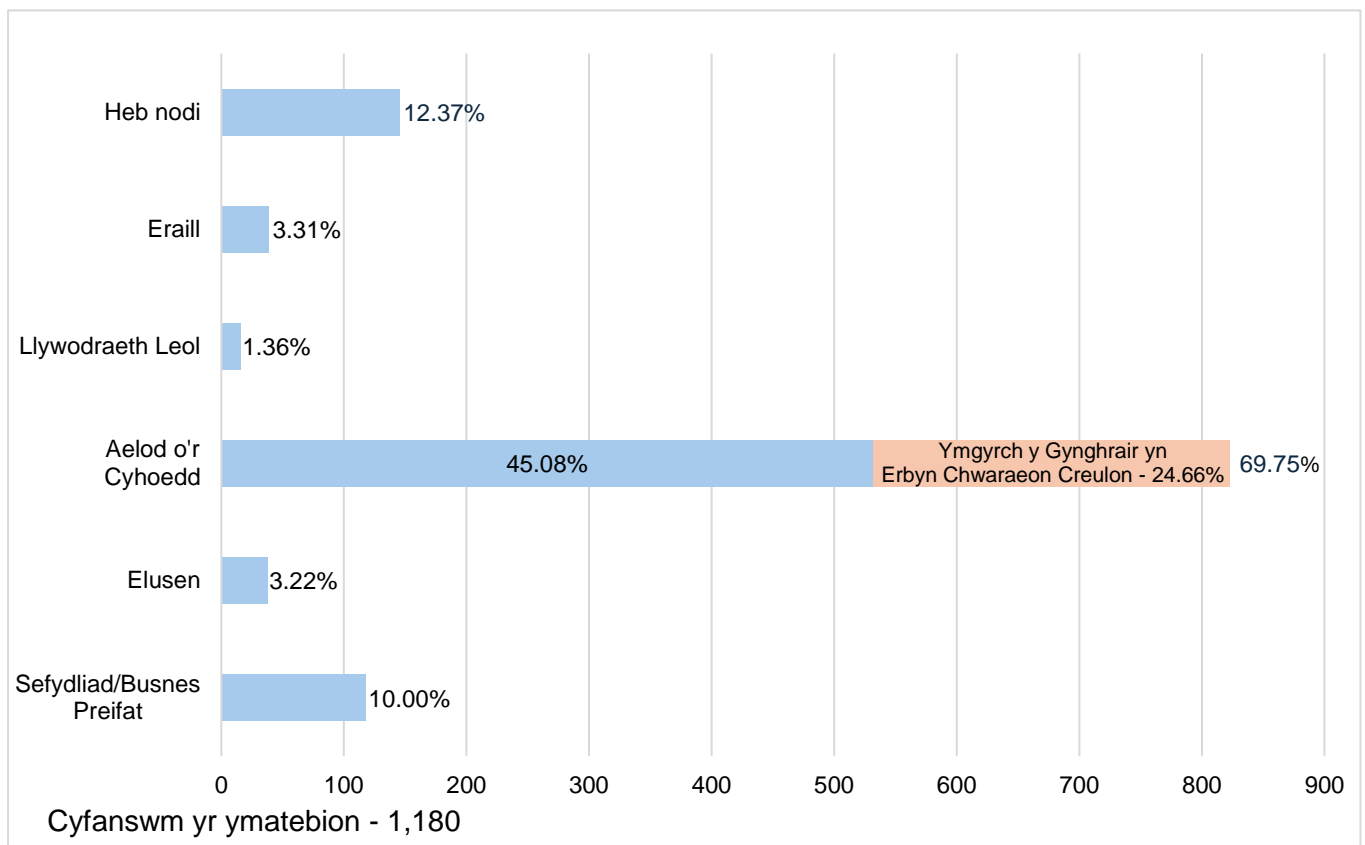
1. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai Sefydliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (llochesi anifeiliaid a chanolfannau achub ac adsefydlu anifeiliaid) gael eu trwyddedu?
2. Ydych chi'n cytuno y dylai gweithgareddau anifeiliaid (sesiynau cwrdd â phobl, gofal dydd i gŵn, cerdded cŵn, lletya gartref, hurio stablau ac ati) gael eu trwyddedu?
3. A ydych yn cytuno y dylid cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu i gryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol o ran arddangos anifeiliaid h.y. mynd ag anifeiliaid fel ymlusgiaid i bartïon, canolfannau adar ysglyfaethus neu arddangosfeydd teithiol a sefydlog eraill?
4. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwyr cŵn rasio (gan gynnwys milgwn) gael eu trwyddedu?
5. Rydym yn deall bod gan y cyhoedd ddiddordeb mawr yn lles milgwn rasio. Yn ychwanegol at y cwestiwn uchod ar drwyddedu perchnogion, ceidwaid, neu hyfforddwyr cŵn rasio, rydym yn gofyn am dystiolaeth i gyfiawnhau neu wrthod ystyried gwaharddiad graddol yn y dyfodol. Ticiwch y blwch sy'n adlewyrchu'ch barn orau ynghylch a ddylid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol.

6. Hoffem wybod eich barn am yr effeithiau y byddai unrhyw rai o'r newidiadau hyn yn eu cael ar y Gymraeg, yn benodol ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg a pheidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg. Beth fyddai'r effeithiau, yn eich barn chi? Sut y gellid cynyddu'r effeithiau cadarnhaol, neu leihau'r effeithiau negyddol?
7. Esboniwch hefyd sut y gellid ffurfio neu newid y newidiadau hyn mewn modd a fyddai'n cael effaith gadarnhaol, neu fwy o effaith gadarnhaol, ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, ac o ran sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn cael ei thrin yr un mor ffafriol â Saesneg.
8. Rydym wedi amlinellu'r materion rydym yn eu hystyried o ran trwyddedu sefydliadau, gweithgareddau ac arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid ac ystyried rheoleiddio rasio cŵn yn y dyfodol ac rydym wedi gofyn i chi roi atebion penodol i'n cwestiynau uchod. Os oes gennych unrhyw sylwadau pellach yr hoffech eu gwneud am y materion hyn, nodwch nhw yn y blwch testun isod.

2 Ymatebion i'r Ymgynghoriad

Cafwyd 1180 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, yn cynnwys 344 o ymatebion trwy e-bost ac 836 o ymatebion trwy gyfrwng y ffurflen ymateb ar-lein. O blith y 1180 o ymatebion a ddaeth i law, roedd 291 ohonynt yn ymatebion e-bost a oedd yr un fath yn union â'i gilydd, a dderbyniwyd gan y cyhoedd fel rhan o ymgyrch gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Ceulon, lle canolbwyntiwyd ar filgwn.

Cafwyd ymatebion gan amrywiaeth o gyfranwyr, fel a ganlyn*:



*at ddibenion y graff, cynhwyswyd yr ymateb a gafwyd yn uniongyrchol gan y Gynghair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon o dan 'elusen' ac nid gydag ymatebion yr ymgyrch.

Nid atebwyd pob un o'r cwestiynau gan yr holl ymatebwyr. Nid atebwyd rhai o'r cwestiynau'n uniongyrchol gan rai o'r ymatebwyr. Mewn achosion o'r fath, ac at ddibenion y dadansoddiad hwn, neilltuwyd yr ymatebion i'r cwestiynau a oedd yn cydfynd orau â nhw. Ymhellach, pan nad atebwyd y cwestiynau penodol gan yr ymatebwyr, efallai fod rhannau o'r atebion hynny wedi cael eu hailneilltuo i gwestiwn arall a oedd yn cydfynd yn well â nhw. O dan bob cwestiwn, rydym wedi cynnwys enghreifftiau cynrychiadol o'r ymatebion a gafwyd.

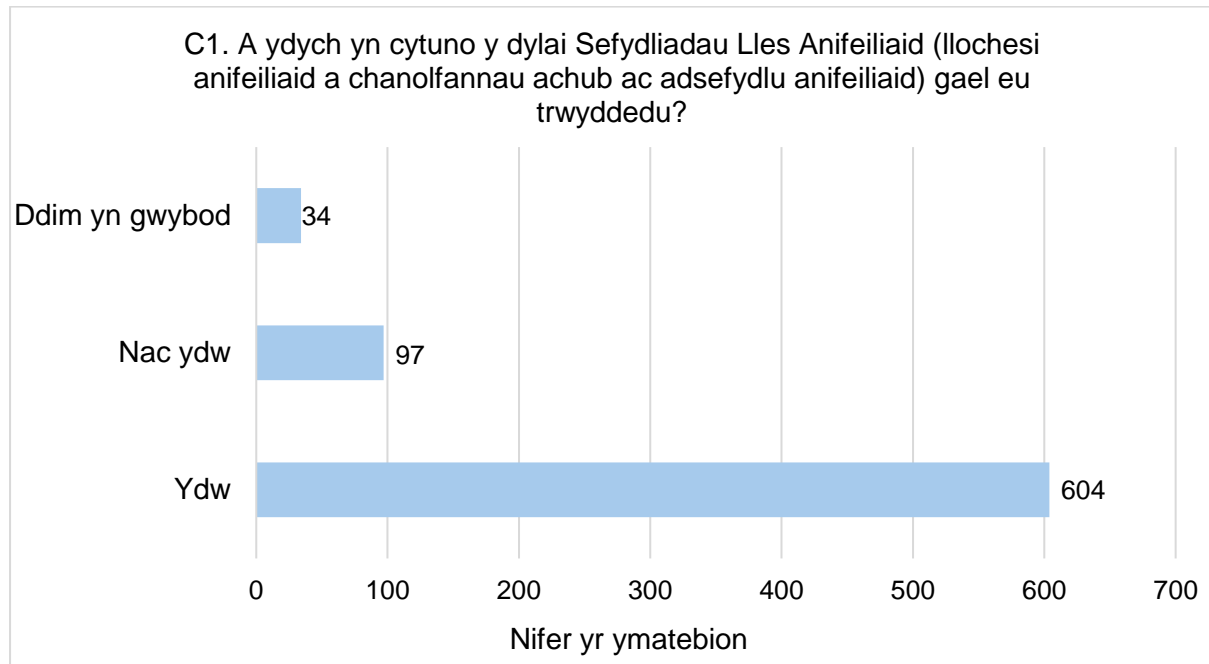
Rydym yn cydnabod bod llond llaw o ymatebwyr wedi holi ynglŷn â geiriad y cais i gynnwys tystiolaeth yn ail gam nifer o'r cwestiynau, sef: *"Os mai 'Ydw' oedd eich ateb i gwestiwn X, rhowch eich rhesymau yn y blwch."* Pwrpas hyn oedd annog ymatebwyr a oedd yn awyddus i weld newid rheoleiddiol i gyfiawnhau'r dull hwn trwy nodi rhesymau a thystiolaeth, gan gydnabod na fyddai ymyriadau mor arwyddocaol a phellgyrhaeddol, o bosibl, yn cael eu cyflwyno fel arall. Ond roedd y blwch testun rhydd yn weladwy i'r holl ymatebwyr, pa un ai "ydw" ynteu "nac ydw" oedd eu hateb, ac ni chawsant eu cymell i beidio ag ychwanegu manylion. Hefyd, roedd yr ymgynghoriad yn cynnwys cwestiwn testun rhydd penodol, sef Cwestiwn 8, gan roi cyfle i'r cyfranogwyr nodi safbwyntiau pellach, cyfrannu at gwestiynau blaenorol neu nodi meysydd a materion na chawsant eu crybwyll mewn manau eraill. Ymhellach, cafodd yr ymatebwyr gyfle i gyflwyno'u safbwyntiau trwy e-bost neu trwy'r post, gan roi rhyddid pellach iddynt o ran fformat.

Yn Atodiad A, ceir rhestr o'r sefydliadau a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad. Gofynnodd rhai o'r ymatebwyr inni beidio â chyhoeddi eu manylion personol, ac rydym wedi parchu'r ceisiadau hyn.

Cwestiwn 1

Roedd cwestiwn 1 yn gofyn i'r ymatebwyr ystyried a ddylid trwyddedu Sefydliadau Lles Anifeiliaid, a gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr a oedd o blaid rheoleiddio pellach nodi rhesymau i ategu'r dull gweithredu hwn.

Cafwyd 735 o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn. Roedd yr ymatebion fel a ganlyn:



Roedd 82.18% o'r ymatebwyr yn cytuno y dylid trwyddedu Sefydliadau Lles Anifeiliaid.

Dadleuon Cyffredinol a Gyflwynwyd o Blaid Trwyddedu

Roedd yr ymatebwyr yn cytuno'n gryf y gallai trwyddedu sicrhau'r canlynol:

- archwiliadau priodol cyn rhoi trwyddedau,
- archwiliadau cyfnodol gan Awdurdodau Lleol,
- profiad a/neu gymwysterau addas ar gyfer cyflawni'r gwasanaethau a gynigir,
- gweithredu'n ôl safonau statudol diffiniedig,
- atebolrwydd pan fyddai amodau'r drwydded yn cael eu torri neu pan fyddai lles anifeiliaid yn y fantol,
- eglurder a thryloywder i roi sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd bod y rhai sy'n cynnig gwasanaeth arbennig yn meddu ar drwydded briodol.

Ymhellach, o ystyried faint o anifeiliaid y gwyddys eu bod yn cael eu cadw mewn sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid ledled Cymru, gallai trwyddedu gael effaith gadarnhaol sylweddol ac eang.

“The PDSA Animal Wellbeing (PAW) Report 2024 (the largest nationally representative survey of dog, cat, and rabbit owners in the UK) shows that 27% of cats and 15% of dogs in Wales came from rescue centres, highlighting

how important adequate standards of animal welfare in AWEs are for hundreds of thousands of pets in Wales. The 2024 PAW Report estimated that there are currently around 700,000 dogs and 700,000 pet cats in Wales, which equates to approximately 170,000 cats and 77,000 dogs acquired from rescue centres” (Companion Animal Welfare Group Wales (CAWGW))

Mynegodd y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr bryderon cyffredin ynglŷn ag amodau lles, rheoli, tryloywder ac anghenion hyfforddi.

- “While there may be good intentions to provide for the welfare of animals, it is possible that some premises and individuals take on numbers and types of animals they cannot adequately look after. This can create situations of poor welfare which is the opposite of what may have been intended. Licensing of sanctuaries, rescue and rehabilitation centres would give a base line standard to assure that welfare is being protected” (Anonymous)
- “Within the current system, there are no safeguards to prevent those who lack the adequate knowledge, resources and experience from operating an animal welfare establishment. Because of this and the somewhat hidden nature of AWEs, it is difficult to identify where problems are occurring until it becomes too late.” (Animal Welfare Network Wales (AWNW))
- “Rescuing and rehabilitating animals and providing them with a high standard of species-specific care is a time-consuming and complex operation. Many individuals with good intentions set up AWEs, but without precise policies and procedures, some organisations lack the necessary resources or knowledge, in terms of finance, facilities, staff and veterinary expertise, to manage the continuous intake of animals. This often results in compromised welfare and health. For example, overcrowding of animals can lead to inter-animal related stress and health problems such as skin disease.” (Companion Animal Welfare Group Wales (CAWGW))

Er bod y mwyafrif o sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid yn darparu gwasanaethau hollbwysig, cydnabuwyd bod methiannau'n digwydd o ran sicrhau lles anifeiliaid.

- “While AWEs undertake hugely important work, the RSPCA has been required to prosecute four establishments in Wales in the last five years where serious failings in animal welfare have arisen” (RSPCA)

Ymhellach, mae'r Cod Ymarfer cyfredol yn annigonol:

- “[...] The Code of Best Practice for Animal Welfare Establishments, published in September 2020, was a positive step but its effect was weakened by it being voluntary. We believe that statutory licensing will be a significant step forward in terms of providing legal protection and safeguards for animals, ensuring enhanced welfare standards and promoting best practice in the sector.” (Blue Cross)

Y pryderon y byddai trwyddedu yn ymdrin â nhw

Trwy drwyddedu sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid, gellir helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon lles canlynol:

Esgeulustod

Mae nifer o'r sefydliadau hyn yn llawn bwriadau da; ond yn aml, gall pwysau llethol arwain at esgeulustod a chamdriniaeth. Oherwydd y diffyg rheoleiddio ar hyn o bryd, mae'n anodd canfod problemau hyd nes y bydd hi'n rhy hwyr.

- “Often with no knowledge of their existence from an animal welfare protection perspective, until something goes wrong, animals are vulnerable and will suffer until it comes to the attention of enforcement bodies. This may not necessarily be intentional or a deliberate act of cruelty but simply because circumstances have changed. The cost-of-living crisis, personal health changes, other legislative consequences are just a few examples of what may impact. Stronger controls will only ensure that appropriate support, advice or where necessary enforcement action can be provided in a timely manner” (Monmouthshire Trading Standards)
- “Although Animal Welfare Establishments (AWE's) normally have good intentions, the ethics and quality of care given varies widely, as does the knowledge and capability of the people running them or working/volunteering. AWE's with a poor infrastructure, however well-meaning, can become overburdened, be poorly managed or simply fail to provide adequate care, all of which can result in compromised welfare” (Companion Animal Sector Council (CASC))

Eiddo neu amodau lletha amhriodol

Heb gael polisïau a gweithdrefnau llym, efallai y caiff sefydliadau eu llethu oherwydd nad oes ganddynt adnoddau a chyfleusterau digonol i ymdopi â'r anifeiliaid a gaiff eu hildio. Yn aml, gall y penderfyniadau fod yn emosiynol yn hytrach nag yn rhesymegol.

- “At the moment anyone can set up an animal welfare establishment, without the necessary experience, infrastructure or funds, and social media provides a tool [to] do so with ease and little to no scrutiny. Many rescue organisations start as “kitchen-table” rescues from home and this allows them to operate under the radar with a risk of over-committing or not providing a suitable environment for their rescued animals.” (Hope Rescue)
- “While many individuals with good intentions may wish to establish AWEs, in the absence of rigorous policies and procedures, organisations may face overwhelming challenges and lack the necessary resources, in terms of finance, facilities, staff and veterinary expertise, to manage the continuous and unpredictable intake of animals. There are sadly reported cases of individuals operating rescue centres, who, although well meaning, do not necessarily have the appropriate space to accommodate the animals in their care. Animals in these cases can suffer from inter-animal related health and stress problems.” (Battersea)

Diffyg staff â hyfforddiant addas i ddarparu ar gyfer anghenion anifeiliaid

Gall diffyg gwybodaeth, hyfforddiant ac arbenigedd ymddygiadol gael effaith ddifrifol ar les anifeiliaid, gan arwain at broblemau iechyd, problemau cymdeithasoli a phroblemau ymddygiadol. Heb wybodaeth briodol, yn aml ni chaiff anifeiliaid euparu â'r perchnogion newydd mwyaf addas – gall hyn arwain at ddychwelyd yr anifeiliaid, eu hailgartrefu yn rhywle arall, neu eu gadael.

- “There should also be at least one permanent person on the staff with relevant qualifications or working towards relevant qualifications in relation to the species they are working with to ensure appropriate environment setups, socialisation, enrichment and interactions. The standard of care falls short in many AWEs, where individuals who have the animal’s best interest at heart have no or inappropriate/ outdated knowledge of the species innate behaviours nor their social, emotional, physical and mental needs.” (Anonymous)
- “Pets that end up in rescue centres are often the most vulnerable and can have complex behavioural issues which requires staff looking after them to have a level of training which can be crucial to understanding that individual pet’s needs and identifying the sort of family that a pet can safely be rehomed to. Whilst they remain unregulated, animal establishments can avoid any sort of training or work in this area which can have disastrous consequences for human and animal welfare if it goes wrong.” (Anonymous)

Clefydau

Yn achos rhai anifeiliaid a gaiff eu mewnfario, naill ai'n gyfreithlon neu'n anghyfreithlon, gallant beri risg o ran cyflwyno a lledaenu clefydau na welir mohonynt yn gyffredinol ymhlith anifeiliaid yn y DU. Yn ogystal â rhoi lles yr anifail a fewnforir yn y fantol, bydd hyn hefyd yn peryglu iechyd poblogaeth ehangach anifeiliaid y DU, yn ogystal ag iechyd y cyhoedd.

- “Rehoming pets from abroad raises several concerns, from the potential health and welfare risks for the pets being imported, to health risks to the Welsh pet population as well as wider public health risks. As the international rehoming sector is completely unregulated in Wales, there is no regulatory framework, or legal responsibility, for rehoming organisations involved to support new pet owners or provide any assessment of their behavioural needs” (Cats Protection)
- “During the pandemic in 2020, the UK saw a 50% increase in dogs imported from abroad, with imports from Romania increasing by nearly 70%¹ due to the public’s increased demand for dogs. [...] The British Veterinary Association’s Voice of the Veterinary Profession survey found in 2018 that 40% of companion animal vets have seen new or rare conditions in their practice [that year] associated with the import of overseas dogs...” (Dogs Trust)

¹ <https://www.vetvoices.co.uk/post/brucella-and-babesiosis-and-rabies-oh-my>

Bridio er elw

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes unrhyw beth yn atal unigolion diegwyddor rhag gweithredu fel gwerthwyr trydydd parti o dan gochl Sefydliad Lles Anifeiliaid. Mae gweithgarwch o'r fath yn annog bridwyr i gyflenwi'r sefydliadau hyn a chael tâl.

- “Because animal rescues are not required to be registered charities or community interest companies (or even a legal entity of any kind) this has left the unregulated part of the sector wide open to opportunistic fraudsters. We know of several cases across the UK whereby individuals have posed as ‘rescues’, when in fact they are buying large numbers of puppies and ‘rehoming’ them at a profit, all while appealing to the public for donations to their cause.” (Greyhound Rescue Wales)
- “The current lack of regulation for animal welfare establishments also creates loopholes within other pieces of legislation, for example the ban on third party sales included a rescue exemption which could be exploited by those unscrupulous sellers wishing to continue trading under the guise of rescue” (Hope Rescue)
- “We appreciate that most sanctuaries are providing an essential service for the most neglected and abused animals. However, a rescue facility must meet certain criteria, and be subject to regular (and unannounced) inspections, in order to safeguard animals from neglect (whether intentional or due to insufficient knowledge), cruelty or mistreatment.” (Animal Aid)

Achos Cryf o Blaid Trwyddedu

Crybwyllwyd y themâu cyffredinol hyn yn gyson gan ymatebwyr ar draws sefydliadau, y cyhoedd a'r sbectwm ehangach, gan greu achos cryf dros roi blaenoriaeth i reoleiddio yn y maes hwn:

- **Enillion Ariannol** - “There are too many so called 'rescue' centres where the animals are not cared for properly, and the aim is just to gather funds rather than help the animals. The animals welfare should be paramount, and the only way to ensure this is to regulate the charities, rescue centres accordingly.” (Camille Lambert)
- **Gweithgarwch Ar-lein** - “[...] particularly with the rise in popularity of social media platforms, rescue groups or individuals with no proper infrastructure can now promote themselves as a rescue Establishments with just a few clicks on a keyboard and begin to generate an income by asking for public donations via social media and crowdfunding. This type of online rescue establishment commonly leads to practical issues, with detrimental effects on animal health and welfare [...]” (Anonymous)
- **Rheoli** - “The sheer volume of animals in need of shelter could easily tip even the most well-run rescue into an organisation where the welfare of animals is compromised. It is for this very reason that all Animal Welfare Establishments

should be subject to independent mandatory licencing and inspection”
(Forever Hounds Trust)

- **Atebolrwydd** - “Is likely to promote responsible care, protection, and well-being of animals, while also ensuring public trust and accountability in the sector” (The Greyhound Ambassadors)
- **Craffu** - “If a licensing regime is introduced, there will be knowledge of their existence and they will be subject to regular interventions. It will also allow appropriate support to be provided, advice to be given and where necessary, enforcement action to be taken in a timely manner to protect the welfare of the animals” (Torfaen County Borough Council)
- **Hyfforddiant** - “Those that care for animals within such establishments should be able to demonstrate that they possess the relevant knowledge, competence and skills to do so and have undergone suitable training, including a need to keep up with best practice” (Stephen Wickens)
- **Bwlch yn y Ddeddfwriaeth** - “Licensing these establishments would provide a framework to ensure that establishments provide acceptable standards of welfare and management, but would also serve to gather vital data about the sector which is lacking. It would also prevent businesses using a loophole to operate as a pet seller whilst avoiding the need to be licenced as such and allow the public to make more informed decisions about the quality of operators” (CASC)
- **Graddfa'r Broblem** - “We are firmly of the opinion that regulation of animal establishments is required in Wales. The scale and nature of the risk is such that allowing the sector to continue unregulated is simply not a viable option” (Greyhound Rescue Wales)

Yn ogystal â materion yn ymwneud â lles, cafodd sawl ffactor eraill ei chodi, gan gynnwys:

- **Cymesuredd** - “Additional bureaucracy i.e. licensing has to go hand in with proper inspection protocols - and enforcement. There are already significant layers of animal protection legislation that is simply not being enforced - due to lack of inspectors, funds.” (Rachel Barber)
- **Gorfodi** - “Consideration should be given to the establishment of a centralised licensing database and inspectorate to ensure further burden is not put on local licensing authorities and to ensure greater consistency in implementation.” (Born Free Foundation)
- **Archwilio** - “It is essential that the Welsh Government provides the necessary resources, financial and human, so the national model can achieve its aims and bring increased professionalisation to the sector. We strongly believe that anyone inspecting animal establishments should be appropriately knowledgeable and qualified in relevant animal welfare subjects.” (Blue Cross)

- **Canlyniadau Anfwriadol** - “We would also urge the Welsh Government to consider the potential unintended consequences of AWE regulation, such as more animals in need of rescue if some establishments are unable to meet the requirements and therefore face closure.” (RSPCA)
- **Cymorth i Fusnesau** - “It is important that with any new regulations, support is provided to enable those existing organisations to be brought into compliance. From an enforcement and licensing perspective this can be done within an agreed timeline and with appropriate advice. It is likely though that wider business support resource is required especially where such establishments are not for profit organisations. There is an inevitable risk that there could be an increase in abandoned animals or animals requiring rehoming so any support to prevent establishments closing would help to mitigate this.” (Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council)

Baich Ariannol

Yn achos nifer o’r ymatebwyr a roddodd ymateb “ydw”, fe wnaethant sôn hefyd am y baich ariannol posibl a fyddai’n dod law yn llaw â thrwyddedu:

- “implementation of these regulations will come with a cost therefore we recommend that the price of the licence should cover the cost of enforcement. However, given that the vast majority of AWEs are run by charities and are regarded as being for the wider public good (given wider society’s wish to protect animals from abuse and other forms of suffering), CAWGW would welcome the Welsh Government’s encouragement of Local Authorities to also do all they can to ensure the reasonable cost of licensing for AWEs.” (CAWGW)
- “I do believe that some form of accountability should be implemented for these establishments to ensure protection and compliance for animal welfare [...] [local authorities’] fee structure should not be onerous or discouraging.” (Lester Dagge)
- “These type of establishments should be licensed and checked, but there should not be a prohibitive cost to this as they already struggle to raise funds to help the animals.” (Anonymous)

Ymatebion “Nac ydw”

Roedd 13.20% o’r ymatebwyr yn anghytuno â’r syniad y dylid trwyddedu sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid. Y prif reswm oedd pryder ynglŷn ag effaith y pwysau ariannol ychwanegol ar sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid:

- “Animal rescue centres are already under a massive amount of financial pressure and many are struggling to keep afloat [...] the additional costs involved in doing so could push them over the edge. These organisations are vital in our community; what happens if they are not there? The animals suffer.” (Anonymous)

- “Licensing won’t work, it will add complexity and cost to local authorities that already don’t enforce the legalisation that is in place. It will add a financial burden on activities which are either marginally economic or based on goodwill. These activities do not generate sufficient funds for this burden.” (Anonymous)
- “Most genuine small scale rescues do more work, with zero profit. Due to this they would not be able to continue to work when paying or working around licensing.” (Jordan Fletcher)
- “Local authorities do not have suitably qualified people to inspect these activities, nor do they have the budgets.” (Dr Fox, OBE)
- “We are particularly concerned about these plans to expand the animal licensing scheme to potentially hundreds more businesses while the original AAL guidance for pet sales is still not fit for purpose. We believe amending and correcting the current AAL guidance should be the priority before more work is given to local authority inspectors who are already busy.” (Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association)
- “The existence of licences does not guarantee immediate change in standards/behaviour. Establishments which seek to avoid meeting standards and regulation will continue to operate “underground.” The existence of statutory licences will not ensure 100% participation.” (CLA Cymru)

Ymatebion “Ddim yn gwybod”

Roedd 4.63% o’r ymatebwyr yn ansicr a ddylid trwyddedu sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid. Fel uchod, y prif reswm oedd pryder ynglŷn â’r costau ychwanegol ar sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid.

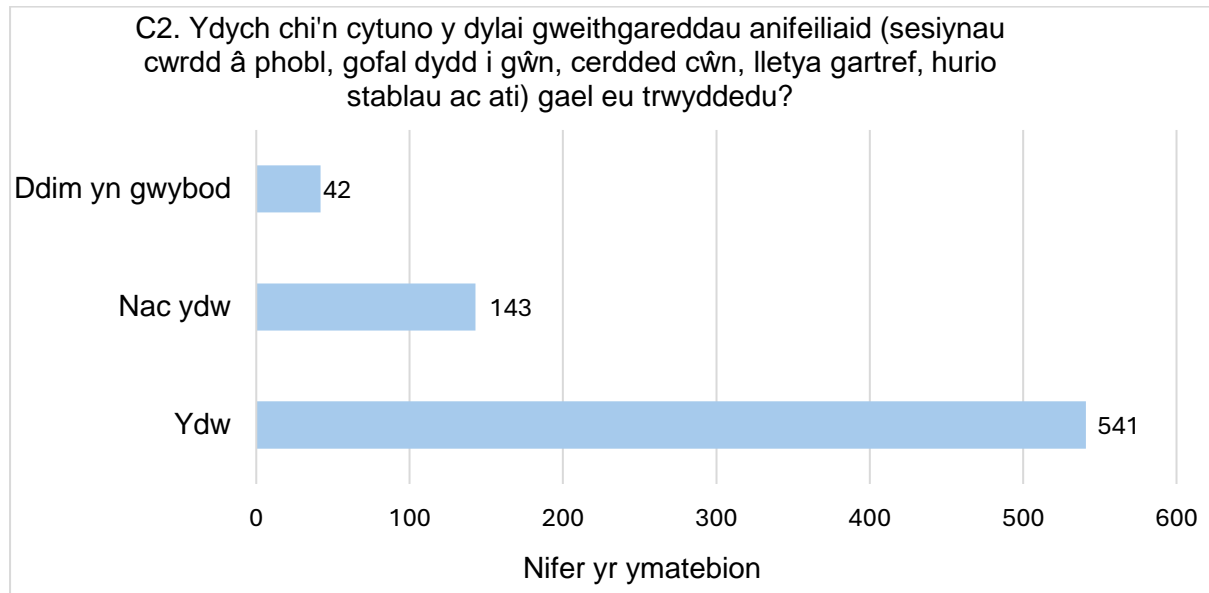
- “In principle I think they should be subject to the checks that licensing can provide. However, as they are charitable organisations who do a lot of good for animals that have nowhere else to go, I would be concerned that satisfying licensing conditions might cause too much pressure on non-commercial organisations that are already struggling.” (Anonymous)
- “A registration scheme may be an appropriate alternative and lighter touch option if the evidence suggests a licensing scheme is disproportionate, this could be supported by codes of practice and conditions and could be reviewed at a later stage to assess the effectiveness of the scheme and any need to move to a stricter licensing regime. Any regulatory scheme which is costly or onerous could potentially force centres to close leaving more animals at risk and in the current financial climate Local Authorities cannot afford to subsidise the system.” (Anonymous)
- “Members were not opposed to a licensing scheme for such establishments to promote uniformity of care, however concerns were noted of the ability of these establishments to afford a licence. In essence it was questioned whether a licensing scheme would be the most effective method in achieving the

intended outcomes, as the cost implications may deter the participation and therefore existence of smaller establishments.” (Farmers Union of Wales)

Cwestiwn 2

Roedd cwestiwn 2 yn gofyn i'r ymatebwyr ystyried a ddylid trwyddedu gweithgareddau anifeiliaid, a gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr a oedd o blaid rheoleiddio pellach nodi rhesymau i ategu'r dull gweithredu hwn.

Cafwyd 726 o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn. Roedd yr ymatebion fel a ganlyn:



Roedd 74.52% o'r ymatebwyr yn cytuno y dylid trwyddedu gweithgareddau anifeiliaid.

Sylwadau ynglŷn â'r Ymatebion

Cydnabyddir bod cwmpas y cwestiwn hwn yn eang, gan adlewyrchu'r amrywiaeth eang o fentrau a gweithgareddau sydd ar waith yng Nghymru, o dan ambarél gweithgareddau anifeiliaid, fel y'u pennwyd yn ystod yr alwad flaenorol am dystiolaeth.

Cyfeiriodd rhai o'r ymatebwyr at yr holl weithgareddau a oedd o fewn cwmpas y cwestiwn, tra aeth ymatebwyr eraill ati i gyflwyno ymatebion a oedd yn ymwneud â gweithgareddau penodol neu awgrymu dulliau amgen yn hytrach na thrwyddedu popeth mewn modd cyffredinol. Awgrymwyd, er enghraifft, y gallai rhai gweithgareddau arbennig elwa ar ddull cyffyrddiad ysgafnach, fel cofrestru.

Fel y nodir yn yr ymgynghoriad, o gofio natur eang y gweithgareddau rhagwelwn y bydd dull graddol, seiliedig ar flaenoriaethau, yn cael ei roi ar waith, ar sail y dystiolaeth a'r adborth a gyflwynwyd.

O ystyried yr ymatebwyr a gyflwynodd ymatebion "ydw" yn eu mwyafrif, yr ymdeimlad cyffredinol oedd y byddai gweithgareddau anifeiliaid yn elwa ar ymyrraeth ar ryw lefel (trwyddedu neu ddull arall) er mwyn gwella canlyniadau lles anifeiliaid.

- "It's imperative that the needs of all sentient beings are met by those looking after them, and their levels of competency and compliance can only be

achieved and maintained through mandatory licensing of these activities.”
(Forever Hounds Trust)

- “Any activity that involves animals being used as part of a commercial enterprise must be subject to proper licensing to ensure minimum welfare standards and prevent unnecessary suffering.” (Kim Singer)
- “Any person that proports to work or train any animal should be able to provide both owner and animal with the knowledge and understanding required to deliver standards of care in line with that animals requirements and also to maintain public safety.” (Jacqui Law)
- “You cannot ensure animal welfare is being adhered to if there are no rules in place.” (Anonymous)
- “[...] mae'n achos pryder bod unrhyw un yn gallu agor busnes fel darparu gofalu dydd i gŵn, cerdded cŵn, hurio stablau ac ati heb drwydded. Diau fod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n cynnal busnesau o'r fath yn gofalu am yr anifeiliaid yn dda, ond byddai cyflwyno system drwyddedu yn gallu pennu gofynion sylfaenol a sicrhau bod pobl yn cydymffurfio â nhw [...].” (Anonymous)

Graddfa Gweithgareddau Anifeiliaid yng Nghymru

Fel rhan o ymateb yr RSPCA i'r ymgynghoriad, ym mis Ionawr 2024 cynhaliodd y sefydliad ymchwil ar-lein trwy gyfrwng y cyfryngau cymdeithasol a pheiriannau chwilio er mwyn cael rhyw syniad faint o 'weithgareddau anifeiliaid' a oedd yn gweithredu yng Nghymru:

- “We found almost 1,850 establishments and service providers covered by question 2 of this consultation - the majority of which are currently subject to no regulation or requirements for minimum standards. While this figure provides an estimate as to how many settings and providers could fall under a future licensing scheme, as it does not cover unadvertised activities or activities that are advertised elsewhere, they cannot be used as definitives but instead offer an insight into the wide-reaching scale of various animal activities in Wales.” (RSPCA)

Disgwyliadau'r Cyhoedd

Gan fod pobl sy'n berchen ar anifeiliaid yn dibynnu ar y gwasanaethau arbenigol hyn a'r rôl ganolog sydd ganddynt mewn perchnogaeth anifeiliaid anwes, mae sicrhau atebolrwydd a thryloywder, ynghyd â chyflawni disgwyliadau, yn elfennau hanfodol.

Crybwyllodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr y mater hwn, gan dynnu sylw at y bwlch a geir ar hyn o bryd rhwng y disgwyliadau ar y naill law (sef bod gweithgareddau anifeiliaid yn cael eu rheoleiddio) a'r realiti ar y llaw arall (sef na chaiff y mwyafrif o weithgareddau anifeiliaid eu rheoleiddio).

- “When entrusting these services with their companion animals, it is possible that owners assume, or are misled to believe, that they are already subject to

some form of regulation. But the challenges owners currently face in choosing somebody else to care for their pet temporarily are likely to be compounded because of the 'hidden' nature of these activities. They are typically carried out in the absence of the owner and so gaining a full understanding of how they operate and the measures in place to protect welfare is difficult." (RSPCA)

- "Professional and paid-for dog walking, pet grooming, sitting and boarding and livery services are all services that owners entrust their animals to, most likely under the guise or the assumption that they are subject to some form of regulation already." (AWNW)
- "At present "anyone" can set up as a dog walker, house sitter or any other form of animal husbandry, with no previous knowledge or qualification whatsoever. This presents difficulties for potential clients as there is no common minimum standard or qualification for these roles, so it is difficult for them to choose wisely and safeguard their animals." (Forever Hounds Trust)

Wrth ystyried y manteision sy'n perthyn i reoleiddio, soniwyd yn gyson am dryloywder, atebolrwydd, hyder a sicrwydd y cyhoedd.

- "Licensing will ensure that all people involved in these activities are reliable and responsible and on a register that the general public can then trust." (Anonymous)
- "Requiring licensing leads to better care for the animals and more peace of mind for people using these services." (Anonymous)

Dadleuon Cyffredinol a Gyflwynwyd o Blaid Trwyddedu

Yn gyffredinol, cytunwyd yn gryf y gallai trwyddedu sicrhau'r canlynol:

- profiad a/neu gymwysterau addas ar gyfer cyflawni'r gwasanaethau a gynigir,
- archwiliadau priodol cyn rhoi trwyddedau,
- archwiliadau cyfnodol gan Awdurdodau Lleol,
- gweithredu'n ôl safonau statudol diffiniedig,
- atebolrwydd pan fyddai amodau'r drwydded yn cael eu torri neu pan fyddai lles anifeiliaid yn y fantol,
- eglurder a thryloywder i roi sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd bod y rhai sy'n cynnig gwasanaeth arbennig yn meddu ar drwydded briodol
- diogelwch anifeiliaid, ymarferwyr a'r cyhoedd

Roedd y pryderon cyffredinol a grybwyllwyd yn ymwneud â materion lles, diogelwch a sicrwydd y cyhoedd, blaenoriaethu elw, rheoli, hyfforddi, a chydymffurfio. (Hefyd, roedd ystyriaethau'n ymwneud â gorfodi a chostau yn thema gyffredin – sonnir am yr elfennau hyn mewn adran bwrpasol yn nes ymlaen yn y crynodeb.)

- "There is the potential without an effective licensing regime for untrained, uncommitted or exploitative people to set up operations that may prejudice the welfare of animals for which services are purportedly provided. Licensing should help to enhance both the trustworthiness but also the credibility of

such activities as long as standards are rigorous and properly monitored and enforced, with clear and effective guidance for local authority or other officials tasked with licensing...” (David Grimsell)

- “Any activity where there is potential economic gain, directly or indirectly, must be incorporated within licensing regulations as financial considerations are often held in a fine balance with animal welfare...” (Helen Whitelegg, Redwings)
- “When carried out appropriately and safely, these services have the potential to improve pets’ quality of life. However, if they are not carried out as such they can be detrimental to physical health, behaviour, welfare and quality of life as well as posing serious safety risks to those animals, other people, other animals and the environment.” (AWNW)
- “[...] licensing would enable an oversight into the facilities and practices of an establishment and identify where improvements need making.” (Susan Lewis)
- “Animal health and welfare must clearly be at the heart of these provisions but many animal related activities also have the potential to have a significant impact on public safety.” (Swansea Council)

Hefyd, pwysleisiodd nifer o’r ymatebwyr fod angen cau bwlch yn y ddeddfwriaeth sydd, i bob pwrpas, yn caniatáu i unigolion sy’n cynnig amryfal weithgareddau/gwasanaethau osgoi’r angen am drwydded o dan ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn ymwneud â lletya gartref (fel y nodir yn yr ymgynghoriad):

- “Under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, a person is not deemed to keep a boarding establishment “*if the provision of such accommodation is not the main activity*”. This presents an immediate loophole whereby boarding establishments which provide other services such as grooming or residential dog training, can declare themselves to primarily be a grooming or training business and thereby not need to apply for a boarder’s licence.” (Dogs Trust)

Ymatebion “Ydw” â Chafeat neu “Ydw” ar gyfer Materion Penodol

Roedd nifer fawr o’r ymatebwyr “ydw” yn syrthio i’r categori hwn. Canolbwyntiodd cyfran o’r ymatebwyr hyn ar rai gweithgareddau neu rai rhywogaethau arbennig:

- “License should stop dog walkers taking too many dogs out.” (Anonymous)
- “All of the above but in particular livery services should be licensed. There should be training for people running livery yards.” (Anonymous)

Awgrymodd nifer ohonynt fod angen dull a fyddai’n amrywio’n ôl yr amgylchiadau:

- “Yes and no, all depends on what scale the person or establishment is undertaking.” (Paul Jarrett)

- “Yes, but.... there should be a distinction between large profitable businesses/charities and small independent operations that make little or no profit. Someone who helps out with a bit of dog walking should not have to undergo the same extensive licensing as a livery yard with 20 or more horses.” (Anonymous)

Yn fwyaf cyffredin, dywedodd yr ymatebwyr mai rhai gweithgareddau'n unig y dylid eu trwyddedu. Roedd yr ymatebwyr hyn yn tueddu i syrthio i ddau gategori – sef y rhai nad oeddynt yn dymuno trwyddedu rhyw weithgaredd arbennig ac, i raddau llai, y rhai nad oeddynt yn dymuno trwyddedu rhyw rywogaeth arbennig, gan eu bod yn ffafrio gwaharddiad. Cynhwysir enghreifftiau cynrychiadol isod:

- **“Ydw” – Parhau i beidio â thrwyddedu rhai gweithgareddau**
 - “I believe home boarding and doggy day care should absolutely be licensed activities - how can you ensure appropriate housing, care and attention if not regulated and held accountable to someone? [...] I do not agree livery services should be regulated. Horses need to be kept somewhere, they can't live in the house. By imposing regulations on all yards would mean a drastic reduction of possible places to keep horses.” (Anonymous)
 - “Where such animals are part of a registered organisation licensing should get waved provided the animal is registered, assessed and insured through that organisation.” (Anonymous)
- **“Ydw” – Trwyddedu rhai gweithgareddau a gwahardd rhai eraill**
 - “There are considerable health and welfare concerns associated with [puppy yoga and cat cafes] ... Blue Cross would prefer the Welsh Government take steps to ban [them] altogether. We do not want the imprimatur of a license to somehow normalise these activities or lead to an expansion of their presence in Wales.” (Blue Cross)
 - “Primates as pets should be banned – a review of acceptable domesticated species should be created.” (Carolyn Thomas MS)
 - “We [...] oppose animal activities such as alpaca llama trekking, puppy yoga and pony painting parties and call for all entertainment to be animal-free.” (Animal Aid)

Ystyriaethau'n ymwneud â Gweithgareddau Penodol

Dyma'r prif weithgareddau y cyflwynwyd sylwadau yn eu cylch:

Gwasanaethau Twtio Anifeiliaid Anwes

Roedd cyfran uchel o'r ymatebwyr yn cytuno y dylid trwyddedu gwasanaethau twtio anifeiliaid anwes. Ym marn nifer o'r ymatebwyr, dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r gweithgaredd hwn.

Mae'r RSPCA yn amcangyfrif bod 525 o leiaf o fentrau twtio anifeiliaid anwes ar waith yng Nghymru, felly dyma un o'r gweithgareddau mwyaf cyffredin y sonnir amdano yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn.

I nifer o anifeiliaid, mae cael eu twtio yn hanfodol i'w hiechyd a'u lles a cheir galw mawr am wasanaethau arbenigol o'r fath. Fel y nodir gan y Blue Cross, rhaid cael gwybodaeth arbenigol a llawer o sgil i dwtio anifeiliaid. Hefyd, mae anifeiliaid sydd angen eu twtio yn debygol o fynychu mannau sy'n cynnig y gwasanaethau hyn yn amlach na mannau sy'n darparu gofal i anifeiliaid.

Yn Adroddiad Lles Anifeiliaid y PDSA (PAW), darganfu'r sefydliad fod 36% o berchnogion cŵn wedi defnyddio gwasanaethau twtio cŵn. Yn achos cathod, mae'r PDSA yn cyfeirio at Adroddiad PAW 2023, a ddaeth i'r casgliad fod 5% o berchnogion cathod wedi defnyddio gwasanaethau twtio – mae hyn yn cyfateb i 30,000 o gathod.

- “[...] these represent significant numbers of pets who we owe it to, to ensure they are being cared for in suitable ways by those providing pet services.”
(Emma Tipton, PDSA)

Ar ran deisebwyr, cyflwynwyd deiseb yn dwyn y teitl *‘Introduce regulation of the dog grooming sector, to protect the welfare of dogs and rights of owners’* gan Jack Sargeant AS, cyn-gadeirydd Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Senedd, fel tystiolaeth ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad. Pan ddaeth y ddeiseb i ben ar 7 Ionawr 2024, roedd yn cynnwys 284 o lofnodion. Gellir crynhoi'r pryderon fel a ganlyn:

1. Animal Welfare: It is imperative to prioritize the well-being and humane treatment of dogs. Regulation will promote responsible ownership, minimise stress levels, and reduce potential harm/injury caused by unqualified/negligent groomers.

2. Training/Certification: Unregulated dog grooming has led to untrained individuals operating without the necessary knowledge of breed-specific needs, hygiene practices, handling, or grooming procedures. A minimum standard of Animal First Aid should be a pre-requisite component.

3. Health and Safety: Minimum health and safety guidelines to maintain a safe environment. Correct sanitation, grooming equipment maintenance and compliance with hygiene protocols, crucial in preventing the spread of infections/parasites/diseases.

4. Licensing/Inspection: Training/insurance verification and compliance with health and safety regulations.

5. Setting standards: Regulation offers owners an assurance of standards by identifying qualified practitioners.”

Mae Sefydliad Naturewatch yn adleisio'r pryderon hyn ac mae hefyd yn nodi methiannau sydd wedi digwydd o dro i dro:

- “There have been instances where animals have been harmed during grooming after being cut with equipment, overheated or restrained improperly. In some rare cases, animals have even died [...]” (Naturewatch Foundation)

Yn arbennig, roedd defnydd anghywir o flychau sychu yn peri cryn bryder i rai o'r ymatebwyr, ac awgrymwyd y canlynol gan un ymatebydd:

- “[...] Drying boxes should not be permitted. There have been multiple cases of injury and deaths in dogs put in these boxes.” (Kirsty Jenkins, OneKind).

Rhannwyd pryderon ar draws sefydliadau, y cyhoedd a'r sbectrw m proffesiynol, gan greu achos cryf dros drwyddedu'r arfer o dwtio anifeiliaid anwes:

- “[The dog grooming sector has] the largest volume of interactions between an animal and a business. A dog usually visits a grooming business more often than a vet, for there to be no 'checks or balances' of this sector clearly undermines the welfare of dogs and the rights of dog owners. There are massive knowledge gaps in both the understanding of owners and groomers. Anyone can operate as a dog groomer in the UK with no grooming training, insurance, first aid accreditation and health and safety standards.” (Brian Howell)
- “Given the significant number of animals attending groomers and the substantial contact groomers have with dogs and cats, often in situations causing anxiety and using equipment with the potential to cause harm, it is crucial to ensure groomers possess a comprehensive understanding of animal behaviour and welfare and how to use the equipment that is the tools of their trade. This not only mitigates risks to groomers themselves but also enhances overall animal welfare. The introduction of licensing would elevate standards in the sector, preventing injuries and fatalities resulting from visits to irresponsible groomers.” (Battersea Dogs and Cats Home)
- “[...] Due to the nature of the activities carried out, there is undoubtedly potential for dogs to come to harm if procedures are carried out without the necessary training or care, and in unsafe spaces without a good standard of hygiene or using unsafe or poorly maintained equipment. If done incorrectly, activities such as nail clipping, emptying anal glands, or clipping matted fur can affect welfare and require veterinary treatment. Groomers should be clear what procedures are required to be carried out in compliance with the Veterinary Surgeons' Act (VSA) 1966 such as dentals and be sufficiently trained in any other services they provide...” (BVA and BSAVA)
- “Dog Grooming should be licensed by extending the LAIA regulations, as this activity has the potential to seriously and negatively impact dog welfare.” (Dogs Trust)

Nid cŵn oedd yr unig anifeiliaid o dan sylw yn hyn o beth. Nododd nifer o'r ymatebwyr fod angen i'r cynigion gynnwys rhywogaethau eraill sydd angen eu twtio, megis cathod.

Dadleuon yn Erbyn

Ni chafwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiad penodol i'r syniad y dylid trwyddedu'r gweithgaredd hwn ac ni chynigiwyd model amgen yn lle diwygio'r trefniadau trwyddedu.

Ymddygiadwyr a Hyfforddwyr Anifeiliaid

Yn eu hymatebion i gwestiwn dau, nododd nifer o'r ymatebwyr fod angen trwyddedu Ymddygiadwyr a Hyfforddwyr Anifeiliaid.

Roedd y pryderon yn canolbwyntio'n arbennig ar gynnig y gwasanaethau arbenigol hyn heb gymwysterau neu wybodaeth gefndir, a nodwyd y gallai'r technegau a ddefnyddir gael effaith negyddol ar ymddygiad a lles anifeiliaid.

Roedd y pryderon yn cynnwys:

- **Effeithiau Negyddol Hirdymor** – “[...] we regularly see the impact of the lack of regulation within the industry. We often care for dogs who have been subjected to unethical, or even harmful training methods, which have been proven to lead to negative emotional states, increased anxiety and increased aggression. These dogs often require long term rehabilitation due to the physical or psychological harm caused. In many cases the owners had been responsible in seeking help for their dog, but without regulation it can be a minefield for them to find and choose a suitable trainer.” (Hope Rescue)
- **Camarwain y Cyhoedd** – “We believe that the lack of existing regulations in this field exposes dog owners to significant risk that the trainer or behaviourist they choose may not have the appropriate knowledge and qualifications to adequately train their dog or address behavioural matters. Beyond the financial loss of paying for advice that is of no use, the additional risk is that existing behaviours may get worse, or other unwanted behaviours may be introduced. This could potentially result in a dog attack or the owner relinquishing the dog to rescue or unnecessary euthanasia.” (The Kennel Club)
- **Unigolion Amhrofiadol** – “The animal behaviour and dog training industry is unregulated in Wales meaning anyone with no experience or qualifications can set up as an expert dog trainer or behaviourist. This regulatory gap has been exploited by unscrupulous and inexperienced dog trainers who increasingly purvey bad, even dangerous, advice on social media; for instance, advocating quick fix solutions and punishment-based training which dogs can find stressful and unpleasant.” (Blue Cross)
- **Amrywioldeb** – “At present, there is an abundance of education provision in the world of animal training and behaviour yet, very little is independently verified as satisfying a common standard, having up-to-date and accurate content or being delivered in line with best educational practice...” (RSPCA)

Dadleuon yn Erbyn

Ni chafwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiad penodol i'r syniad y dylid trwyddedu'r gweithgaredd hwn ac ni chynigiwyd model amgen yn lle diwygio'r trefniadau trwyddedu.

Cerdded Cŵn

Fel y cydnabu nifer o'r ymatebwyr, dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf gwelwyd cynnydd mawr yn nifer y bobl sy'n berchen ar anifeiliaid anwes. Mewn ymateb i hyn, gwelir bod gwasanaethau 'cerdded cŵn' masnachol wedi cael eu sefydlu i ddiwallu anghenion perchnogion – o wasanaethau annibynnol ar raddfa fach i wasanaethau ar-lein a masnachfreintiau mawr.

Gofynnodd rai unigolion am gael eglurhad ynglŷn â'r term 'cerdded cŵn' – hynny yw, wrth ddefnyddio'r term hwn, ni fwriedir trwyddedu'r arfer o fynd â'ch ci eich hun am dro. Er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth, yng nghyd-destun yr ymgynghoriad hwn mae 'cerdded cŵn' yn cyfeirio at wasanaethau cerdded cŵn masnachol.

Er bod y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr yn cytuno bod angen rheoleiddio'r maes hwn, y farn gyfunol oedd y byddai cyfundrefn drwyddedu lawn yn ormod, ac awgrymodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr y byddai system gofrestru'n fwy priodol.

- “A statutory licensing scheme may prove excessively burdensome and disproportionate for dog walking, posing enforcement challenges for Local Authorities” (Battersea)
- “We would support guidance accompanied by a registration system in which [commercial dog walkers] are required to register with the Local Authority [...]” (The Kennel Club)

Ymhellach, er bod nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn ymwybodol o bryderon gwirioneddol yn y maes hwn, roeddynt o'r farn na cheir sylfaen dystiolaeth ddigonol ar gyfer trwyddedu:

- “...we are not aware of many significant incidents taking place involving [commercial dog walkers], or any robust evidence of the scale of issues associated... In terms of welfare or dog control matters, there is already existing legislation that could be used to address issues that arise without specifically licensing [...]” (The Kennel Club)
- “While there have been some high-profile tragic events connected to dog walking, we question whether there is sufficient evidence of risk and harm to warrant the introduction of a licensing scheme.” (Anonymous)

I rai o'r ymatebwyr, roedd ymosodiadau gan gŵn yn cyfiawnhau trefniant rheoleiddio yn y maes hwn.

“It is astonishing to me that anyone who wants to can take money off people to walk their dogs with no idea what they're doing, no guarantee of the safety of the dogs or the public, and no way of being regulated. With dog attacks on

a significant increase in the last few years, dog walking needs to be better controlled.” (Amy Harding)

Er bod nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn ffafrio dull cyffyrddiad ysgafnach, mynegodd rhai farn bendant y dylid trwyddedu'r arfer o gerdded cŵn:

- “If an individual is entrusting their animal to someone else, that service should be licensed to ensure an agreed standard of care is met. I think this is especially important for dog walking services, where they may end up putting everyone's dog at risk if something happens [...]” (Anonymous)
- “Dog walkers who are careless and irresponsible could potentially cause serious negative welfare impacts to the dogs in their care. Irresponsible dog walkers can also endanger public safety, cause concern for other dogs and dog walkers and have a deleterious impact on the environment. A statutory licensing system should help to drive up and maintain standards across the dog walking sector, increase transparency and therefore lead to enhanced dog welfare.” (Blue Cross)
- “...services are popping up all over the place and are sometimes run by people looking to make quick money. Dog walkers are often oversubscribed and try to walk an uncontrollable amount of dogs at once.” (Anonymous)
- “Definitely need licensing for dog walking. So many use own cars, no safety or insurance. Walk multiples of dogs with no control.” (Anonymous)

Dadleuon yn Erbyn

I'r gwrthwyneb, roedd rhai o'r ymatebwyr yn anghytuno y dylid trwyddedu'r arfer o gerdded cŵn, yn enwedig pan wneir hynny ar raddfa fach, neu gan gymydog er enghraifft:

“[...] rydym o'r farn nad oes tystiolaeth o'r angen i reoleiddio y gwasanaethau hyn drwy gyfundrefn drwyddedu; fe fyddai gwneud hynny yn anodd iawn i'w weithredu.” (Gwynedd County Council)

- “Overall yes with an exception of dog walking as this is often done by neighbours, etc.” (Kelly Boler)
- “For the most part yes but often people walking dogs for others occasionally being vetted should be down to the owner of the dog they walk, there are not enough people to police such a thing so concentration should be on larger for-profit establishments.” (Pamela Kathleen Hyett)
- “The proposals may have a negative impact on micro businesses within Wales, which offer services like dog walking or day care assistance whilst the owners are away at work. These services are often relied on, and the reality is if these stop it could pose further risk to animal welfare.” (Glynn Evans, BASC)

Roedd canran fach o'r ymatebwyr yn ansicr ynghylch a ddylid trwyddedu'r arfer o gerdded cŵn, ai peidio.

- “[...] a statutory licensing regime may result in some dog walkers going out of business or increasing costs. As a result, owners may leave dogs for longer without exercise, or have to rely on unregulated informal mechanisms, including online platforms [...] based on members of the public walking one another’s dogs but not for payment.” (Dr Sarah Singh and Prof Marie Fox)
- “Not sure about this in the wider context e.g. dog walking [...]” (Anonymous)

Gwarchodwyr Anifeiliaid Anwes, Gwasanaethau Lletya Anifeiliaid a Gwasanaethau Gofal Dydd i Anifeiliaid

Gan fod mwy a mwy o berchnogion anifeiliaid anwes i'w cael yng Nghymru, heb anghofio ffactorau fel dychwelyd i'r swyddfa ar ôl Covid, mae mwy a mwy o bobl yn ddibynol ar wasanaethau gwarchod anifeiliaid anwes, gwasanaethau lletya a gwasanaethau gofal dydd, er mwyn diwallu anghenion eu hanifeiliaid anwes neu sicrhau gofal yn eu habsenoldeb.

Cydnabu'r ymatebwyr fod y gwasanaethau hyn o fudd i berchnogion anifeiliaid anwes a bod nifer ohonynt yn rhoi ystyriaeth ddigonol i anghenion iechyd a lles. Fodd bynnag, mynegwyd pryderon ynglŷn â lles, cyfleusterau, rheoli, adnoddau, gorfodi a bylchau yn y ddeddfwriaeth.

Yn dilyn hyn, roedd y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr o blaid trwyddedu. Roedd y materion y dylid eu goresgyn yn cynnwys:

- **Risgiau o ran Ymddygiad a Chlefydau** – “[...] one of the main risks to welfare in these unregulated settings relates to the mixing of dogs” (RSPCA). Elaborating on these risks, the RSPCA point to risk of disease spread as well as anxiety and aggression between dogs.
- **Ymarferwyr Amhrofiadol** – “...there are too many who set up [as] a 'hussle' ...Many no doubt love animals but simply have no clue and on a practical side no appropriate premises, no insurance, no real regard for the animal they look after or the owner.” (Anonymous)
- **Diffyg Cysondeb** – “Some of the day care and home boarding are undercutting boarding kennels and catteries which are subject to licencing. This seems unfair. As it is unregulated, there is a risk of people taking on too many pets or mixing their own pets with visiting pets. It is unclear whether people have appropriate experience and training to deal with the pets.” (Anonymous)
- **Gweithgareddau Eang** – “We believe it is absolutely right to bring home boarders and daycares into the legislative regime. [...] can't be adequately licensed by the Boarding Establishments Act, as they weren't in existence in the 1960s. These activities are now widespread and those undertaking the

activities must have a minimum level of welfare standardisation to help ensure that pets aren't harmed." (Anonymous)

Bylchau yn y ddeddfwriaeth a Deddf 1963 sydd ar ôl yr oes

Soniodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr am Ddeddf Sefydliadau Lletya Anifeiliaid 1963 a'r bylchau yn y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol fel ffordd o gyfiawnhau trwyddedu:

- "[...] before any new activities are brought into the licensing regime, we believe that the existing legislation for kennels and catteries should be updated. The current Boarding Establishments Act 1963 which covers commercial kennels and catteries is hugely outdated and legislation needs to be updated which better reflect pet boarding today, and which can then add additional activities such as dog daycare and home boarding." (Anonymous)
- "It is important that existing legislation is strengthened to close the loopholes that currently allow certain activities to take place, avoiding the need to be licensed because it is not the main activity. It is also important to note that many of these activities take place at or from private residential addresses, which can restrict enforcement powers." (Swansea County Council)

Awgrymodd rhai o'r ymatebwyr y dylid rheoleiddio platfformau ar-lein hefyd.

- "The Welsh Government could consider a registration system for operators working within a franchise model that do not pass a business test, such as those found on platforms like Rover or Borrow my Doggy [...] ensuring that welfare standards are explicitly communicated to all registered pet sitters." (Battersea Dogs and Cats Home)

Dadleuon yn Erbyn

Roedd y dadleuon a gyflwynwyd yn erbyn trwyddedu yn cynnwys costau, rheoleiddio gormodol a chyfyngu ar gymorth gwirfoddol:

- "...this is pushing up the cost [subsequently] you have clients rehoming dogs as they cannot afford the day care..." (Jordan Fletcher)
- "Just stopping people from working bad enough now too many regulations, and not needed for doggy day care as owners..." (Sharon Ward)
- "[...] unintendedly preventing responsible individuals from providing support to other animal owners. The proposals may have a negative impact on micro businesses within Wales, which offer services like [...] day care assistance whilst the owners are away at work..." (BASC)

Er bod y Kennel Club yn cefnogi'r syniad y dylid diwygio Deddf 1963 o ran rheoleiddio'r gwasanaethau hyn, mae'r sefydliad yn cynnig gair o gyngor: "[...] there needs to be a sensible and clear licensing threshold, such that a neighbour, relative or friend looking after someone's pet dog while they go on holiday as a one-off is not required to obtain a boarding licence."

O ran cyfleusterau gofal dydd i gathod, nid yw Cats Protection yn cymeradwyo'r gwasanaeth hwn oherwydd rhesymau lles ac felly ni all gefnogi trwyddedu:

- “Cats Protection does not support cats being taken to day care facilities [...] Day care facilities require regular travel for cats which can be stressful. Cats are extremely territorial and placing them in an unfamiliar space or taking them to new and unfamiliar environments, is likely to cause them stress, fear and anxiety and will not provide them with any benefit. Although a cattery does also require travel this is not to the same frequency.” (Cats Protection)

Caffis Cathod/Cŵn

Gwelir bod nifer fach iawn o'r ymatebwyr wedi sôn yn benodol am gaffis cathod/cŵn yn eu hymatebion. Yn yr holl achosion, nid oedd yr ymatebwyr o blaid trwyddedu'r sefydliadau hyn; yn hytrach, gofynnwyd am eu gwahardd yn llwyr.

- “Cat Protection believes that there are some activities which should be listed as incompatible with animal welfare, one increasingly popular example of this would be cat cafes.” (Cats Protection)
- “Battersea is concerned with the welfare implications of housing multiple cats in a confined space as is the case with cat cafes or kitten yoga. Domestic cats are solitary animals by nature and generally do not thrive in social group settings...” (Battersea Cats and Dogs Home)
- “While a number of cat cafes remain open in England [...] there are seemingly few, if any, cat cafes currently operating in Wales. Research undertaken by RSPCA Cymru in January 2024 suggests that those that were previously open [...] have now closed.” (RSPCA)

Gwasanaethau Cwrdd rhwng Pobl ac Anifeiliaid a Therapi Anifeiliaid

Dim ond nifer fach o'r ymatebwyr a gyflwynodd sylwadau'n ymwneud yn benodol â'r gwasanaethau hyn. Roedd y farn ynglŷn â sesiynau cwrdd rhwng pobl ac anifeiliaid a therapi anifeiliaid yn amrywio'n fawr, gyda chyfran fach iawn o'r ymatebion o blaid trwyddedu, yn cynnwys:

- “The human perception of ‘unconditional love’ from animals is often quoted as the rationale for successful human-animal engagements. However, the lines between animal welfare and anthropomorphism [...] are often blurred.” (Cariad Pet Therapy)
- “The key welfare concerns associated with human animal encounters include unfamiliar environments, inappropriate handling and a lack of standardised guidance [...]” “In some of the activities, animals will be frequently exposed to unfamiliar environments and are expected to remain calm with potentially challenging stimuli.” (RSPCA)

- “I have particular concerns about animals that are [...] visiting hospitals, care homes, etc where they are outside of their usual, natural environment and may be prodded, poked or otherwise subject to unwanted attention that may cause stress and provoke a fear response.” (Yvie Bennett)
- “Licensing of this activity [could help ensure providers] had procedures to protect the public. Organisations such as Pets As Therapy already operate a system of approval that could be used instead of licensing...” (AWNW)

Dyweddodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr fod angen pwylllo cyn trwyddedu a nodwyd dulliau amgen ganddynt. Hefyd, soniwyd am y manteision sydd ynghlwm wrth therapi anifeiliaid a'r rhai sy'n cynnig profiadau trefnus.

- “Therapy pets bring considerable benefits to people across Wales. Volunteers give up their time to improve the lives of others and it's absolutely essential that any regulation of therapy pets is strictly proportionate. Introducing expensive or bureaucratic regulations will inevitably reduce the number of therapy pets providing this valuable service.” (The Kennel Club)
- “Pet therapy initiatives in the UK are generally not-for-profit, for example Pets as Therapy or Therapy Dogs Nationwide. Given that therapy animals live with their owners and as these are registered charities, a statutory licensing system seems onerous. The Welsh Government could consider a registration system coupled with a Code of Practice.” (Battersea)
- “We are also of the opinion that the protection of animals and respect towards them can be promoted through activities where children and adults come into contact with them, and that an element of ‘encounter’ is needed in order to ensure such occasions are meaningful. We therefore believe that any licensing regulations should be proportionate to the risk to the animal, and [...] do not inadvertently reduce the opportunities for people to come to appreciate animals.” (Churches Together in Wales)

Roedd un ymatebwr o'r farn nad oedd trwyddedu'n briodol ac awgrymodd mai'r unig ffordd o ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid oedd trwy wahardd y gwasanaethau hyn yn llwyr.

- “We frequently see examples of animals, both domestic and exotic, brought into a variety of settings to be used for supposed therapy. This has included wild animals such as penguins being brought into care homes in events that provide PR opportunities for the operators. We do not believe that animals should be transported or used for such activities, including ones deemed therapeutic to humans, as they contribute negatively to animal welfare. We therefore recommend that human-animal encounters (including pet therapy) be prohibited by law...” (Freedom for Animals)

Ioga Cŵn Bach/Cathod Bach

Ym mhob achos pan grybwyllwyd y mater hwn, dywedwyd bod ioga cŵn bach a chathod bach yn weithgaredd oedd yn destun pryder a bod angen ymyrryd. Roedd y consensws o blaid gwahardd y gweithgareddau hyn yn hytrach na'u trwyddedu.

- Cats Protection “[...] are concerned about the welfare implications, such as risk of injury to the kittens, limited opportunity for the kittens to hide and rest and the possibility of disease developing among younger kittens.”
- “The increasing popularity of activities such as “puppy yoga” [...] was raised by the British Veterinary Association during the EFRA debate in 2023. This constitutes a welfare compromise, whereby no regard has been paid to the wellbeing of the pups or their ability to exhibit natural behaviours.” (Forever Hounds Trust)
- “Dwi hefyd yn credu y dylai pobl feddwl yn ofalus am les anifeiliaid cyn cynnal gweithgareddau fel therapi anifeiliaid anwes, ioga cŵn bach ac ati.” (Anonymous)
- “[...] with regard to puppy yoga classes, [do] not believe that these can be delivered without compromising the welfare of the puppies involved to an unacceptable level. We do not believe that these should be permitted, even within a regulated environment.” (The Kennel Club)
- “[...] puppy yoga and pony painting parties are likely to compromise welfare to an extent that could not be rectified by licensing, we would favour the banning of these activities as opposed to regulation.” (RSPCA)
- “We do not believe that licensing of puppy yoga providers would be sufficient to protect the dogs involved. [...] the Government should take steps to prohibit [it].” (Dogs Trust)

Stablau ac ati

Dywedodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr fod angen craffu ar stablau ac ati. Er bod peth anghytundeb i'w gael o ran sut y dylid mynd ati i wneud hyn, awgrymodd y mwyafrif o'r ymatebwyr fod angen eu trwyddedu, neu bod angen defnyddio dull rheoleiddio arall, fel cofrestru.

Gwelir bod Blue Cross o blaid trwyddedu, a thynnodd y sefydliad sylw at broblemau a all godi gyda stablau sydd heb eu trwyddedu:

- “[...] inadequate/ inappropriate housing/stabling/shelter, lax biosecurity measures leading to an increase in the risk of infectious diseases, such as equine influenza and strangles. [...] unsafe, inadequate and badly maintained fencing. [...] lack of suitable and well-maintained grazing and foraging opportunities; inexperienced and high turnover of staff [...].” (Blue Cross)

Roedd barn Cymdeithas Ceffylau Prydain yn adlewyrchu'r farn hon:

- “[Licensing will] provide a much clearer picture of where equines are kept and [...] support a minimum standard [for facilities and care]. [...] The provision of livery, particularly DIY, is often seen as a low input, income generating business

where the business owner may look to absolve themselves of any responsibility [...].” (The British Horse Society)

Roedd yr RSPCA yn gefnogol iawn i reoleiddio, a nododd y sefydliad fod Cynllun Stablau Cymeradwy Cymdeithas Ceffylau Prydain yn fenter nodedig; ond dywedodd hefyd mai menter wirfoddol yw hon ac nad yw'r mwyafrif llethol o stablau yn aelodau ohoni eto.

Roedd nifer o ymatebwyr eraill yn coleddu safbwyntiau tebyg:

- “At present there is no reliable or singular reference points for the owners of equestrian establishments such as livery yards, with no singular guidance or support available for the industry [...] introduction of at minimum [...] registration [...].” (Anonymous)
- “[...] there should be checks that the yards are suitable for the services provided eg stables, turn out land and documentation of vaccinations and worming are up to date to avoid as much as practicable any spread of disease, this will also keep livestock in healthy condition.” (Anonymous)

Awgrymodd nifer fach o'r ymatebwyr y dylid rhoi trefniant trwyddedu ar waith o achos i achos, gan ddibynnu ar ffurfioldeb y gwasanaethau a gynigir:

- “[...] places which offer full livery should be licensed, but [...] DIY livery/part-livery establishments shouldn't be subject to licensing (or only if they are over a certain size) as the owners of the horses should be visiting daily and responsible for the welfare of their own horse(s).” (Anonymous)
- “Livery yards may be varied in the services they offer to horse owners. Some businesses may provide a 24/7 service while others just the provision of a space. It may be difficult to set an appropriate threshold should licensing be considered.” (AWNW)

Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebwyr o blaid cofrestru, neu dywedasant y byddai'n fuddiol casglu tystiolaeth ychwanegol am y sector:

- “[...] partly because of the number and diversity of livery yards, [licensing] is a large and complex undertaking. Before commitment is made to a specific licensing model, far more information on the sector itself is needed. [...] A system of mandatory registration could be considered as a practical first step. This would gather more information on the nature and scale of the livery sector so that Welsh Government can develop an appropriate and proportionate approach to livery licensing.” (Redwings)
- “[...] while we support the intent of licensing of livery yards, we would propose that this should be a phased approach, and that registration of livery yards must come before statutory licensing [...].” (World Horse Welfare with support from British Horse Council)

Roedd lleiafrif yn anghytuno â'r syniad y dylid trwyddedu ac nid oeddynt yn cefnogi dull rheoleiddio arall ychwaith – nodwyd gan yr ymatebwyr hyn mai'r perchennog sy'n ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb yn y pen draw, neu tynnwyd sylw at yr her bosibl o ran archwilio a gorfodi stablau.

Sefydliadau Marchogaeth

Soniodd llond llaw o'r ymatebwyr yn benodol am sefydliadau marchogaeth. Deddfwriaeth ar ôl yr oes oedd y prif destun pryder.

- “Blue Cross supports riding establishments being brought under the scope of the licensing framework as the 1964 Act is outdated... [for] greater oversight, transparency and accountability... [and] also bring Wales into line with England.” (Blue Cross)
- “[Existing legislation has] not benefitted from the advances of the intervening half a century and we would like to see [it revoked and] brought within the scope of the 2021 Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) regulations.” (Redwings)
- “[...]The current Act does not reflect the latest scientific understanding of animal/equine welfare [...] Horses' emotional well-being and behavioural needs need to be addressed as part of fitness to work and be ridden; not just their physical health parameters considered.” (World Horse Welfare with support from British Horse Council)

Er gwaethaf y gefnogaeth uchod i ddiwygio, tynnodd ymatebwyr eraill sylw at bwysigrwydd arolygiaeth wybodus o ran sicrhau gorfodi digonol:

- “Regulations and licenses are only as good as those that inspect/enforce them[...] (Riding School license) councils inspectors vary enormously in experience and knowledge of animals [...] Inspectors MUST have specific industry experience.” (Anonymous)

Dadleuon yn Erbyn

Ni chafwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiad penodol i'r syniad y dylid trwyddedu'r gweithgaredd hwn ac ni chynigiwyd model amgen yn lle diwygio'r trefniadau trwyddedu.

Meysydd Eraill

Soniodd llond llaw o'r ymatebwyr am weithgareddau nad ymdrinnir â nhw yn unlle arall, sef:

- **Anifeiliaid Ysgolion** – “[...] keeping animals in a school environment all day, every day, is not in their best interests. We urge that the Welsh Government considers whether this should be banned.” (One Kind)

- **Pyllau Cŵn** – “[...] currently 8 dog pools operating in Wales, ranging between recreational swimming pools for dogs to play in, to those offering vet-referred hydrotherapy services. All could present a risk to dog welfare without inspections and minimal standards.” (Dogs Trust)
- **Ceffylau sy’n Tynnu Cerbydau** - “[...] can have severely detrimental welfare consequences for the horses due to daily exposure to noise and pollution, heavy traffic, hard pavement, long workdays, constant heavy loads, lack of access to water and pasture, extreme weather leading to heat stroke, potential for injury and exhaustion.” (Blue Cross)
- **Parciau Chwarae** – “While all dog play parks must be safe and secure to protect the dogs using them, different play parks offer slightly different services so further research is most likely needed in this respect.” (RSPCA)
- **Llogi Ceffylau** – “[...] extending licensing to all situations where equines are hired out and a business test is met [...] is a realistic proposition. This should include pony parties, hunter hirelings, carriage rides and polo.” (World Horse Welfare with support from British Horse Council)
- **Mynd â Lamas/Alpacas am Dro** – The RSCPA estimate 34 providers in Wales and support the introduction of a licensing scheme in this area.
- **Gweithgareddau Da Byw** – “[...] the FUW strongly advises that all exhibits relating to livestock (including but not exclusive of livestock shows, sheepdog trials and the like) should be excluded from the proposed licensing scheme due to the existing regulation governing livestock health and welfare.” (FUW)
- **Primateiaid sy’n Anifeiliaid Anwes** – The RSPCA seek “[...] an outright ban on the sale, breeding and keeping of primates [...]” in a domestic environment, as “[...] incompatible with their wild nature and beyond the experience, knowledge and resources of the majority of the public.”
- **Gwasanaethau Ffrwythlondeb** – “[...] wider activities that need consideration for regulation include; controls around Stud Dogs and associated activities such as semen supply, and the fertility clinics used [...]” (Rebecca Athay, Shared Regulatory Services)

Ymatebion “Nac ydw”

“Nac ydw” oedd 19.70% o’r ymatebion a gafwyd ar gyfer trwyddedu Gweithgareddau Anifeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl adolygu’r ymatebion hyn, gwelir bod cyfran o’r ymatebwyr a gyflwynodd ymateb “nac ydw” yn cytuno â rhyw fath o drwyddedu, ond dim ond ar gyfer rhai gweithgareddau arbennig.

- “No to dog walking. Yes to all the others because they are providing a paid service to the public.” (Anonymous)

- “This would stop many informal and perfectly good helpers. Paid for services - probably yes.” (Jennie F)

O blith yr ymatebwyr “nac ydw” sy’n weddill, daw pum thema i’r amlwg, sef: baich ariannol/rheoleiddiol, diffyg tystiolaeth, diffyg deddfwriaeth bresennol, penderfyniadau perchnogion a chanlyniadau anfwriadol posibl.

Isod, ceir detholiad cynrychiadol:

- **Baich Ariannol** – “[...] costs will increase to cover the licence fee [...] This will put some of these services out of the reach of people who are just about managing...” (Anne Kasica)
- **Diffyg Tystiolaeth** – “[...] No evidence has been presented that a problem exists which cannot be better managed by appropriate enforcement of standards / regulations.” (CLA Cymru)
- **Baich Rheoleiddiol** – “A lot if this work is done on a voluntary basis. Beurocracy and paperwork will mean a reduction in such services..” (Anonymous)
- **Diffyg Deddfwriaeth Bresennol** – “There is already ample legislation covering animal welfare. You only need to implement the existing legislation.” (N Havemann- Mart)
- **Penderfyniadau Perchnogion** – “The responsibility should rest with owners to ensure acceptable standards of animal welfare are met.” (Lorraine Czaja)
- **Canlyniadau Anfwriadol Posibl** – “[...] these proposals could in fact have a negative effect, unintendedly preventing responsible individuals from providing support to other animal owners.” (BASC)

Ymatebion “Ddim yn Gwybod”

“Ddim yn gwybod” oedd ymateb 5.79% o’r ymatebwyr. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl adolygu’r ymatebion hyn, gwelir bod “ddim yn gwybod” yn amrywio o ran ystyr.

Er enghraifft, roedd cyfran fach o’r ymatebwyr hyn yn cytuno â rhyw fath o drwyddedu, ond dim ond ar gyfer rhai gweithgareddau arbennig.

“I agree that home boarders, doggy daycare. I do not agree that liveries, dog walkers or engagement services do.” (Anonymous)

Soniodd rhai o’r ymatebwyr am rôl addysgu’r cyhoedd, baich ariannol a gorestyn gan y Llywodraeth. Roedd ymatebwyr eraill yn ansicr, neu dywedasant fod hwn yn faes mwy cymhleth, gan awgrymu dull cymesur, seiliedig ar bamedrau.

Sylwadau ynglŷn â Chymesuredd

Roedd cymesuredd yn thema allweddol yn ymateb y Kennel Club (“nac ydw”) ac yng nghydymateb y BVA a'r BSAVA (“ddim yn gwybod”) i gwestiwn 2, a roddwyd yn y categorïau “nac ydw” a “ddim yn gwybod” oherwydd cwmpas eang y gweithgareddau.

- “There is significant potential for wider harm in the example of an unqualified animal behaviourist providing poor advice. It doesn't feel appropriate to group them in the same category as someone offering to provide some informal pet sitting for a friend in exchange for a bottle of wine or a token payment.” (The Kennel Club)
- “[...] what is appropriate for a large professional livery yard, could be wildly out of proportion for an individual operating a dog walking business from their home. Any licensing scheme must have the flexibility to recognise this.” (The BVA and BSAVA Joint Response)

Yn yr un modd, mynegodd y Gynghrais Cefn Gwlad bryderon mawr ynglŷn â chymesuredd a bwriad y rheoleiddio.

- “The focus should be on those areas where there is clear evidence of a problem and we must not to lose sight of the purpose of any regulation which is to ensure animal welfare not simply regulate human activities because they involve human animal interaction.” (Rachel Evans, Countryside Alliance)

Themâu Cyffredinol: Gorfodi, Cwmpas y Cwestiwn a Chostau

Soniodd yr holl ymatebwyr (“ydw”, “nac ydw” neu fel arall) yn gyson am dri maes.

Gorfodi

- “[...] licensing is of limited value unless there are local authority resources sufficient to run and enforce such schemes.” (BVA and BSAVA)
- “Without adequate resourcing [...] may simply become a bureaucratic burden to responsible businesses, with limited ability to address the pockets of poor welfare they are designed to improve.” (Redwings)
- “With Local Authorities currently under huge pressure, such licensing would need a considerable investment to ensure its effectiveness over such a range of activities and across Wales.” (Anonymous)
- “[...] while the paperbased application process can be administered by individual local authorities, [suggest] inspections are all undertaken by the Animal Licencing in Wales Group so that inspectors have adequate level animal welfare expertise. (Dr Sarah Singh and Prof Marie Fox)

Cwmpas Eang y Cwestiwn

- “This proposal is excessively broad and encompasses far too many activities to provide a simple yes or no answer for [...] there is a lack of clarity [...]

whether licensing should apply to anyone providing these services, or [be limited to businesses].” (The Kennel Club)

- “This is a very broad category. While we agree that many of these activities should be licensed, there will be differing considerations for each [...] certain activities that could fall into this broad category create an unacceptable risk to animal welfare and should be banned.” (One Kind)
- “There is a danger that the scope of the current proposals would require so many people to be licensed that the situation would become unmanageable.” (Rachel Evans, Countryside Alliance)

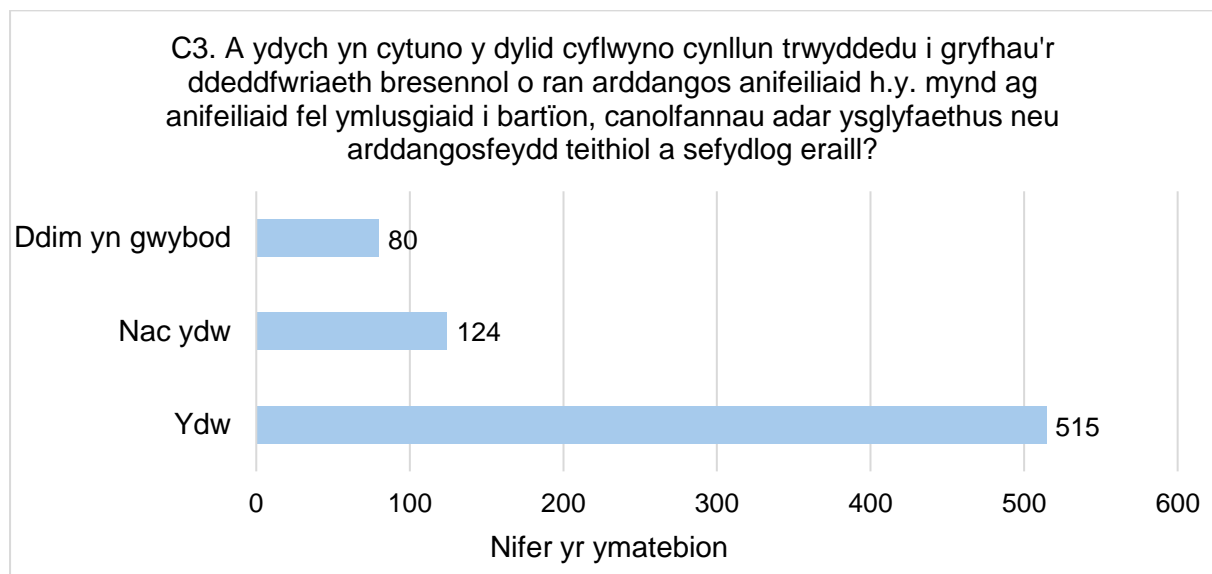
Costau

- “Many of the activities covered by this consultation are likely to be small businesses with minimal profit margins, therefore a future scheme that makes licensing a straightforward and affordable option for such providers could assist with compliance and protect animal welfare as intended.” (RSPCA)
- “Many of these functions are important for animal welfare, so we encourage the legislators to ensure... [licensing] is not prohibitively expensive or invasive for the operators.” (Freedom for Animals)

Cwestiwn 3

Roedd cwestiwn 3 yn gofyn i'r ymatebwyr a ddylid cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu i gryfhau deddfwriaeth bresennol ar gyfer arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid. Gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr a oedd o blaid newid y trefniant rheoleiddio nodi rhesymau i ategu'r dull gweithredu hwn.

Cafwyd 719 o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn. Roedd yr ymatebion fel a ganlyn:



Roedd 71.63% yn cytuno y dylid cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu yng Nghymru i gryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ar gyfer Arddangosfeydd Anifeiliaid.

Sylwadau ynglŷn â'r Ffigurau

Er bod 515 o ymatebion "ydw" i'w cael ar gyfer y cwestiwn hwn, ar ôl dadansoddi'r ymatebion gwelir bod y darlun braidd yn amwys. Er enghraifft:

- "Ydw" oedd ymateb cyfran uchel o'r ymatebwyr, ond roeddynt yn gryf o blaid cael gwaharddiad.
- "Ydw" oedd ymateb nifer fawr o'r ymatebwyr, ond roeddynt o'r farn mai rhai meysydd arbennig yn unig y dylid eu trwyddedu, neu y dylid canolbwyntio ar rai gweithgareddau arbennig yn unig.
- Yn achos 88% o'r ymatebwyr, un gair neu un frawddeg yn unig a nodwyd ganddynt, neu ni nodwyd unrhyw reswm o gwbl.

Dadleuon Cyffredinol a Gyflwynwyd o Blaid Trwyddedu

Yr ymdeimlad cyffredinol yn yr ymatebion oedd y byddai arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid yn elwa ar ymyrraeth o ryw fath (rheoleiddio neu ddull arall) er mwyn gwella canlyniadau lles anifeiliaid.

Nododd sefydliad yr RSPCA eu bod wedi dod ar draws problemau lles ar ryw lefel fwy neu lai ym mhob sefyllfa'n ymwneud ag arddangos anifeiliaid. Roedd y sefydliad

yn gefnogol iawn i gynigion trwyddedu er mwyn i'r gyfraith allu gwarchod yn well anifeiliaid a gaiff eu harddangos.

Roedd y pryderon a fynegwyd gan y Blue Cross ynglŷn ag arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid yn cynnwys achosi straen i anifeiliaid wrth eu trin a'u cludo'n rheolaidd, y perygl y gallai plant/y cyhoedd gael eu hanafu a'r posibilrwydd o ledaenu milheintiau.

Mynegwyd pryderon tebyg, ynghyd â chefnogaeth dros drwyddedu, gan amrywiaeth eang o ymatebwyr. Roedd y rhesymau a nodwyd yn cynnwys esgeulustod, camreoli, gorelwa, peryglon o ran clefydau ac ymddiriedaeth y cyhoedd:

- “Oversight of these activities is desirable for reasons of animal welfare; safety of the animals involved; disease and zoonoses control; and public health.” (The BVA and the BSAVA Joint Response)
- “These activities are examples of profiteering from animals overriding welfare considerations, and this unregulated area of animal management should be subject to licensing regulations.” (Forever Hounds Trust)
- “Introducing a licensing scheme to strengthen existing legislation for animal exhibits is likely to further promote responsible care, protection, and well-being of animals, while also ensuring public trust and accountability in the sector.” (The Greyhound Ambassadors)

Deddf Anifeiliaid Perfformio (Rheoleiddio) 1925 sydd ar ôl yr oes

Fel y nodir yn y ddogfen ymgynghori, Deddf Anifeiliaid Perfformio (Rheoleiddio) 1925 yw'r unig ddull rheoleiddio yn y maes hwn. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd pob arddangosfa anifeiliaid wedi cofrestru.

- Mater a grybwyllwyd gan Gyngor Abertawe: “Currently the Performing Animals legislation only requires a one-off registration, with limited regulatory controls.”
- Nodwyd y canlynol gan Born Free: “[...] no inspection or record keeping is required [...]” for the 1925 Act and as such, “[...] the stocklists for [...] Welsh operators may not accurately reflect the range or numbers of animals that operators are currently keeping.”

Cysondeb Trawsffiniol

Cyfeiriodd dau ymateb at yr angen i ystyried natur drawsffiniol nifer o arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid:

- “[...] often such activities will operate across LA boundaries in Wales and England or even further afield, so consistency in requirements is key.” (Gareth Walters)
- Licensing animal exhibits “[...] would align regulation with similar regulations across the UK.” (CASC)

Ymwybyddiaeth y Cyhoedd

Yn achos nifer o'r ymatebwyr a gyflwynodd ymateb "ydw", fe wnaethant fynegi syndod na chât arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid eu trwyddedu eisoes yng Nghymru.

- "The question should be why isn't this already in place?" (Roy Bish)
- "I'm honestly gob-smacked that this isn't already licensed. Exotic animals hanging around at parties, being used for entertainment with no regulations? Ridiculous." (Amy Harding)

Awgrymodd nifer o'r ymatebion y byddai trwyddedu'n gwella safonau ac yn annog atebolrwydd, gan roi lefel o sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd.

- "Many activities involving or on behalf of animals require specialist knowledge or experience of the needs of those animals, or of the means of delivering these. There is also a strong expectation by the public that animal welfare laws and standards will be robustly enforced. Both can best be achieved by ensuring conditional and renewable licensing of undertakings, by which working methods and standards can be checked regularly." (Mike Bird, RSPCA Aberconwy Branch)

Ymatebion "Ydw" â Chafeat neu "Ydw" ar gyfer Materion Penodol

"Ydw" oedd ymateb nifer fawr o'r ymatebwyr, ond roeddynt o'r farn mai rhai meysydd arbennig yn unig y dylid eu trwyddedu, neu y dylid canolbwyntio ar rai gweithgareddau arbennig yn unig.

- "The only welfare measure which would make any meaningful difference for reindeer's welfare is to prohibit them from being used in events at all. i.e. licensing of reindeer events would be an ineffective use of time and resources and would not achieve welfare goals." (Animal Aid)
- "Yes, but there should be caveats for animal rescues who may take animals out to fundraise. Any licensing should not penalise rescues and charities." (Charlotte Copik Phillips)
- "Er fy mod i wedi ateb 'ydw' byddai angen rhoi ystyriaeth i'r gweithgarwch. Ond, ar y cyfan, dylai unrhyw weithgarwch sy'n defnyddio anifeiliaid, fod â thrwydded er mwyn sicrhau lles yr anifeiliaid dan sylw." (Anonymous)
- "It should be illegal to take animals to parties or have travelling exhibits because those activities place tremendous stress on the animals. However, stricter legislation and licensing would be a step in the right direction." (Angela Phoenix)
- "especially for reptile 'shows', which can carry serious pathogenic microbial, including antibiotic resistant bacteria= a potential zoonotic risk to the public." (Anonymous)

- “Actually, I think this should only be done in cases of using animal to educate and this should be done under vet supervision.” (Lynn MacGrath)
- “I believe that any registered business who partakes in such activities, should be held responsible for the animals [in their care, and] be licenced. However, I do not believe that an individual who is partaking in an activity as a hobby i.e. any dog sports (agility, racing, obedience, dog showing etc.) or attending any social gatherings should be licenced as they are not doing so as a business and therefore not gaining any profit from doing so.” (Camille Lambert)

Ymatebion “Ydw” a oedd o Blaid Gwaharddiad

Yn achos cyfran fawr o'r ymatebwyr a gyflwynodd ymateb “ydw” mewn perthynas â thrwyddedu, gwelir eu bod o blaid gwahardd arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid.

- “All exhibits of exotic fauna should be banned. These animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, whatever) are especially vulnerable, and should not be exhibited. These events are stressful and could be distressing. Wild animals are not suitable for captivity and exhibiting.” (Virginia Bell)
- “With today’s technology, there is no need at all for any animals to be used for educational purposes at all. If this was stopped completely there would be no need to put measures in place to reduce disease transmission, improve public/animal safety or measures to reduce stress to the animal. There is no justification for the use of animals in this way going forwards but if it continues there should be clear codes of conduct.” (Anonymous)
- “I personally think this should be banned. Animals should not be used for entertainment purposes.” (Leanne Donovan)

Pe na bai modd cael gwaharddiad, dywedodd rhai ymatebwyr mai trwyddedu oedd yr ail ddewis gorau.

- “Not in favour of exhibiting animals. But unless there is a ban, strong licensing is the best alternative.” (Karen Millar)
- “[...] licensing will help make sure services meet recognised and universal standards. I don't necessarily agree with 'travelling and static animal exhibits' or taking animals to parties though. Other than a ban, the next best case is licensing.” (Gethin Evans)

Ymatebion “Nac ydw”

O blith yr ymatebwyr a oedd yn weddill, “nac ydw” oedd ymateb 17.25% ohonynt pan ofynnwyd iddynt a ddylid cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu i gryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ar gyfer arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid.

Gwelir bod yr ymatebion “nac ydw” i gwestiwn 3 yn tueddu i syrthio i ddau categori:

1. Ymatebion a oedd eisiau gwahardd arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid

- “I am not at all comfortable with the use of animals as exhibits, particularly for entertainment but also for purported educational purposes. Such activities represent an exploitative attitude to the animals involved and their welfare is likely to almost always come second to the interests of the exhibitors who may be using the animals for commercial purposes (though non-commercial use will most often not be justified either). [...] Animals should not be being 'exhibited' unless it is for purposes that are directly in the interests of the animals concerned, such as for veterinary education.” (David Grimsell)
- “I do not agree that these kinds of animal exhibits are ethical, nor do they engender the kinds of empathic relations that improve personal wellbeing or promote community cohesion. There are other, less objectifying ways of encouraging people to care more about nature. We do not need 'petting zoos'. Ergo, we do not need licensing of 'petting zoos'.” (Anonymous)
- “I don't believe that these activities should be licensed because I would prefer to see them banned. They can be incredibly stressful for the animals/birds/reptiles.” (Anonymous)

Gwelir bod y galwadau hyn am waharddiad yn cael eu hadlewyrchu gan OneKind a Born Free:

- “We believe that animal exhibits using wild animals pose an unacceptable risk to animal welfare and should be banned.” (OneKind)
- “[...] feel that the most appropriate, straightforward and enforceable action would be for ministers to introduce a prohibition on the use of wild animals for exhibition or performance, and by doing so set a progressive precedent that could encourage other UK administrations to do the same.” (Born Free)

Roedd y pryderon lles y soniwyd amdanynt gan OneKind i gyfiawnhau gwaharddiad yn cynnwys: “Repeated exposure to unfamiliar and sometimes noisy, chaotic, and crowded environments, often without the ability to retreat for the duration of the event” [...] “Frequent long journeys, in vehicles that may or may not be suitable”, ac “Insufficient or inappropriate socialisation, training, or acclimatisation to prepare animals for their role.”

I gyfiawnhau ei ymateb o blaid gwaharddiad ac yn erbyn trwyddedu, mae'r sefydliad Born Free yn sôn am gyflwyno trefniadau trwyddedu ar gyfer arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid yn Lloegr a'r methiannau sy'n dal i ddigwydd.

2. Ymatebwyr a oedd o'r farn na ellir cyfiawnhau cyflwyno trefniadau trwyddedu a bod cadw at y sefyllfa sydd ohoni yn ddigonol

- “The existing legislation covers enough” (Anonymous)
- “... the issues raised as needing a licensing regime are already covered by the AWA. If animals are transported or kept in unsuitable conditions or trained in welfare unfriendly manners then the people responsible can be prosecuted.

How will licensing improve or alter this? Occasional inspections will not do any more to highlight these issues .” (Anne Kasica)

- “What evidence is there of widespread abuse or cruelty ?” (Dave Angel)
- “Taking birds and other animals to shows does not need a license- get a grip people look after their show animals.” (Sharon Ward)

Rôl Addysgol

Gwelir bod un ymatebydd a gyflwynodd ymateb “ydw” yn cyfeirio at y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn ei ateb, gan awgrymu na ddylai trwyddedu lesteirio'r rôl addysgol bwysig sy'n perthyn i arddangosfeydd:

- “This is a grey area where some people take money for displays and exhibits but councils do not ensure that they are licensed. There is plenty of legislation to protect animals but it is only used in extreme cases of animal cruelty. However, legislation must not prevent the very important role that enables the general public/children to be educated about animals.” (Anonymous)

I'r gwrthwyneb, dadleuodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr y gall arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid gael effaith negyddol ac y gallant gamystumio canfyddiad ac agweddau'r cyhoedd:

- “[...] research has demonstrated that images alone of wild animals being handled by people can encourage people to seek out similar experiences for themselves and to keep them as pets.” (Gower Bird Hospital)
- “[...] It is our view that the use of animals in exhibits, and particularly [Mobile Animal Exhibits], carries significant risk of impacting negatively on people's attitudes towards animals. This is especially applicable to children and young people, as animals are often displayed in unsuitable temporary environments that do not reflect their complex needs, or in ways that fail to foster respectful and responsible attitudes towards animals.” (RSPCA Cymru)

Y Baich a'r Gost Reoleiddiol

Crybwyllwyd y baich rheoleiddiol yn ail gategori'r ymatebion “nac ydw” fel mater y dylid ei ystyried:

- “Additional paperwork that there is no need for. The welfare of animals will not be improved from it, especially weighed up with value for money. [...] Introducing a licensing fee will discourage people to run events in rural Wales which will kill farming communities.” (Cath Price)

Nid ystyriaethau y soniodd ymatebwyr “nac ydw” yn unig amdanynt oedd y rhain. Er bod CASC yn cefnogi trwyddedu, gwelir bod y sefydliad yn adleisio pryderon tebyg. Awgrymodd CASC y dylai unrhyw gyfundrefn drwyddedu newydd sicrhau “[...] an appropriate balance between oversight and operational burden to operators and regulators so that poor operators can be tackled without introducing excessive

administrative burden. If the operational burden on small operators is set at a level where it is excessive then there is a risk that operators will simply leave the sector.”

Crybwyllwyd ystyriaethau tebyg gan ymatebydd arall a gyflwynodd ymateb “ydw”:

- “Obviously it depends on the type of criteria for such a license, and the cost and how much red tape and mither it is. And if it would have the opposite effect to the improvement in welfare for the animals” (Ian Corfield)

Ymatebion “Ddim yn gwybod”

Cyflwynodd yr 11.13% o ymatebwyr sy'n weddill ymateb “ddim yn gwybod” ar gyfer cwestiwn 3. Eu prif reswm dros gyflwyno ymateb “ddim yn gwybod” oedd eu bod yn teimlo na allent roi sylwadau ynglŷn â'r maes hwn oherwydd diffyg gwybodaeth am y ddeddfwriaeth neu gan eu bod yn anghyfarwydd â'r maes:

- “I don't know enough about the existing legislation to know if it is sufficient or not - suffice to say any changes to future legislation or licensing regulations should put animal rights first.” (Rhian Burgess)
- “I am unfamiliar with the existing legislation for such activities so feel I am “unqualified” to respond further.” (Anonymous)

Hefyd, roedd yr ystod o weithgareddau o dan ystyriaeth yn y cwestiwn hwn yn ffactor yn yr ymatebion “ddim yn gwybod”:

- “This is complicated because of the wide range of activities given as examples. The operators of these activities and services should be aware of the existing requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 2006, the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007, and the applicable Codes of Practice that apply to the animals they are interacting with.” (Ann Wennberg)

Ymhellach, nododd dau ymatebydd a gyflwynodd ymateb “ddim yn gwybod” eu bod wedi dewis yr ymateb hwn gan eu bod yn dymuno gweld gwaharddiad yn hytrach na thrwyddedu.

- “You didn't have a box for my desired response - they should not be allowed at all, so licensing is irrelevant!” (Victoria Porter-Burns)
- “Licensing is an ineffectual way to safeguard animal welfare. Only a ban on all of these activities is sufficient to ensure animal welfare.” (Animal Aid)

Ystyriaethau eraill a grybwyllwyd

Gorfodi

Fel yn achos cwestiynau un a dau, roedd gorfodi yn thema gyffredin trwy'r ymatebion, yn cynnwys y rhai a oedd yn cefnogi cysondeb, y rhai a oedd yn awgrymu rhagor o adnoddau a'r rhai a oedd yn cwestiynu sut yn union y byddai gorfodi'n gweithio.

- “It is essential that for a new licencing regime for Animal Exhibits to be applied consistently and to a high standard then LA’s must receive funding for the provision of the correct number of staff suitably trained for the role. If this does not happen then the licencing regime will fail to meet its purpose.” (CASC)
- “[...] extremely important to that suitable implementation and appropriate training and enforcement of these new measures should be made possible, through e.g. adequate support and resourcing of Local Authorities.” (CAWGW)

Cwmpas

Cydnabyddir bod cwmpas y cwestiwn hwn yn eang, gan adlewyrchu’r ystod o weithgareddau a mentrau sefydlog a symudol sydd ar waith yng Nghymru, o dan yr ambarél ‘arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid’.

Yn eu hymatebion, holodd rhai o’r ymatebwyr am gwmpas y cynigion trwyddedu. Er enghraifft, gofynnodd yr RSPCA am gael cynnwys gweithgareddau ehangach, gan ddweud:

- “While it is stated within the consultation document that companion animal shows and competitions are unlikely to be included in the updated licensing regime, significant welfare concerns remain around such exhibits and we therefore urge the Welsh Government to consider including these in scope. Similarly, we question why military mascots, police dogs and police dog displays, and agricultural shows are out of scope as animals exhibited in this way are also transported around for exhibition, held in temporary housing and exposed to very stressful experiences similar to other exhibited animals, with no external oversight.” (RSPCA)

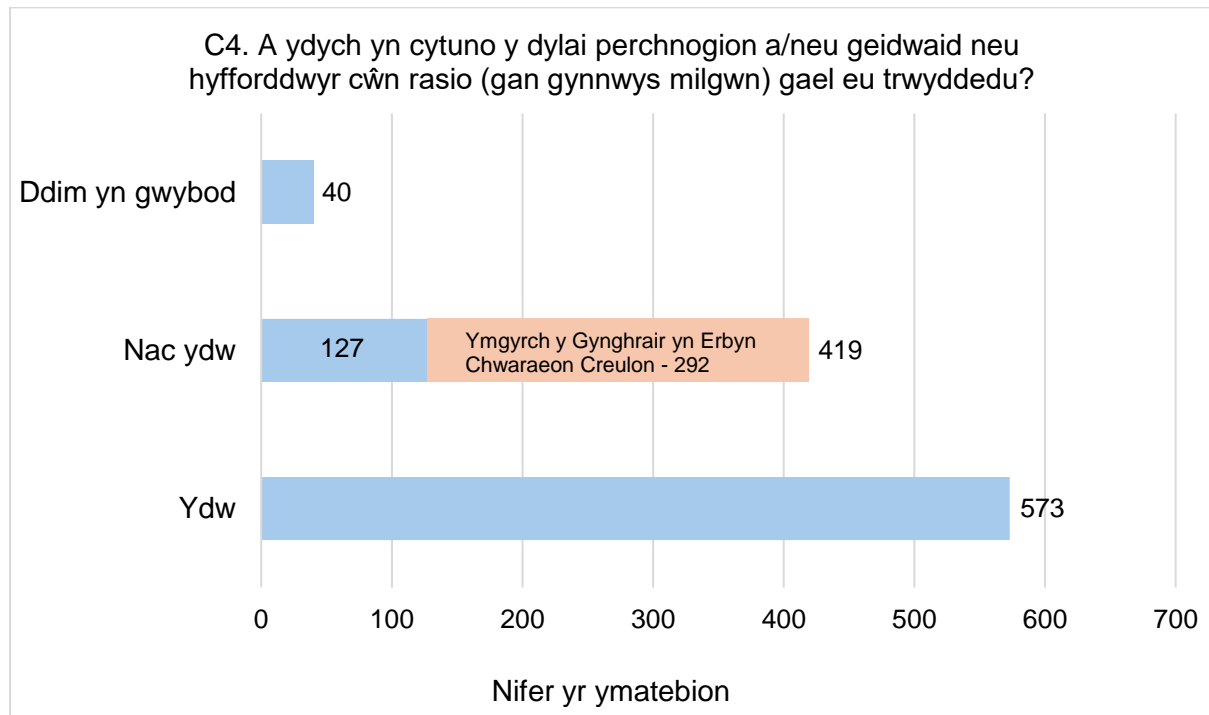
I’r gwrthwyneb, ceisiodd nifer o’r ymatebwyr sicrwydd na fyddai digwyddiadau amaethyddol yn dod o fewn cwmpas y cynigion.

- “With specific reference to agricultural related exhibits, members felt strongly that livestock keepers already adhere to a wealth of regulation pertaining to the health and welfare of farmed animals. Such regulation covers a wealth of issues including on-farm welfare, welfare at transport, welfare at slaughter and welfare at market [...] Members requested to seek assurances that as a result of the wealth of regulations livestock keepers already comply with, that this should also instinctively exclude any additional licensing requirements on livestock for educational or entertainment purposes.” (FUW)
- “The definition of exhibits is questionable as how it differentiates between showing animals at agricultural and breed shows to exhibiting animals at pony parties. If this excludes showing, then yes, licence exhibitions to improve and maintain animal welfare, I see worrying trends where pony parties see horses being used to paint and draw on.” (Lester Dagge)

Cwestiwn 4

Roed cwestiwn 4 yn gofyn a ddylid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwywr cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn).

Cafwyd 1031 o ymatebion i gwestiwn 4. Roedd 55.58% (573) o'r ymatebwyr o blaid trwyddedu, roedd 40.54% (418) o'r ymatebwyr yn erbyn trwyddedu, ac roedd 3.88% (40) yn ansicr.



Y rhai a oedd o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwywr cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn).

Dyweddodd 573 (55.58%) o'r ymatebwyr eu bod o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwywr cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn).

O blith y 573 o ymatebion:

- Roedd 329 o'r ymatebwyr (31.91%) hefyd yn cefnogi gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny iddynt yng nghwestiwn 5.
- **Nid oedd** 170 o'r ymatebwyr (16.48%) yn cefnogi gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny iddynt yng nghwestiwn 5.
- Roedd 70 (6.77%) yn ansicr a ddylid cyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol.
- Nid atebwyd cwestiwn 5 gan weddill yr ymatebwyr (0.42%).

Y rhai nad oeddynt o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwywr cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn).

Dyweddodd 419 (40.60%) o'r ymatebwyr nad oeddynt o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwy'r cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn). Roedd 127 o'r ymatebion hyn yn ymatebion gan unigolion ac roedd 291 o'r ymatebion hyn yn rhan o ymgyrch a oedd yn adlewyrchu'r ymateb a gyflwynwyd gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon (292). Ystyrir y rhain fel rhan o'r dadansoddiad hwn.

O blith y 419 o ymatebion: (Roedd hyn yn cynnwys 292 a ymatebodd i'r ymgyrch ac 127 o ymatebion unigol).

- Roedd 327 o'r ymatebwyr (31.60%) hefyd yn cefnogi gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny iddynt yng nghwestiwn 5.
- **Nid oedd** 80 o'r ymatebwyr (7.75%) yn cefnogi gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny iddynt yng nghwestiwn 5.
- Roedd 12 o'r ymatebwyr (1.16%) yn ansicr a ddylid cyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol.

Y rhai a oedd yn ansicr a ddylid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwy'r cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn).

"Ddim yn gwybod" oedd ymateb 40 (3.88%) o'r ymatebwyr pan ofynnwyd iddynt a oeddynt o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwy'r cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn). O blith y 40 o ymatebion:

- Roedd 7 ymatebydd (0.68%) yn cefnogi gwaharddiad graddol.
- Roedd 6 ymatebydd (0.58%) yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol.
- Roedd 23 o ymatebwyr (2.23%) yn ansicr a ddylid cyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol.
- Nid atebwyd cwestiwn 5 gan weddill yr ymatebwyr (0.39%).

Wrth ddadansoddi'r ymatebion, y nod yw tynnu sylw at y safbwyntiau gwahanol a gynhwysir yn yr ymatebion, er mwyn adlewyrchu'n well yr ymatebion i'r cwestiwn. Er enghraifft, nid oedd rhai pobl yn dymuno cyflwyno trefniadau trwyddedu gan eu bod yn credu bod trefniadau rheoleiddio digonol i'w cael eisoes a chan eu bod yn dymuno i'r arfer o rasio milgwn barhau; ond roedd ymatebwyr eraill o blaid gwahardd yr arfer yn syth, felly roeddynt yn credu bod trwyddedu yn gam diangen.

Roedd y mwyafrif helaeth o'r ymatebwyr o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwy'r cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn). Trwy'r holl ymatebion, mynegwyd cefnogaeth benodol i'r syniad y dylid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid a hyfforddwy'r a oedd yn gysylltiedig â rasio milgwn masnachol.

Gwelir hollt yn y farn rhwng y rhai a oedd yn cefnogi'r diwydiant ac a oedd yn awyddus iddo oroesi ar y naill law, a'r rhai nad oeddynt yn cefnogi'r diwydiant ar y llaw arall; ond roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr o'r farn bod trwyddedu yn gam pwysig ar gyfer mynd i'r afael ag amrywiaeth eang o bryderon lles.

Ymatebion a oedd o blaid trwyddedu ac a oedd hefyd yn cefnogi ystyried gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny yng nghwestiwn 5.

329 o ymatebwyr, sef 31.88% o gyfanswm yr ymatebion.

Y ddadl anorchfygol ymhlith y grŵp hwn oedd bod yn rhaid gwneud cymaint â phosibl i ddiogelu lles milgwn rasio yn awr, gyda'r bwriad o ddiddymu'r arfer yn y dyfodol.

Dywedodd yr ymatebwyr y byddai cyfundrefn drwyddedu gadarn yn rhywbeth i'w groesawu er mwyn sicrhau safonau lles uchel ar gyfer cŵn rasio drwy gydol eu hoes. Nid oedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn yn gwybod nad oedd trefniadau trwyddedu statudol ar waith a mynegwyd pryder ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hon.

Tynnodd yr ymatebwyr sylw at nifer o bryderon lles yn ymwneud â rasio milgwn masnachol, yn cynnwys:

- y cyfraddau anafiadau ac ewthanasia yn ystod rasys
- gorfridio a cholledion
- lletyau cŵn annigonol
- hwsmonaeth a chludo
- y broses ymddeol
- diffyg rheoliadau statudol cyfredol ar gyfer y diwydiant.

Roedd yr ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn o'r farn nad oedd dulliau rheoleiddio o dan arweiniad y diwydiant yn ddigonol i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn. Roeddynt yn credu y byddai trwyddedu a rheoleiddio o du'r llywodraeth yn helpu i ategu lles cŵn a ddefnyddir i rasio.

- "If the racing of dogs is not to be banned as soon as possible [...] then clearly any owners/keepers of racing dogs like greyhounds should be licensed in order to minimise the abuse and suffering that is known to be commonplace inside greyhound racing, in particular." (Mr Kim Singer)
- "I personally would prefer to see dog racing come to an end. There is significant abuse in the system - and many dogs are injured or just disappear each year. A properly enforced system - where dogs have proper care and are inspected regularly would be a good start" (Rachel Barber)
- "Many owners/trainers take animal welfare very seriously. However, there are some that see their dogs purely as assets which will make them money. There should be compulsory licensing and spot checks on dog welfare, nutrition, vet care, etc. Also, strict conditions on what will happen to dogs at the end of their racing life whether due to age or injury. ALL should be

guaranteed a decent home where they will be looked after - not abandoned or euthanised for purely business reasons.” (Yvie Burnett)

- “The track in Wales is already a G.B.G.B. licensed track and as such trainers are required to be licensed. However, as the regulator is not independent but instead is made up of individuals involved in greyhound racing it provides little protection for greyhounds...” (Susan Lewis)
- “Battersea would strongly recommend regulation of Greyhound racing go beyond solely regulating the stadia to also account for trainer kennels, where in the case of racing Greyhounds spend 95% of their lives, and ensure any regulation has the highest welfare impact. [...] At GBGB-regulated tracks there are safeguards for the welfare of racing Greyhounds concerning the quality of the surface, their health and any risk factors for injury for which an appointed trackside vet is responsible. Regulation should be robust and based on proven enforceable standards that are designed to safeguard welfare.” (Battersea Dogs and Cats Home)
- “We strongly believe that the training and housing of any animal for business use should be monitored, licensed, registered and inspected, and penalties should be enforced. In addition, we feel strongly about the potential loopholes surrounding export and exploitation of racing dogs.” (Communities for Horses)

Roedd rhai o'r ymatebwyr yn cydnabod y gallai trwyddedu ddarparu gwybodaeth a thystiolaeth y gellid eu defnyddio i seilio penderfyniadau arnynt yn y dyfodol.

- “Licensing ensures that establishments are subject to a minimum level of standards, have the resources, knowledge, and skills necessary to properly care for animals, and enables the public to make more informed choices about which establishments they should use and support.” (Anonymous)
- “To maintain strict standards of care for the animals, to ensure they are not over worked, over bred or mistreated and that they are kept in suitable conditions. Licencing would prevent those who are found to be in breach of standards from continuing to engage in activities and create a monitored list so they can't just move and set up shop somewhere else.” (Anonymous)
- “Licensing serves as a protective measure for racing dogs, ensuring their well-being and promoting responsible ownership and training practices. It's a crucial step toward a more compassionate and accountable approach to animal sports.” (Gower Bird Hospital)

Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn bryderus ynghylch y gallu i orfodi unrhyw gyfundrefn drwyddedu'n effeithiol.

- “If such system would be adopted - who would be responsible for licensing? We feel strongly that adequate resources should be ensured for the Public Sector to implement standards that already exist in the field of animal establishment licensing...” (Gwynedd County Council)

Hefyd, mynegwyd pryderon eraill yn ymwneud â'r modd mae'r diwydiant masnachol yn effeithio ar les.

- “We at AGTV (Association of Greyhound Track Vets) believe this is essential for anyone with more than 3 racing dogs. Welfare costs have risen steeply over the last few years in greyhound racing. This has not been balanced by an equivalent rise in either 'run' or 'prize' monies to compensate for these fast-rising welfare costs. Hence Greyhound trainers are under huge financial pressures to cut costs.” (Association of Greyhound Vets)
- “Some have way too many dogs, including puppies, that they cannot possibly satisfactorily look after them all to the accepted animal welfare standards. There are thousands of ‘surplus’ greyhounds which are put up for adoption, dumped or killed every year. UK pounds are full; greyhound rescue centres are full; dog rescue centres are full – the rescue business is in crisis...” (Anonymous)

Ymatebion a oedd o blaid trwyddedu ond nad oeddynt yn cefnogi ystyried gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny yng nghwestiwn 5.

170 o ymatebwyr, 16.48% o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr

Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn yn eithaf cefnogol i'r diwydiant rasio milgwn. Mynegwyd cefnogaeth fawr dros gael cyfundrefn drwyddedu effeithiol er mwyn sicrhau bod perchnogion, ceidwaid a/neu hyfforddwyr yn cyrraedd safonau lles uchel ac er mwyn sicrhau hefyd bod milgwn yn cael gofal priodol drwy gydol eu hoes.

Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn yn credu ei bod yn bwysig i'r llywodraeth weithio gyda'r trefniadau rheoleiddio cyfredol a gaiff eu harwain gan y diwydiant, er mwyn sicrhau safonau lles uchel a thryloywder yn y diwydiant.

- “The Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB) stated in their response: As the regulator for British licensed greyhound racing, the (GBGB) firmly believes in the importance and benefit of having rigorous, appropriate regulation in place for the sport in Wales. [...] another vital change under GBGB regulation is that all trainers and kennel hands involved in the care and husbandry of greyhounds racing at the track must be licensed. Owners must also be registered with GBGB. [...] We believe that greater regulation is the only successful way to protect and promote greyhound welfare and that GBGB's licensing system offers an effective existing solution for doing so within Wales.” (Greyhound Board of Great Britain)
- “BVA and BSAVA welcome the Welsh Government's proposals to licence greyhound racing in Wales. We supported the introduction of the Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010 in England, and the subsequent licensing of tracks through GBGB. While there are still potential areas for improvement, it is of concern that there are currently no comparable regulations in Wales, although the one operational track has recently come under the aegis of GBGB. While these dogs are ultimately protected under

animal health and welfare legislation, more specific regulation and licensing could do much to protect the health and welfare of racing greyhounds in Wales. It would allow injuries and poor welfare standards to be prevented, rather than prosecuting once the damage has been done.” (British Veterinary Association and British Small Animal Veterinary Association)

- “Licensing would facilitate regulatory oversight of the racing dog industry, allowing authorities to monitor compliance with licensing requirements through inspections, audits, and enforcement measures. This can help ensure transparency, accountability, and adherence to legal and ethical standards within the industry...” (Anonymous)
- “With all personnel involved in handling the greyhounds now licensed by GBGB, I certainly feel the current licensing is highly beneficial, with so many procedures in place to protect racing greyhounds throughout their lives. [...] Having a support system in place for all greyhounds across their lives is so important, and as the greyhounds at the Valley are now housed at licensed trainers' kennels, which are independently audited by UKAS, I can be sure that the dogs are receiving the highest standards of care away from the track.” (Anonymous)
- “As a trusted partner within the horse racing and greyhound industries for over 35 years, Sports Information Services Ltd (SIS) is fully supportive of Animal Welfare Establishments being subject to licensing. We are undoubtedly committed to ensuring the highest standards of welfare within animal racing.” (Richard Brankley – Sports Information Services Ltd)

Hefyd, dywedodd yr ymatebwyr y gallai trwyddedu ddarparu sylfaen dystiolaeth glir y gellid seilio penderfyniadau arni yn y dyfodol.

- “Greyhound racing should not be considered different to any other sport that includes animals and should be treated in the same manner. Adequate laws and detailed regulations are in place and should continue to be monitored, reviewed and updated accordingly in order to ensure that they are enforced and deviations from those terms dealt with through the legal system.” (Anonymous)
- “To prove that greyhounds are probably the most cared for animal in public and private ownership. And to provide strong evidence that they are well cared for.” (Anonymous)
- “To prove that greyhounds are probably the most cared for animal in public and private ownership. And to provide strong evidence that they are well cared for.” (Anonymous) “Licensing could help ensure that individuals involved in racing dogs are knowledgeable about animal care, handling, and welfare. By establishing licensing requirements related to housing, nutrition, veterinary care, and training methods, authorities can promote responsible practices and mitigate the risk of neglect, abuse, or exploitation of racing dogs”. (Anonymous)

Ymatebion nad oeddynt o blaid trwyddedu ond a oedd o blaid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol.

34 o ymatebion gan unigolion a 292 (326) o ymatebion a oedd yn rhan o ymgyrch, 35.62% o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr.

Roedd yr ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn yn bryderus ynghylch diffyg deddfwriaeth o du'r llywodraeth ac roeddynt o'r farn nad yw'r trefniadau rheoleiddio cyfredol o dan arweiniad y diwydiant yn ddigonol i ddiogelu lles cŵn a ddefnyddir mewn rasys milgwn.

Roeddynt o'r farn na fyddai trwyddedu perchnogion, ceidwaid a/neu hyfforddwyr cŵn rasio yn mynd i'r afael â phryderon lles – soniwyd am y cyfraddau anafiadau ac ewthanasia sy'n gysylltiedig â rasio, yn ogystal â methu â sicrhau bod milgwn yn cael eu diogelu drwy gydol eu hoes, yr anallu i olrhain a'r diffyg tryloywder ymddangosiadol, a'r ddibyniaeth ar y sector elusennau i ailgartrefu cŵn.

- “I do not agree that this is the appropriate remedy for the set of challenges presented by greyhound racing. Licensing trainers will not impact excessive numbers of greyhounds bred, nor will it sufficiently address the hazards caused to greyhounds through oval track racing. Licensing trainers does little to impact the industrial breeding, rearing and schooling practices that continue to produce populations of traumatised and damaged dogs. It does not address the systemic harms inherent in greyhound racing.” (Anonymous)
- “[...] no licensing can properly safeguard the welfare of racing greyhounds or end the risks of injury and death inherent to the ‘sport.’ A phased ban would significantly improve the quality-of-life of greyhounds across Wales. It would make it clear that allowing greyhound racing to continue contradicts Welsh Government’s commitment to the highest animal welfare standards.” (Lorraine Ellis)
- “The Cut the Chase coalition does not support the licensing of trainers or keepers of greyhounds. We believe that the only option to safeguard greyhound welfare is to introduce legislation that will prohibit the racing and/or keeping of greyhounds for the purposes of racing in Wales. Any delay through exploring intermediary measures to regulate aspects of the industry will prolong the suffering of racing greyhounds in Wales when the most effective action would be to remove the inherent risks of the industry itself.” (The Cut the Chase Coalition)

Hefyd, roedd ymatebwyr unigol yn y grŵp hwn o'r farn na fyddai trwyddedu'n mynd yn ddigon pell.

- “I think this sport should be banned full stop. By licensing, it is condoning the use of greyhounds for racing. There will always be people who still abuse these animals if a license is required. Banning completely stops this almost entirely. As any illegal racing will slowly be brought to attention.” (Tina Boschen)

- “The licensing of the abuse of greyhounds who race will not improve their welfare. The racing industry is not about welfare of the animals but about making money for the betting industry.” (Jane Dodds MS)
- “We share the disappointment of other animal welfare organisations that the Valley Greyhounds Stadium was recently licensed by GBGB. We do not think self-regulation is an appropriate model for this activity and we do not expect that this move will improve the welfare of any of the dogs raced within the stadium. A move to a phased ban would safeguard future generations of greyhounds, drastically improving their welfare at all stages of their lives and protecting them from the risks of injury and death inherent to racing. Public opposition to greyhound racing is growing and the industry is losing its social license to operate.” (Naturewatch Foundation)

Roedd 291 o'r ymatebion yn adlewyrchu ymateb a gyflwynwyd gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon (292), ac roeddynt yn feirniadol o gyflwyno cyfundrefn drwyddedu.

- “[...] There has been licensing in England for over a decade with the Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010 alongside a parallel system of industry self-regulation. Despite increased regulations and measures put in place to support the welfare of racing greyhounds thousands of injuries continue to occur annually and far too many die on the track and for other reasons such as being ‘designated unsuitable for rehoming’[...] Therefore, both licensing by local authority and the industry’s own self-regulation is clearly inadequate to protect greyhounds. Only a move to a phased ban would safeguard future generations of greyhounds, drastically improving their welfare at all stages of their lives and protecting them from the risks of injury and death inherent to racing.” (League against cruel sports)

Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn yn credu na fyddai ymdrin â phryderon lles yn ymwneud ag amodau byw, bridio a hwsmonaeth yn mynd i'r afael â'r peryglon sy'n gysylltiedig â rasio. Cyfeiriodd nifer o ymatebion at astudiaethau ac ystadegau sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd.

- “Research indicates that a licensing regime cannot reduce the suffering greyhounds face as adequately as a phased ban could. For example, Professor Andrew Knight, a veterinary Professor of Animal Welfare, produced a report in 2018 entitled “Injuries in Racing Greyhounds”. In addition to highlighting high levels of injury and deaths at GBGB tracks, its findings include that ‘round or oval tracks, and the uniformly anticlockwise passage of greyhounds, create the greatest injury risks these animals are routinely subjected to’ - a fact which demonstrates the inherent risks which cannot be regulated away through a licensing scheme.” (League against cruel sports)
- “Naturewatch Foundation strongly supports a phased ban of greyhound racing and urges the Welsh Government to bring forward proposals as soon as possible. Greyhound racing is a cruel sport that causes injury and death to thousands of greyhounds, with statistics from the Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB) showing that between 2018 and 2021, over 2,000 greyhounds

died and nearly 18,000 injuries were recorded. Further statistics from GBGB show that in 2022 alone, 244 dogs died or had to be put to sleep as a result of racing, and that there were 4,354 injuries reported across Great Britain. [We think] that one death from this sport is too many and finds these figures entirely unacceptable in a dog-loving nation.” (Naturewatch Foundation)

Ymatebion nad oeddynt o blaid trwyddedu ac nad oeddynt yn cefnogi ystyried gwaharddiad graddol pan ofynnwyd hynny yng nghwestiwn 5.

80 o ymatebwyr, 7.76% o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr.

Ar y cyfan, roedd y grŵp hwn yn cefnogi'r diwydiant ac roeddynt o'r farn nad oedd angen trefniadau trwyddedu gan eu bod yn gefnogol i'r trefniadau rheoleiddio cyfredol a roddir ar waith gan GBGB.

- “Racecourse promoters Association Limited (RCPA) has, since its incorporation in 1988, only supported licensed greyhound racing, all member racecourses have to hold a Track Operating Licence, currently issued by [GBGB] to remain in the Association. [...] Racing in Wales has historically been of the unlicensed code, and it is a major step forward that the Valley racecourse in Caerphilly, reopened in 2023 as a licensed [GBGB] racecourse. The greyhounds now have a licensed kennel each whilst at the racecourse, oversight of the racing by licensed stewards, a licensed veterinary surgeon and surgery immediately available onsite, home kennels to a licensed and PAS 251 standard and, an often overlooked factor, stability of funding to ensure that the welfare standards required by the regulatory body can always be met. It is logical that the licensing regime is applicable to every individual in that chain directly in contact with, or responsible for, greyhound racing.” (Racecourse Promoters Association Limited)
- “They are subject to rigorous licensing already by the Greyhound Board of Great Britain. Greyhounds are subject to greater regulation than any other breed of dog. Government involvement beyond GBGB is unnecessary and undesirable.” (Anonymous)
- “There is no need for licensing by the Welsh Government for owners and trainers of racing greyhounds. Racing greyhounds are already subject to regulation and protection that is additional to the existing legislation.” (Alison Duce)

Ymatebion “Ddim yn gwybod”.

40 o ymatebwyr, 3.88% o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr.

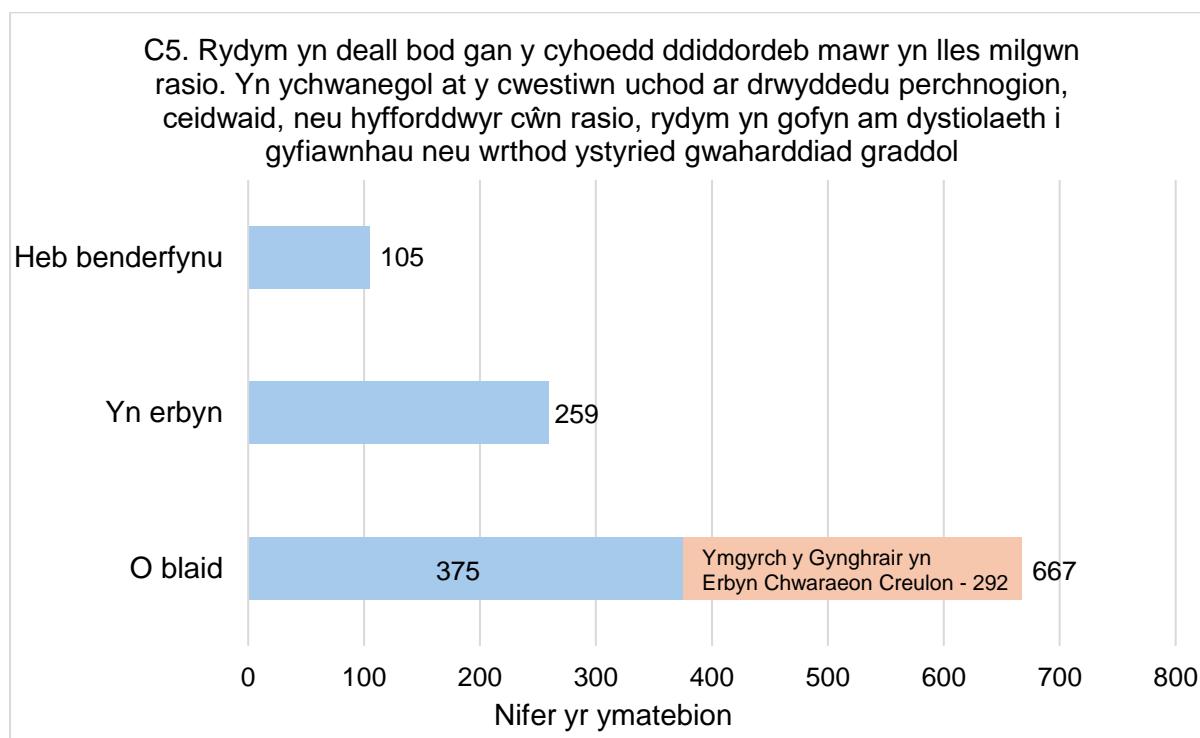
Yn achos y mwyafrif helaeth o'r ymatebwyr a ddewisodd “ddim yn gwybod”, ni wnaethant adael sylwadau na gwybodaeth ychwanegol, neu iddynt ddatgan nad oeddynt mewn sefyllfa i gyflwyno sylwadau. O blith y nifer fechan a adawodd sylwadau, roedd eu barn yn amrywio.

- “[GBGB] already operate a licensing scheme for both trainers and kennel staff. Any proposed changes to legislation or the introduction of licensing should be made in consultation with existing arrangements.” (Female Falconers Club)
- “Dwi methu ateb ydw neu nacydw i hwn, oherwydd bod trwyddedu rasio milgwn yn rhoi'r argraff bod modd cael lefel o lesiant o fewn y gweithgaredd. Does dim modd gwarchod llesiant milgwn yn y diwydiant rasio. Mi fyddant yn dal i gael eu hanafu a'u gor-fridio a'u trin fel “wastage” pan mae eu dyddiau rasio ar ben neu yn methu dechrau. Rhaid gwahardd rasio milgwn.” (Anonymous)
- “I don't think they need licensing as it is not necessary a commercial venture but I do agree that they should have to be registered and monitored by their own internal body to maintain standards of care and encourage whistleblowing by those in the industry and allow practices that are outdated to die out.” (Anonymous)

Cwestiwn 5

Roedd cwestiwn 5 yn gofyn am dystiolaeth i gyfiawnhau neu wrthod ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yn y dyfodol.

Cafwyd 1031 o ymatebion i gwestiwn 5. Roedd 64.69% o'r ymatebwyr (667) o blaid gwaharddiad graddol, roedd 25.12% (259) yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol, ac roedd 10.18% (105) yn ansicr.



Y rhai a oedd o blaid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yn y dyfodol.

Roedd 667 (64.69%) o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr o blaid gwaharddiad graddol. O blith yr ymatebion hyn:

- Cyflwynodd 292 o ymatebwyr (28.32%) ymateb ymgyrch a oedd yn adlewyrchu ymateb a gyflwynwyd gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon.
- Roedd 375 o'r ymatebion (36.37%) yn ymatebion a gyflwynwyd gan unigolion.

Ystyri'r pob un o'r ymatebion yn y crynodeb hwn.

O blith y grŵp a oedd o blaid gwaharddiad graddol, gwelir hollt rhwng y rhai a oedd yn cefnogi trwyddedu (a drafodir uchod yn nadansoddiad cwestiwn 4), a'r rhai nad oeddynt o'r farn bod trwyddedu yn ddefnyddiol ac a oedd yn dymuno cael gwaharddiad yn y tymor byr. At ddibenion y crynodeb hwn, caiff y rhai sydd o blaid gwaharddiad graddol am unrhyw reswm eu grwpio gyda'i gilydd yn y dadansoddiad.

Y rhai a oedd yn erbyn ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yn y dyfodol.

Roedd 259 o'r ymatebwyr (25.12%) yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol.
O blith y 259 o ymatebion:

- Mewn gwybodaeth ychwanegol a gyflwynwyd, dywedodd 188 o ymatebwyr (18.23+%) eu bod yn cefnogi'r diwydiant rasio milgwn.
- Dywedodd 15 o ymatebwyr (1.45+%) eu bod yn erbyn gwaharddiad graddol gan eu bod yn galw am waharddiad llwyr yn syth.
- Ni chyflwynodd 56 o ymatebwyr (5.43+%) sylwadau na gwybodaeth ychwanegol.

Y rhai a oedd yn ansicr a ddylid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yn y dyfodol.

- Roedd 105 (10.18%) o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr yn ansicr.

Nod y themâu yn y dadansoddiad o'r ymatebion yw tynnu sylw at yr holl safbwyntiau gwahanol yn yr ymatebion, er mwyn adlewyrchu'n well yr ymatebion i'r cwestiwn. Er enghraifft, nid oedd rhai pobl yn dymuno ystyried gwaharddiad graddol gan eu bod o'r farn bod modd rheoleiddio'r diwydiant yn ddigonol a chan eu bod yn dymuno gweld yr arfer o rasio milgwn yn parhau; tra dywedodd pobl eraill eu bod yn dymuno gwahardd yr arfer yn syth.

Gwelir hollt yn y farn rhwng y rhai a oedd yn cefnogi'r diwydiant ac a oedd yn awyddus i'w weld yn goroesi, a'r rhai nad oeddynt yn cefnogi'r diwydiant; ond roedd nifer o bobl o'r farn bod trwyddedu yn gam pwysig ar gyfer mynd i'r afael ag amrywiaeth eang o bryderon lles. Fel y trafodwyd yn y crynodeb o gwestiwn 4, mynegwyd cefnogaeth benodol dros drwyddedu perchnogion, ceidwaid a hyfforddwyd a oedd yn gysylltiedig â rasio milgwn masnachol. Roedd y gefnogaeth hon yn amlwg ymhlith y rhai a oedd o blaid cyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn. Ar y cyfan, dywedodd yr ymatebwyr na cheir rheoleiddio digonol yng Nghymru ar gyfer rasio milgwn – rhywbeth a oedd, ym marn nifer o'r ymatebwyr, yn arwain at feirniadu mwy ar y diwydiant. Roedd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn dymuno deall yn fanwl pa ganlyniadau a fyddai'n deillio o wahardd rasio milgwn, ac o'r herwydd roeddynt o blaid cyflwyno gwaharddiad dros amser. Cafwyd amrywiaeth o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn.

Ymatebion a oedd yn cefnogi ystyried gwaharddiad graddol.

667 o ymatebion, 64.69% o gyfanswm yr ymatebwyr.

Yn gyffredinol, mynegodd yr ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn bryderon mawr ynglŷn â lles milgwn, ynghyd ag ymdeimlad o frys i roi diwedd ar rasio milgwn. Hefyd, roeddynt o'r farn bod y diwydiant yn anegwyddorol ac nad oedd ganddo drwydded gymdeithasol i weithredu mwyach. Roedd y pryderon allweddol y soniwyd amdanynt yn cynnwys

problemau lles, anafiadau, ewthanasia, gorfridio, deddfwriaeth annigonol neu ddiffyg deddfwriaeth, a dymuniad i atal dioddefaint a marwolaethau diangen. Soniodd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn am y ddadl foesol a moesegol o ran defnyddio cŵn ar gyfer chwaraeon hamdden a thynnwyd sylw at newid yn agwedd y gymdeithas.

Fel yng nghwestiwn 4, soniodd yr ymatebwyr am nifer o bryderon lles yn ymwneud â rasio milgwn masnachol, yn cynnwys:

- y cyfraddau anafiadau ac ewthanasia yn ystod rasys
- gorfridio a cholledion
- lletyau cŵn annigonol
- hwsmonaeth a chludo
- y broses ymddeol a'r pwysau ar y sector achub
- diffyg rheoliadau statudol cyfredol ar gyfer y diwydiant.

Yn nifer o'r ymatebion, cyfeiriwyd at ddata ac ystadegau GBGB. Cyfeiriodd yr ymatebwyr at yr ystadegau anafiadau ac ewthanasia gan GBGB a gynhwysir mewn cofnodion sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd. Hefyd, cyfeiriwyd at brosiect *Amazing Greys* Hope Rescue, a hefyd at bapurau academaidd.

- “[...] Based on our observations and work during the project, we did not consider there to be any effective welfare oversight of greyhound racing in Wales, and submitted evidence to the Petitions Committee at its meeting on 23rd May 2022: <https://record.senedd.wales/Committee/12836>.” (Hope Rescue)
- “A phased ban would allow independent rescues time to assess, treat & rehome ex racing greyhounds responsibly.” (Sarah Branson)
- There are a number of serious welfare concerns associated with greyhound racing, which apply to these dogs from birth to retirement - and beyond. Key welfare concerns relate to the ‘wastage’ of greyhounds in the industry, standards within kennelling, husbandry and transportation, and the injuries racing greyhounds sustain.” (Professor Andrew Knight BSc)
- “Greyhound Rescue Wales believes that greyhound racing, including the breeding, training and keeping of greyhounds for racing is unethical and no longer has a social license to operate in Wales. The only effective way of protecting the welfare of racing greyhounds is the swift introduction of a ban on all aspects of the “sport” in Wales. In the absence of such a ban, however, we believe that the industry cannot be left to regulate itself and that WG and WLA’s must ensure that all greyhounds are afforded full protection under the law.” (Greyhound Rescue Wales)
- “[...] We are urging the Welsh Government to introduce a phased ban on greyhound racing. We are calling for greyhound racing to come to an end as soon as possible in Wales, and across the UK, to put a stop to the unnecessary and completely preventable deaths of hundreds of dogs every year.” (The Cut the Chase coalition)

Mae'r RSPCA ymhlith nifer o sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid a ddatganodd ei fod yn *gefnogol iawn i gyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yng Nghymru*, gan adlewyrchu ymateb 'Cut the Chase'.

Ymhellach, cyfeiriodd ymatebion unigol at y pryderon lles a grybwyllwyd gan eraill, gan sôn am bwyntiau eraill fel y diwydiant gamblo a'r ddadl foesol a moesegol.

- “A phased ban of greyhound racing in Wales is the only the only right course of action to take, to halt the greyhound industry’s perpetual wasteful and unsustainable cycle of importing greyhounds from Ireland, commercially exploiting them to generate income from run moneys paid by the gambling industry and discard them to rescue charities once they have become non-profitable or injured.” (Anonymous)
- “The ethical arguments provided in current academic literature support a greyhound racing ban on two principals: our duties towards sentient nonhuman animals and duties to persons/mankind. [...] as evidenced below: 1) the interests of the dogs are more often than not sacrificed for human benefits (e.g. track safety is ignored to ensure races proceed), 2) the dogs are regarded as little more than commodities (e.g. excessive breeding and culling of greyhounds), and 3) the implicit and explicit suffering and harms experienced by the dogs are extensive and pervasive (e.g. racing injuries, veterinary care, live export). In short, the costs to the dogs are significant, unnecessary and incongruent with our duty of care...” (Greyhound Racing Wales)
- “[...] I think the injury rate is unacceptable & the treatment of greyhounds at the end of their racing lives appalling. We once approved of dog fighting & other inhumane 'sports'. I like to think we have moved beyond that.” (Anonymous)

Yn yr un modd â chwestiwn 4, roedd nifer o'r ymatebion yn canolbwyntio ar bryderon lles yn ymwneud â milgwn drwy gydol eu hoes, a hefyd tynnwyd sylw at y pwysau ar y sector ailgartrefu.

- “Concerns for the welfare of the racing dogs cover all stages of their lives, both on and off the track. With only one remaining track in Wales, the Valley Greyhound Stadium, we are calling for Wales to lead the way and be the first nation in the UK to end greyhound racing.” (Dan Rose)
- “Over many years I have seen no evidence that Greyhound racing regulation will ever work. Back in the 1920's it may have been a decent working man's "sport" however times have changed and we must reflect that in our actions. [...] More and more dogs means a conveyor belt of greyhounds being imported from Ireland mainly, or bred in UK. Those dogs are used until no longer profitable and then what?.” (Seonaig Anderson)
- “A phase-out of greyhound racing is the only way to bring about an end to overbreeding of greyhound puppies, culling, injury & death risks, doping of

racing dogs, instances of neglect in trainers' kennels and the annual wastage of thousands of ex-racing greyhounds passed to charity rescue centres with insufficient funding by a profitable gambling industry [...]" (Anonymous)

- “[...] the industry relies heavily on the non-profit rescue sector to take ex-racing and surplus dogs off its hands, with the RSPCA estimating that 5,000 dogs exit the industry each year. We appreciate that a bond is paid for each retired dog to help with rehoming, but at a time when the animal rescue sector is struggling with capacity and rising costs more than ever, we do not consider it to be ethical for private industry to continue to compound these difficulties by adding to the high population of dogs seeking homes.” (Naturewatch Foundation)
- “Rescues are left to pick up the pieces from the aftermath of this ‘sport’.” (Charlotte Copik Phillips)
- “My concern is that rehoming thousands of dogs when rescue centres are already full to capacity will be a nightmare. How will these poor souls all find homes. The law must incorporate a limit on how many dogs are bred, numbers need to be greatly reduced. My fear is euthanasia will be considered and that shouldn't be the case. I want a ban, it can't come soon enough. However, the protection and welfare of these dogs is paramount in either case.” (Anonymous)
- “A phased ban would give owners and trainers time to organise the proper timescale of a racing dog and see there is appropriate facilities for less breeding and care for dogs unable to race, i.e. rehoming...” (Anonymous)

Llwyddodd ymgyrch gan y Gynghrair yn Erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon i ddenu 292 o ymatebion ymgyrch yn ychwanegol at ymateb unigol y sefydliad ei hun. Nid oedd yr ymatebion hyn o blaid trwyddedu perchnogion a/neu geidwaid neu hyfforddwyr cŵn rasio (yn cynnwys milgwn) yng nghwestiwn 4 uchod; yn hytrach, dywedasant eu bod o blaid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn.

- “[...] A phased ban would significantly improve the quality-of-life of greyhounds across Wales. It would make it clear that allowing greyhound racing to continue contradicts Welsh Government's commitment to the highest animal welfare standards. [...] Research indicates that a licensing regime cannot reduce the suffering greyhounds face as adequately as a phased ban could. [...] The League Against Cruel Sports 2014 report entitled “The State of greyhound racing in Great Britain: a mandate for change”, also found worrying details such as poorly maintained tracks and racing frequency causing lethal and painful injuries such as broken backs and limbs, the abandonment of unwanted greyhounds and unfortunately dogs being killed crudely. Therefore, both licensing by local authority and the industry's own self-regulation is clearly inadequate to protect greyhounds. Only a move to a phased ban would safeguard future generations of greyhounds, drastically improving their welfare at all stages of their lives and protecting them from the risks of injury and death inherent to racing.” (League Against Cruel Sports Campaign Response)

Ymatebion a oedd yn erbyn ystyried gwaharddiad graddol.

259 o ymatebwyr, 24.12% o gyfanswm yr ymatebion.

Yn yr wybodaeth ychwanegol, nododd nifer o'r ymatebwyr yn y grŵp hwn eu bod yn cefnogi'r diwydiant.

Dywedodd yr ymatebwyr y byddai cyflwyno gwaharddiad graddol ar rasio milgwn yn cael effaith economaidd a diwylliannol. Soniodd y sylwadau am yr effaith bosibl ar fywoliaeth, awgrymwyd y gallai gwaharddiad gael gwared â gweithgaredd sy'n bwysig yn ddiwylliannol, a soniwyd am y rhagfarn sy'n perthyn i ddemograffeg benodol a'r posibilrwydd y byddai bridiau rasio'n diflannu.

Awgrymodd nifer o bobl yn y grŵp hwn y byddai modd i drefniadau rheoleiddio a thrwyddedu pellach fynd i'r afael â phryderon lles, heb orfod cyflwyno gwaharddiad. Tynnodd rhai o'r ymatebwyr sylw at drefniadau rheoleiddio presennol gan Fwrdd Milgwn Prydain Fawr (GBGB), sy'n canolbwyntio ar les trwy gyfrwng mentrau fel "A Good Life for Every Greyhound".

Roedd rhai o'r ymatebwyr yn ofni y byddai gwahardd rasio milgwn yn gosod cynsail ar gyfer gwahardd chwaraeon eraill yn ymwneud ag anifeiliaid, fel rasio ceffylau, neidio ceffylau a chystadlaethau ystwythder cŵn, gan arwain at effeithiau diwylliannol ac economaidd ehangach.

Roedd y dyfyniadau ar y thema hwn yn cynnwys:

Cyflwynodd Bwrdd Milgwn Prydain Fawr (GBGB) ymateb manwl yn nodi bod y sefydliad yn "[...] committed to ensuring best practice controls and oversight through regulation, and a long-term holistic approach to welfare through their long-term welfare strategy, 'A Good Life for Every Greyhound', which was launched in 2022. They also have committed [...] to collecting further evidence and highlighting the ongoing need for research on welfare issues such as early years, re-homing, open transparent regulation and stakeholder engagement." (The Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB))

- "A phased ban is completely incorrect and will cost the livelihoods of many people across the United Kingdom, and effectively wipe out a breed of dog that has a great history in the UK. Now is a time to stand by the sport." (Anonymous)
- "There is no evidence to suggest that racing greyhounds are treated any differently to racehorses. Horse racing has more significant welfare problems but those opposed to Greyhound racing see it as an easy target and a first step to banning all equine sports." (Anonymous)
- "My Submission is against [any type of ban] [...] we have seen with countless other domesticated animals the one way to guarantee their extinction is to deny them their purpose/job (place in the world). The greyhound is one of the oldest breeds of dog in the World renowned for their speed, strength, grace

and beauty a true pleasure to see and care for, the only way to ensure this breed's safe and healthy future is to let them do what they love, RUN."
(Anonymous)

- "Greyhound racing is already heavily regulated by the GBGB. Welfare is already at the head of its agenda. Greyhound love to run. The myth that greyhounds are made to run is nonsense. Dog walkers throw balls to dogs in parks for them to chase. Should we ban this too?" (Anonymous)
- "If the sport is properly regulated, and good care and attention is maintained by all who take part, there should be no reason to ban an ancient sport that the dogs themselves thoroughly enjoy. If the ban is implemented, it will only serve to push the pastime underground. Loss of economic and cultural identity for the Welsh people." (Camille Lambert)
- "We would suggest that it would be premature to ban greyhound racing in Wales without giving a licensing scheme an opportunity to demonstrate that racing can be regulated and operate to acceptable welfare standards." (The Kennel Club)
- "I'm against a future ban. These dogs love what they do and are treated well. If establishments are licensed then that should mitigate any need for a ban. Those who are in favour of a ban often are uneducated about the breed, the sport, and the real current day conditions. Decisions such as this should not be made by public interest, instead by facts, industry experts, and veterinarians who work closely with the dogs in question." (Anonymous)
- "If dog racing is banned, are the horses going to be banned too? What's next - show jumping? Dog Agility? Dog showing amongst a host of other hobby sports that owners and dog enjoy together? Where will it end?" (Camille Lambert)
- "Greyhound Racing is superbly regulated in the UK, both as to the sport itself and to WELFARE concerns. A vociferous social media campaign from a tiny, bigoted and mendacious minority has been allowed far too much influence in Wales's Senedd, with politicians keen to jump onto what they - wrongly - perceive as a populist bandwagon. [Their objective] has nothing to do with greyhound welfare [...] and everything to do with spoiling traditional, working class sporting pleasures." (Christopher Webber)

Soniodd yr ymatebwyr am ddadleuon cymdeithasol ac economaidd.

- "There would be a harmful impact on the welfare of greyhounds and the local community of Caerphilly. All the staff that have been taken on at the stadium would become unemployed, local suppliers would lose out on business and the local community would not have a place to visit." (Valley Greyhounds Ltd)
- "We have invested almost £2 million pounds to date on the site in Ystrad Mynach that we purchased for the purpose of running as a greyhound racing stadium. We never would have invested in the stadium if there had been talk

of a ban in Wales. We have installed a new racing office, vets' room and industry leading racing kennels. We have extended the stand for to allow for an increased in public attendees. [...] We have employed a number of people for the local community. People that have previously been unemployed, on universal credit or had mental health issues now have a place to work. The greyhound industry is its own community and has given people something to be part of." (Valley Greyhounds Ltd)

- "Greyhound racing is an intrinsic part of British working class leisure and past time. When regulated properly, it is a safe and enjoyable sport for participants and the animals." (Anonymous)

Y rhai a oedd yn erbyn ystyried gwaharddiad graddol ac a oedd yn galw am waharddiad llwyr yn syth.

Roedd rhai o'r ymatebion o blaid cyflwyno gwaharddiad yn syth. Mynegodd yr ymatebwyr hyn farn y rhai a oedd o blaid gwaharddiad graddol, ond dywedasant eu bod yn credu nad oedd angen gwneud hyn yn raddol ac nad oedd angen gwerthuso'r canlyniadau anfwriadol yn ofalus.

15 o ymatebion, 1.45% o gyfanswm yr ymatebion.

- "Why phased? These dogs have been put through enough, phased gives time for more greyhounds to be born into this disgrace of a "sport" and dumped afterwards broken and dangerous to the public." (Lucy James)
- "It needs banning completely I have been in the world of rescuing greyhounds for 30 years. Never seen a dog come out of the racing industry not broken!! Self regulation doesn't work. Animals suffer!" (Lauren)
- "Greyhound racing should be banned immediately. Every race that is run is putting these animals at risk of injury. Some are kept in dreadful conditions, so every week the sport continues lengthens the dogs suffering." (Maria Harding)

Ymatebion a oedd yn ansicr a ddylid ystyried gwaharddiad graddol.

105 o ymatebion, 10.18% o gyfanswm yr ymatebion.

Yn achos nifer o'r ymatebwyr a oedd yn ansicr, dywedasant nad oeddynt yn gwybod rhyw lawer am y diwydiant rasio milgwn ac fe wnaethant wrthod cyflwyno sylwadau.

Roedd rhai yn ansicr gan eu bod yn ofni y gallai gwaharddiad esgor ar ganlyniadau anfwriadol a allai fod yn niweidiol i les milgwn a rasio cŵn. Roedd yr enghreifftiau a grybwyllwyd yn cynnwys y posibilrwydd o hyrwyddo rasio anghyfreithlon ac anallu canolfannau achub i ymdopi neu ddenu cyllid.

- "[...] an outright ban could have negative impacts on animal welfare if existing greyhounds are suddenly retired, having no residual economic value to the owner. Any ban should be accompanied by a robust transition process that ensures the welfare of existing animals. It is essential that clear guidance is

provided for existing owners and anyone delegated to enforce new regulations with respect to transitional arrangements for the rehoming/rehousing of the animals, or their disposal. In particular, animals must not continue to be disposed to suboptimal conditions which would further compromise their welfare. In addition, we would suggest some degree of involvement of experienced vets in this transition process for welfare reasons (unless or until it is banned). This would be subject to availability given the existing pressures on the veterinary sector.” (British Veterinary Association and British Small Animal Veterinary Association)

- “If tighter regulation and licensing can lead to improvements in the welfare and care of greyhounds being raced, and reduce the incidence of injury and death, then a ban may be excessive (and may worsen welfare as it would drive underground those, who still wish to race their dogs, thereby avoiding public scrutiny and checks). However, if greater oversight and regulation does not lead to an improvement, then a ban should be considered. Efforts should be made to systematically collect evidence regarding the welfare of racing greyhounds to inform future decisions.” (Stephen Wickens)
- “Greyhounds are bred for a purpose, I'm not sure removing that purpose is a good thing or not. There are so many working breeds that are kept as pets which are not suitable due to their working genetics. These breeds show behavioural and temperament problems with owners unable to cope. Removing racing could leave greyhounds open to the same outcome.” (Anonymous)
- “Currently there is only one track in Wales which has recently been taken over by GBGB and whilst they apply their conditions to the premises, the underpinning regulations are England only (The Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010). There is a need for appropriate, enforceable controls being introduced in Wales.” (Monmouthshire Trading Standards)
- “It is conventional for bans to be introduced following the failure of regulatory solutions. In the case of Greyhound racing in Wales, regulatory solutions have never been attempted, so it is hard for anyone to say with certainty whether a regulatory framework would work. However, such a framework should cover the whole life of the Greyhound (as the new GBGB Welfare Strategy seeks to do), including training kennels as well as tracks.” (Battersea Dogs and Cats home)
- “I'm undecided on whether a phased ban is the best way forward. My fear is that if you ban the sport it will continue to happen illegally and there will be no welfare provision for the dogs. Also, if there was a ban, I wonder would this mean the charities that rescue and rehome these dogs wouldn't get any funding as there wouldn't be as much call for them to exist. However, a lot of countries have banned racing and as a first world country why are we still entertaining these arcane traditions [with dogs] just bred to be exploited [...]” (Anonymous)

- “How animals are used in sport will vary widely but in all cases, this should be in an ethical way. In providing entertainment for humans, the welfare of the racing dogs must be paramount. There are similar situations with racing and performing equines where the ethical considerations will be the same. Any ban on racing dogs needs to be compared with sport where horses are involved. Any proposal for a ban should be based on evidence of benefit to animal welfare.” (Anonymous)

Nid atebwyd cwestiwn 5 ym mhob un o’r ymatebion.

Mae Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru a Grŵp Lles Anifeiliaid Anwes Cymru yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cymru ynglŷn â materion a deddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid. Maent yn cynnwys nifer o randdeiliaid a fethodd â chytuno ar ymateb i gwestiynau 4 a 5, ac o’r herwydd cyflwynwyd ymatebion unigol eu sefydliadau ar wahân.

- “AWNW has a diverse membership with priorities that sometimes differ, we are unable to provide responses to the questions above as there is no consensus between our membership. AWWN has therefore encouraged its membership to submit individual responses to these questions so that the opinions and perspectives of all can be taken into account.” (AWNW)
- “CAWWG members do not have a unified view on greyhound racing as members will have different viewpoints. Members will respond individually to the consultation with their views. However, as an organisation, we acknowledge there are animal welfare concerns involved in the racing of dogs.” (CAWWG)

Cwestiwn 6

Roedd cwestiwn 6 yn gwestiwn gorfodol yn ymwneud â'r Gymraeg – mae'n ofynnol i holl ymgynghoriadau Llywodraeth Cymru gynnwys y cwestiwn hwn. Yn benodol, gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr beth oedd eu barn ynglŷn â'r effeithiau y byddai'r newidiadau arfaethedig hyn yn eu cael ar y Gymraeg, yn benodol o ran cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg ac o ran peidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.

Cafwyd 521 o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn.

Ym marn 76.19% o'r ymatebion, nid oedd y cwestiwn hwn yn berthnasol iawn, neu'n berthnasol o gwbl, i bwnc yr ymgynghoriad.

- “What has the Welsh language got to do with animal welfare?” (Maggie Thrussell)
- “Nid wy'n teimlo y bydd unrhyw un o'r newidiadau hyn yn cael effaith ar y Gymraeg. Nid yw busnesau preifat yn gorfod cydymffurfio â Safonau'r Gymraeg a gyflwynwyd yn Mesur y Gymraeg 2011 felly mae'n annhebygol bod nifer ohonynt yn cynnig gwasanaeth Cymraeg, neu'n darparu gwybodaeth ddwyieithog. Er y gallai mynnu trwydded olygu llai o sefydliadau neu busnesau, gan nad yw'r Gymraeg yn amlwg o fewn y maes hwn, ni fydd hynny yn cael effaith.” (Anonymous)
- “The existing legal requirements in relation to provision of communication in Welsh should already be complied with where necessary and any new proposals/developments as a result of this consultation should not add anything to those existing requirements, either positively or negatively.” (Gareth Walters)
- “I strongly disapprove of such a statement as I consider this totally unrelated to the subject matter. This subject matter has absolutely nothing to do with the Welsh or English language.” (Lester Dagge)
- “For goodness sake who care what language is used, primarily it should be about the animal's welfare.” (Sue James)
- “With regard to the questions of general animal welfare (licensing and strengthening existing rules), I cannot see that this is necessarily a Welsh language issue, although there are obviously requirements for Welsh language versions of the licensing policies and inspection procedures.” (Alison Harris)

Soniodd 13.05% o'r ymatebion am effeithiau neu ffyrdd cadarnhaol posibl o ymgorffori'r Gymraeg mewn ystyriaethau trwyddedu.

- “All documentation regarding these changes should be available in Welsh. This is the right thing to do to ensure that the Welsh language is treated favourably and I believe it would have a positive effect.” (Graham Wells)

- “The licencing and associated procedures should all be bilingual. There could be a provision within the licence stipulations that services provided, such as Doggy Day Care, are bilingual. Kennels etc should have bilingual signage and encouraged to have Welsh speakers on their staff. I can't think of any negative impacts, just opportunities for positive change.” (Anonymous)
- “Communication should be made in Welsh as well as English to maintain a feeling of inclusivity and a respect for tradition.” (Anonymous)
- “Cats Protection fully supports the use of the Welsh language. Providing individuals with the opportunity to use the Welsh language in a social prescribing context will further elevate the use of Welsh in Wales and hopefully, encourage more people to learn in the future.” (Cats Protection)

Nid ymatebodd 56 o'r ymatebwyr i'r cwestiwn hwn yn uniongyrchol; yn hytrach, aethant yn eu blaen i fynegi safbwyntiau ynglŷn â chwestiynau'r ymgynghoriad, gyda'r rhan fwyaf o'r safbwyntiau hyn yn ymwneud â rasio milgwn.

Cwestiwn 7

Roedd cwestiwn 7 yn gwestiwn gorfodol yn ymwneud â'r Gymraeg – mae'n ofynnol i holl ymgynghoriadau Llywodraeth Cymru gynnwys y cwestiwn hwn. Yn benodol, gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr beth oedd eu barn ynglŷn â sut y gallai unrhyw newidiadau gael eu ffurfio neu eu newid fel eu bod yn cael effaith gadarnhaol, neu fwy o effaith gadarnhaol, ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg ac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.

Cafwyd 441 o ymatebion i'r cwestiwn hwn.

Ym marn 70.52% o'r ymatebion, nid oedd y cwestiwn hwn yn berthnasol iawn, neu'n berthnasol o gwbl, i bwnc yr ymgynghoriad.

- “This is NOT a language issue. Animal welfare should be in the forefront.” (Judith Thomas)
- “I am a supporter of the Welsh language but I'm struggling to see the relevance here.” (Jonathan Wilson)
- “This should be something that should be decided by the individual. Enforcing the use of the Welsh language is wrong. Should an individual believe that they would like to learn the Welsh language then councils should make the ability to do so and for free so that it is available to all. More and more I am seeing discrimination against non Welsh speakers and the Welsh government seem to be the biggest culprit. Leave people to learn if they want to but trying to enforce it is wrong.” (Karen Roberts)
- “The focus of this should be upon the welfare of the animals and persons effected by any of the activities that are being considered for regulation. If positive effects are sought then this should be via the use of “plain” Welsh or

English and should not be diluted by the use of legal gobbledegook.”
(Anonymous)

- “This is a difficult question because we are considering animal welfare, and the humane requirements to treat animals properly transcends language barriers.” (Alison Harris)
- “Any changes as a result of this consultation will already be subject to the existing Welsh language requirements.” (Battersea Dogs and Cats Home)
- “Seems irrelevant.” (Anonymous)
- “This has nothing to do with the Welsh language it's a direct attack on people with animals.” (Rosemary Williams)

Soniodd 20.4% o'r ymatebion am ffyrdd y dylid ystyried y Gymraeg.

- “Mae angen addysgu'r Cyhoedd beth bynnag ym mhob sefyllfa fod y Gymraeg a'i hawliau yn ei gwlad genedigol.” (Olwen Jones)
- “The more places Welsh people have to keep tradition alive. The more opportunities arise to speak Welsh.” (Anonymous)
- “Offering Bilingual information to all proposed changes in line with the current Welsh language policies.” (Jacqui Law)
- “Any consultation and/or future licensing/legislation should be readily available in English and Welsh.” (Yvie Bernett)

Nid ymatebodd 40 o'r ymatebwyr i'r cwestiwn hwn yn uniongyrchol; yn hytrach, aethant yn eu blaen i fynegi safbwyntiau ynglŷn â chwestiynau'r ymgynghoriad, gyda'r rhan fwyaf o'r safbwyntiau hyn yn ymwneud â rasio milgwn.

Cwestiwn 8

Roedd cwestiwn 8 yn gwestiwn dewisol, testun rhydd i ddirwyn yr ymgynghoriad i ben. Rhoddodd gyfle i'r ymatebwyr gyflwyno sylwadau clo, ymhelaethu ar gwestiynau blaenorol neu grybwyll unrhyw fater arall.

Ymatebodd 373 o'r ymatebwyr i'r cwestiwn hwn. Roedd nifer o'r ymatebion hyn yn ymdrin â mwy nag un thema, felly mae'r ffigurau isod yn uwch na'r ffigur ar gyfer cyfanswm yr ymatebion.

Dadansoddwyd yr ymatebion yn fanwl. Gwelir eu bod yn ymwneud yn bennaf â'r pynciau canlynol:

- Roedd 135 yn ymwneud â rasio cŵn (yn cynnwys milgwn).
- Roedd 102 yn ymwneud â thrwyddedu'n gyffredinol.
- Roedd 80 yn cynnwys sylwadau cyffredinol na ellir eu cynnwys o dan unrhyw thema benodol.
- Roedd 43 yn ymwneud â gorfodi, yn cynnwys cyllid, adnoddau a chymwysterau.
- Roedd 32 yn ymwneud â bridio, yn cynnwys bridwyr, bridio cŵn a bridio cathod.
- Roedd 26 yn ymwneud ag achos lles penodol sy'n destun achos llys. (Ni fyddwn yn cynnwys sylwadau pellach yn y crynodeb hwn gan fod yr ymchwiliad ar waith ac yn sensitif ei natur.)
- Roedd 13 yn ymwneud â sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid (canolfannau achub, llochesi a gweithgareddau ailgartrefu ac ati).
- Roedd 12 yn ymwneud â lletya anifeiliaid a gofal dydd i gŵn.
- Roedd 11 yn ymwneud â gweithgareddau ceffylau, yn cynnwys stablau ac ati, sefydliadau marchogaeth a dulliau adnabod ceffylau.
- Roedd 11 yn ymwneud a'r Gymraeg.

Roedd themâu eraill, gyda llai na 10 o ymatebion perthynol ar gyfer pob un, yn cynnwys:

- Trwyddedu cŵn (7)
- Ffyrdd cyfrifol o fod yn berchen ar gŵn (6)
- Cerdded cŵn (6)
- Twtio cŵn (5)
- Gwasanaethau ffrwythlondeb cŵn (5)
- Fformat yr ymgynghoriad (4)
- Maethu (2)
- Gwasanaethau cwrdd rhwng pobl ac anifeiliaid (2)
- Diffiniadau'r ymgynghoriad (2)
- Hela (1)
- Arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid (1)
- Herwgydio anifeiliaid (1)
- Mewnforio anifeiliaid (1)
- Rhyddhau colomennod mewn digwyddiadau (1)
- Trwyddedu gweithgareddau'n ymwneud ag anifeiliaid, canllawiau 2021 (1)
- Cronfa ddata troseddwy'r lles anifeiliaid (1)
- Cydffurfiadau eithafol (1)
- Trwyddedu siopau anifeiliaid anwes (1)
- Rasio ceffylau (1)
- Ffesantod a phetris a gaiff eu bridio ar gyfer eu saethu (1)

Yn gyffredinol, gwelir bod yr ymatebion a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer cwestiwn 8 yn syrthio i bedwar categori:

1. Datganiad byr yn cydsynio neu'n anghydweld (datganiad cyffredinol neu ddatganiad ar thema benodol)

Enghraifft

- “Any legislation that safeguards animals and prosecutes those that harm animals is only positive.” (Anonymous)
- “I believe the general public would be astonished to know the UK wasn't already regulating rescue & rehoming establishments.” (Jade Brooks)
- “Make DOG GROOMING REGULATED.” (Vikki)
- “Greyhound welfare is at its highest level since the sport started!” (Adie Smith-Pope)
- “Pam ? Pam da chi isio gwneud bywyd i ni yn cefn gwlad mor anodd.” (Anonymous)
- “Why are you wasting time and funds on this instead of going after genuine cruelty cases and illegal breeders.” (Rosemary Williams)

2. Ymateb a oedd yn ymhelaethu ar gwestiwn blaenorol (cwestiynau 4 a 5 yn aml) neu thema gyffredinol

Enghraifft

- “I don't agree with licensing rescues at all. Most are small operations/charities and licensing would put a financial burden on them that could mean that they can no longer operate meaning less rescues are available for abandoned animals and places for people to be able to safely give up their animals when they have difficult circumstances” (Sarah Spencer)
- “Sufficient Government funding is essential for establishing and operating regulatory agencies responsible for licensing. This includes funding for staff salaries, training, equipment, facilities, and administrative expenses. Adequate government funding is essential to regulatory agencies have the resources needed to carry out their duties effectively...”(Anonymous)

3. Crynodeb o'u hymateb cyffredinol i'r ymgynghoriad, ail-adrodd eu hatebion ar gyfer pob pwynt neu ail-gadarnhau sylwadau blaenorol.
4. Sylwadau'n ymwneud â maes nas rhestrwyd mewn man arall yn yr ymgynghoriad

Enghraifft

- 23 “A robust and digital equine ID system, including the recording of equine movements should be considered” (The British Horse Society)
- 24 “I believe owners should have licences to keep dogs” (Nichola Hope)
- 25 “We feel it is extremely important that the Welsh Government considers the limitations and loopholes in current legislation surrounding the breeding of companion animals. For example, the lack of current regulation to prevent the deliberate breeding of pets with health defects” (PDSA)

Y modd y defnyddiwyd y sylwadau a gyflwynwyd yng nghwestiwn 8

Cafodd yr ymatebion ar gyfer y cwestiwn hwn eu dadansoddi fel sylwadau ar wahân ar gyfer y prompt yng nghwestiwn 8 a hefyd o fewn cyd-destun y cwestiynau blaenorol. Fel yn achos holl gwestiynau'r ymgynghoriad, bydd yr ymatebion i gwestiwn 8 yn bwydo ein camau nesaf yn y dyfodol ac rydym yn ddiolchgar am y safbwyntiau, yr wybodaeth a'r dystiolaeth amrywiol a gynhwyswyd yn y fan hon.

3 Beth sy'n digwydd nesaf

Rydym yn bwriadu rhoi dull graddol ar waith ar gyfer cyflwyno model cenedlaethol yn ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid.

Byddwn yn canolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar y meysydd a allai elwa fwyaf ar gael eu rheoleiddio, drwy ystyried y dystiolaeth, y safbwyntiau a'r wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd, a'r problemau penodol a fydd yn codi o wahanol fathau o weithgarwch, y sefydliad neu'r arddangosfa o dan sylw.

Gan weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'n rhanddeiliaid, gydag asiantaethau gweithredol a chyda'r trydydd sector, byddwn yn symud yn awr at yr ail gam yn natblygiad y model cenedlaethol. Rydym yn cydnabod bod nifer o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn rhoi manylion helaeth, gan fynd y tu hwnt i sefydlu angen rheoleiddio a dangos unrhyw fanteision canfyddedig i nodi cynigion ar gyfer gofynion rheoleiddiol penodol, megis cymarebau staff i anifeiliaid ac amllder arolygu. Bydd y rhain, ochr yn ochr â'r holl ymatebion eraill, yn cael eu cadw ar goedd wrth i ni ddatblygu cynigion ymhellach. Bydd unrhyw gynigion newydd yn destun asesiadau effaith, ac efallai y byddwn yn ymgynghori ymhellach ynglŷn â materion penodol.

Bydd datganiad ar gamau nesaf Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei gyhoeddi yng Ngwanwyn 2025.

Atodiad 1 – Rhestr o’r Sefydliadau a Ymatebodd

Alliance Against Greyhound Racing	Greyhound Awareness Cork
Almost Home Dog Rescue	Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB)
Animal Aid	Greyhound Rescue Wales (GRW)
Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru (AWNW)	Cyngor Gwynedd
Battersea Dogs and Cats Home	Hope Rescue
Blue Cross	International Wildlife Consultants (UK) Ltd
Born Free Foundation	League Against Cruel Sports
British Dog Fields	Cyngor Sir Fynwy
British Horse Council	Safonau Masnach Sir Fynwy
British Horseracing Authority (BVA)	Naturewatch Foundation
British Small Animal Veterinary Association	Gwasanaethau Rheoleiddio Cyfreithiol Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
British Veterinary Association	Onekind
Brookpark Cattery	Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association
Cyngor Sir Caerffili	People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)
Cariad Pet Therapy	Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cats Protection	Racecourse Promoters Association Limited (RCPA)
Eglwysi Ynghyd yng Nghymru	Redwings
CLA Cymru	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf
Communities for Horses	RSPCA Cymru
Companion Animal Sector Council (CASC)	South West Animal Protection
Grŵp Lles Anifeiliaid Anwes Cymru (CAWGW)	Sports Information Services Ltd
Y Gynghrair Cefn Gwlad	Cyngor Abertawe
Cut the Chase Coalition	The British Horse Society
Dogs Trust	The British Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (BWRC)
Entain PLC	The Greyhound Ambassadors
Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru	The Kennel Club
Female Falconers Club	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen
Forever Hounds Trust	Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW)
Four Paws UK	Cyngor Bro Morgannwg
Freedom for Animals	Valley Greyhounds Ltd
Gower Bird Hospital	Veterinary Medicines Directorates
Grey2k USA	Panel Arbenigol Trwyddedu Cymru Gyfan
Greyhound Action Ireland	World Horse Welfare