



Plaid Cymru | Party of Wales

Y **Newid** sydd ei **Angen** | The **Change** Wales **Needs**

MANIFFESTO 2016 MANIFESTO

...yna bloeddiodd
y baban a thoddi'r
gaeafddydd, a'r awel ar
rewi llif Irfon...
a chwalu'r distawrwydd,
a her canrif newydd yn
nychryn ei waedd.

Iwan Llwyd

“ **Dros y pum mlynedd ddiwethaf rydyn
ni wedi bod yn gwrando arnoch chi.**

Mae cannoedd o filoedd ohonoch chi wedi son wrthon ni am eich pryderon, eich gobeithion, eich rhwystredigaeth a'ch breuddwydion am eich teulu, eich cymuned, ac am Gymru.

**RYDYN NINNAU WEDI GWRANDO AC WEDI
CYMRYD SYLW.**

Dyma sut yr ymatebwn ni os dewiswch chi Lywodraeth Plaid Cymru ym mis Mai.

Diolch i chi am siarad â ni. Diolch am beri i'ch
syniadau chi gyfrif. ”





“ **Over the past five years we have been listening to what you want.**

Hundreds of thousands of you have told us about your concerns, your hopes, your frustrations and your dreams for your family, your community and for Wales.

WE HAVE HEARD AND WE HAVE LISTENED.

This is how we will respond if you choose a Plaid Cymru Welsh Government in May.

Thank you for talking to us. Thank you for making your opinions count.”

**Let trumpets
unleash from
forgetments cave
the practical dream.**

Nigel Jenkins

01

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

dydy hi ddim yn iawn, os oes amheuaeth bod **canser** arnoch chi, bod rhaid aros cyhyd cyn cael eich profi

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

sicrhau bod pawb yng Nghymru'n cael ei brofi a chael diagnosis o fewn **28 diwrnod**

02

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

bod aros mor hir ar restr aros am lawdriniaeth, oherwydd **prinder meddygon**, yn hynod rwystredig ac y dylech gael triniaeth pan fo gwir ei hangen

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

fuddsoddi yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd er mwyn lleihau amseroedd aros trwy hyfforddi a recriwtio **1000** yn rhagor o feddygon a **5000** o nyrsys

03

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

dydy hi ddim yn deg fod yn rhaid i **bobl hŷn** sy'n datblygu dementia dalu am eu gofal

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

roi gofal am ddim i'r henoed, gan ddechrau drwy **ddileu taliadau** am ofal cartref ac i bobl â dementia yn y pum mlynedd nesaf

01

YOU TOLD US...

that it's simply not right that if you're suspected of having **cancer** you have to wait so long to be tested

...SO WE WILL

make sure that everyone in Wales is tested and given a diagnosis or the all clear within **28 days**

02

YOU TOLD US...

that being so long on a waiting list for an operation, because of the **shortage of doctors**, is so frustrating and that you should be able to get treatment when you really need it

...SO WE WILL

invest in our NHS in order to bring down waiting times by training and recruiting **1000** extra doctors and **5000** additional nurses

03

YOU TOLD US...

it isn't fair that **older people** who develop dementia have to pay for their care

...SO WE WILL

provide free care for the elderly, starting with **abolishing charges** for home care and for people with dementia in the next five years

04

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

eich bod yn adnabod cymaint o bobl sydd am weithio ond sy'n ymlafnio i gael dau ben llinyn ynghyd oherwydd cost **gofal plant**

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

ddechrau'r broses o greu gwasanaeth gofal plant cenedlaethol i Gymru gyda **darpariaeth meithrin rhad-ac-am-ddim** i bob plentyn teirblwydd erbyn diwedd tymor y cynulliad hwn

05

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

eich bod am weld athrawon yn treulio rhagor o amser yn y stafell ddosbarth yn canolbwyntio ar **godi safonau** yn lle cael eu claddu mewn gwaith papur

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

dorri biwrocratiaeth, rhoi premiwm i athrawon a, thrwy weithio gyda'r proffesiwn, fe wnawn ni sicrhau bod gennym yr athrawon mwyaf awchus a medrus yn y DG oll, i godi safonau a **chreu cyfleoedd newydd** i'n plant

06

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

eich bod chi am i'n pobl ifainc gael y cyfle gorau **i ffynnu ac i weithio** yma yng Nghymru a rhoi hwb i'n heconomi ni

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

gyllido'n prifysgolion yn iawn, dileu hyd at £18,000 o ddyled i'r sawl sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru ar ôl graddio a chreu **50,000** o brentisiaethau ychwanegol

04

YOU TOLD US...

that you know so many people who want to work but are struggling to make ends meet because of the cost of childcare

...SO WE WILL

begin the process of creating a national childcare service for Wales with **free full-time nursery places** for all three year olds by the end of this assembly term

05

YOU TOLD US...

that you want to see our teachers spending more time in the classroom focusing on **raising standards** - rather than tied down by paper work

...SO WE WILL

cut bureaucracy, give teachers a premium and, working with the profession, we will deliver the most highly motivated and skilled teachers in the whole of the UK to raise standards and **create more opportunities** for our children

06

YOU TOLD US...

that you want to see our young people have the very best opportunities **to thrive and to work** here in Wales to boost our economy

...SO WE WILL

fund our universities properly, cancel up to £18,000 of debt for those who work in Wales after graduating, and create **50,000** extra apprenticeships

07

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

i chi gael llond bol ar fethu cyrraedd o A i B yn rhwydd a bod angen gwneud rhagor i wella trafnidiaeth, i greu swyddi lleol a **rhoi Cymru ar waith eto**

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

ymgymryd â'r **rhaglen fuddsoddi fwyaf** ers i ddatganoli ddechrau, ym mhob rhan o Gymru, i wella'n system drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a'n rhwydweithiau ffyrdd. Fe fyddwn yn mynd ati i greu swyddi drwy fuddsoddi ledled y genedl mewn cynlluniau arbed ynni yn y cartref ac ynni gwyrdd

08

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

dydych chi ddim yn gweld digon yn cael ei wneud i **roi gwybod i'r byd** am rai o'r busnesau gwych sydd gennym ni yng Nghymru nac i hyrwyddo'n cynhyrchion dramor

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

greu WDA i'r 21ain ganrif a fydd yn gwerthu Cymru, ein syniadau a'n cynhyrchion, i'r byd er mwyn **tyfu busnesau** Cymru a rhoi hwb i'n hallforion

09

FE DDWEDOCH CHI...

eich bod wedi diflasu **clywed bod cyflogau a ffyniant Cymru yn is** na gweddill y DG a bod hyn yn peri i chi bryderu am ddyfodol eich teulu a'r arian yn eu pocedi

...FELLY FE WNAWN NI

roi hwb i'n cwmnïau bach sy'n cyflogi cynifer o bobl drwy **dorri'u trethi busnes** a gwneud yn siwr pan fydd contractau cyhoeddus yn cael eu rhoi allan bod mwy o'r gwaith yma'n cael ei roi i gwmnïau Cymru

07

YOU TOLD US...

that you're fed up with not being able to get from A to B easily and that more needs to be done to improve transport, to create local jobs and to **get Wales working again**

...SO WE WILL

undertake the **biggest investment programme** since devolution in all parts of Wales to improve our public transport system and our road networks. We'll create jobs by investing nation-wide in home energy efficiency schemes and green energy

08

YOU TOLD US...

that you don't feel enough is being done to **tell the world** about some of the great businesses we have in Wales and to promote what we make and produce here

...SO WE WILL

create a WDA for the 21st century which will sell Wales, our products and ideas, to the world in order to **grow Welsh businesses** and boost our exports

09

YOU TOLD US...

that you're fed up with Wales having **lower wages and prosperity** than elsewhere in the UK and that this makes you worry about your family's future and the money in their pockets

...SO WE WILL

boost our small firms who employ so many people by **cutting business rates** and we'll make sure that when public contracts are given out that more of this work is given to firms in Wales

3 UCHELGAIS...

CYMRU IACH, CYMRU GLYFRACH, CYMRU GYFOETHOCACH
A NAW CAM I'R GYMRU NEWYDD

01

CYMRU IACH: GWASANAETH GOFAL A GWELLA

1. Ymrwymiad Cenedlaethol ar Ganser: diagnosis wedi ei warantu o fewn 28 diwrnod
2. Torri rhestrau aros trwy fuddsoddi mewn 1000 o ddoctoriaid a 5000 o nyrsys ychwanegol
3. Dileu ffioedd gofal yn y cartref i'r henoed a phobl â dementia

02

CYMRU GLYFRACH: ADDYSG O'R CRUD I'R YRFA

4. Darpariaeth addysg cyn-ysgol am ddim i blant tair blwydd oed
5. Premiwm Cenedlaethol i Athrawon: codi safonau yn ein hysgolion
6. Dileu gwerth £18,000 o ddyled i raddedigion sydd yn gweithio yng Nghymru a chreu 50,000 o brentisiaethau ychwanegol

03

CYMRU GYFOETHOCACH: ADEILADU'R PEIRIANT ECONOMAIDD

7. Rhaglen fuddsoddi fawr yn isadeiledd trafnidiaeth, ynni a gwyrdd ein cenedl
8. Creu Asiantaeth Ddatblygu i'r 21ain ganrif i werthu Cymru a'n cynnyrch i'r byd
9. Torri trethi busnes a rhoi mwy o gytundebau cyhoeddus i fusnesau Cymru

3 AMBITIONS...

A WALES THAT IS WELL, WELL-EDUCATED, WEALTHIER
AND 9 STEPS TO A NEW NATION

01

A WELL WALES: CURE AND CARE NHS

1. National Commitment on cancer: 28 day diagnosis guarantee
2. Cut waiting times by investing in an additional 1000 doctors and 5000 nurses
3. Abolish home care charges for the elderly and people with dementia

02

A WELL-EDUCATED WALES: CRADLE TO CAREER EDUCATION


4. Free universal pre-school care for children from 3 years of age
5. A National Premium for Teachers: raising standards in our schools
6. Pay off £18,000 worth of debt for graduates who work in Wales and create 50,000 extra apprenticeships

03

A WEALTHIER WALES: BUILDING OUR ECONOMIC ENGINE

7. Major investment in our transport, energy and green infrastructure
8. A WDA for the 21st Century to sell our products and ideas to the world
9. Cut business rates and give more public contracts to Welsh firms

“Lles Cymru fydd yn y fantol ym mis Mai: eich cyfle chi i ddewis llywodraeth newydd i'r genedl. Mae angen llywodraeth newydd ar Gymru i roi pen ar fethiant Llafur. Plaid Cymru fydd yn rhoi'r arweiniad sy'i angen i gryfhau'n gwasanaeth iechyd a chreu a rhannu cyfoeth”



“The election in May is about Wales. It’s your opportunity to choose a new government for our nation. Wales needs a new government to end Labour’s legacy of failure. Plaid will provide the leadership needed to strengthen our NHS and to create and share wealth”

EIN GWELEDIGAETH

Does dim rheswm pam na all Cymru lwyddo.

Mae gyda ni ddigonedd o adnoddau naturiol a photensial mawr fel pwerdy ynni. Mae ein safle daearyddol yn hynod o fanteisiol. Gwlad ddwyieithog a rhan o floc masnachu mwya'r byd. Mae tirwedd a gorffennol ein gwlad yn cydymdreiddio i arddangos cenedl a chanddi gyfleodd aruthrol ym meysydd twristiaeth a'r celfyddydau. Uwch law dim, mae gan bobl Cymru, yn unigol ac yn gydweithredol, record hir fel arloeswyr ac arweinwyr.

Cafwyd ton o gyffro a gobaith pan gynullwyd senedd gyntaf Cymru mewn 600 mlynedd ond ni chafwyd gwelliant cyffelyb yn rhagolygon y bobl. Rhan o'r rheswm am hyn oedd y cyfyngiadau dianghenraid a osodwyd ar ein Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i weithredu'n benderfynol. Diffyg ewyllys ar ran arweinwyr gwleidyddol ein gwlad a fu'n gyfrifol am yr agendor rhwng gobaith a chyrhaeddiad.

Gan Blaid Cymru y mae'r syniadau a'r gyriant i godi'r genedl. I ni, cenedl wleidyddol yn ei hawl ei hun yw Cymru a dyna pam y dylai'n gwlad gael yr offer i weithredu fel cenedl, i arloesi, i greu swyddi ac i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon fyd.

Ymysg y cyfleodd mwyaf cyffrous i genedligrwydd Cymru yw'r cyfle i godi math newydd o gymdeithas. Un sy'n hyrwyddo cyfartalrwydd, yn taclo tlodi, yn creu cyfoeth, yn rhannu cyfoeth ac yn ehangu cyfleoedd bywyd. Un lle y gallwn ni gwrdd â'n rhwymedigaeth fel dinasyddion byd i'r amgylchedd gan gynnwys gwaredu'n dibyniaeth ar danwydd ffosil ac atal ymddygiadau sy'n bygwth lles ein planed.

Gallwn ni sicrhau hoen-a-hyder diwylliannol, cymdeithasol ac economaidd ein cenedl.

Mae Cymru yng nghalon Plaid Cymru ac mae'n gwahodd pawb sy'n caru Cymru i ymuno â ni wrth godi cenedl sy'n deilwng o'i phobl.



Leanne Wood, Arweinydd Plaid Cymru

EIN HARWEINYDD –

Y Newid sydd ei Angen ar Gymru

EIN TÎM –

Yn barod i weithio dros Gymru

EIN GWELEDIGAETH –

Cymru Iach, Glyfrach, Gyfoethocach

OUR VISION

Wales has all the ingredients to be a success story in the modern world.

We have an abundance of natural resources and great potential as an energy powerhouse. Wales' geographic position places us at a great advantage; a bilingual country and a part of the world's biggest trading bloc. The country's landscape and past intertwine to reveal a nation with tremendous opportunities in tourism and the arts. Above all, Wales' people, individually and collectively, have a long record as innovators and leaders.

The wave of excitement and hope that met the convening of Wales' first parliament in 600 years has not been matched by improvements in people's prospects. In part, this has been due to the unnecessary restrictions placed on our National Assembly to act decisively. The failure to meet ambition with results has been due to a lack of will on the part of the country's political leadership.

Plaid Cymru has the ideas and the drive to build our nation. We recognise Wales as a political nation in its own right, which is why our country should have the tools to act like a nation, to innovate, to create jobs and to deliver world-class public services.

Among the most exciting opportunities of Welsh nationhood is the chance to build a new kind of society. One that promotes equality, tackles poverty, creates wealth, shares wealth and broadens life chances; one where we can meet our obligations as global citizens to the environment including ending our dependence on fossil fuels and preventing behaviours that are detrimental to our planet.

We can secure the cultural, social and economic vitality of the nation if we want to. It's up to us.

The Party of Wales has this country at its heart and we invite everyone who cares about Wales to join us in building a nation fit for its people.



Leanne Wood, Leader of Plaid Cymru -
The Party of Wales

OUR LEADER –
The Change Wales Needs

OUR TEAM –
Ready to work for Wales

OUR VISION –
A Well, Well-Educated,
Wealthier Wales

CYFLE NEWYDD

Yn 2016 mae cyfle i'n democratiaeth newydd ni ddod i oed - nid dim ond troi dalen newydd ond agor pennod newydd yn hanes y genedl.

Ni fu'r ddau ddegawd bron ers y bleidlais i greu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn wastraff llwyr. Fe osgowyd rhai o'r blaengareddau polisi ffôl a ganlynodd Llywodraeth San Steffan, er enghraifft, i breifateiddio llechwraidd y gwasanaeth iechyd. Arloesodd Cymru mewn rhai meysydd megis y lefi ar fagiau plastig. Cafwyd datganiadau cryf o uchelgais ar draws nifer o feysydd, o'r economi i'r amgylchedd. Ond gwael neu anghyson fu'r cyflawni. Yn wir, mewn iechyd ac addysg, wedi'u harwain yn gyfangwbl gan Lafur dros eu hun-deg-naw mlynedd mewn grym, bu'r canlyniadau yn gyson wael.

Does gan Gymru ar hyn o bryd mo'r weledigaeth, yr arweinyddiaeth na'r isadeiledd sy'u hangen i fod y genedl lwyddiannus, glyfar y gallai hi fod. Ein tasg ni yn yr etholiad hwn yw'ch argyhoeddi chi, bobl Cymru, fod gyda ni'r asedau - y bobl, y polisïau a'r plan - i law'r gwagle sydd yng nghanol y Llywodraeth Gymreig bresennol.

Yn y tudalennau hyn, rydyn ni'n addo rhoi ar waith y rhaglen ailadeiladu fwyaf ers datganoli. Yn economaidd, dyma'r cynllun mwyaf cynhwysfawr i'n cenedl ni ers 1970. Mi

osodwn ar ddu-a-gwyn y diwygio a'r ad-drefnu mwyaf cynhwysfawr ar ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ers geni'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Bydd digon o amheuwyr a fydd yn honni nad yw Cymru'n atebol i'r lefel yma o uchelgais. Nad oes gyda ni'r modd o ran cyllid na medrau i ymdopi â'r lefel yma o newid.

Yn ddiau, ni ddylai neb amau maint yr heriau y bydd rhaid i Gymru eu hwynebu. Mae yna heriau byd-eang - cymdeithasol, economaidd, demograffaid, cyllidol ac uwchlaw dim amgylcheddol - y mae pob cenedl yn eu hwynebu yn y ganrif hon.

Yr hyn a gredwn ni sy'n ein gosod ar wahan i i eraill efallai yw y gallai Cymru gipio'r blaen, nid ymlusgo yn y gwt. Cenedloedd bychain ledled y byd sy'n arwain drwy esiampl, gan saernïo atebion newydd i broblemau hen a newydd. Mae Cymru'n ddigon bach i newid, ond yn ddigon mawr i ddylanwadu ar y byd.



A NEW CHANCE

In 2016 our young Welsh democracy has a chance to come of age, to turn not just a new page but start a new chapter in the history of our nation.

The almost two decades that have passed since the vote to create the National Assembly have not been completely wasted. We have avoided some ill-judged policy initiatives pursued by the Westminster Government, for example the creeping privatisation of the NHS. Wales has been a pioneer in certain areas like the levy on plastic bags. Strong statements of ambition have been made in a whole range of areas from the economy to the environment. But delivery has been poor or inconsistent. Indeed for health and education which Labour has led alone throughout its nineteen years in office outcomes have been consistently poor.

Wales currently lacks the vision, the leadership and infrastructure it needs to be the smart, successful nation we could be. Our task in this election is to convince you, the citizens of Wales, that we have the assets - the people, the policies and the plan - to fill the vacuum at the heart of this Welsh Government.

In these pages we promise the biggest programme of reconstruction since devolution. In economic terms it is the most comprehensive plan for the

future of our nation since 1970. We set out the most comprehensive reform and reorganisation of our public services since the birth of the NHS.

There will be plenty of doubters that say Wales simply isn't up to this level of ambition. That we haven't got the financial capacity or skill to cope with this level of change.

Certainly, no-one should doubt the scale of the challenges we face as a nation. They are the global challenges - social, economic, demographic, fiscal and, above all, environmental - that every nation in this century is facing.

What we believe that sets us apart from others perhaps, is that Wales can be a leader, not a laggard. Small nations the world over are leading by example, forging new solutions to problems new and old. Wales is small enough to change, but large enough to influence the world.



**Mae'n hen
bryd i ni fachu
ar y cyfle.**



**It's surely time
we grasped
this opportunity.**

EIN CENHADAETH GENEDLAETHOL: GYDA'N GILYDD NEU DDIM O GWBL

O'r cychwyn cyntaf ysbrydoliaeth ein plaid ni fu, nid yn gymaint beth oedd Cymru, ond yr hyn a allai fod. I godi cenedl ein gobeithion bydd rhaid wrth ragor o offer, a rhai gwell, i'r dasg mewn llaw, yn ogystal â'r dychymyg a'r medrau i ddefnyddio'r offer sydd gyda ni i gael yr effaith fwyaf posibl.

Bydd rhai o'r offer yma yn nwylo llywodraeth, er y bydd llawer yn nwylo'r werin bobl, busnes a chymdeithas sifil. Gyda'n gilydd y mae codi'r Gymru Newydd sy'n cael ei disgrifio yn y tudalennau hyn.

GYDA'N GILYDD NEU DDIM O GWBL

Rydyn ni am wahodd pawb yng Nghymru i ddod yn rhan o'r prosiect codi-cenedl mawr hwn, bawb â'i welediad a'i bersbectif a'i alluoedd ei hun. I gyflawni'n gwir botensial fel cenedl ac i roi cyfle i bob dinesydd ei gyflawni'i hun, rhaid tynnu ar ein deallusrwydd ar-y-cyd. Nid rheoli a chyfarwyddo fydd rhan Llywodraeth Cymru yn y fenter hon ond yn hytrach ysbrydoli a grymuso, gweithredu fel gwladwriaeth glyfar ac felly ollwng yn rhydd hyrfa o fenter ar-y-cyd drwy Gymru benbaladr.

Bu'r syniad o Gymru fel cymuned o gymunedau, yn unol ac yn amryfath, yng nghalon cenhadaeth y Blaid erioed.

Rhinwedd yw undod mewn unrhyw gymdeithas ond i genedl fach fel ein un ni mae'n hanfodol i wneud llwyddiant o hunan-lywodraeth. Bydd codi cenedl unedig felly yn greiddiol i'n rhaglen ni. **Ymysg pethau eraill:**

- creu isadeiledd drafnidiaeth effeithiol i gyd-gysylltu rhanbarthau Cymru
- hyrwyddo marchnad lafur genedlaethol a llwybrau datblygu gyrfaol, gyda symudoledd rhyng-ranbarthol o fewn Cymru
- penodi yn amcan polisi allweddol ein gallu i ddenu'n pobl ifainc i aros yng Nghymru neu eu denu nôl
- datblygu ymwybyddiaeth gryfach o hanes a hunaniaeth Cymru drwy'r gyfundrefn addysg a chyfryngau eraill
- hyrwyddo gweledigaeth o ddinasyddiaeth gynhwysol ac amryfath tra'n sicrhau y bydd i'r iaith Gymraeg ran allweddol a chynyddol yn nyfodol y genedl
- datblygu dinasyddiaeth genedlaethol o gydraddolion, yn cynnwys hawliau unigol a chyd-gyfrifoldeb fel ei gilydd.

OUR NATIONAL MISSION: ALL TOGETHER OR NOT AT ALL

Our party from the beginning has been inspired by the idea not so much of what Wales is, but what it could become. To build the nation we aspire to be we will need to acquire more and better tools for the task in hand, as well as greater skill and imagination in using the tools we have to the greatest possible effect.

Some of these tools will be in the hands of government, though many will be in the hands of citizens, business and civil society. The New Wales we set out in these pages can only be built together.

ALL TOGETHER OR NOT AT ALL

We invite everyone in Wales to become part of this great nation-building project, each in their own way, with their own insights, perspective and abilities. If we are to achieve our true potential as a nation and allow each of our citizens to reach theirs, then we must tap our collective intelligence. The Welsh Government's role in this project is not to control and direct but to inspire and empower, to act as a smart state, unleashing a spirit of collective enterprise throughout the whole of Wales.

The idea of Wales as a community of communities, united in its diversity, has always been at the heart of Plaid Cymru's mission.

Unity is a virtue in any society but for a small nation such as ours it is essential if we are to make a success of self-government. Building a united nation is therefore at the core of our programme. **This includes:**

- creating an effective transport infrastructure to link together the regions of Wales
- promoting a national labour market and career development pathways, with inter-regional mobility within Wales
- identifying the ability to retain young people in Wales or attracting them back as a key policy objective
- developing an enhanced awareness of Welsh history and identity through the education system and other media
- promoting a vision of inclusive and diverse Welsh citizenship while ensuring that the Welsh language will play a key and increasing role in our nation's future
- developing a national citizenship of equals, with both individual entitlements and shared responsibilities.

EIN HAMCANION

- gwneud Cymru y lle mwyaf deniadol yn y DG i wneud busnes ac adeiladu enw da byd-eang yn ganolfan ymchwil ac arloesi
- bydd ein hieuenctid ni yn ddysgwyr mwy llwyddiannus ac yn ddinasyddion cyfrifol a thra medrus
- bydd pobl Cymru'n byw'n hŷn ac yn iachach, wedi'u cefnogi gan NHS sy'n fwy ymatebgar ac yn gwella'n barhaus
- bydd cymunedau ym mhob rhan o Gymru yn gynaliadwy, wedi'u cysylltu'n effeithiol, a bydd cyfleusterau a gwasanaethau allweddol ar gael i'r bobl
- byddwn yn hyrwyddo ein hamgylchedd naturiol a'n bioamrywiaeth drwy ddatblygu cynaliadwy effeithiol
- bydd economi Cymru yn fwy cytbwys ac amrywiol a'n cyllid cyhoeddus yn gryfach
- bydd pobl hŷn yn cadw'u hannibyniaeth a'u hurddas wrth heneiddio ac yn cael cymorth yn ôl eu hangen
- caiff ein sector amaeth ei harneisio'n elfen allweddol mewn economi mwy mentergarol a system fwyd fwyfwy lleoledig
- bydd rhagor o bobl yn gallu defnyddio a siarad Cymraeg
- caiff hunaniaeth genedlaethol Cymru ei hadnewyddu a'i chryfhau yn rhwymyn cynhwysol, cynyddgar er lles y gymdeithas gyfan.






OUR OBJECTIVES

- we'll make Wales the most attractive place in the UK to do business and build a global reputation as a centre for research and innovation
- our young people will be more successful learners, highly skilled and responsible citizens
- people in Wales will live longer, healthier lives supported by an ever-improving, more responsive NHS
- communities in every part of Wales will be sustainable, well-connected and individuals will have access to key amenities and services in their area
- we will promote our natural environment and biodiversity through effective sustainable development
- Wales' economy will be more balanced and diverse and our public finances will be stronger
- older people will maintain their independence and dignity as they get older and will receive support when they need it
- our agricultural sector will be harnessed as a key component of a more entrepreneurial economy and an increasingly localised food system
- more people will be able to use and speak the Welsh language
- Wales' national identity will be renewed and strengthened as an inclusive, progressive bond for the common good.

“ Mae ar Gymru angen
llywodraeth sy'n gweithio'n
galed dros bawb ym mhob
rhan o'n gwlad ”



“Wales needs a Welsh government that will work hard for all people in every part of our country”

CODI'R GENEDL

Cymru Newydd, Prydain Newydd

Ni fydd grymuso pobl Cymru fyth yn bosibl gyda Llywodraeth Cymru sy ynddi'i hun yn wan ac israddol. I ni felly nid haniaeth gyfansoddiadol mo creu Senedd go-iawn i Gymru. Mae'n rheidrwydd ymarferol taer.

Ein huchelgais ni yw gweld Cymru gryfach, fwy llwyddiannus - a gweithredu ar yr uchelgais yna yw un o nodweddion diffiniol ein gwleidyddiaeth. Rydyn ni'n deall nad oes neb yn poeni am lwyddiant Cymru yn fwy na'r bobl sy'n byw yma. Fe wyddon ni ein bod ni, bobl Cymru, yn fwy abl i gymryd droson ni'n hunain y penderfyniadau a fydd fwyaf llesol i'n cymunedau ni. Nid Bae Caerdydd ddylai benderfynu popeth. Rydyn ni o blaid grymuso'n cymunedau i gymryd mwy o benderfyniadau eu hunain.

“Cael awdurdodaeth gyfreithiol Gymreig yw'r ffordd gliriaf o sicrhau eglurder, er mwyn llywodraethu'n effeithiol, i'r llysoedd ac i'r bobl.”

Leanne Wood, Arweinydd Plaid Cymru

I'r blaid hon mae'r syniad o ddemocratiaeth Gymreig yn rhan hanfodol o'n hathroniaeth wreiddiol. Newidiodd yr iaith a ddefnyddion-ni ar adegau gwahanol yn ein hanes - Ymreolaeth neu Hunan lywodraeth, Statws Dominiwn neu annibyniaeth o fewn yr UE wrth i amgylchiadau allanol newid. **Ond mae modd**

gweld rhai egwyddorion cyson sy'n sylfaen gyson, gadarn i'n gweledigaeth ni:

- ein cred ni yw y dylai Cymru gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros ei dyfodol ei hun
- rydyn ni o blaid partneriaeth newydd rhwng cenhedloedd a rhanbarthau'r ynysoedd hyn sy'n cydnabod bod yna feysydd lle dylen ni lywodraethu'n hunain, ac eraill - drwy ddewis neu oherwydd natur y maes dan sylw - lle mae'n rhaid cydweithio
- fe welwn ni Gymru yn rhan o deulu cenhedloedd Ewrop
- fe gredwn ni yn hawl diymwad pobl Cymru i hunan-benderfyniad. Ni ddylai unrhyw newid sylfaenol yn statws cyfansoddiadol Cymru gael ei wneud heb eu cydsyniad nhw
- rydyn ni'n cydnabod ein cyd-ddibyniaeth ar y lefel fyd-eang ac yn ymwrthod â dynesiad cul, ynysig i broblemau'r byd
- rydyn ni'n datgan bod pawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru, beth bynnag fo'u hiaith, lliw eu croen, eu crefydd eu gwreiddiau eu rhywedd neu eu rhywioldeb, yn ddinasyddion Gymreig cyflawn a chyfartal.

Yr egwyddor derfynol, ymhlyg yn llawer o'r uchod, yw mai cam wrth gam yr ydyn ni am adeiladu'n democratiaeth ac ailgodi'n cenedl. Mi godwn y ffordd wrth deithio, yn genedl gytun, fesul tipyn, gam wrth gam.

BUILDING THE NATION

A New Wales, A New Britain

Empowering the people of Wales will never be possible with a Welsh Government that is itself weak and subordinate. Creating a real Welsh Parliament for us, therefore, cannot be seen as a constitutional abstraction. It an urgent and practical imperative.

Our ambition to see a stronger, more successful Wales – and to act on that ambition – is one of the defining features of our politics. We understand that no one cares more about the success of Wales than the people who live here. We know that we, the people of Wales, are more than capable of taking decisions for ourselves which are in the best interests of our communities. Decision making shouldn't stop at Cardiff Bay. We also believe in empowering our communities to take more decisions themselves.

“Having a Welsh legal jurisdiction is the clearest way of ensuring clarity, for the effective governance, for the courts and for citizens.”

Leanne Wood, Leader of Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales

The idea of a Welsh democracy for this party is part and parcel of our foundational philosophy. The language we have used at different times in our history – Home Rule or Self-Government, Dominion Status or independence in the EU – has changed as the context around us

has changed. **But it's possible to discern certain consistent principles which remain the bedrock of our vision for Wales:**

- we believe Wales must take responsibility for its own future
- we believe in a new partnership between the nations and regions of these islands which recognises that there are some areas where we should govern ourselves and others – by choice or by the nature of the area in question – where it is necessary to cooperate
- we see Wales as part of the family of European nations
- we believe that the Welsh people have an inalienable right to self-determination. No fundamental change in Wales' constitutional status can be made without their consent
- we recognise our inter-dependency at a global scale and reject a narrow, insular approach to the world's problems
- we declare everyone who lives in Wales, whatever their language, the colour of their skin, their religion, their roots, their gender or sexual orientation, as a full and equal citizen of Wales.

The final principle, implicit in much of the above, is that we believe in a step-by-step approach to building our democracy, and the rebuilding of our nation. We will build the road as we travel, as a nation together, step-by-step, stage-by-stage.

Senedd i Gymru

Y cam cyntaf yw delio â'r dasg anorffenedig o greu senedd go-iawn i Gymru, yn ôl y mandad a roddodd pobl Cymru eisoes ddwywaith ac sy nawr yn adlewyrchu consensws eang rhwng y pleidiau. **O fewn diwrnodau cyntaf Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru mi gychwynnwn ar frys drafodaeth â llywodraeth y DG i geisio cynnydd yn syth yn y meysydd canlynol:**

- gweithredu'n llawn argymhellion Comisiwn Silk i Gymru, yn cynnwys datganoli'r heddlu a mabwysiadu model pwerau-a-gedwir heb beryglu'r pwerau a ddatganolwyd eisoes
- disodli Fformiwla Barnett gan system seiliedig ar angen
- creu awdurdodaeth gyfreithiol ar wahan i Gymru
- datganoli pwerau treth incwm trwy bleidlais fwyafrifol syml yn y Cynulliad.

Mi geisiwn ni adeiladu ymhellach ar y consensws cenedlaethol hwn a chychwyn rhag blaen drafodaethau traws-bleidiol i geisio cytundeb ar ddatganoli yn llawn gyfiawnder troseddol, ynni ac adnoddau naturiol, isadeiledd rheilffyrdd a thrafnidiaeth, caffael cyhoeddus a chyflogaeth, darlledu, polisi diwydiannol a threthu busnesau. Mi gyflwynwn y cynigion hyn i'r Cynulliad ac i Lywodraeth y DG fel sail i Fesur Cymru newydd ddiwygiedig.



A Welsh Parliament

The first stage is dealing with the unfinished business of creating a proper Welsh Parliament, in line with the mandate already delivered by the people of Wales on two occasions and which now reflects a broad consensus between the parties. **Within the first days of a Plaid Cymru Government we will begin urgent talks with the UK Government to seek immediate progress in the following areas:**

- the full enactment of the Silk Commission recommendations

for Wales, including the devolution of policing, and the adoption of a reserved powers model without prejudice to powers already devolved

- the replacement of the Barnett Formula with a needs-based system
- the creation of a separate legal jurisdiction for Wales
- the devolution of income tax powers through a simple majority vote in the Assembly.

We will seek to build further upon this national consensus and commence immediate cross-party talks to seek agreement on the full devolution of criminal justice, energy and natural resources, rail infrastructure and transport, public procurement and employment, broadcasting, industrial policy and business taxation. We will present these proposals to the Assembly and to the UK Government by the end of 2016 as a basis for a new amended Wales Bill.

Teyrnas Gyfunol Gyd-ffederal

Y cam nesaf yn natblygiad ein cenedl fydd adeiladu setliad cyfansoddiadol mwy parhaol ledled yr ynysoedd hyn - sef yr hyn na allodd neu na fynnodd y pleidiau undebol ei lunio hyd yma. Bydd ein Llywodraeth ni felly yn cynnig sefydlu Confensiwn Cyfansoddiadol ledled y DG i archwilio anghenion pob un o'r pedair gwlad a datblygu fframwaith newydd ar gyfer cydweithio o fewn y DG.

O fewn y Confensiwn mi gynigiwn ni'r strwythur canlynol i'r setliad newydd:


- y bobl a fydd yn sofran, ymhob un o'r pedair cenedl, drwy eu gwahanol Seneddau. Dinasyddion, nid deiliaid, fydd pobl Cymru - a Phrydain
- Prydain gyd-ffederal newydd gyda seneddau cenedlaethol i Loegr, yr Alban, Cymru a gogledd Iwerddon.
- hawl hunan-benderfyniad y cenedloedd i'w gynnwys mewn cyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig
- cyngor Gweinidogion y DG i ddisodli'r Cyd-Gyngor Gweinidogol presennol
- banc Lloegr i gael ei ailffurfio yn Fanc Canolog Sterling, a'i atebolrwydd i gael ei ddiwygio i gynnwys cenedloedd y DG ddiwygiedig
- Tŷ'r Arglwyddi i gael ei ddiddymu a'i ddisodli gan Ail Siambwr newydd, Cyngor y Cenedloedd (ac wedi i ddatganoli deddfwriaethol ddigwydd, ranbarthau Lloegr)
- o fewn sefydliadau newydd y DG, Cyngor y Cenedloedd a Chyngor y Gweinidogion, dim cenedl (na rhanbarth) gyfansoddol i gael mwyafrif parhaol. Caiff y Tŷ'r Cyffredin Cyd-ffederal newydd ei ethol ar sail gyfartal, gan leihau'n sylweddol nifer yr ASau.
- deddfir i sefydlu Comisiwn Cyllido Annibynnol i oruchwylio mecanwaith gytunedig i ailddosbarthu ariannol, yn seiliedig ar fformiwla wedi'i seilio ar angen
- y meysydd a gedwir i'r lefel gyd-ffederal fydd:
 - Amddiffyn a Materion Tramor, ac eithrio cytundebau rhygwladol rhwymol, penderfyniad i adael yr UE neu i fynd i ryfel, y byddai angen cefnogaeth y pedair cenedl iddyn nhw. Rhaid i faterion sy'n effeithio'r cenedloedd cyfansoddol gael eu penderfynu drwy unfrydedd a chylchdroir swydd Comisiynydd Ewropeaidd ymysg y cenedloedd cyfansoddol
 - y Goron
 - arian Cyfredol
- Y tu hwnt i hyn bydd pob cenedl yn penderfynu drosti'i hun hyd-a-lled y pwerau y mae am gymryd cyfrifoldeb amdanynt.

A Confederal UK

The next stage in our development as a nation is to construct a more durable constitutional settlement across these islands of a kind which Unionist parties have been unable or unwilling to fashion to date. Our Government will, therefore, propose the establishment of a Constitutional Convention across the UK to look at the needs of all four countries in relation to self-determination and to develop a new framework for co-operation at an intra-UK level.

Within the Convention we will propose the following structure for a new settlement:

- the people will be sovereign, in each of the four nations, through their respective Parliaments. The people of Wales – and of Britain – will be citizens, not subjects
 - a new Confederal UK with national parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales and northern Ireland
 - the rights to national self-determination enshrined in a written constitution
 - a UK Council of Ministers to take the place of the current Joint Ministerial Council
 - the Bank of England to be reconstituted as the Sterling Central Bank, with its accountability amended to include the reformed UK's constituent nations
- the House of Lords to be abolished and replaced by a new Second Chamber, the Council of Nations (and, where legislative devolution has occurred, regions of England)
 - within the new UK-wide institutions, the Council of Nations and the Council of Ministers, no constituent nation (or region) will enjoy a permanent majority. The new Confederal House of Commons will be elected on an equal basis, with a substantial reduction in the current number of MPs
 - an independent Funding Commission to oversee an agreed mechanism for fiscal redistribution, based on a needs-based formula will be enacted
 - the levels reserved to the confederal level will be:
 - Defence and Foreign Affairs, with the exception of binding international treaties, the decision to leave the EU and the decision to go to war which would require the support of all four nations. EU matters which affect the constituent nations' sovereign responsibilities must be decided by unanimity and the European Commissioner post will be rotated between the constituent nations
 - the Crown
 - currency
 - beyond this each nation will decide for itself the extent of the powers for which it wishes to assume responsibility.



Gosodwn ni gynnig i sefydlu'r Confensiwn Cyfansoddiadol rhag blaen yng nghyfarfod cyntaf y Cyd-Gyngor Gweinidogol yn dilyn ethol Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru. A phosibilrwydd cryf mai mudiadau cenedlaethol a datganoledig a fydd yn arwain Llywodraethau yng Nghymru, yr Alban a gogledd Iwerddon, ni chredwn ni ddim y bydd yn bosibl anwybyddu'n mandad cyfansoddiadol ar-y-cyd. Y disgwyliad fyddai i Gonfensiwn adrodd erbyn Mehefin 2018 fan bellaf fel ag i roi amser i basio argymhellion deddfwriaethol mewn pryd i etholiad San Steffan 2020. Mi gadwn ni'r hawl i alw refferendwm yng Nghymru ar egwyddor Teyrnas Gyfunol gyd-ffederal os gwrthoda Llywodraeth y DG sefydlu Confensiwn traws-Brydeinig.

Ein barn ni yw bod ein gweledigaeth dymorcanol ni o wlad hunan-lywodraethol o fewn cydffederasiwn yn cynnig sylfaen gref i ni adeiladu Cymru newydd, a Phrydain newydd hefyd, a fyddai'n iachach, yn decach ac yn fwy ffyniannus. Byddai hyn yn gam aruthrol ymlaen i'n cenedl ni.

Annibyniaeth wrth gwrs yw'n dyhead tymor-hir ni fel plaid o hyd. Mae adeiladu cefnogaeth i annibyniaeth yn golygu dangos i werin Cymru y gallwn ni fod yn llwyddiant economaidd fel cenedl. Cam wrth gam y mae cyflawni hyn, fel y dywedwyd uchod.

Cymaint yr agendor mewn ffyniant a grewyd gan gamreolaeth economaidd San Steffan fel nad tasg seml, tymor-byr yw hon. Am y rheswm yna, cyhyd â bod modd gweithredu'n cynlluniau ar gyfer Prydain gydffederal o fewn amser rhesymol, does gyda ni ddim bwriad i gynnal refferendwm ar annibyniaeth i Gymru yn y tymor byr. Yn hytrach dyma ni'n cynnig Dêl Genedlaethol newydd i bobl Cymru: gadewch i ni brofi difidend datganoli, dangos bod hunan-lywodraeth yn cyflawni - a phan lwyddwn ni yn hyn, gadewch i ni bryd hynny ystyried posibilrwydd dyfodol mwy tymor-hir yn genedl rydd ac annibynnol.

Yn yr achos bod y DG yn gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn erbyn dymuniad democrataidd pobl Cymru, byddwn yn galw am refferendwm aml-opsiwn ar ein dyfodol cyfansoddiadol fel cenedl.



We will table a motion for the immediate establishment of the Constitutional Convention at the first meeting of the Joint Ministerial Council following the election of a Plaid Cymru Government. With the strong prospect of nationalist and devolutionary movements leading Governments in Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland we do not believe it will be possible to ignore our shared constitutional mandate. We would expect a Convention to report by June 2018 at the latest to allow time for enactment of legislative proposals in time for the 2020 Westminster election. We reserve the right to call a referendum in Wales on the principle of a confederal UK if the UK government refuses to establish a UK-wide convention.

We believe our medium-term vision of a self-governing country within a confederation of equals offers a strong foundation for us to build both a new Wales and a new Britain that will be healthier, fairer and more prosperous. This would be a huge step forward for our nation.

Independence, of course, remains our long-term aspiration as a party. Building public support for independence means demonstrating to the people of Wales that we can be an economic success as a nation. This can only be done stage by stage as we have set out.

Such is the extent of the gap in prosperity that has opened up through Westminster's economic mismanagement, this is no simple, short-term task. For that reason, provided our plans for a confederal Britain can be achieved in a reasonable timescale, we do not plan to hold a referendum on Welsh independence in the near term. Instead we offer a new National Deal to the people of Wales: let us demonstrate the devolution dividend, let us show that self-government delivers – and when we do, let's begin then to consider the prospect of a longer-term future as a free and independent nation.

In the event of the UK leaving the European Union against the democratic wish of the people of Wales, we will hold a multi-option referendum on our constitutional future as a nation.



“ Mae angen deinameg newydd arnom, ffordd newydd o weithio, ar draws Llywodraeth a rhwng Llywodraeth a dinesydd os ydym ni am i Gymru symud ymlaen. ”

Adam Price, Gweinidog Cysgodol Cyllid a'r Trysorlys

Llywodraeth Newydd i Gymru

Bydd gan ein Llywodraeth ni un weledigaeth drosfwaol i Gymru, i wella mewn modd radical y pethau hynny sy bwysicaf i'n pobl - cyflwr yr economi, ein hamgylchedd fyw a'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yr ydyn ni i gyd yn dibynnu arnyn-nhw. Rydyn ni am i Gymru fanteisio ar 'drosoledd' (leverage) ei mantais fel gwlad fach - digon mawr i ddod yn brif faes arbrofi'r byd am wasanaethau cyhoeddus ac arloesi cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol.

Yn sail i'r nod hollbwysig hon bydd yna amcanion strategol a set o ddeilliannau cenedlaethol ym mhob maes allweddol a fydd yn ffurfio'n Cytundeb Cyrhaeddiad Cenedlaethol i'r Llywodraeth, arweinwyr ac ymarferwyr gwasanaeth cyhoeddus fel ei gilydd. Yn unol â'n hymrwymiad i lywodraethu agored, mi gyhoeddwn ddangosfwrdd diweddaredig o ddangosyddion i ddangos cynnydd yn erbyn ein hamcanion. Bydd ein Prif Weinidog, Leanne Wood, yn traddodi Araith Cyflwr y Genedl yn flynyddol.

Mi symudwn i fodel mwy Llychlynaidd o Wasanaeth Sifil effeithlon creiddiol, â Swyddfa Gabinet wedi'i grymuso'n ganolog, yn atebol i'r Prif Weinidog ac wedi'i staffio gan benodedigion Gweinidogol, yn arwain cyrhaeddiad strategol. Ochr yn ochr â'r Swyddfa Gabinet ganolog hon mi grëwn Drysorlys Cymreig cryf wedi'i arwain gan Weinidog Cyllid. Mi symudwn i system ble bydd y rhan fwyaf o ddelifro'n cael ei wneud gan asiantaethau gweithredol â phwerau priodol, yn meddu ar gymhwysedd proffesiynol ac arbenigedd technegol cryf, yn atebol yn ddemocrataidd ond yn meddu ar ddigon o ymreolaeth ac yn ddigon gwisgi i wella ansawdd a chyflymdra cymryd penderfyniadau.

Bydd y dull yma yn golygu lleihau maint y llywodraeth ganolog yng Nghymru a chreu rhwydwaith cenedlaethol o gyrff pwrpasol sydd wedi eu harwain gan arbenigwyr nid gweision sifil gyrfaol. Bydd y model datganoledig ar wasgar hwn yn gosod sail Gwasnaeth Cyhoeddus Cymreig newydd.

A New Welsh Government

Our Government will have a single overarching vision for Wales, to radically improve those things that matter most to our people – the state of our economy, our living environment and the public services upon which we all depend. We want Wales to leverage its small country advantage – big enough to scale beyond the local but small enough to be manageable – to become the pre-eminent global test-bed for public service, social and environmental innovation.

This over-riding goal will be underpinned by strategic objectives and a set of national outcomes in every key area that together will form our National Performance Agreement for Government, political leadership and public service practitioners together. In line with our commitment to open government, we will publish a constantly updated dashboard of indicators showing progress against our goals. Our First Minister, Leanne Wood, will give an Annual State of the Nation Address.

We will move to a more Nordic model of an efficient core Civil Service, with a centrally empowered Cabinet Office, answerable to the First Minister and staffed by Ministerial appointees, leading strategic delivery. Alongside this central Cabinet Office we will create a strong Welsh Treasury led by a Finance Minister. We will move to a system where the majority of national delivery will be by suitably empowered executive agencies, with strong professional competence and technical expertise, democratically accountable but with sufficient autonomy and agility to improve the quality and speed of decision-making.

This approach will require a reduction in the size of the central government in Wales and the creation of a national network of purpose-specific bodies led by practitioner-experts not career civil servants. This new distributed and decentralised model of government will be the foundation of a new Welsh Public Service.



“ We need a new dynamic, a new way of working, across Government and between Government and citizen if we are to get Wales moving. ”

*Adam Price,
Shadow Finance
and Treasury Minister*

I helpu i gadarnhau'r Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymreig yma, a chryfau'r sector cyhoeddus yn gyfan, mi grëwn ni Academi Llywodraethiant Cenedlaethol, yn seiliedig ar sefydliad prifysgol. Yn ogystal â rhoi cartref i Goleg Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymru, bydd yr Athrofa yn sefydliad sy'n rhoi graddau uwchraddedig yn ffocysu'n arbennig ar heriau llywodraethiant cenhedloedd bach a dinas-ranbarthau. Bydd yn etifeddu swyddogaethau'r corff arweinyddiaeth gwasanaeth sifil cyfredol, Academi, ac yn creu cohort safon-fyd o arweinyddion a rheolwyr gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Bydd yn dysgu am ddulliau newydd o wella biwrocratiaeth a threfniadaeth sector-cyhoeddus, yn cynnwys arloesi sector-cyhoeddus, dylunio gwasanaethau a delifro digidol.

Yn symbol o'r gyd-berthynas newydd rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r werin bobl y mae'n ei gwasanaethu byddwn yn creu Cerdyn Clyfar Cendlaethol i bawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru. Hon fydd y brif system i ddelifro hawliau cyffredinol megis presgripsiynau am ddim, teithio am ddim i rai dros 60 a mynediad am ddim i amgueddfeydd.

Mi ymestynwn y rhestr hawliau yma, pan fydd gyda ni'r pwerau i wneud, i gynnwys:

- croesi Pont Hafren am ddim
- teithio angyfyngedig ar fws neu drên ledled Cymru am un ffi flynyddol
- mynediad digyfyngiad i ddeunydd hawlfraint yn y Llyfrgell Digidol Genedlaethol, archifau S4C a BBC Cymru (drwy gytundeb), llwyfan addysg ddigidol Hwb ac i holl gyrsiau ar-lein pob prifysgol yng Nghymru
- gwasanaeth lechyd digidol newydd.





To help cement this Welsh Public Service, and strengthen the public sector as a whole, we will create a new National Academy of Government, based at an existing university institution. As well as hosting the Welsh Public Service College, the School will be a post-graduate degree awarding institution focusing particularly in the governance challenges of small nations and city-regions. It will inherit the functions of the current public service leadership body Academi and create a world-class cohort of public service leaders and managers. It will teach new approaches to improving public sector bureaucracy and organisation including public service innovation, service design and digital delivery.

To symbolise a new relationship between Welsh Government and the citizens it serves we will create a National Smart Card for all those who live in Wales. This will become the main system for delivering universal entitlements including free prescriptions, free bus travel for the over 60s and free access to museums. **We will expand this list of entitlements, when we have the power to do so, to include:**

- zero toll charges on the Severn Bridge
- unlimited rail and bus travel throughout Wales for a one-off annual fee
- unlimited access to the copyrighted material held in the National Digital Library, the archives of S4C and BBC Wales (subject to agreement), the HWB digital education platform and every university in Wales' online courses
- a new Digital Health Service.

Democratiaeth Newydd i Gymru

Ag ymddiriedaeth mewn sefydliadau gwleidyddol ar drai, lefel pleidleisio ac ymwneud cyffredinol yn isel, rhaid adfywhau ein democratiaeth. Fe gynyddwn ymddiriedaeth yn y Cynulliad a'r Cynghorau:

- drwy gynyddu nifer Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn unol ag argymhellion Comisiwn Silk a'r lleihad arfaethedig yn nifer yr ASau Cymreig, i adlewyrchu rôl y Cynulliad yn gorff deddfwriaethol, gan ehangu'r gronfa dalent a phrofiad y mae'r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cymru yn gallu galw arnynt
- drwy wella answadd datblygiad polisi a rhoi mynediad gan y Gwrthbleidiau i adnoddau penodedig i gomisyntu ymchwil, polisiau amgen dichonol ac i redeg cynlluniau peilot
- drwy gyflwyno hawl adalw er mwyn galluogi dinasyddion i herio Aelodau Cynulliad a chynghorwyr lleol mewn amgylchiadau penodedig.

Mi ehangwn ymwneud gwleidyddol drwy:

- ddeddfu i roi'r hawl i bleidleisio'n 16 oed i etholiadau'r Cynulliad Genedlaethol a llywodraeth leol
- archwilio diwygiadau radical eraill megis pleidleisio gorfodol ac ar-lein
- cryfhau elfennau dinasyddiaeth y Fagloriaeth Gymreig, yn enwedig parthed y broses ddemocrataidd Gymreig
- sefydlu Senedd leuenctid Genedlaethol
- gweithio gyda mudiadau gwirfoddol i wella cynrychiolaeth menywod a lleiafrifoedd ethnig mewn gwleidyddiaeth, a hefyd grwpiau a chymunedau tan-gynrychioledig
- drwy wneud y Bleidlais Sengl Drosglwyddadwy yn sail i etholiadau pob lefel o lywodraeth o fewn Cymru, er sicrhau cynrychiolaeth deg i bob safbwynt gwleidyddol.

A New Welsh Democracy

At a time of falling trust in political institutions, low voter turnout and limited engagement we need to revitalise our democracy. We'll improve trust in the Assembly and Councils:

- by increasing the numbers of Assembly Members, in line with the recommendations of the Silk Commission and the proposed reduction in the numbers of Welsh MPs, to reflect the Assembly's role as a legislative body, widening the pool of talent and experience that both the Assembly and the Welsh Government are able to call upon
- by improving the quality of policy development and allowing access by the Opposition Parties in the Assembly to dedicated resources to commission research, prototype policy alternatives and run pilot schemes
- by introducing the right of recall to enable citizens to challenge Assembly Members and local councilors under specified circumstances.

We will widen political engagement by:

- legislating in favour of votes at 16 for National Assembly and local government elections
- examining other radical reforms such as mandatory voting and online voting
- strengthening the citizenship elements in the Welsh Baccalaureate, especially with regard to the Welsh democratic process
- establishing a National Youth Parliament
- working with voluntary organisations to improve the representation of women and ethnic minorities in politics, and also any other underrepresented groups or communities
- by making the Single Transferable Vote the basis for elections at all levels of government within Wales, ensuring fair representation for all political viewpoints.

Mi gryfhawn ymddiriedaeth yn Llywodraeth Cymru:

- drwy gyhoeddi pob penderfyniad gweinidogol a chynnal cyfarfodydd cabinet ledled y genedl
- drwy ymrwymo i egwyddorion Llywodraethu Agored ym mhob maes sy'n gyfrifoldeb i Lywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnwys rhyddhau'n rhagweithiol bob gwybodaeth, cofnodion, adroddiadau a setiau data o eiddo'r Llywodraeth mewn fformatau hwylus i'w hailddefnyddio i unrhyw bwrpas a chan dynnu dinasyddion i fewn i'r gwaith o wneud penderfyniadau a datblygu polisiau, rhaglenni a gwasanaethau
- drwy wneud pob contractwr preifat i gyrrff cyhoeddus yn ddarostyngedig i adran 5 Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth a chreu Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth Gymreig a Swyddfa Ddata Agored
- drwy greu proses newydd fwy tryweladwy i gynghori Gweinidogion ynghylch penodiadau gan y Llywodraeth
- drwy beri bod pob Comisiynydd statudol yn cael ei benodi gan ac yn atebol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, nid i Lywodraeth Cymru, a chyflwyno cysondeb o ran hyd tymor eu gwasanaeth
- drwy gefnogi Deddf Ombwdsman Gwasanaethu'r Cyhoedd fydd yn rhoi 'pwerau hunan-fenter' i fedru delio yn weithredol gyda chwynion am wasanaethau cyhoeddus a methiannau systematig, ac hefyd Awdurdod Safonau Cwynion er mwyn gyrru gwell ymatebolrwydd at bryderon dinasyddion ar draws y sector gyhoeddus – yn sicrhau bod Cymru yn mabwysiadu arfer da gan yr Alban, Iwerddon a chyfandir Ewrop.





We will strengthen trust in Welsh Government:

- by publishing all ministerial decisions and holding public cabinet meetings across the nation
- by committing to the principles of Open Government in all areas of the Welsh Government's responsibilities, including the proactive release of all Government information, records, reports and datasets in accessible formats for reuse for any purpose and involving citizens in making decisions and developing policies, programmes and services
- by designating all private contractors to public bodies as subject to section 5 of the Freedom of Information Act and creating a Welsh Freedom of Information and Open Data Office
- by creating a new more transparent process to advise Ministers on government appointments
- by making all statutory Commissioners appointed by and answerable to the National Assembly for Wales, not the Welsh Government, and introducing consistency in the length of terms that they serve
- by supporting a new Public Service Ombudsman Act which will give 'own initiative powers' to proactively deal with public service complaints and systematic failures, and a new Complaints Standards Authority to drive improved responsiveness to citizens' concerns across the public sector – ensuring that Wales adopts best practice from Scotland, Ireland and mainland Europe.

Rhanbarthau Newydd ac adnewyddu democratiaeth leol

Fel unrhyw genedl, mae ar Gymru angen arweinyddiaeth ranbarthol i roi cyfeiriad strategol sy'n adlewyrchu set o flaenoriaethau ledled Cymru, ynghyd â llywodraeth leol gref i sicrhau atebolrwydd lleol a chydlynu ar lefel y gymdogaeth. Ailadrodd annibendod ad-drefniadau'r gorffennol yw bwriad Llafur. Ein cynnig ni yw esblygu graddol, gan ddefnyddio'r strwythurau presennol i greu arweinyddiaeth newydd ar lefel rhanbarthau a chymuned.

Mi ddeddfwn ni i greu hyd at chwech awdurdod rhanbarthol cyfunol wedi'u cyfansoddi o gynghorau lleol sy'n bod. Bydd cyfuchluniau'r map rhanbarthol newydd hwn yn fater i ymgynghori arno ond rydyn ni'n rhagweld y canlynol: yr argymhellion drafft i Ddinas-ranbarthau Caerdydd ac Abertawe, rhanbarth newydd seiliedig ar y Gogledd-Ddwyrain trefol, rhanbarth ganolog ac yn olaf opsiwn ar gyfer un rhanbarth i'r arfordir gorllewinol Cymraeg, neu drefniant De-orllewin a Gogledd-orllewin. Awdurdodau lleol sy'n bod fydd blociau adeiladu creiddiol yr AwRhaCau newydd; fe gyflwynir newid i ffiniau'r map cyfredol lle bo angen i wella cydlynrwydd rhanbarthol, am resymau economaidd neu ieithyddol.

Yr awdurdodau hyn fydd yn cynllunio'n strategol mewn addysg, y gwasanaeth iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol integredig newydd, priffyrdd a thrafnidiaeth, a gwasanaethau statudol eraill, yn cynnwys dyletswydd newydd i hyrwyddo datblygu'r economi. Bydd craffu ac atebolrwydd yn parhau ar lefel leol drwy gyfrwng etholiadau i'r awdurdodau sydd eisoes yn bod. Bydd byrddau gweithredu'r

AwRhaCau yn adlewyrchu balans gwleidyddol eu hawdurdodau cyfansoddol. Fe'u cadeirir gan faer uniongyrchol-etholedig. Ni fydd angen adeiladau na staff newydd gan y byddan yn gweithredu drwy gynllun cytunedig, gan drosglwyddo neu secondio staff presennol a defnyddio adeiladau sy'n bod.

Y nod fydd ennill arbedion helaeth drwy greu Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus i Gymru, gan hwyluso'r symudiad i stratgaeth TGCh Cymru-gyfan ar draws yr holl sector cyhoeddus - fersiwn Cymreig o'r Gwasanaeth Llywodraeth Ddigidol Prydain-gyfan o dan Swyddog Gwybodaeth i Gymru - yn defnyddio meddalwedd ffynhonnell-agored lle bo'n ymarferol; gan symud costau trafodaethol i ganolfannau prosesu mawr, a mabwysiadu'r arferion gorau i swyddogaethau craidd megis Adnoddau Dynol, gwasanaethau cyfraith, strategaeth a chyfathrebu ar lefel ranbarthol.

Yn gyfochrog â'r AwRhaCau mi grëwn ni system newydd o gynghorau Ardal gan adeiladu ar haen cyfredol Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned yn sylfaen newydd i lywodraeth leol Cymru. Mi ddeddfwn i roi pwerau newydd i'r cynghorau Ardal yma mewn darparu gwasanaethau, cynllunio a rheoli datblygiad ac adfywhau canol trefi. Fe olyga hyn ddatganoli adnoddau, yn cynnwys staff, o'r haen bresennol o awdurdodau unedol ac, uwchlaw trothwy arbennig, reolydd canol tref penodedig i bod tref yng Nghymru. Bydd ganddyn nhw rôl datblygu economaidd o ran hyrwyddo cychwyniadau busnes lleol, mentrau cymdeithasol a chyweithiau, cynlluniau ynni adnewyddol bychain, ac ailgylchu. Fe ddatblygan yn ffocws ac yn gerbyd unigryw i strategaeth adfywhau, gan ddirwyn i ben Bartneriaethau Cymunedau'n Gyntaf a'r gwahanol haenau dyblygus sy ar hyn o bryd yn ymhél ag adfywhau lleol.

New Regions and a renewed local democracy

Like any nation, Wales needs regional leadership to provide strategic direction reflecting the different sets of priorities across Wales together with strong local government to ensure local accountability and coordination at the neighbourhood level. Labour's plans are a repeat of previous flawed reorganisations. We propose an evolutionary approach, using current structures to create new leadership at the regional and community levels.

We will legislate to create up to six regional combined authorities comprised of existing local councils. The contours of this new regional map will be a matter for consultation but we envisage the draft proposals based on the Cardiff and Swansea City Regions, a new region based in urban North-East Wales, a central region, and finally an option for a single region along the Welsh-speaking West coast, or a South-West and North-West arrangement. While existing local authorities will be the core building-blocks of the new RCAs, proposals on boundary changes to the current map will be brought forward where necessary to improve regional cohesion, whether on economic or on linguistic grounds.

These authorities will plan strategically for education, the new integrated health and social care service, highways and transport, and other statutory services, including a new duty to promote economic development. Scrutiny and accountability will continue to operate at a local level via direct elections to the existing authorities. The executive boards of the new RCAs will reflect the political balance of

their constituent authorities. They will be chaired by a directly elected executive mayor. No new premises or staff will be required for the new authorities as they will function through an agreed plan, involving the transfer or secondment of existing staff and the use of existing premises.

Our aim will be to create major savings through the creation of an integrated Welsh Public Service, facilitating the transition towards a pan-Wales ICT strategy across the whole of the public sector – a Welsh version of the UK-wide Government Digital Service under a Chief Information Officer for Wales – using open-source software where practical; moving transactional costs into large processing centres, and adopting best practice and shared services for core functions like Human Resources, legal services, strategy and communications at a regional level.

Alongside the RCAs we will create a new system of Area councils as a new foundation for Welsh local government. We will legislate to give these Area councils additional powers in service delivery, planning and development control and town centre regeneration. This will require the devolution of resource, including staff, from the current tier of unitary authorities and, above a certain threshold, a dedicated town centre manager for every town in Wales. They will have an economic development role in promoting local business startups, social enterprises and co-operatives, small-scale renewable energy schemes, and recycling. They will become the singular focus and vehicle of regeneration strategy, meaning the phasing out of Community First Partnerships and the various layers of duplication currently involved in local regeneration.

Hefyd bydd Cynghorau Ardal yn goruchwyllo cyrff llywodraethol ysgolion, yr angen am gartrefi drwy gydweithredu â chymdeithasau tai a darparwyr eraill, a safonau eu cartrefi nyrsio a phreswyl. Bydd swyddogaethau eraill, lle bo'n ymarferol, yn cynnwys glanhau strydoedd a chasglu sbwriel, parcio ceir, amlosgfeydd, twristiaeth a'r celfyddydau. Er mwyn gwarchod eu cyllidebau bydd rhai o'r swyddogaethau yma'n statudol. Tua 10,000 fydd poblogaeth leiaf y tua 150 o Gynghorau Ardal Lleol a ddatblygir allan o'r Cynghorau Bro a Thref presennol.

Drwy fynd ati'n esblygol, gan gynnal rôl yr awdurdodau cyfredol yn gerbydau delifro a datblygu rôl y cynghorau bro a thref wedi'u helaethu, byddwn yn osgoi annibendod ad-drefniad cyfangwbl, o'r brig i'r bon, eto fyth. Wrth i system newydd y Cynghorau Rhanbarthol ac Ardal aeddfedu dros amser fe ragwelwn ni fwy a mwy o bwerau'n cael eu trosglwyddo i lawr i'r lefel lleol a'u rhannu tuag i fyny ar y lefel ranbarthol.

Y Bunt Gymreig

Sialensau cyllidol fydd ymysg y mwyaf y byddwn yn eu hwynebu fel Llywodraeth newydd. Bydd cyfuniad o gostau cynyddol a llymder o gyfeiriad San Steffan yn golygu y bydd rhaid bod yn drwyadl wrth werthuso blaenoriaethau cyllidol ac yn ddiymatal ein hymrwymiad i arloesi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac felly roi'r modd i ni allu darparu gwasanaethau o well ansawdd ar lai o gost. Ar yr un pryd mae dyfodol ein gwlad yn mynnu ein bod yn buddsoddi yn ein hisadeiledd cyhoeddus ac economaidd, sef yr hyn mae'r llywodraeth Lafur wedi'i esgeuluso yng ngwrs y ddwy ddegawd ddiwethaf. Mi ddefnyddiwn ein pwerau cyllidol - i drethu, benthyca a gwario - i roi sbardun newydd i'n cymunedau, i uwchraddio'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a'n hisadeiledd mewn ffyrdd sy'n gytbwys ac yn deg i weithwyr, teuluoedd, cymunedau a busnesau - ac, yn allweddol, i genedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Cafodd yr ymrwymadau gwario yn y manifesto hwn eu costio bob yn un a'u gwirio'n annibynnol. Erbyn blwyddyn pump rydyn ni'n ymrwmo i fod wedi ailgyfeirio dros £1bn y flwyddyn o'r tu fewn i gyllideb flynyddol Llywodraeth Cymru a bydd hyn, ynghyd â'r cynnydd yng nghyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru a gytunwyd yn Adolygiad Gwariant Cynhwysfawr diwethaf y DG, yn cyllido'n rhaglen Lywodraeth, yn cynnwys y ddarpariaeth rydyn ni wedi'i gosod allan ar gyfer cynnydd cyllidebol o ganlyniad i gostau cynyddol.



Area Councils, building on the current tier of Town and Community Councils, will also oversee the governing bodies of schools, local housing need in collaboration with housing associations and other providers, and the standards of their nursing and residential homes. Other functions, where practicable, will include street cleaning and litter collection, car parking, crematoria, tourism and the arts. Some of these powers will be statutory to protect their budgets. The minimum population of the 150 or so new Local Area Councils that will be developed out of the present Community and Town Councils will be around 10,000.

Our evolutionary approach, maintaining the role of the current local authorities as delivery vehicles and developing the role of enlarged community and town councils, avoids the disruption of yet another top-down whole-sale reorganisation. As the new system of Regional and Area Councils matures over time we will envisage more and more powers being devolved down to the area level and shared upwards at the regional level.

The Welsh Public Pound

Some of the biggest challenges we will face as a new Government will be financial. A combination of rising costs and Westminster-imposed austerity means that we will need to be rigorous in our evaluation of spending priorities and relentless in our commitment to public service innovation which will allow us to deliver higher quality services at a lower cost. At the same time the future of our country demands that we invest in our public and economic infrastructure, something the Labour government has neglected over the course of the last two decades. We will use our financial powers – to tax, borrow and spend – to provide an economic stimulus for our communities, upgrade our public services and our infrastructure in ways that are balanced and fair to workers, families, communities and businesses – and crucially, to future generations.

The spending commitments in this manifesto have been individually costed and independently verified. By year five we are committed to having redirected in excess of a £1bn per year from within the Welsh Government's annual budget which together with the increase in Welsh Government budget agreed at the last UK Comprehensive Spending Review will fund our Government programme, including the provision we have made for budget increases in response to rising costs.

Bydd ein harbediadau Cyllidebol ni yn gymysgedd o:

- derfynu rhai gweithgareddau'n gyfangwbl e.e. rhaglenni y cafwyd, wedi'u hadolygu, bod y dystiolaeth o'u plaid yn wan neu'n fylchog
- darbodaethau maint e.e. drwy agredu swyddogaethau swyddfa-gefn yr Awdurdodau Rhanbarthol Cyfunol
- darbodaeth o ran ystod e.e. troi ysgolion yn ganolfannau cymunedol aml-bwrpas
- symud tagfeydd e.e. buddsoddi mewn cartrefi gofal meddygol NHS i leihau mynd i'r ysbyty a 'hosteli cleifion' i leihau arafwch wrth drosglwyddo gofal.

Bydd y dulliau a ddefnyddiwn i gyflawni'r darbodaethau hyn ac eraill yn cynnwys:

- sefydlu Adolygiad Gwariant y Cynulliad a fydd yn sail i broffil gwariant tair-blynedd o 2017-18 ymlaen. Cam cyntaf hyn fydd Comisiwn Arbediadau Cyllidebol o bobl hyn o fyd busnes a gwasanaeth cyhoeddus i ddod o hyd i £200mn mewn arbediadau cyllidebol dro-ar-ôl-tro i'w cyflwyno i'r Cabinet o fewn 100 diwrnod cynta'r Llywodraeth. Ein bwriad fydd cyflwyno o leiaf 50% o'r argymhellion hyn i'w cymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad
- yr ail gam fydd adolygiad sero-seiliedig annibynnol o bob rhaglen Lywodraeth i'w gwblhau erbyn Gwanwyn 2017. Mi ddefnyddiwn ganlyniadau'r adolygiad hwn i gyrraedd targed diffiniedig o derfynu'r rhagenni hynny y mae tystiolaeth brinnaf eu bod yn effeithiol er mwyn cwrdd â throthwy o £300mn man lleiaf mewn arbediadau cyllidebol erbyn blwyddyn olaf tymor y Cynulliad hwn. Byddwn yn ymrwymo hefyd i'r egwyddor gyffredinol o wneud polisi ar sail tystiolaeth,

gan brofi pob polisi newydd drwy dreialon random, lle bo'n bosibl, a dirwyn rhai sy'n methu i ben ynghynt nag sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Caiff dyraniadau ariannol rhwng meysydd gweithgarwch eu clymu fwy wrth ddeilliannau; bydd asesiadau manwl a thryweladwy o'r Rityrn Cymdeithasol ar fuddsoddiad yn peri i lwyddiant gael ei wobrwyo a chanlyniadau gwael yn arwain at dorri cyllidebau

- mi gomisiynwn adolygiad o arbediadau darbodaeth mewn iechyd ar linellau Adolygiad Carter yn Lloegr, gyda tharged o arbed £300mn y flwyddyn
- mi gawn arbediadau sylweddol drwy gyd-rannu swyddogaethau swyddfa-gefn mewn cyflogau, gwasanaethau'r gyfraith, TG ac adnoddau dynol a rheolaeth uwch drwy sefydlu awdurdodau rhanbarthol cyfunol ynghyd â'r uniadau arfaethedig eraill mewn iechyd. Mi gamwn ymlaen i gyfuno pensiynau sector-cyhoeddus Cymru yn un gronfa, gan arbed miliynau o gost a all gael ei ailfuddsoddi i ddatblygu'r economi lleol. Mi ddefnyddiwn gyfrifiaduro ac ailbriso i arbed arian ar weinyddu trethi busnes. Rhwng popeth dylai fod modd arbed rhyw £150mn y flwyddyn yn rhagor drwy'r mesurau hyn
- bydd newidiadau mewn cynhaliaeth gyllidol i fyfyrwyr yn arbed tua £250mn y flwyddyn i'w hailgyfeirio o fewn addysg uwch a phellach
- cap ar daliadau diswyddo i staff sector-cyhoeddus i leihau cost ailstrwythuro, a fframwaith genedlaethol gytunedig ar gyfer cyflogau sector-cyhoeddus uwch a fydd yn arbed miliynau ar hyd tymor y Cynulliad.

Budget savings will be a mixture of:

- stopping certain activities altogether e.g. programmes which when reviewed in government are found to have a weak or a patchy evidence base
- economies of scale e.g. through aggregating the back-office functions of the Regional Combined Authorities
- economies of scope e.g. turning schools into multi-purpose community hubs
- removing bottlenecks e.g. investing in NHS medical care homes to reduce hospital admission and 'patient hotels' to reduce delayed transfers of care.

The mechanisms we will use to achieve these and other economies include:

- establishing an Assembly Spending Review which will form the basis for a detailed three-year spending profile from 2017/18 onwards. The first stage of this will be a Budget Savings Commission consisting of senior figures from business and public service to identify £200 million in recurring budget savings to be presented to Cabinet within the first 100 days of Government. We will commit in advance to submit a minimum of 50% of these recommendations to the Assembly for approval.
- the second stage will involve an independent zero-based budget review of all Government programmes to be completed by the Spring of 2017. We will use the results of this review to meet a defined target of ending those programmes with the most limited evidence of effectiveness to meet a minimum budgetary savings threshold

of £300m per annum by the final year of the next Assembly term. We will also commit to evidence-based policy-making as a general principle, subjecting all new policies to randomised trials, wherever possible, and discontinuing those that fail faster than at present. Financial allocations between areas of activity will be more closely tied to outcomes, with transparent and detailed assessments of the Social Return on Investment meaning success is rewarded but poor performance results in budgetary cuts

- we will commission a review of efficiency savings in health in line with the Carter Review in England with the target of saving £300m annually
- we will seek substantial savings through the pooling of back-office functions in payroll, legal services, IT and human resources and senior management at a regional level through the establishment of regional combined authorities together with other planned mergers in health. We will take steps to amalgamate Welsh public sector pensions in a single fund, savings millions in costs which can be reinvested for local economic development. We will use computerisation and annual revaluation to save money on business rate administration. We estimate these measures collectively will save an additional £150m annually
- changes in student financial support will save approximately £250m a year to be redirected within higher and further education
- a cap on redundancy payments for public sector staff to minimize costs of restructuring and an agreed national framework for senior public service pay which will save £40m a year.

Bydd modd i ni gynyddu rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf yn sylweddol drwy ddefnyddio model dosbarthol ddim-er-elw mewn ffordd fwy uchelgeisiol a strategol, wedi'i gydlynu gan Gomisiwn Isadeiledd Cenedlaethol newydd, ac wedi ei ddelifro drwy gwmnïoedd hyd-braich, pwrpas-penodol ar gyfer cartrefi, ynni a trafndiaeth.

Mi fuddsoddwn hefyd yn arbediadau'r dyfodol drwy sefydlu Cronfa Arloesi a Mewnfentro (Intrapreneurship) Sector-cyhoeddus. Cronfa gam-a-cham (stage-gated) fydd hon i gefnogi dylunio, datblygu a gweithredu syniadau risg-uwch ond gydag enillion uwch dichonol. Fe fydd hefyd yn buddsoddi mewn modelau delifro newydd, e.e. Llywodraeth ar-lun-gwasanaeth yn defnyddio llwyfannau digidol newydd; cyd-gynhyrchu, lle mae dinasyddion a defnyddwyr yn cymryd rhan mewn darparu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus; a chyweithiau sector-cyhoeddus wedi'u harwain gan gyflogedigion.

Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol

Mae'n hen bryd diwygio system cyllido llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, sef cymysgedd o gymorth refeniw uniongyrchol, treth gyngor leol a threth fusnes unffurf. **Mi orchmynwn ni Drysorlys Cymru i:**

- baratoi cynigion ar gyfer diwygio'r dreth gyngor bresennol a rhoi yn ei lle dreth eiddo domestig sy'n decach i rai mewn eiddo llai drudfawr, yn rhoi gostyngiad sylweddol i rai ar incwm iselach, yn lleihau'r angen am gyllid i wneud iawn am gost Budd-dâl Treth Cyngor, gyda fframwaith draws-symudol sy'n rhoi cyfle i drethdalwyr ymaddasu i'r system newydd ac yn osgoi cynnydd disymwth mewn ymrwymïadau
- datblygu tymor hirach cynigion ar gyfer diwygio cyllid llywodraeth leol yn fwy radical, gan gynnwys dileu treth gyngor a threthi busnes, a rhoi yn eu lle system ddeuol o gyfradd gwerth safle (i dir an-amaethol) a threth incwm leol
- ystyried y ddadl dros greu trethi lleol newydd a hefyd ddatganoli rhai sy'n bod eisoes
- paratoi cynigion ar gyfer system newydd o ddyrannu grant y llywodraeth ganol i lywodraeth leol yn seiliedig ar gynllunio adnoddau ar-y-cyd a fformiwla angen-seiliedig newydd yn cynnwys ystod o ffactorau yn cynnwys tlodi a gwledigedd.

We will be able to substantially increase the capital investment programme by using the not-for-profit distributing model in a more ambitious and strategic manner, coordinated by a new National Infrastructure Commission, and delivered through arms-length special purpose companies in housing, energy and transport.

We will also invest in future savings by establishing a Public Sector Innovation and Intrapreneurship Fund. This will be a stage-gated fund to support the design, development and implementation of higher risk but potentially higher reward ideas. It will also invest in new models of delivery, from Government-as-a-service using new digital platforms through to co-production involving citizens and service users in the provision of public service and public sector co-operatives led by employees.

Local Government Finance

The system of funding local government within Wales, a mixture of direct revenue support local council tax and the uniform business rate is overdue for reform. **We will instruct the Welsh Treasury to:**

- produce proposals for the reform of the present council tax into a domestic property tax that is fairer for those in less expensive properties, has substantial reliefs for those on low incomes, reduces the need for Council Tax Benefit replacement funding, with a transitional framework which allows taxpayers to adjust to the new system and avoids sudden increases in liabilities
- develop longer-term proposals for a more radical reform of local government finance including the scrapping of council tax and business rates, and their replacement with a dual system of site value rating (for non-agricultural land) and a local income tax
- consider the case for the creation of other new local taxes as well as the devolution of existing ones
- produce proposals for a new system for allocating central government grant to local government based on joint resource planning and a new needs-based formula involving a range of factors including poverty and rurality.

Pwerau Trethu Llywodraeth Cymru

Cyfyngedig o hyd yw'r pwerau dros drethiant a roddwyd i Lywodraeth Cymru, o ran ystod a defnyddioldeb. Mi barhawn i wasgu am ddatganoli pellach ar bwerau trethu ehangach. Yn arbennig, mae'r pwer i osod trothwy trethi a chreu bandiau newydd yn angenrheidiol. Mae'n rhaid i'r fframwaith sy'n cael ei fabwysiadu fod ar yr un egwyddor 'dim niwed' a'r hyn sy'n cael ei fynnu gan Lywodraeth yr Alban. O fewn fframwaith y pwerau hynny sydd wedi neu ar fin cael eu datganoli caiff ein polisi trethiant cyffredinol ei seilio ar bedair prif egwyddor. **Dylai trethi:**

- fod yn seiliedig ar allu i dalu
- rhoi sicrwydd i'r trethdalwr a'r llywodraeth ill dau
- adlewyrchu cost-a-budd cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol ehangach
- annog menter, gwaith a buddsoddiad.

Ni chynyddwn ni ddim ar drethi incwm yng nghwrs y tymor Cynulliad hwn. Perygl cynyddu trethi heb yn gyntaf ddiwygio iechyd ac addysg fyddai creu gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus i hunan-lywodraeth ac, yn fwy cyffredinol, i wasanaethau cyhoeddus a gyllidir gan drethdalwyr.

Mi barhawn i bwysu am ddatganoli trethi busnes - Treth Corfforaethau fel yng ngogledd Iwerddon, ond hefyd Treth Teithwyr Awyr fel yn yr Alban, ynghyd â lwfansau cyfalaf, credydau treth Y&D, cyfraniadau cyflogwyr i yswiriant gwladol a'r Blwch Patent - er mwyn gwneud Cymru'n lle mwy deniadol i fentro, creu swyddi a buddsoddi. I'r diben yma mi dorw'n drethi busnes i gwmnïau bach. Bydd cael treth eiddo mwy cynyddgar yn lle'r Dreth Gyngor, sy'n enbyd o annheg, yn fodd i ni allu cyflwyno graddfa ganol Gymreig newydd i'r dreth incwm, fydd yn is na graddfa gyfredol y DG o 40%.

Bydd y raddfa ganol newydd yma'n rhan o becyn o newidiadau trethiannol, yn cynnwys diwygio cynyddol ar drethi lleol. **Effaith gyfan ein cynigion trethi bydd:**

- ail-ddosbarthu o grwpiau incwm-uchel i rai incwm-isel
- annog menter drwy symud baich trethiant o incwm i eiddo
- bod yn ariannol-niwtral dros y tymor-canol.

Yn ystod tymor nesa'r Cynulliad bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru bwer dros y Dreth Stamp ar Dir a'r Dreth Dirlanw. Mi gynorthwywn ni brynwyr tro-cyntaf drwy godi'r trothwy ar gyfer talu treth stamp o £125,000 i £145,000, gan dynnu dros hanner yr holl brynwyr allan o dreth yn llwyr. Mae'n fwriad gyda ni hefyd i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o'r Dreth Dirlanw Gymreig i'n galluogi i gyrraedd y nod o wastraff sero i dirlanw erbyn 2030.

Does gyda ni ddim pwer i gynyddu lwfansau treth i bobl ar incwm isel ond mi sicrhawn bod holl weithwyr sector-cyhoeddus Cymru, a'r rhai yn y sector preifat sy'n gweithio i fusnesau sy'n derbyn arian cyhoeddus, yn derbyn cyflog byw go-iawn, nid yr esgus Cyflog Byw Genedlaethol y mae'r Canghellor yn ei hyrwyddo.

Welsh Government Tax Powers

The powers over taxation that have been given to the Welsh Government remain limited in scope and in usefulness. We will continue to press for further devolution of wider tax powers. In particular the power to set tax thresholds and create new bands is essential. The fiscal framework adopted must be on a similar 'no detriment' basis as achieved by the Scottish Government. Within the framework of those powers already or soon to be devolved our overall tax policy will be based on four over-riding principles. **Taxes should:**

- be based on the ability to pay
- provide certainty to taxpayer and Government alike
- reflect wider social and environmental costs and benefits
- provide incentives for enterprise, work and investment.

We will not increase income taxes over the course of this Assembly term. Increasing tax without first reforming health and education runs the risk of alienating public support for self-government and, more generally, public support for tax-payer funded public services.

We will continue to press for the devolution of business taxes – corporation tax as in northern Ireland, but also Air Passenger Duty as in Scotland, together with capital allowances, R&D tax credits, employers' national insurance contributions and the Patent Box – to help make Wales a more attractive place for enterprise, job-creation and investment. It is with this aim in mind that we will cut business rates for small firms. Replacing the current grossly unfair Council Tax with a more progressive property tax will allow us scope to introduce a new Welsh middle rate of income tax which will be lower than the current UK higher rate of 40%.

This new middle rate is part of a package of tax changes including the progressive reform of local taxation. **The combined effect of our tax proposals will:**

- redistribute from higher income to lower income groups
- help incentivise enterprise by shifting the burden of tax from income to property
- be fiscally neutral over the medium-term.

The Welsh Government will have power over Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax during the next Assembly term.

We will help first-time buyers by raising the threshold at which stamp duty is levied from £125,000 to £145,000, removing over half of all buyers out of tax altogether. We will also plan to maximise the usefulness of the Welsh Landfill Tax in allowing us to reach our goal of zero waste to landfill by 2030.

We do not have the power to raise tax allowances for those on low incomes but we will ensure that all public sector workers in Wales and those in the private sector, who work for business in receipt of public money, earn a real living wage, not the sham National Living Wage promoted by the Chancellor.

Dogfen GERS yr Alban

Mae dogfen Gwariant ac Incwm Llywodraethol yr Alban yn adroddiad blynyddol a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth yr Alban gyda'r bwriad o wella dealltwriaeth gyhoeddus o faterion cyllidol yn yr Alban.

Ei phrif fwriad yw i amcangyfrif set o gyfrifon y sector cyhoeddus yn yr Alban drwy ddadansoddi ystadegau swyddogol y DU a Llywodraeth yr Alban yn fanwl. Mae GERS yn amcangyfrif cyfraniad y refeniw sydd yn cael ei godi yn yr Alban tuag at wasanethau a nwyddau sy'n cael eu darparu er budd pobl yr Alban. Mae'r adroddiad wedi ei ddylunio i alluogi defnyddwyr i ddeall ac i ddadansoddi sefyllfa gyllidol yr Alban dan scenarios gwahanol.

Mae'r GERS yn dal y sector gyhoeddus gyfan yn yr Alban ac yn cynnwys gweithgaredd gan bob un o'r is-sectorau cyfansoddol y sector gyhoeddus: llywodraeth ganolog, llywodraeth leol a chorfforaethau cyhoeddus. Yn ychwanegol i ddarparu dadansoddiad o wariant a refeniw cyfanred, mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys dadansoddiad manwl yn ôl cydrannau unigol gwariant a refeniw.

Dan lywodraeth Plaid Cymru, byddai dogfen fel hyn, wedi ei chyhoeddi gan Drysorlys Cymreig, yn darparu eglurdeb a thryloywdeb llwyr ynghylch gwariant a refeniw llywodraethol; yn ein dal i gyfrif ar bob penderfyniad cyllidebol.

BUDDSODDI YN EIN HECONOMI, EIN CENEDL A'N DYFODOL

Gwybodaeth Economaidd

Tasg ganolog i Lywodraeth Plaid Cymru fydd adnewyddu'n heconomi.

Cam cyntaf hanfodol fydd gwella ansawdd ein gwybodaeth:

- bydd Trysorlys Cymru'n paratoi adroddiad blynyddol am economi Cymru, yn cynnwys tabl mewn-allbwn manwl a set gyflawn o gyfrifon sector-cyhoeddus, cyffelyb i ddogfen GERS yr Alban
- sicrhau bod ystod ehangach o ystadegau ar gael ynghylch perfformiad economi Cymru, yn cynnwys ffigurau GVA chwarterol diweddaredig: set gyflawn o gyfrifon cenedlaethol, yn cynnwys data mewnfario ac allfario nwyddau a gwasanaethau, o fewn y DG a'r tu allan iddi
- mi gomisiynwn brifysgolion Cymru i ddatblygu model macro-economaidd manwl o economi Cymru
- mi ddatblygw'n gofrestr fanwl o'r galw am nwyddau a gwasanaethau sylfaenol (bwyd, ynni a chyflusutodau eraill, cartrefi, mewnbynnau i wasanaethau allweddol megis iechyd ac addysg) er mwyn dod o hyd i gyfleoedd posibl i gwmnïau lleol a gwella gwytnwch ein heconomi
- mi gynhaliwn fap gwres diweddaredig o glystyrau diwydiannol a sectorau sy'n dod i'r fei lle mae gyda ni fantais gystadleuol.

INVESTING IN OUR ECONOMY, OUR NATION AND OUR FUTURE

Economic Intelligence

Renewing our economy will be a central task of the new Plaid Cymru Government.

A vital first step will be improving the quality of our information:

- the Welsh Treasury will produce an annual report on the Welsh economy, including a detailed input-output table and a full set of public sector accounts, similar to the Scottish GERS document
- we will liaise with the Office for National Statistics so that we can ensure an increased range of statistics is produced about the performance of the Welsh economy, including up-to-date quarterly GVA figures; a full set of national accounts, including import-export data for goods and services, at both extra- and intra-UK levels
- we will commission Welsh universities to develop a sophisticated macro-economic model of the Welsh economy
- we will develop a detailed national inventory of the demand for basic goods and services (food, energy and other utilities, housing, inputs to key public services like health and education) to identify potential opportunities for domestic firms and improve the resilience of our economy
- we will maintain a constantly updated heat map of industry clusters and emergent sectors in which we enjoy competitive advantage.

Scottish GERS document

The Governmental Expenditure and Revenue Scotland document is an annual report published by the Scottish Government with the aim of enhancing public understanding of fiscal issues in Scotland.

Its primary objective is to estimate a set of public sector accounts for Scotland through detailed analysis of official UK and Scottish Government finance statistics. GERS estimates the contribution of revenue raised in Scotland toward the goods and services provided for the benefit of the people of Scotland. The report is designed to allow users to understand and analyse Scotland's fiscal position under different scenarios.

GERS captures the entire public sector in Scotland and includes activity by each of the constituent sub-sectors of the public sector: central government, local government and public corporations. In addition to providing an analysis of aggregate expenditure and revenue, the report contains a detailed breakdown according to individual expenditure and revenue components.

Under a Plaid Cymru government, a document such as this published by a Welsh Treasury would provide complete transparency and clarity as to government expenditure and revenue; holding us to account on all fiscal decisions.

Rydyn ni'n llawn sylweddoli'r angen i symud y tu hwnt i GVA, mesuriad hynod o anfanwl. Yng nghyswllt hynny rydyn ni'n croesawu'r ymrwymiad o dan Ddeddf Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol i gyhoeddi ystod o ddangosyddion parthed y saith nod diddirwydd yn rhan o'r Adroddiad Diddirwydd blynyddol. Byddwn yn cynnwys yn yr adroddiad hwn ffigurau GDP, gan bwysleisio i ba raddau y mae cyfoeth sy'n cael ei greu'n lleol yn aros yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â mynegeion cyfansawdd rhyngwladol-gydnabyddedig sy'n mesur diddirwydd lletach megis mynegai Lles Economaidd Cynaliadwy a mynegai Datblygiad Dynol.

Cynllun Economaidd Cenedlaethol

Gymaint yw'r agendor economaidd rhwng Cymru a'r rhelyw o economïau blaengar fel nad yw'n bosibl osgoi twf economaidd confensiynol yn elfen ganolog mewn strategaeth dal-fyny os ydyn ni fel cymdeithas i gyrraedd y lefel o wasanaeth cyhoeddus neu ffyniant sy i'w gweld mewn gwledydd bach eraill, megis Denmarc neu hyd yn oed Wlad yr Iâ-argyfyngol. Ein nod economaidd tymor-canol felly yw cau'r bwlch incwm o 30% rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DG - tra'n dal yn ymrwymedig i wneud hynny mewn modd cynaliadwy, gwydn, a chyfiawn yn gymdeithasol a rhwng cenedlaethau.

Ein cred ni yw bod modd dychwelyd economi Cymru i'r safle a oedd iddi gydol y 1970au a'r 1980au - tua 85% o incwm-y-pen y DG - drwy ddefnyddio'n ddeallus bob un o'r trosolion polisi sydd ar gael i Lywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnwys, lle bo'n berthnasol, weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r DG a'r UE. Fodd bynnag bydd angen pwerau economaidd pellach er mwyn dod yn gwbl gyfartal, a hynny ynghynt.

Mi rown gychwyn felly ar drafodaethau brys â Llywodraeth y DG i fynd i'r afael â'r agendor ddwfn-wreiddiedig mewn ffyniant economaidd rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DG. Mi geisiwn am gytundeb i sefydlu Comisiwn Annibynnol ar Gyfartalu Economaidd. Bydd cylch gorchwyl y Comisiwn hwn yn cynnwys ystyriaeth o'r pwerau a'r adnoddau y mae'u hangen i gau'r bwlch incwm o fewn cenedlaeth, yn cynnwys telerau setliad cydffederal i Gymru ynghyd â chreu cynllun ugain-mlunedd ar gyfer ailfuddosddi ac ymadfer - Cynllun Marshall modern i economi Cymru.

Ein hamcan economaidd tymor-canol yw dod â Chymru'n gyfartal â'r DG o fewn cenedlaeth – h.y. dros gyfnod ugain-mlunedd at 2036. Mae hyn yn golygu graddfa twf GVA i Gymru o tua 3.5% y flwyddyn, sef £1.5 biliwn o allbwn i economi Cymru bob blwyddyn. Cryn gamp ond nid amhosibl. Cafodd Gwlad y Basg raddfa twf GVA cyfartalog o 3.69% rhwng 1995 a 2008.

Mi gyflwynwn a gweithredu Cynllun Economaidd Cenedlaethol i gyrraedd ein nod, sef bod yn gyfartal â gweddill Prydain. Bydd tri dimensiwn i'r cynllun: codi lefel sgiliau, strategaeth ddiwydiannol brysur a chynllun cynhwysfawr o fuddsoddiad strategol.

We are also mindful of the need to move beyond GVA as it is a very imprecise measure. In that context we welcome the commitment under the Future Generations Act to publish a range of indicators related to the seven wellbeing goals as part of the Annual Wellbeing report. We will include in this report figures for GNP, highlighting the degree to which wealth generated locally remains in Wales, as well as internationally recognised composite indices which measure broader wellbeing like the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare and the Human Development Index.

National Economic Plan

Such is the developmental gap between Wales and most other advanced economies currently it is not possible to avoid conventional economic growth as a central element in a strategy of catch-up which will be necessary if we as a society are to achieve the level of public service or prosperity that we see in other small countries, like Denmark or even post-crisis Iceland. Our medium-term economic aim, therefore, is to close the 30% income gap that has opened up between Wales and the rest of the UK – while remaining fully committed to doing so in a way that is sustainable, resilient and socially and inter-generationally just.

Returning the Welsh economy to the position it occupied throughout the 1970s and 1980s – at around 85% of UK income per capita – we believe to be achievable with the intelligent use of all the policy levers at the Welsh Government's disposal, including, where relevant, partnership working with the UK and EU. However, the full achievement of parity at an accelerating rate will require the acquisition of further economic powers.

We will therefore initiate emergency talks with the UK Government to address the chronic and deep-rooted divide in economic prosperity between Wales and the rest of the UK. We will seek agreement on the establishment of an Independent Commission on Economic Equalisation. This Commission's terms of reference will include consideration of the powers and resources needed to close the income gap within a generation including the terms of a new confederal settlement for Wales together with the creation of a twenty-year plan for reinvestment and recovery – a modern Marshall Plan for the Welsh Economy.

Our medium-term economic objective is to bring Wales to economic parity with the UK within a generation – that is over a twenty year period to 2036. This means achieving a Welsh GVA growth rate of around 3.5% every year, equating to an additional £1.5 billion in output for the Welsh economy every year. This is challenging but by no means impossible. The Basque Country achieved an average GVA growth rate of 3.69% between 1995 and 2008.

We will set out and implement a comprehensive National Economic Plan to achieve our parity goal. The plan will consist of three dimensions: raising skill levels, an active industrial strategy and a comprehensive plan for infrastructure investment.

Strategaeth Sgiliau

Cynnwys ein cynllun sgiliau fydd codi lefelau addysg gyffredinol - llythrennedd, rhifedd a sgiliau datrys-problemau - drwy godi safonau ysgolion, dysgu a chyrhaeddiad i safon fyd-eang; drwy weithio gyda chyflogwyr i helaethu prentisiaethau a chreu addysg alwedigaethol safon-uchel ar bob lefel; a chynyddu nifer y graddedigion yng Nghymru, gan leihau mudo ymenyddol a chau'r bwloch cyllido i'n prifysgolion a'n colegau.

Addysg Uwch

Fel mater o egwyddor, ein cred ni yw y dylai addysg uwch, sy'n dda cyhoeddus ac o fudd i ni i gyd fel cymdeithas, fod yn rhad-ac-am-ddim ym man y dysgu ac wedi talu amdani drwy drethiant cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, fel y dangosodd Arolwg Diamond eisoes, dydy gweithredu unochrog gan Gymru'n unig ddim yn ariannol gynaliadwy.

Mi ddiwygiwn gyllid i fyfyrwyr fel bod myfyrwyr sy â'u cartrefi yng Nghymru ac sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru ar ôl graddio yn cael £6000 y flwyddyn dros eu pum mlynedd gyntaf wedi graddio, hyd at fwyafswm o £18,000. Fe sicrhau hyn y caiff ein hieuenctid galluocaf y cyfle a'r cymhelliad i aros yn neu ddychwelyd i Gymru ar ôl cwblhau'u hastudiaethau.

Rydyn ni am beri i brifysgolion Cymru fod yn sefydliadau deniadol a llwyddiannus, ac mi dyrannwn gyllid i CCAUC i gau'r bwloch cyllido cynyddol rhwng prifysgolion Cymru a rhai gweddill y DG. Bydd y cynnydd cyllidol sylweddol hwn yn amodol ar ymrwymiad, drwy gompact cenedlaethol, i adlewyrchu'n well anghenion Cymru, ar lefel genedlaethol a rhanbarthol, yn eu rhaglenni ymchwil, eu buddsoddiad mewn impact ac arloesi, ac wrth fynd i'r afael â diffygion difrifolaf Cymru o ran gwybodaeth a sgiliau.

Mae cefnogi ein pobl ifainc i ehangu'u gorwelion hefyd yn bwysig i Gymru. Byddwn am y tro cyntaf yn darparu cefnogaeth ariannol i fyfyrwyr o Gymru sydd yn cychwyn fel israddedigion mewn prifysgolion tu allan i'r DU, yn debyg iawn i'r cynllun peilot yn yr Alban.

Mi gynyddwn hefyd ein cefnogaeth i Erasmus+ er mwyn i ragor o'n pobl ifainc gael cyfle i astudio rhan o'u gradd neu eu lleoliadau gwaith mewn mannau eraill yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

Mi gefnogwn astudiaethau ôl-radd drwy gronfa ôl-radd newydd ar gyfer benthyciadau i fyfyrwyr sy â'u cartrefi yng Nghymru. Bydd y benthyciadau hyn yn incwm-gysylltiedig ac ar raddfeydd llog ffatriol.

Skills Strategy

Our skills plan will consist of raising general education levels – literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills – by bringing school standards, teaching and attainment up to world-class levels; by working with employers to expand apprenticeships and create high quality vocational education at all levels; and by increasing the number of graduates in Wales, reducing the brain drain and closing the funding gap for our universities and colleges.

Higher Education

As a matter of principle we believe that higher education, as a public good from which we all benefit as a society, should be free at the point of learning and paid for through general taxation. However, as the Diamond Review has already identified, unilateral action by Wales alone is not financially sustainable.

We will reform student finance so that Welsh domiciled students who work in Wales after graduation will receive £6,000 per year during the first five years after graduating, up to a maximum of £18,000. This will ensure that our best and brightest have the opportunity and incentive to stay or return to Wales after completing their studies.

We want to make Welsh universities attractive and successful institutions, and we will allocate funding to HEFCW to close the growing funding gap between Welsh and other UK universities. This substantial increase in investment will be conditional on a commitment, through a national compact, to better reflect the needs of Wales at national and regional levels in their research programmes, their investment in impact and innovation, and in addressing Wales' most pressing knowledge and skills gaps.

Supporting our young people in widening their horizons is also important for Wales. We will for the first time provide student financial support for Welsh-domiciled students enrolling as undergraduates in universities outside the UK, on similar lines to the recent pilot in Scotland.

We will also expand our support for Erasmus+ so that more of our young people get the opportunity to study for part of their degree or work placements elsewhere in the European Union.

We will support post-graduate study through a new post-graduate fund for loans to Welsh domiciled students. These loans will be income contingent long-term loans at preferential interest rates.



Addysg Alwedigaethol a Phellach

Mi awn i'r afael â thangyllido'r Llywodraeth Lafur mewn addysg alwedigaethol yng Nghymru fel mater o flaenoriaeth genedlaethol:

- mi ddefnyddiwn gyfran Cymru o arian y lefi brentisiaeth i greu 50,000 yn rhagor o brentisiaethau yng Nghymru dros dymor y Cynulliad nesaf a sichrau y caiff gwerth y llwybr hwn ei esbonio'n llawn i ddisgyblion
- mi grëwn rwydwaith newydd o Golegau Addysg Alwedigaethol Cenedlaethol arbenigol, wedi'u harwain gan gyflogwyr a/neu brifysgolion, ar gyfer addysg 14+ ac ôl-orfodol, gan ddechrau drwy wahodd cynigion i Goleg Adeiladu Cenedlaethol, Coleg Sgiliau Gwyrdd Cenedlaethol a Choleg Digidol Cenedlaethol
- mi weithiwn yn ysbryd yr adolygiad Hazelkorn er mwyn hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb rhwng addysg academiaidd a galwedigaethol ac i ddileu cystadleuaeth wastraffus rhwng chweched dosbarth a cholegau

- mi ddatblygwn fodel addysg Gymraeg i Addysg Bellach ar linellau rhywdweithiol-genedlaethol y Coleg Gymraeg Cenedlaethol
- mi grëwn rwydwaith gendlaethol o Athrofeydd Prifysgol Technegol - tebyg i'r Academi Meddalwedd Cenedlaethol - i ffocysu ar ddarparu sgiliau arbenigol mewn meysydd penodol a pheilota graddau israddedig dwy-flynedd dwys ynghyd ag astudio ôl-raddedig amser llawn a rhan-amser, yn darparu sgiliau diwydiant-aleiniol tra modern mewn partneriaeth â chyflogwyr.

Yn rhan o'n hymrwymiad i addysg o'r crud i'r yrfa:

- mi gyflwynwn Warrant Swydd dan-25, gan ymrwmo i ddod o hyd i gyflogaeth, addysg neu hyfforddiant i unrhyw person ifanc a fu'n chwilio am waith am ragor na phedwar mis
- mi grëwn raglen Gwasanaeth Dinesydd Cenedlaethol yn agored i bawb 18-25 oed o fewn Cymru. Golygai hynny leoliad amser-llawn cyflogedig 9-12 mis yn canolbwyntio ar ofal rhwng cenedlaethau neu gynhwysiant digidol.

“ Fel gwrthblaid mi sicrhau ni £40mn i 5,500 o brentisiaethau ledled Cymru. Dychmygwch beth allen ni'i wneud fel Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl mis Mai nesaf. Gall colegau addysg bellach a phrentisiaethau ddarparu sgiliau llawn mor werthfawr â rhai sy gan brifysgolion. Dyna pam y byddai llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn mynnu parch cyfartal rhwng cymwysterau galwedigaethol ac academiaidd. ”

*Simon Thomas,
Gweindog Addysg Cysgodol
Plaid Cymru*

Vocational and Further Education

We will address the Labour Government's chronic under-funding of vocational education in Wales as a matter of national priority:

- we will use Wales' share of the apprenticeship levy money to create an additional 50,000 apprenticeships in Wales over the next Assembly term and ensure that the value of this route is explained fully to pupils
- we will create a new network of specialist, employer and/or university-led National Colleges of Vocational Education, for 14+ and post-compulsory education, beginning by inviting proposals for a National Construction College, a National Green Skills College and a National Digital College
- we will work in the spirit of the Hazelkorn review to promote equity between academic and vocational education and to eliminate wasteful competition between sixth form and colleges
- we will develop a similar nationally networked Welsh language education model as Y Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol for Further Education

- we will create a national network of University Technical Institutes – like the new National Software Academy – focused on providing specialist skills in particular areas and piloting focused two-year under-graduate degrees together with full-time and part-time post-graduate study, providing state-of-the-art industry-aligned skills in partnership with employers.

As part of our commitment to cradle to career education:

- we will introduce an under-25 Jobs Guarantee, where we will commit to identifying employment, education or training for any young person who has been searching for work for more than four months
- we will create a voluntary National Citizen Service programme open to all 18-25 year olds within Wales involving an approved 9-12 month paid, full-time placement focusing on inter-generational care or digital inclusion.



“ In opposition we secured £40m for 5,500 apprenticeships across Wales. Imagine what we could do as the Welsh Government after next May. Further education colleges and apprenticeships can provide equally valuable skills to those provided by universities. That is why a Plaid Cymru government would establish parity of esteem between vocational and academic qualifications. ”

*Simon Thomas,
Shadow Education Minister
Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales*

Polisi Diwydiannol

Y pedair elfen ganlynol fydd cynnwys ein strategaeth ddiwydiannol brysur:

- **Ail-leoleiddio:** Mynnu bod cwmnïau bach-a-chanolig lleol, teuluol ac eiddo-i'r-gweithwyr yn cael cyfran uwch o'r farchnad mewn diwydiannau sylfaenol megis cynhyrchu bwyd, adwerthu, twristiaeth, trafniadaeth, ynni, adeiladu, gwasanaethau busnes ac ariannol a thrwy fynd ati i ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd economaidd newydd yng nghadwyn gyflenwi prif ddarparwyr fel archfarchnadoedd, angor-gwmnïau a'r Sector Cyhoeddus Cymreig
- **Pencampwyr Cenedlaethol:** Datblygu 'Mittelstand' Cymreig o gwmnïau cynhenid, hirbarhaol, canolig eu maint, wedi'u gwreiddio'n lleol ond yn allforwyr llwyddiannus, a chanddyn frandiau cryf mewn niches arbenigol, i gychwyn yn targedu cyfleoedd dros y ffin yn Lloegr
- **Ffowndri Arloesi:** Creu clystyrau o gwmnïoedd arloesol, uwch-dech mwy arbenigol, gan ymestyn 'bwa arloesi' de'r DG a'r 'pwerdy gogleddol' tua'r gorllewin. Mae hyn yn cynnwys datblygu cwmnïau deilliol (spin-out) a chychwynus a hefyd ddenu'n dargededig arloesedd uniongyrchol tramor, gan greu swyddi uwch-sgil mewn cwmnïau uwch-dech a all gael twf uchel
- **Gwobr Ôl-Garbon:** Strategaeth draws-doriadol â'i sail yng Nghymru fel gwlad wyrdd-dech, yn trosoli'i manteision naturiol, ei harbenigedd peirianegol a buddsoddiad mawr mewn isadeiledd ôl-garbon i'n safleoli yn arweinydd byd mewn gwynt ar-fôr ac ar-dir, adnewyddolion morol a micro-genereddio.

I roi'r strategaeth hon ar waith mi grëwn gyrff hyd-braich newydd i roi bywyd newydd yn economi Cymru:

- **WDA newydd i'r 21ain ganrif:** asiantaeth fasnach a buddsoddi newydd i Gymru fydd hon, â chynrychiolaeth gref gan fyd busnes ar ei bwrdd, yn ymreolus ar y Gwasanaeth Sifil ond yn atebol i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i fyd busnes drwy eu sefydliadau aelodaeth. Bydd yn defnyddio brand adferedig WDA - Asiantaeth Ddatblygu Cymru - i weithio'n fyd-eang a ledled y DG, i ddenu busnesau newydd i Gymru, i hybu allforion Cymru o fewn Prydain a thrwy'r byd, ac o fewn Cymru weithio drwy gyfuniad o arbenigwyr mewnol ac allanol i ddatblygu clystyrau diwydiannol a chadwynau cyflenwi
- Mi sefydlwn gorff hyd-braich cyffelyb, wedi'i arwain gan ddiwydiant, i hyrwyddo twristiaeth i Gymru
- **Banc Cenedlaethol Cymru (BCC),** banc eiddo-cyhoeddus cyffelyb i Landeskreditbanken yr Almaen, yn darparu cyllid dyled i funesau Cymreig ac i gymryd cyfrannau ecwiti i helpu i blygio'r bwlch cyllid (amcangyfrifir £500mn y flwyddyn) y mae busnesau Cymru'n wynebu. Caiff gweithrediadau Cyllid Cymru eu huno i mewn i'r sefydliad newydd. Bydd yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a'r WDA newydd i dyfu cwmnïau Mittelstand Cymreig newydd; yn benodol bydd ganddo arbenigwyr mewn cynllunio dilyniant a rhyddhau-ecwiti, yn defnyddio prynu-allan gan reolwyr ac ymddiriedolaethau perchnogaeth-gweithwyr a mabwysiadu cyfrannau ecwiti tymor-hir fel banc cyhoeddus, yn darparu ffynhonnell o gyllid amyneddgar ar batrwm yr Almaen mewn cwmnïau Cymreig llwyddiannus er mwyn cadw perchnogaeth Gymreig, gan rwystro'r corddi perchnogaethol a fu mor niweidiol i gynifer o gwmnïau llwyddiannus Cymru, ac felly ddiogelu swyddi.

Industrial Policy

Our active industrial strategy will consist of the following four elements:

- **Relocalisation:** Driving up local market share for local family-owned and employee-owned small-and-medium sized companies in foundational industries like food production, retail, tourism, transport, energy, construction, business and financial services, and through active identification of new economic opportunities in the supply chains of prime suppliers like supermarkets, anchor companies and the Welsh Public Sector
- **National Champions:** Developing a Welsh 'Mittelstand' of long-standing indigenous medium-sized firms, locally grounded but successful exporters, with strong brands in specialized niches with long-term growth potential, initially targeting opportunities over the border in England
- **Innovation Foundry:** Creating clusters of more specialized high-tech and innovative companies, extending the UK's southern 'arc of innovation' and 'northern powerhouse' westwards. This includes the development of indigenous spin-out and start-up firms plus the targeted attraction of foreign direct innovation, creating high-skill jobs in high-tech firms with high-growth potential
- **The Post-Carbon Prize:** A cross-cutting national strategy based on Wales as a green tech country, leveraging its natural advantages, engineering expertise and major investments in a post-carbon infrastructure to position us a global leader in offshore and onshore wind, marine renewables and micro-generation.

To implement this strategy we will create new arms-length bodies to help revitalise the Welsh economy:

- **A WDA for the 21st century:** this will be a new trade and investment promotion agency for Wales, with strong representation from business on its board, autonomous from the Civil Service but answerable to the Welsh Government and to business through their membership organisations. It will use the restored WDA brand – as the Wales Development Agency - to work globally and throughout the UK, to attract new businesses to Wales, to boost Welsh global and intra-UK exports, and at home, work through a combination of internal specialists and external experts, to develop Welsh industry clusters and supply chains
- We will establish a similar arms-length, industry-led tourism promotion body for Wales
- A **National Bank of Wales (NBW)**, a publicly-owned bank similar to the German Landeskreditbanken, providing debt finance to Welsh businesses and taking longer-term equity stakes to help plug the estimated funding gap of £500m a year faced by Welsh SMEs. Finance Wales operations will be merged into new institution. It will work with Welsh Government and the new WDA to grow Welsh Mittelstand companies; it will in particular offer succession and equity release planning specialists, involving the use of management buy-outs and employee ownership trusts, and the adoption of long-term equity stakes as a public bank, providing a source of patient finance on the German model in successful Welsh companies in order to maintain Welsh ownership, preventing the ownership churn that has damaged so many successful Welsh companies, and therefore safeguarding jobs.

“ Bydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn 2016 yn deddfu i'w gwneud yn orfodol i gyrff sector-cyhoeddus ddilyn polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gaffael. Byddai cadw 75% o wariant Cymru o fewn Cymru yn creu 40,000 o swyddi sector-preifat newydd ac yn lleihau diwethdra o 40%, ac, yn allweddol, yn costio dim. ”

Rhun ap Iorwerth, Gweinidog Economi Cysgodol Plaid Cymru



Mittelstand

Cyfeirio y mae'r term Mittelstand yn bennaf at ffyrniau canolig mewn gwledydd Almaeneg eu hiaith. Yn fwyaf arbennig, nodwedd cwmnïau Mittelstand yw set o werthoedd ac arferion rheoli cyffredin.

Yr hyn sy'n diffinio'r Mittelstand yw set eang o werthoedd megis:

Diwylliant corfforaethol tebyg-i-deulu; ffocws tymor-hir; annibyniaeth; esgudrwydd; ymlyniad emosiynol; buddsoddi yn y gweithu; hyblygrwydd; arloesedd; ffocws ar gwsmer; cyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol; clymau rhanbarthol cryfion.

Ar eu pen eu hunain i raddau helaeth y bydd y perchennog neu berchnogion yn cymryd penderfyniadau busnes - gan dderbyn y risg a'r atebolrwydd. Yn y cwmnïau hyn, bydd gan y bos glymau agos â'r busnes a'r cyflogedigion ac yn cario cyfrifoldeb dros sicrhau diogelwch swyddi.

Bydd cwmnïau Mittelstand yn cael eu canmol yn fynych am roi asgwrn cefn i economi bedwaredd-fwyaf y byd. Eu tuedd yw bod yn eiddo i deulu, yng nghilfachau trefydd bychain, ac yn gydnabyddus yn unig i'r busnesau sy'n prynu eu peiriannau a'u cydrannau arbenigol.

Mae'r Mittelstand hefyd fel pe'n cynnig ateb i rai o brif bryderon y system gyfalafol. Crynhoad cyfoeth yw'r naill a diwethdra yw'r llall.

Mae'r cyfuniad o gwmnïau canolig-eu-maint â gwreiddiau lleol dwfn a system brentisiaeth gref yn golygu mai dim ond 7.8% o rai dan 25 oed sy'n ddi-waith yn yr Almaen, o'i gymharu â 22.1% yn Sweden a 54% yn Sbaen.

Mae ffyrniau Mittelstand yn ysbrydoli teyrngarwch eithriadol yn eu gweithwyr: ar gyfartaledd dim ond 2.7% sy'n ymadael bob blwyddyn, o'i gymharu â 30% mewn rhai cwmnïau mawr Americanaidd.

Dros amser bydd BCC yn datblygu'n sefydliad derbyn-adneuo, yn ymwneud â busnes bancio prif-ffrwd, a darparu cyfleusterau bancio i sector cyhoeddus Cymru, gan ganiatáu iddo ddefnyddio bancio wrth-gefn ffracsionol i ehangu ei gapâsiti i fenthycia. Bydd yn creu ar wahan gyfres o gronfeydd cyfalaf hau-hadau a risg sector-benodol, wedi'u rheoli'n annibynnol, i fusnesau uwchdwf seiliedig ar arloesi.

Ein bwriad hefyd fydd adeiladu ar waith y Paneli Sector, Diwydiant Cymru a ffora eraill sy'n bod, i gefnogi datblygiad asosiasynau sector i'n helpu i ddatblygu strategaethau ym mhob maes o'r economi.

Byddwn yn gwneud popeth y medrwn i gefnogi'r diwydiant dur yng Nghymru, gan bwyso ar Lywodraeth y DU a'r UE i gymryd camau radical i ddiogelu'r diwydiant rhag cystadleuaeth annheg, gan brynu dur o Gymru pryd bynnag sy'n bosib fel rhan o'n rhaglen buddsoddi mewn isadeiledd ac hefyd drwy archwilio 'r posibilid o fenter buddsoddi ar y cyd i wella cystadleurwydd hir dymor gweithfeydd dur Port Talbot.

Over time NBW will develop into a deposit-taking institution, involved in mainstream business banking, and providing banking facilities to the Welsh public sector, allowing it to use fractional reserve banking to expand its lending capacity. It will separately create a series of sector specific and independently managed seed and risk capital funds for high-growth innovation-based businesses.

We will also look to build on the work of the Sector Panels, Industry Wales and other existing industry fora to support the development of sector associations to help us develop strategies in every area of the economy.

We will do everything we can to support the steel industry in Wales, pressing the UK Government and EU to take radical action to protect the industry from unfair competition, procuring Welsh steel wherever possible as part of our infrastructure investment programme and actively exploring the possibility of a joint venture investment to improve the long-term competitiveness of the Port Talbot steelworks.

“ A Plaid Cymru government in 2016 will legislate to make it mandatory for public sector bodies to follow Welsh Government policy on procurement. Keeping 75% of Welsh spend within Wales would create 40,000 new private sector jobs and cut unemployment by 40%, and crucially, it won't cost a penny. ”



Rhun ap Iorwerth, Shadow Minister for the Economy, Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales

Mittelstand

The term Mittelstand mainly applies to small to mid-sized firms in German speaking countries. Most importantly Mittelstand companies are characterized by a common set of values and management practices.

What defines the Mittelstand, is a broad set of values such as:

Family-like corporate culture; long-term focus; independence; nimbleness; emotional attachment, investment into the workforce; flexibility; innovativeness; customer focus; social responsibility; strong regional ties.

The owner or owners take the business decisions largely on their own – and assume the risks and liability. In these companies, the boss usually has close ties with the business and the employees and bears a particular responsibility for ensuring job security.

Mittelstand companies are often hailed for providing the backbone of the world's fourth-largest economy. They tend to be family-owned, tucked away in small towns and familiar only to the businesses that buy their specialised machinery and components.

The Mittelstand also appears to offer a solution to some of the biggest worries of the capitalist system. One being the centralisation of wealth and the other is unemployment.

The combination of medium-sized companies with deep local roots and a strong apprenticeship system means that in Germany only 7.8% of those aged 25 or under are unemployed, compared with 22.1% in Sweden and 54% in Spain.

Mittelstand firms inspire extraordinary loyalty in their workers: on average only 2.7% of them leave each year, compared with the 30% turnover at some big American companies.

Fraunhofer

Fraunhofer yw sefydliad ymchwil at-gymhwysu mwyaf Ewrop.

Mae'r ymdrechion ymchwil wedi'u gêrio'n benodol i anghenion pobl: iechyd, diogelwch, cyfathrebu, ynni a'r amgylchedd.

O ganlyniad, caiff y gwaith y bydd ymchwilwyr yn ymgymryd ag effaith arwyddocaol ar fywyd pobl. Maen-nhw'n ymfalchio yn eu creadigrwydd ac yn honni y gallan nhw saernio'r dyfodol.

Mae gan Fraunhofer 67 sefydliad ledled yr Almaen, bob un yn ffocysu ar wahanol feysydd o wyddoniaeth gymhwysol. Mae'n cyflogi rhyw 23,000 o bobl, gwyddonwyr a pheirianegwyr yn bennaf.

Cyhoedd yr Almaen sy biau Cymdeithas Fraunhofer ac mae peth cyllid sylfaenol iddi'n dod o grantiau llywodraethau ffederal a thaleithiol. Enillir 70% o'r cyllid drwy waith contract, naill ai o brosiectau llywodraeth-noddedig neu gan ddiwydiant.

Drwy ddatblygu arloesiadau technolegol a datrysiadau system newydd i'w cwsmeriaid, mae Sefydliadau Fraunhofer yn helpu i gyfnerthu cryfder cystadleuol economi eu rhanbarthau, ledled yr Almaen ac Ewrop. Nod eu gweithgareddau ymchwil yw hyrwyddo datblygiad economaidd y gymdeithas ddiwydiannol, gan dalu sylw arbennig i les cymdeithasol a chydawnsedd amgylcheddol.

Un o'i dyfeisiadau enwocaf yw MP3, a ddatblygwyd gan Sefydliad Fraunhofer i Integrated Circuits (IIS). MP3 yw'r dull ehangaf ei ddefnydd at gôdio a dadgôdio data digidol clywedol.

Arloesi

Mi sefydlwn Gorff Arloesi Cenedlaethol, i weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector breifat, i gyrraedd targed o ddyblu gwariant Y&D Cymru fel % o GVA i gyfartaledd yr OECD o 2.3%. Bydd BCC yn cyllido rhwydwaith genedlaethol o Ganolfannau Ymchwil a Thechnoleg, â sectorau yn eu harwain, ar fodel y Fraunhofer neu Gatapwlt, cyffelyb i SPECIFIC ym Maglan a'r Ganolfan Gyfansoddyn Hanner-dargludyddion Blaengar yng Nghaerdydd.

Mi grëwn ni Gronfa Arloesi Addysg Uwch i gefnogi gweithgareddau deilliol o fewn ein sector Prifysgol, gan gynnig datganoli arian y Cyngorau Ymchwil ac Innovate UK i'r BCC a Chyngor Ymchwil newydd i Gymru. Mi gynigiwn gymelliannau ariannol i arloeswyr o gwmpas y byd, yn cynnwys alltudion o Gymru, sy'n cytuno i ddatblygu ac angori'u busnesau yng Nghymru - rhaglen o arloesi uniongyrchol tramor, cyffelyb i gynllun Sêr Cymru i academwyr sy'n ymgysylltu i'r entrych.



“ Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi byd busnes Cymru. Dangosodd Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru ei bod yn ddidoreth ac yn analluog i wella ffawd economaidd Cymru. Bydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn gyfeillgar i fusnes ac yn benderfynol i wneud defnydd o'n cryfderau a'n talentau oll i gael tro ar economi Cymru. ”

Siân Gwenllïan, Gweinidog Cysgodol dros Fusnesau Bach

Innovation

We will establish a National Innovation Body, working in partnership with the private sector, to achieve our target of doubling Welsh R&D expenditure spend as a % of GVA to the OECD average of 2.3%. The NIB will fund a national network of sector-led Research and Technology Centres, on the Fraunhofer or Catapult model, similar to SPECIFIC in Baglan and the new Advanced Compound Semiconductor Centre in Cardiff.

We will create a Higher Education Innovation Fund to support R&D and spin-out activity within our University sector, and seek the devolution of Research Councils and Innovate UK monies to Wales to the NIB and a new Welsh Research Council. We will offer financial incentives to innovators around the world, including members of the Welsh diaspora, who agree to develop and anchor their businesses in Wales – a programme of foreign direct innovation, similar to the successful Sêr Cymru scheme for high-flying academics.



“ Plaid Cymru supports Welsh business. The Labour Welsh Government has shown itself to be inept and incapable of improving Wales’ economic fortunes. A Party of Wales government will be business-friendly and will be determined to utilise all of our strengths and talents to turn the Welsh economy around. ”

Siân Gwenllïan, Shadow Minister for Small Businesses

Fraunhofer

Fraunhofer is Europe’s largest application-oriented research organization.

Research efforts are geared entirely to people’s needs: health, security, communication, energy and the environment.

As a result, the work undertaken by the researchers and developers has a significant impact on people’s lives. They pride themselves on creativity and claim to help forge the future.

Fraunhofer has 67 institutes spread throughout Germany, each focusing on different fields of applied science. It employs around 23,000 people, mainly scientists and engineers.

The German public owns the the Fraunhofer Society and some basic funding for the Fraunhofer Society is provided by federal and state government grants. 70% of the funding is earned through contract work, either for government-sponsored projects or from industry.

By developing technological innovations and novel systems solutions for their customers, the Fraunhofer Institutes help to reinforce the competitive strength of the economy in their region, throughout Germany and in Europe. Their research activities are aimed at promoting the economic development of the industrial society, with particular regard for social welfare and environmental compatibility.

One of its most famous inventions is MP3, which was developed by the Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits (IIS). MP3 is the most widely used method for encoding and decoding digital audio data.

Busnesau Bach a'r Economi Lleol

Byddwn yn rhoi lle i'r sector preifat a'i gyrff cynrychioladol wrth roi cymorth a chyngor sy wedi'i anelu at fusnesau bach (llai na 10 o gyflogedigion) drwy gryfhau rhwydwaith gyfredol Busnes Cymru. Hefyd mi basiwn Ddeddf Diwygio Rheoliadau i leihau'r baich biwrocraidd ar fusnes.

Mi gynyddwn y rhyddhad ar drethi busnes fel bod mwy na 70,000 o gwmiâu bach a chanolig yn talu dim treth fusnes o gwbl. Ni fydd unrhyw gwmi â gwerth trethiannol o lai na £10,000 y flwyddyn yn talu unrhyw dreth fusnes ac mi gyflwynwn ryddhad taprog i 20,000 o gwmi oedd eraill sy â gwerth trethiannol rhwng £10,000 a £20,000. I annog cychwyniadau newydd ni chodwn ni ddim unrhyw drethi busnes dyledus ar fusnesau ym mlwyddyn gyntaf eu gweithredu.

Mi arolygwn drethi busnes bob tair blynedd, i'w diweddarau'n gyson, ac archwilio effaith buddsoddiad mewn adeiladau fel nad yw busnesau'n cael eu cosbi am welliannau. Byddwn yn gosod gwahanol luosogyddion ar fusnesau bach a mawr fel yn yr Alban ac yn Lloegr, gan fynegeio trethi yn ôl CPI nid RPI.

Mi gynigiwn ryddhad trethi busnes targededig i gwmiâu mwy o faint sy'n cytuno i gwrdd â meini prawf penodol o ran cyfrifoldeb corfforaethol - yn cynnwys cyfleodd i gyflenwyr lleol, Cyflog Fyw Cymru, lleihau gwastraff a defnyddio ynni adnewyddol. Bydd busnesau o bob maint sy'n cwrdd â'r meini prawf hyn yn gymwys i ddangos nod cutan (kitemark) fel busnesau Cymreig cyfrifol.

Mi weithredwn ar unwaith i sefydlu cronfa i alluogi awdurdodau lleol a grwpiau cymunedol i gynnig parcio am ddim am ddwyawr mewn trefi ledled Cymru, gan roi hwb oll-bwysig i adfywhau canol trefi.

Busnesau Cymdeithasol

Mi gefnogwn arloesi cymdeithasol, menter gymdeithasol, cyweithiau cyflogedigion a defnyddwyr. Mi sefydlwn gronfa her gyweithiol i roi cymorth ariannol at astudiaethau dichonoldeb a marchnad a chyllid cyfnod-cynnar i grwpiau sy'n archwilio'r opsiwn o sefydlu cyweithiau. Mi gefnogwn sefydlu ysgol fusnes gymdeithasol i ddatblygu sgiliau mentergarwyr cymdeithasol, a pharc arloesi cymdeithasol i ddeor syniadau newydd.



Small Businesses and the Local Economy

We will involve the private sector and its representative bodies in providing business support and advice aimed at small businesses (less than 10 employees) by strengthening the current Business Wales network. We will also pass a Regulatory Reform Act to lower the bureaucratic burden on business.

We will increase business rate relief so that more than 70,000 small and medium companies will pay no business rates at all. Any firm with a rateable value of less than £10,000 per year will pay no business rates and we will introduce a tapered relief for another 20,000 firms whose rateable value is between £10,000 and £20,000. In order to encourage new startups we will not charge any business rates due for the first year of operation.

We will review business rates every three years, so that they are kept up-to-date, and investigate the impact of premises investment so that businesses are not penalised for improvements that they make. We will subject small and large businesses to different multipliers as is the case in Scotland and England and will index rates to CPI not RPI.

We will offer targeted business rate reliefs for larger companies that agree to meet certain criteria on corporate social responsibility – including opportunities for local suppliers, the Welsh Living Wage, the minimisation of waste and the use of renewable energy. Businesses of all sizes that meet the criteria will be entitled to display a kitemark as responsible Welsh businesses.

We will act immediately to set up a new fund to enable local authorities and community groups to offer two hours free car parking in towns throughout Wales, providing a vital boost to town centre regeneration.

Social Business

We will support social innovation, social enterprise, employee and consumer co-ops. We will establish a co-operative challenge fund to provide financial support for feasibility and market studies and early stage finance for groups exploring the option of establishing cooperatives. We will support the establishment of a social business school to develop the skills of social entrepreneurs, and a social innovation park to incubate new ideas.

Twristiaeth

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd y diwydiant twristiaeth drwy Gymru benbaladr fel cyflogydd ac wrth ddenu buddsoddiad i'r wlad. Rydyn ni am hyrwyddo Cymru yn gyrchfan twristiaeth gynaliadwy o'r ansawdd uchaf, gyda gweithgareddau a phrofiadau wedi'i seilio ar ein hadnoddau naturiol, ein cynnyrch, ein harfordir unigryw a'n hiaith, ein diwylliant a'n treftadaeth.

Mi ddyblwn gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i Croeso Cymru fel bod gwell cyfle gyda nhw i ddenu twristiaid i Gymru. Mi barhawn i ddod â rhagor o bobl i Gymru a gwella profiad yr ymwelydd drwy sicrhau gwasanaethau a gwybodaeth gydlynus fel bod lle i dwristiaid aros yn agos at ddigwyddiadau, bod modd i westyau gael yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am dwristiaeth, bod trafndiaeth gyhoeddus ar gael pan fo angen a bod gwestyau'n gallu rhoi gwasanaeth o'r ansawdd gorau, yn cynnwys defnyddio ieithoedd tramor.

Clodfori Cymru

Yn 2019, i ddathlu 200 mlwyddiant yr Eisteddfod fodern gyntaf yng Nghaerfyrddin, mi sefydlwn flwyddyn Clodfori Cymru i hyrwyddo gorau Cymru yn rhyngwladol, gan arddangos cyfoeth y cyfleoedd twristiaidd yn ein gwlad odidog i'r byd. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys ein traethau, amgueddfeydd, dinasoedd, mynyddoedd, cefn gwlad a'n treftadaeth ddiwylliannol ac ieithyddol. Yn rhan o flwyddyn Clodfori Cymru, mi hyrwyddwn yn arbennig deithiau 'adref' i Gymru ymysg ein diaspora Cymreig rhyngwladol er mwyn iddyn nhw allu ymuno â ni wrth glodfori'n llwyddiant fel cenedl ac hyrwyddo Dydd Gŵyl Dewi a dathliadau Cymreig eraill ar draws Cymru.

Achlysuron Mawr

Mi ddatblygwn ymhellach gynllun Achlysuron Mawr i Gymru mewn diwylliant a chwaraeon i ddenu a datblygu achlysuron a ddaw â thwristiaid i Gymru, a hyrwyddo'n gwlad yn gyrchfan gynadledda, gan ddod â sefydliadau gwariant-uchel i'n gwlad.

Hyfforddiant mewn Twristiaeth

Er mwyn annog rhagor o bobl ifainc i ddatblygu gyrfa yn y diwydiant croeso mi grëwn Academi Genedlaethol i sector Twristiaeth Gymreig, gyda gwesty a chanolfan gynadledda ar y safle i ddarparu dysgu ymarferol i fyfyrwyr arlwyyo a chrosawu, o brentisiaethau hyd at lefel gradd.



Tourism

Plaid Cymru recognises the importance of the tourism industry across Wales as an employer and in attracting investment into the country. We want to promote Wales as a top quality, sustainable tourism destination with activities and experiences based on our natural resources, our produce, our unique coast and landscape and our language, culture and heritage.

We will double the Welsh Government's funding for Visit Wales so that they are better placed to attract tourists to Wales. We will continue to bring more people to Wales and improve the tourist experience by ensuring joined-up services and knowledge so that tourists can stay close to events, that hotels have access to the latest tourism information, that public transport is available when required and that hotels can provide the best quality of service, including the use of foreign languages.

Celebrate Wales

In 2019, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the first modern Eisteddfod in Carmarthen, we will establish a Celebrate Wales year to promote the best of Wales internationally, showcasing the diverse tourism opportunities in our beautiful country to the world. This will include our beaches, museums, cities, mountains, countryside and our cultural and linguistic heritage. As part of this Celebrate Wales year, we will particularly promote trips 'home' to Wales amongst our international Welsh diaspora so that they can join us and celebrate our successes as a nation and promote Saint David's Day and other notable Welsh celebrations across Wales.

Major Events

We will further develop the cultural and sporting Major Events for Wales scheme to attract and develop events in Wales that bring tourists to Wales, and promote Wales as a conference location, bringing high-spending organisations to the country.

Tourism Training

In order to encourage more young people to develop career in the hospitality industry we will create a National Academy for the Welsh Tourism sector, with an on-site hotel and conference centre to provide 'hand-on' learning to students in catering and hospitality from apprenticeships up to degree level.



Caffael

Mi ddeddfwn i'w gwneud yn orfodol i gyrff sector-cyhoeddus ddilyn polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gaffael. Caiff ystyriaethau cymdeithasol, cyflogaethol ac amgylcheddol yr un pwyslais â phris wrth ddewis cyflenwydd.

Mi ddefnyddiwn y rhyddid sydd i'w gael o dan y Gyfarwyddeb Gontractau Cyhoeddus i sicrhau'r enillion cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol mwyaf posibl, yn cynnwys talu Cyflog Fyw Gymreig i bob gweithiwr a safon MacFarlane, sef o leiaf blwyddyn o gyflogaeth i un person o gefndir dan-anfantais am bob £1 miliwn o wariant. Hefyd mi geisiwn ehangu ac ymestyn rhan y sector cymdeithasol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau a nwyddau.

Bydd disgwyl i bob asiantaeth sector-cyhoeddus gyrraedd erbyn 2020 safonau cytunedig, sef un arbenigydd caffael, yn meddu ar achrediad proffesiynol addas, i £10 miliwn o wariant. Mi ddarparwn gyllid uniongyrchol ar gyfer deg yn rhagor o reolwyr caffael cyhoeddus i'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol i'n galluogi i gyrraedd y nod o gynyddu pwrcasu lleol tra'n parhau i wella ansawdd y gwasanaeth.

Bydd gofyn i bob awdurdod cyhoeddus, o dan nawdd Llywodraeth Cymru, ddarparu gwybodaeth cyflenwyr cynhwysfawr amser-real er mwyn i ni allu gweithredu system Contractau Agored sy'n

cyhoeddi manylion pob cyflenwydd a phrynwr sector-cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, yn cynnwys piblinellau'r dyfodol, er mwyn rhoi darlun cywir a diwedddaredig o lefel caffael MBCh (SME) Cymreig tra'n helpu i'w chynyddu.

Mi osodwn darged o gadw 75% o wariant caffael cyhoeddus haengyntaf Cymru o fewn y wlad, â chwmnïau sy'n eiddo neu'n cael eu rheoli'n lleol, cyweithiau ac elusennau (wedi'u diffinio'n annibynnol), gan greu dros 40,000 o swyddi newydd pefat a sector-cymdeithasol, a datblygu targed i gyflenwyr yr ail a'r drydedd haen mewn contractau o fwy.

Mi gyflawnwn hyn yn rhannol drwy sicrhau contractau addas eu maint i gwmnïau bach a chanolig a thrwy gynnig cymorth uniongyrchol i gwmnïau Cymreig sy'n ceisio am gontractau cyhoeddus. Bydd y WDA newydd yn cydweithio â'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cyhoeddus i ddod o hyd i ddau neu dri maes blaenoriaeth cychwynnol i ddatblygu cadwynau cyflenwi e.e. gwasanaethau adeiladu a gofal.

Fe sefydla ein Llywodraeth ni gyrrensi digidol i Gymru - y cyntaf o'i fath ar wastad cenedlaethol - a'i ddefnyddio'n arbrofol i gaffael gwasanaethau a derbyn taliadau er mwyn mesur ei botensial i gadw llif arian o fewn economi Cymru.

Procurement

We will legislate to make it mandatory for public sector bodies to follow Welsh Government policy on procurement. Social, employment and environmental considerations will be given the same weight of consideration as price when choosing a supplier.

We will use the freedoms provided under the new Public Contracts Directive to achieve maximum social and environmental benefits, including payment of the Welsh Living Wage for all employees and the MacFarlane standard of a minimum of one year's employment for a person from a disadvantaged background employed per £1 million expenditure. We will also seek to expand and extend the role of the social sector in the provision of public services and goods.

All public sector agencies will need to reach agreed standards of one procurement specialist, with appropriate professional accreditation, per £10 million expenditure by 2020. We will provide direct funding for an additional ten experienced public procurement managers to the National Procurement Service to increase our ability to achieve our goal of increasing local purchasing while continuing to improve quality of service.

All public authorities in Wales, under the aegis of the Welsh Government, will be required to provide comprehensive real-time supplier information so that we can operate a Open Contract

system publishing the details of every public service supplier and buyer in Wales, including future pipelines, providing an accurate and up-to-date picture of the level of Welsh SME procurement while helping increase it.

We will set a target of keeping 75% of first-tier Welsh public procurement expenditure within Wales, with locally-owned or locally controlled firms, cooperatives and charities (defined on an independently agreed basis), to create in excess of 40,000 new private and social sector jobs, and develop a further target for 2nd tier and 3rd tier suppliers in larger contracts.

We will achieve this in part through ensuring appropriately sized contracts for small and medium sized companies and by providing direct support to Welsh firms seeking Welsh public contracts. The new WDA will work with the National Procurement Service to identify two to three initial priority areas for supply chain development e.g. construction and care services.

Our Government will establish a digital currency for Wales – the first of its kind at a national scale – and use it on an experimental basis to procure services and accept payments to measure its potential for retaining the flow of money within the Welsh economy.

Buddsoddi mewn Isadeiledd Genedlaethol

Byddwn yn cychwyn ar y rhaglen ailadeiladu fwyaf y mae ein cenedl wedi ei gweld ers datganoli.

Byddwn yn sefydlu corff newydd, Comisiwn Isadeiledd Cenedlaethol Cymru (NICW), corfforaeth annibynnol cyhoeddus fydd yn gyfrifol am gynllunio, cyllido a delifro uchelgeisiau sydd wedi eu gosod yn y Cynllun Buddsoddiad Isadeiladd Cenedlaethol.

Bydd y corff yn datblygu fel canolfan gwybodaeth arbenigol ar gaffael a rheoli prosiectau mawr isadeiledd er mwyn cael gwerth am arian tra'n gwneud y mwyaf o gyfleoedd ar gyfer cwmnïoedd o Gymru mewn partneriaeth â'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol ac hefyd gyda sefydliadau sector-sbesifig sydd ddim yn dosbarthu elw.

Bydd prosiectau trafniadaeth, er enghraifft, yn cynnwys buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn stoc cerbydau, creu cyfleoedd economaidd newydd ar gyfer cynhyrchwyr lleol ar gyfer arloesi a chydweithio.

Yn debyg iawn wrth gynhyrchu ynni byddwn yn ceisio cynyddu'r cyfran o dechnoleg newydd sydd yn cael ei chynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Gyda thai, byddwn yn cefnogi cynhyrchu tai rhent cyhoeddus mewn ffatrioedd tai sy'n debyg i'r rhai yn yr Almaen.

Bydd NICW yn ceisio trefnu bod ariannu'r prosiectau hyn yn digwydd mewn amrywiaeth o ffyrdd gwahanol, gan gynnwys o'r Banc Buddsoddi Ewropeaidd a sefydliadau Ewropeaidd eraill, ffynonellau DG fel y banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd ac isadeiledd DG', gan weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol, cronfeydd pensiwn a buddsoddwyr sefydliadol eraill a thrwy ddefnyddio trefniadau prydesu hir dymor i godi arian yn annibynnol o fantolen Llywodraeth y DG, gan ei alluogi i fenthylg arian ychwanegol gyda chyfraddau llog hanesyddol isel er mwyn buddsoddi mewn prosiectau isadeiledd Cymreig allweddol, a chreu swyddi yn yr economi Gymreig.

Byddai buddsoddi gan ddefnyddio'r ffynonellau ariannol yma, yn gyfochrog â rhai Llywodraeth Cymru yn ein galluogi i ddyblu cyfanswm buddsoddiad cyflafaf y wlad gyda £1.5biliwn ychwanegol o fuddsoddiad y flwyddyn. Bydd y benthylgiadau ar gyfer cyfnodau hir (e.e. 25 blynedd) ac rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y gymhareb gwasanaethu dyled yn 2.2% ar ôl pum mlynedd ar ddiwedd tymor cyntaf y Senedd, ac nid ydym yn bwriadu i'r gwasanaeth dyled ar gyfer symiau dyledus gynyddu dros 4.5% dan raglen fuddsoddi treigl hir dymor.

National Infrastructure Investment

We will embark upon the biggest programme of reconstruction our nation has seen since devolution.

We will establish a new body, the National Infrastructure Commission Wales, (NICW), an independent public corporation that will be responsible for planning, funding and delivering the aspirations set out in the National Infrastructure Investment Plan.

It will develop as a centre of specialist knowledge in the procurement and project management of major infrastructure projects to achieve best value for money while maximising opportunities for Welsh firms in partnership with the National Procurement Service together with sector-specific non-profit-distributing organisations.

Projects in transport, for example, will involve substantial investment in new rolling stock, creating new economic opportunities for local manufacturers for innovation and collaboration. Similarly in energy generation we will seek to maximise the proportion of the new technology that is manufactured in Wales. In housing we will support the manufacture of public rental housing in German-style house factories.

NICW will seek to arrange for the funding of these projects in a variety of different ways, including from the European Investment Bank and other European institutions, UK sources like the Green Investment bank and Infrastructure UK, working with local authorities, pension funds and other institutional investors and using long term leasing arrangements to raise funds independently of the UK Government's balance sheet, enabling it to borrow additional funding at historically low interest rates to invest in vital Welsh infrastructure projects, creating jobs in the Welsh economy.

Investing using these sources of finance, together with those of the Welsh Government will enable us to double the current capital investment totals with an additional £1.5 billion of investment per year. The borrowing would be for long periods (e.g. 25 years) and we anticipate that the debt service ratio would be some 2.2% after five years at the end of the first Senedd term, and it is not intended that the debt service for all outstanding debt would rise above 4.5% under a long term rolling investment programme.

Mae ein blaenoriaethau eang ar gyfer buddsoddiad, y tu hwnt i'r rheiny sydd yn barod yn gynwysiedig yn ein cynlluniau gwario, yn cynnwys:

- o tai - lle y byddai'n bosib adeiladu 10,000 o dai ychwanegol y tu hwnt i dargedau cyfredol, ar gyfer anghenion lleol a fforddiadwy ar draws Cymru
- o rhaglen gynhwysfawr i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni tai yng Nghymru gyda rhaglen gynaliadwy dros yr ugain mlynedd nesaf
- o creu rhwydwaith o gridiau ynni lleol ar gyfer Cymru
- o creu Metro De-Ddwyrain yn ogystal â rhwydwaith tebyg steil-Metro ar gyfer gogledd Cymru, Abertawe a chymoedd y Gorllewin
- o creu linc reilffordd genedlaethol o'r gogledd i'r de ar draws arfordir gorllewin Cymru.

Byddwn hefyd yn ehangu buddsoddiad cyflafaf mewn iechyd i gynnwys buddsoddi mewn cartrefi gofal meddygol NHS a gwestai i gleifion, yn cynnwys cyfleusterau gofal preswyl modern i'w prydlesi gan fusnesau bychain a chanolog lleol a mentrau cymdeithasol ac addysg gan uwchraddio cyffredinol cyfleusterau sydd yn bodoli eisoes, canolfannau ysgol-gymdeithas newydd, law yn llaw â datblygiad ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd ac ysgolion addysg gyfan o 3-14 ac o 3-19 lle mae yna alw.





Our broad priorities for investment, beyond those contained in current spending plans, would include:

- o housing where it would be possible for an additional 10,000 homes to be built beyond current targets, for local and affordable housing needs throughout Wales
- o a comprehensive programme to improve the energy efficiency of housing in Wales with a sustained programme over the next twenty years
- o creating a network of local energy grids for Wales.
- o creating the south-east Metro as well as a similar Metro-style network for both north Wales and Swansea and the western valleys
- o creating a national rail link from north to south along the west Wales coast.

We will also expand capital investment in health to include investing in new NHS medical care homes and patient hotels, plus modern residential care facilities to be leased by local SMEs and social enterprises and education, with universal upgrading of existing facilities, new school-community hubs, together with the development of new Welsh medium schools and 3-14 and 3-19 through-schools where there is local demand.

Euskaltel

Euskaltel yw'r prif weithredydd yng Ngwlad y Basg, yn cynnig cyfathrebiadau symudol a gosodedig, mynediad i'r Rhyngrwyd a gwasanaethau teledu cêbl i dansygrifwyr preswyl a busnes. Ei gynigiadau bwndledig gwahanol ac arloesol sydd wedi sbarduno'i dwf cyflym.

Fe'i ffurfiwyd yn 1995 mewn cyd-fenter rhwng y Llywodraeth Fasgaidd a sawl banc cynilo Basgaidd.

Mae Euskaltel yn delifro rhyngrwyd band-llydan, teledu digidol a gwasanaeth ffôn symudol i 300,000 o gwsmeriaid. Er mai marchnad fechan yw Gwlad y Basg ei hun, fe aeth y cwmni ati mewn ffordd arloesol, trwy drefnu bod ei rwydwaith ar gael i gwmnïau technoleg byd-eang fel maes arbrosi, gan dderbyn yn gyfnewid y datblygiadau telathrebu diweddaraf.

Yn ogystal ag edrych tuag allan, mae'r cwmni am feithrin talent lleol. Eu hymrwymiad nhw yw creu trasiwn ymysg cwmnïau Basgaidd er mwyn gallu ymgorffori'n gynyddol ragor o gyflenwyr Basgaidd yn y cynhyrchion y mae'n nhw'n eu prynu.

Yn yr 20 mlynedd ers sefydlu Euskaltel, buddsoddodd y cwmni bron i £2bn mewn rhoi ar waith ei rwydwaith cenhedlaeth-nesaf yng Ngwlad y Basgiaid. Ar gyfanswm cyfartalog o bron i £900 y preswilydd, dyma'r buddsoddiad mwyaf a wnaed gan unrhyw weithredydd telathrebu Sbaenaidd i mewn i'r rhanbarth.

Mae Euskaltel erbyn hyn wedi lledaenu ei rwydwaith ffeibr-optig cyflymdra-uchel i 85% o boblogaeth y rhanbarth, serch y dirwedd fynyddig.

Ers 2008, fe gynhaliodd y cwmni yr un lefel o incwm a oedd ganddo cyn yr argyfwng economaidd, tra bod y farchnad wedi disgyn o dros 25 y cant.

Telegyfathrebu

Mi archwiliwn ddicholdeb datblygu rhwydwaith band-llydan eiddo-cyhoeddus neu gilyddol, cwmni telegyfathrebu a Darparydd Gwasanaeth Rhyngrwyd (ISP) tebyg i Euskaltel, sy'n rhannol-eiddo i'r Llywodraeth Gwlad y Basg, i fynd i'r afael â chysylltedd wael mewn rhannau o Gymru. Yn arbennig, mi archwiliwn y galw am Rwydwaith Rhithiol Symudol Aml-Weithredydd, cyffelyb i Manx Telecom, i gynnig mynediad i bob rhwywaith symudol yng Nghymru ar sail grwydrol er mwyn goresgyn problem dim-smot cefn gwlad.

Mi arbrofw'n ym maes band llydan tra chyflym (hyper-fast) i ddatblygu ardal arddangos 1 Gigabyte digidol yn y Gorllewin. Mi sicrhawn na fydd unrhyw gartref heb gysylltiad band llydan uwchgyflym (Superfast) erbyn 2017 drwy gyllido Cynllun Dal-Pawb i alluogi Awdurdodau Lleol i gyllido cynllun wedi'i deilwra i bod cartref ac adeilad busnes. Mi osodwn darged newydd i ddelifro band llydan wltra-gyflym i holl gartrefi Cymru erbyn 2025.

Telecommunications

We will explore the feasibility of developing a publicly or mutually owned broadband network, ISP and telecommunications company similar to Euskaltel part-owned by the Basque Government to address poor connectivity in parts of Wales. In particular, we will examine the demand for a Welsh-based Multi-Operator Mobile Virtual Network, similar to Manx Telecom, offering access to all mobile networks in Wales on a roaming basis in order to overcome the notspot problem in rural Wales.

We will experiment in the field of hyper-fast broadband to develop a 1 Gig-a-byte connectivity digital demonstrator area in west Wales. We will ensure that no home will be left without a Superfast broadband connection by 2017 by funding a Catch-All Scheme to enable Local Authorities to fund a bespoke scheme for all homes and business premises. We will set a new target to deliver ultra-fast broadband to all Welsh homes by 2025.

Euskaltel

Euskaltel is the leading operator in the Basque Country, offering fixed and mobile communications, Internet access and cable television services to residential and business subscribers. Its distinctive and innovative bundled offerings have spurred its rapid growth.

It was formed in 1995 in a joint effort by the Basque Government and several Basque savings banks.

Euskaltel delivers broadband internet, digital television and mobile telephone service to 300,000 customers. Although the Basque Country alone represents a small market, the company has taken an innovative approach, offering up its network to global technology companies as a testing ground, and in return receiving the latest in telecommunications advances.

As well as looking outwards, the company also looks to build local talent. They are committed to creating traction among Basque companies so that we can increasingly incorporate more Basque suppliers in the products they buy.

In the 20 years since Euskaltel's founding, the company has invested almost €2 billion in deploying its next-generation network in the Basque Country. Working out at an average of almost €900 per resident, this investment represents the largest ever undertaken by a Spanish telecommunications operator into the region.

Euskaltel has now rolled out its high-speed fibre-optic network to 85 percent of the region's population, despite its mountainous landscape.

Since 2008 the company has maintained the same level of income it had prior to the economic crisis, while the market has fallen by over 25 percent.

Gwasgaru Ffyniant

Cymru ffederal o fewn Prydain gyd-ffederal, a chyfoeth wedi'i rannu'n wastad a phwer yn ddatganoledig, yw ein gweledigaeth ni. Mi ddatganolwn lywodraeth, gan leoli cyrff cenedlaethol newydd a rhai sy'n bod ym mhob rhan o Gymru, fel bod cyflogau uchel yn y sector cyhoeddus yn manteisio pob rhan o'r wlad.

Mi basiwn Ddeddf Adnewyddu Rhanbarthol i sicrhau ffyniant ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Caiff buddsoddi ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a datganoli helaeth ar refeniw treth yn cynnwys trethi busnes, trethi trilanw a stamp tir ynghyd â'r math o gymelliannau wedi eu rhannu sydd yn Nêl Dinasoedd y DG eu rhoi i Awdurdodau Rhanbarthol Cyfunol yn gyfenwid am ymrwymiad i ddefnyddio pwerau benthyca awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer cefnogi adnewyddu rhanbarthol. Mi gefnogwn Ddêl Dinas Caerdydd (sy'n cael eu cefnogi gan Lywodraeth y DG) ac mi hoffwn weld amserlen gyflymach er mwyn cytuno cytundebau tebyg i Ranbarth Dinas Abertawe gogledd a chanolbarth Cymru.

Mi grëwn Gorfforaeth Datblygu Cymunedau dros Gymru gyfan a fydd yn gallu caffael tir yn ôl y gwerth defnydd sy iddo ar hyn o bryd a'i ddatblygu neu ei werthu ymlaen at ddatblygu ar werth datblygol gan fuddsoddi'r cynnydd yng ngwerth y tir yn y gymuned newydd, mewn isadeiledd a chartrefi fforddiadwy. Byddai datblygiadau'n canolbwyntio ar nifer cyfyngedig o ardaloedd wedi'u cynllunio a'u dewis yn strategol, gan warchod aneddiadau rhag datblygiad tir-glâs amhriodol o amgylch eu hymylon trefol.

Byddai datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol yn cynnwys:

- 'dinas arloesi' newydd yn Rhanbarth Prifddinasol Caerdydd, safle posibl i'r cais Expo Byd i 2023 neu 2027, y ceisiwn ni gymorth Llywodraeth y DG iddo, wedi'i gynllunio ochr yn ochr â'r Metro newydd
- dinas Menai tri-chanol yn begwn twf newydd yn y Gogledd-Orllewin yn cysylltu Bangor, Caernarfon ac Ynys Môn, prifddinas i'r Gorllewin Cymraeg
- Eco-Ranbarth i'r Cymoedd, yn cynnwys helaethu canolfannau trefol sy'n bod megis Merthyr, Pontypŵl a Phontypridd a datblygiad creiddiau sifig ac ardaloedd glâs newydd, gan adeiladu ar gysyniad Parc Rhanbarthol y Cymoedd, gyda gorsafoedd Metro newydd yn sbarduo datblygiad yn cynnwys gofodau cyd-weithio a bothau cychwyniadol, adwerthu newydd, cyfeusterau cyhoeddus a chartrefi trefol tra-dwys deniadol
- coridor datblygiad Canol Cymru, yn defnyddio asedau naturiol unigryw trefi marchnad a spa y canolbarth a'r gorllewin i fod yn fagnedau i fusnesau newydd ac economi newydd ar hyd rheilffordd Canol Cymru - gan gynyddu'r galw am wasanaeth trên a gweud gwasanaeth mwy mynych yn hyfyw, cylch rhinweddol o ddatblygu lleol cynaliadwy.

Mi arbrofwfwn gyda bond incwm datblygu economaidd cyntaf Ewrop - model talu-yn-ôl-llwyddiant i fuddsoddwyr mewn cymunedau incwm-isel, ynghyd â lab gweithredu-ar-dlodi cyntaf y DG i ddod o hyd i, profi a meintio cynigion arloesol a allai wneud gwahaniaeth cymdeithasol ac economaidd ardaloedd sy dan anfantais.

Spreading Prosperity

Our vision is of a federal Wales in a confederal Britain, with wealth shared evenly and power decentralised. We will decentralise government, locating new and existing national bodies in all parts of Wales, so the benefits of high-paid salaries in the public sector are enjoyed throughout the country.

We will pass a Regional Renewal Act to ensure prosperity in every part of Wales. Additional investment from Welsh Government and extensive devolution of tax-revenues including business rates, landfill and stamp duty land tax together with the type of shared gain incentives included in the UK City Deals will be provided to Regional Combined Authorities in return for a commitment to use local authority borrowing powers to support regional renewal. We will support the UK Government-supported Cardiff City Deal and want to see an accelerated timetable to agree similar deals for the Swansea City Region, north and mid-Wales.

We will create a nation-wide Community Development Corporation that will be able to acquire land at existing use value and develop it or sell it on for development at development value investing the uplift in land value in the new community, in infrastructure and affordable housing. Developments would concentrate in a limited number of planned and strategically chosen areas, shielding communities from inappropriate greenfield development around their urban fringes. **Developments of national significance would include:**

- a new ‘innovation city’ in the Cardiff Capital Region, a possible site of a World Expo bid for 2023 or 2027, for which we will seek UK Government support, planned in conjunction with the new Metro
- a tri-centre Dinas Menai as a new growth pole in north-west Wales linking Bangor, Caernarfon and Ynys Môn, an urban capital for the Welsh-speaking West
- a Valleys Eco-Region, including the expansion of existing urban centres like Merthyr, Pontypool and Pontypridd and the development of new civic cores and green areas, building on the concept of the Valleys Regional Park, with new Metro stations acting as catalysts of development involving co-working spaces and start-up hubs, with new retail, public amenities and attractive high density urban housing
- a Heart of Wales development corridor, using the unique natural assets of the market and spa towns of mid and west Wales as magnets for new businesses and a new economy along the Central Wales railway – increasing demand for rail services and making more frequent services viable, a virtuous circle of sustainable local development.

We will experiment with Europe’s first economic development income bond – a payment by success model for investors in low-income communities together with the UK’s first poverty action lab to identify, test and scale innovative proposals capable of making a social and economic difference to disadvantaged areas.

Trafnidiaeth

Etifeddodd Cymru isadeiledd drafnidiaeth ddarniog ac anwastad. Mae creu system drafnidiaeth genedlaethol addas i'r 21fed ganrif yn gwbl allweddol i'n dibenion cymdeithasol ac economaidd ehangach fel cenedl. Mi ddefnyddiwn ein mandad democrataidd newydd i fynnu datganoli i Gymru yn llawn bwerau dros wasanaethau rheilffyrdd, tacsis, bysiau a threth teithwyr awyr a chymhwyso fformiwla Barnett yn llawn i HS2, gan ddefnyddio'n pŵer newydd i fenthycu a buddsoddi, gyda'r Comisiwn Isadeiledd Cenedlaethol newydd, i gwrdd â'n hamcanion strategol i drafnidiaeth, yn cynnwys:

- cydgysylltu'r genedl, gyda chysylltiadau da rhwng gogledd a de, a rhwydweithiau rhanbarthol yn ein prif ardaloedd trefol
- cysylltu Cymru â'r byd, gyda chysylltiadau rhagorol â'n cymdogion a'n masnach-bartneriaid yn Ynysoedd Prydain, yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r tu hwnt
- gwneud trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn fwy fforddiadwy a deniadol; sicrhau bod dewsiadau amgen credadwy i'r car
- dulliau o drafnidiaeth sy'n gweithio i'r cefn gwlad a'i heriau demograffig a daearyddol arbennig
- cyrraedd amcanion amgylcheddol a chymdeithas fwy cynaliadwy.

I gyrraedd yr amcanion hyn mi grëwn Trafnidiaeth i Gymru i oruchwyllo, cydlynu a gwella trafndiaeth drwy Gymru.

Bydd yn gyfrifol am:

- baratoi a chyhoeddi cynllun trafndiaeth newydd o fewn blwyddyn gyntaf llywodraeth, i bob dull o deithio, gan restru prosiectau yn nhrefn blaenoriaeth
- codi buddsoddiad i weithredu'r cynllun mewn partneriaeth â NICW
- penodi, caffael a rheoli masnachfaint rheilffyrdd Cymru a'r Gororau ar ddiwedd cynlluniedig yr un cyfredol yn 2018
- rheoli gwasanaethau bws Cymru-gyfan
- cyflwyno Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol integredig Cymru-gyfan er cyfleustra i deithwyr
- darparu a hyrwyddo systemau gwybodaeth Cymru-gyfan i drafnidiaeth
- cefnogi teithio actif
- sefydlu a goruchwyllo awdurdodau a phrosiectau trafndiaeth rhanbarthol e.e. y Metro.

Transport

Wales has inherited a fragmented and uneven transport infrastructure. Creating a national transport system fit for the 21st century is crucially important for our wider social and economic goals as a nation. We will use our new democratic mandate to demand the full devolution of powers over railway, taxi, bus services and air passenger duty to Wales and the full application of the Barnett Formula to HS2, and use our new power to borrow to invest, together with the new National Infrastructure Commission, to meet our strategic aims for transport including:

- connecting the nation, with good links between north and south, and regional networks in our main urban areas
- linking Wales to the world, with excellent links to our neighbours and trading partners in the British Isles, European Union and further afield
- making public transport more affordable and attractive; ensuring that there are viable alternatives to the car
- transport solutions that work for rural Wales and its particular demographic and geographic challenges
- achieving environmental goals and a more sustainable society.

To achieve these aims we will create Transport for Wales to oversee the co-ordination and improvement of transport throughout Wales.

It will be responsible for:

- preparing and publishing a new national transport plan within the first year of government, for all modes of travel, with projects listed in order of priority
- raising investment for implementation of the plan in partnership with NICW
- specifying, procuring and managing the rail franchise for Wales and the Borders after the planned end of the current franchise in 2018
- managing Wales-wide bus services
- introducing a Wales-wide integrated National Smart Card ticketing service for passenger convenience
- providing and promoting Wales-wide transport information systems
- supporting active travel
- establishing and overseeing regional transport authorities and projects e.g. the Metro.

Rheilffyrdd

Mi gynhyrchwn weledigaeth gyffrous o wasanaeth Rheilffordd Genedlaethol Cymru, gan uno'r genedl, gogledd a de, gwlad a dinas, cymuned-i-gymuned.

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi perchnogaeth gyhoeddus ar y rheilffyrdd, ac felly mi barhawn i geisio rheolaeth lawn a dilestair dros osod masnachfreintiau trênau i'r dyfodol.

Yn y cyfamser, o dan ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol San Steffan, mi ymchwiliwn i fodolau amgen ar gyfer masnachfaint nesaf Cymru sy'n rhoi cymaint o reolaeth gyhoeddus â phosibl.

Mi wnawn yn siwr bod difidendiau ac elw'n cael eu hailfuddsoddi a'u hailddosbarthu nôl mewn i wasanaethau rheilffyrdd Cymru drwy'r model amgen addasaf y mae modd ei weithredu.

Mi weithiwn i warchod pob llwybr cyfredol sy'n cychwyn neu'n terfynu yng Nghymru yn rhan o ardal masnachfaint Cymru.

Bydd Cledrau Cymru'n penodi a chaffael masnachfaint drênau y gall y cyhoedd fod yn falch ohono.

Bydd y gweithredydd trenau a sefydlwn ni yn:

- cyflenwi capasiti i ateb y twf disgwylidig yn nifer y teithwyr
- elwa o'r elw a'r gwargedau a ailfuddsoddir yn y rheilffordd
- mabwysiadu un brand gweledol cenedlaethol
- integreiddio amserlenni bysiau, rheilffyrdd cymunedol, y rhwydweithiau rheilffordd ysgafn arfaethedig a theithio actif (cerdded a seiclo)
- cyflwyno mesurau i wneud pris teithio yn fwy fforddiadwy, gan gynnwys strwythur taliadau symlach gydag opsiwn ffi flynyddol, wedi'i thalu drwy'r Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol, i gyfro pob taith ledled Cymru
- cael cynrychiolyddion teithwyr a'r gweithlu yn ei strwythur llywodraethu
- cael dyletswydd i wella cyfathrebu â theithwyr drwy gyfryngau cymdeithasol a chyhoeddiadau mewn gorsafoddd.

Railways

We will produce an exciting vision of a Welsh National Railway service, uniting the nation, north and south, country and city, community-to-community.

Plaid Cymru supports public ownership of the railway, and so we will continue to seek full and unrestricted control over the awarding of future rail franchises.

In the meantime, under the current Westminster legislation, we will investigate alternative models for the next Welsh franchise that deliver as much public control as possible.

We will ensure that dividends and profits are reinvested and redistributed back into Welsh rail services through the most appropriate model that can be implemented.

We will work to protect all current routes which start or terminate in Wales as part of the Welsh franchise area.

Transport for Wales will specify and procure a rail franchise that the public can be proud of.

The rail operator we establish through this process will:

- provide capacity for expected growth in passenger numbers
- benefit from profits and surpluses being reinvested back into the railway
- adopt one national visual brand
- integrate with bus service timetables, with community rail, the new proposed light rail networks and with active travel (walking and cycling)
- introduce measures to make rail fares more affordable, including a simplified fare structure with the option of an annual fee, paid via the National Smart Card, to cover all journeys throughout Wales
- have passenger and workforce representatives in its governance structure
- have a duty to improve communication with passengers through social media and station announcements.

Mi ymrown i gael trenau newydd i'n gwlad ac rydyn ni wedi ymrwymo i ymchwilio i'r gwahanol opsiynau ar gyfer perchnogaeth ar gerbydau, yn cynnwys perchnogi'n trênau ni ein hunain.

Mi sicrhawn welliannau i ddiogelwch y cyhoedd ar ein rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd drwy wella goleuo, camerâu diogelwch a mynediad i bobl ag anabledd i orsafoedd, ac ymgynghori ar wahardd alcohol ar drênau hwyr-y-nos.

Ar hyn o bryd mae isadeiledd rheilffyrdd wedi'i chadw gan San Steffan, ond fe weithiai Plaid Cymru i newid hyn a'r nod fyddai trydaneiddio pob prif linell erbyn 2034. Mi gwblhawn drydaneiddio arfaethedig Llinellau Cymoedd y De. Llinell Arfordir y Gogledd ddylai gael ei thrydaneiddio nesaf.

Mi ddown o hyd i leoliadau i orsafoedd newydd ledled y rhwydwaith. Hefyd mi fuddsoddwn i ddatblygu gorsafoedd sy'n bod yn fothau i ddatblygiad masnachol pellach ac adfywhau trefol, yn cynnwys gofod swyddfeydd/gweithio ar-y-cyd.

Y bwriad fydd ailagor rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru i greu cysylltiadau newydd rhwng gymunedau.

Mi gomisiynwn astudiaeth ddichonoldeb llawn o ailagor llinell Caerfyrddin-Aberystwyth ynghyd ag ail gam yn cysylltu Bangor, Caernarfon ac Afon Wen ger Pwllheli. Astudir hyfywedd llinellau dichonol megis y Gaerwen - Amlwch a Dyffryn Aman - Abertawe. Paratoir adroddiad llawn ar ailagor a llinellau newydd, gan osod y cywair i helaethu rheilffyrdd Cymru dros y tymor hir.

Mi gefnogwn ddatblygu Metro'r De-Ddwyrain, sydd yn gydymdeimladol i gymunedau presennol, ar frys. Amcan y Metro yw symleiddio teithio ledled y rhanbarth ac esgor ar adfywhau rhai o gymunedau lleiaf datblygedig Cymru. Mi weithiwn gyda awdurdodau lleol a busnesau i sicrhau creu swyddi yng nghymunedau'r cymoedd ac y gall cymudo ddigwydd i'r ddau gyfeiriad. Rydym ni hefyd am weld system drafnidiaeth integredig ac arloesol tebyg i ddinas-ranbarth Abertawe, ac ar gyfer gogledd Cymru ac mi gyhoeddwn y cynigion yma o fewn blwyddyn o fod mewn pwr.

Caiff nifer o gynlluniau rheilffordd blaenoredig eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol newydd y byddwn yn ymgynghori arno ac yn ei gyhoeddi yn ein blwyddyn gyntaf mewn llywodraeth.



We will endeavour to secure new trains for our country and are committed to investigating the different options for rolling stock ownership, including owning our own trains.

We will secure improvements for the safety of the public on the railway network by improving lighting, CCTV and disabled access to stations, and consulting on an alcohol ban on late-night trains.

Rail infrastructure is currently reserved to Westminster, but a Plaid Cymru Government would work towards changing this and would aim to electrify all major rail lines by 2034. We will complete the planned electrification of the South Wales Valley Lines. The next line to be electrified should be the North Wales Coast Line.

We will identify locations for new stations across the network. We will also continue to invest in developing existing rail stations as hubs for wider commercial development and urban regeneration, including retail and co-working/office space.

We will also look to re-open railway lines across Wales to create new links between communities.

We will commission a full feasibility study on the re-opening of the Carmarthen to Aberystwyth line together with a second phase linking Bangor, Caernarfon and Afon Wen near Pwllheli. Other potential lines such as Gaerwen to Amlwch, and the Amman Valley to Swansea will be studied for viability. A full report will be prepared on railway re-openings and new lines, setting the tone for a long-term expansion of the Welsh railway,

We will support the urgent development of a South-East Metro, sympathetic to existing communities. The aim of the Metro is to simplify travel across the region and provide regeneration in some of Wales' most underdeveloped communities. We will work with local authorities and business to ensure that jobs are created in Valleys communities and that commuting can go in both directions. We want to see a similarly innovative and integrated transport system for the Swansea city region, and for north Wales and will publish these proposals within a year of assuming office.

A prioritised number of rail schemes will be included in the new National Transport Plan that we will consult upon and publish in our first year of government.

Meysydd Awyr

Mae awyrennau'n cyfrannu at newid hinsawdd ac eto dyma'r dull mwyaf hyfyw ac effeithiol o deithio'n rhyngwladol mewn byd cynyddol gysylltiedig. Tra bod angen i ddiwydiant a llywodraethau ledled y byd ganlyn strategaethau byd-eang i leihau impact hedfan ar ein hinsawdd, mae pwysigrwydd twristiaeth a'r sector allforio i economi Cymru yn golygu bod angen i ni gael sector awyrennau o faint addas.

Mi gynhaliwn Faes Awyr Caerdydd mewn perchnogaeth gyhoeddus. Plaid Cymru a awgrymodd wladoli'r maes awyr gyntaf fel ffordd o wella perfformiad gwael a'r tanfuddsoddi o dan ei berchnogion preifat. Cafodd gwell ffocws strategol ar y maes awyr beth effaith cadarnhaol ac mae'r perfformiad cychwynnol ers gwladoli yn galonogol. Hyd braich o lywodraeth y mae rheoli'r maes awyr orau ac mi rown fel Llywodraeth y gefnogaeth sy'i angen a thrwy NICW i sicrhau twf o ran teithwyr.

Ymysg y blaenoriaethau y mae:

- sicrhau cludydd cost-isel pellach i ehangu ystod y cyrchfannau byr-gludiant
- adeiladu gwasanaethau pell-glud, gyda blaenoriaeth i ogledd America, gan lwyddo os oes rhaid drwy greu cludydd cenedlaethol drwy gytundeb lesio cost-isel.
- gwneud y gorau o gyfleoedd economaidd yn tarddu o glwstwr cynnal-a-chadw, cyweirio ac adnewyddu ehangach yn y rhanbarth
- parhau â chysylltiadau cludiant i'r maes awyr a'u integreiddio i mewn i'r Metro

- defnyddio pwerau a ddatganolwyd dros Dreth Teithwyr Awyr i gael mîn cystadleuol.

Mi gyhoeddwn strategaeth awyrennaeth genedlaethol i Gymru, yn cynnwys y meysydd awyr rhanbarthol ym Môn, Penarlâg, a Phen-bre ynghyd â meysydd a sribedi awyr lai sydd â rhan i'w chwarae yn natblygu'r economi ac hefyd ar gyfer gwasanaethau brys. Mi gynhaliwn y Gwasanaeth Awyr o fewn Cymru rhwng Caerdydd ac Ynys Môn a byddwn yn sicrhau bod yna drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ar gael yn y ddau gyrchfan.

Airports

Aviation contributes towards climate change but remains the most viable and effective method of international travel in what is an increasingly connected world. While global strategies for mitigating the impact of aviation on our climate need to be pursued by the industry and governments worldwide, the importance of tourism and the export sector to Wales' economy means we need an appropriately sized aviation sector of our own.

We will maintain Cardiff Wales Airport in public ownership. It was Plaid Cymru that first suggested the nationalisation of the airport as a means of turning around poor performance and under-investment under its private sector owners. Greater strategic focus at the airport has already had some positive effect and we are encouraged by initial performance since public ownership. The airport is best managed at arms-length from government and we will provide the necessary support as a Government and through NICW to secure continued passenger growth.

Particular priorities for government support will include:

- securing another low-cost carrier to widen the range of short-haul destinations
- building long-haul services, prioritising links to north America, achieved if necessary through the creation of a national carrier via a low-cost leasing arrangement
- maximising the economic opportunities represented by the wider maintenance, repair and overhaul cluster in the region
- maintaining existing public transport links to the airport and integrating them into the Metro
- utilising devolved powers over Air Passenger Duty to give the airport a competitive edge.

We will publish a national aviation strategy for Wales, including the regional airports in Anglesey, Hawarden and Pembrey together with other smaller airports and airstrips which have a role to play in economic development and also for use by the emergency services. We will maintain the Intra-Wales Air Service between Cardiff and Ynys Môn and we will ensure that user friendly public transport is available at both destinations.

Bysiau a Thacsis

Mae bysiau yn rhan hynod bwysig o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a symudoledd gwerin bobl Cymru. Maen nhw'n bwysig yn y dref a chefn gwlad, ac mae iddynt rôl pellter-hir strategol wrth gysylltu'n prif drefi.

Mi fyddwn yn:

- ailreoleiddio bysiau, a chyflwyno system fasnachfrait ar batrwm Transport for London, mewn partneriaeth â'r awdurdodau rhanbarthol cyfunol newydd
- integreiddio'n well rhwng bysiau a threnau drwy roi buddsodiad cyfalaf ar gyfer rhyngnewid-leoedd yn rhan o'n cynlluniau buddsoddi i'r dyfodol at isadeiledd rheilffrydd, a darparu croes-docynnu drwy'r Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol o ddechrau'r fasnachfrait rheilffrydd newydd
- diogelu pasiau bws i'r rhai sy'n gymwys ar hyn o bryd, sy'n achubiaeth i lawer o'n pobl, gan helaethu cynllun Bwcabws seiliedig-ar-alw mewn rhannau o'r cefn gwlad lle na bo gwasanaeth bws rheolaidd
- ehangu gwasanaeth TrawsCymru yn wasanaeth bws i wasanaethu'r prif drefi ar draws y wlad, gan flaenori'r cymunedau sy heb gysylltiadau rheilffordd rheolaidd
- cyflwyno gwasanaeth gwybodaeth mwy integredig i deithwyr sy'n fethedig
- sefydlu Rhaglen Gwella Gorsafoedd Bws Cenedlaethol i gyfateb i'r biblinell i reilffrydd
- cefnogi cynigion am fwsffrydd arweiniedig drwy gynllun grantiau trafndiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru
- defnyddio pwerau rheoleiddio tacsis i gynnwys safonau cwrteisi personol, gwybodaeth sylfaenol o'r llwybr a pharodrwydd i fynd am bellter byr, a derbyn teithwyr beth bynnag fo hyd y siwrnai
- byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau diogelwch y teithwyr a'r rheiny sydd yn gweithio yn y diwydiant.

Buses and taxis

Buses are a critical part of public transport and the mobility of Welsh citizens. They have an importance in both urban and rural Wales, and also a strategic long-distance role connecting our key towns.

We will:

- re-regulate buses, introducing a Transport for London-style franchising system, in partnership with the new regional combined authorities
- deliver better integration between bus and rail by providing capital investment for interchanges as part of our future investment plans for rail infrastructure, and providing cross-ticketing through the National Smart Card from the start of the next rail franchise
- we will protect bus passes for those currently eligible, which is a lifeline for many of our citizens, and will expand the demand-driven Bwcabus scheme in parts of rural Wales where a regular bus service is not viable
- we will expand the Traws Cymru service as a national bus service that serves major towns across the country, prioritising those communities without regular rail connections
- we will introduce a more integrated information service for passengers with disabilities
- we will establish a National Bus Stations Improvement Programme to mirror the investment pipeline for rail
- we will encourage proposals for guided busways through the Welsh Government's transport grants scheme
- we will use taxi regulation powers to ensure it covers standards of personal courtesy, basic knowledge of route and willingness to go short distances and accept passengers regardless of journey duration
- we will also ensure the safety of passengers and those who work in the industry.

Ffyrdd

Rydyn ni am symud Cymru i ffwrdd o system drafnidiaeth sy'n gaeth i'r peiriant mewndanio tuag at gludiant mwy cynaliadwy. Ond mewn gwlad lle mae patrwm aneddol mor wasgaredig o bentrefi a chymoedd fe bery'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd yng Nghymru'n oll-bwysig am genedlaethau i ddod. Fe'n gadawyd gan ddegawdau o danfuddsoddi a chambwyslais ar lwybrau gorllewin-dwyrain wedi'u dylunio i allforio nwyddau, ac un o'r systemau ffyrdd cenedlaethol mwyaf darniog ymhlith holl genhedloedd Ewrop.

Gwerth ariannol rhwydwaith ffyrdd Cymru yw £13.3bn ac mae angen gwariant diogel i'w chynnal a'i chadw. Mi dargedwn ein gwariant at becynnau penodol o welliannau er mwyn gwasgaru adnoddau ledled Cymru gan ddadflocio tagfeydd dros-dro yn ein rhwydwaith ffyrdd ar hyd y wlad ond gan ddefnyddio ystod o ymyriadau, nid dim ond adeiladu ffyrdd newydd.

Gwnaeth Plaid Cymru hi'n glir mai un o ymhlugiadau adeiladu'r M4 newydd i'r de o Gasnewydd fyddai bod gwelliannau yng ngweddill Cymru'n anfforddiadwy. Drwy ystyried Cymru gyfan yr awn ni ati i fuddsoddi yn rhwydwaith ffyrdd Cymru ac mewn diogelwch, gan ffocysu ar wella cysylltiadau Gogledd-De yn ogystal â'r buddsoddiad sy'i angen yn y prif goridorau Dwyrain-Gorllewin.

Mi fyddwn ni'n:

- gwella'r M4 drwy'r "Llwybr Glas" mwy cost-effeithiol neu amrywiad arno
- buddsoddi mewn gwelliannau i'r A55, yn cynnwys rhaglen o fuddsoddi mewn ymylon caled a chyffyrdd, uwchraddio'r adran rhwng Abergwyngregyn a Thai'r Meibion ac adeiladu trydedd pont Menai (a deuoli'r Bont Britannia bresennol) i leihau tagfeydd a gwella gwytnwch yn y cyswllt rhwng Môn a'r tir mawr
- buddsoddi yn natblygiad pellach rhannau deuoledig 4-lôn ar hyd holl lwybrau mewnol strategol Cymru i alluogi traffig nwyddau arafach a thraffig ceir cyflymach i gyd-fyw yn ddiogel
- gwella coridorau ffyrdd y gorllewin rhwng Caerfyrddin a Llandysul, a rhwng Castellnewydd Emlyn ac Aberteifi
- dileu tollau i drigolion Cymru ar Groesiadau'r Hafren, gan ddefnyddio'r Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol
- fel y genedl a ddyfeisiodd y gell danwydd, archwilio dichonolrwydd "hewlydd hydrogen" ar ein ffyrdd strategol gyda gorsafoedd tanwydd hydrogen ar gael ledled Cymru a gwasanaeth coets cenedlaethol i redeg ar hydrogen
- negodi â Chyngor Sir Benfro i ddileu tollau ar bont Cleddau, drwy ddefnyddio'r Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol
- gweithio gyda'r sector preifat i gyflwyno rhagor o fannau gwefru trydanol ledled Cymru i hyrwyddo defnyddio cerbydau trydan. Mi gychwynwn hefyd symud tuag at fflyd gyfangwbl o gerbydau sector-cyhoeddus trydan
- ceisio sefydlu Comisiynydd Traffig neilltuol i Gymru er gwella safonau diogelwch ar ein ffyrdd
- cefnogi cynnydd yn nifer y parthau 20mya, yn enwedig yng nghyffiniau ysgolion, ond hefyd mewn cymdogaethau lle bo galw lleol
- buddsoddi ymhellach mewn rheoli traffig actif, gan gynnwys ar gyffyrdd pwysig yr M4. Mae'r dechnoleg yma'n hwyluso ymateb i ddamweiniau a dargyfeiriadau traffig, ac yn gwella llif traffig i fodurwyr a busnesau.

Roads

We want to move Wales away from a transport system dominated by the combustion engine towards more sustainable transportation. But in a country characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern of villages and valleys the road network in Wales will remain critically important for generations to come. Decades of under-investment and a skewed emphasis on the west-east routes designed originally for exporting goods have left us with one of the most fragmented national road networks of any nation in Europe.

The road network in Wales is valued at £13.3bn and requires considerable expenditure for maintenance. We would target our spending at specific packages of improvements and aim to spread resources across Wales unblocking temporary bottlenecks in our roads network throughout the country and using a range of interventions not just new road construction. Plaid Cymru has made it clear that one of the implications of building a new M4 to the south of Newport is that improvements elsewhere in Wales will become unaffordable. We will take an All-Wales approach to our investment in Wales' road network and in road safety, focusing on improving North-South links in addition to the investment needed in the main East-West transport corridors.

We will:

- improve the M4 through the more cost-effective "Blue Route" or a variation of it
- invest in improvements to the A55, including a programme of investment in hard shoulders and junction improvements, the upgrading of the section between Abergwyngregyn and Tai'r Meibion and the construction of a third Menai Bridge (dualling the current Britannia Bridge) to reduce congestion and improve resilience in the link between Anglesey and the mainland
- invest in the further development of dualled 4 lane sections along all of Wales' strategic internal routes to enable slower freight traffic and faster car traffic to coexist safely
- improve the road corridors in west Wales between Carmarthen and Llandysul, and between Newcastle Emlyn and Cardigan
- eliminate toll fees for residents of Wales on the Severn Crossings, using the National Smart Card
- as the nation that invented the fuel cell, investigate the feasibility of 'hydrogen highways' on our strategic roads with hydrogen fueling stations available throughout Wales and a hydrogen-fueled coach service
- negotiate with Pembrokeshire County Council to remove tolls for residents of Wales on the Cleddau bridge, by means of the National Smart Card
- work with the private sector to introduce additional public electricity charging points across Wales to promote the use of electric vehicles. We will also start the transition towards a wholly electric fleet of public sector vehicles
- seek to establish a dedicated Traffic Commissioner for Wales in order to improve safety standards on our roads
- support increasing the number of 20mph zones, particularly around schools, but also in any neighbourhoods where there is local demand
- invest further in active traffic management, including on important M4 junctions. This technology assists in accident responses and traffic diversions, and improves the traffic flow for motorists and businesses.

Porthladdoedd

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb am boiisi porthladdoedd i Gymru. Fe hwylusai hyn roi rhagor o sylw i anghenion isadeileddol ein porthladdoedd a dichonoldeb cydberthynas newydd rhwng llywodraeth a diwydiant. Mae cyfran Cymru o draffig porthladdoedd, sef tua 10%, yn uwch na'n cyfran o ran poblogaeth, sy'n adlewyrchu'n harfordir a'n daearyddiaeth. Eiddo preifat yw mwyafrif porthladdoedd Cymru, ond mae yna rol i lywodraeth wrth gefnogi datblygu'r isadeiledd o gylch y porthladdoedd ymddiriedol yn arbennig.

Byddwn ni'n:

- datblygu strategaeth borthladdoedd i Gymru, yn ffocysu'n arbennig ar gyfleoedd mewn nwyddau a dosbarthu, twristiaeth griws a datblygiadau ynghylch adnewyddolion. Cefnogir y strategaeth hon gan astudiaeth ddiweddaedig o dueddiadau'r farchnad, gan asesu sut y gall porthladdoedd Cymru ymaddasu i ddefnydd o gynhwysyddion mwy o faint i'r dyfodol gan y prif gwmnïoedd llongau
- gweithio gyda pherchnogion porthladdoedd a'r sector preifat yn rhan o'r strategaeth hon i lunio cynllun cynhwysfawr penodol i bob porthladd yng Nghymru
- cyflwyno cynlluniau i fuddsoddi yng Nghaerdydd, Caerdydd, Casnewydd ac Aberdaugleddau, gan sicrhau'u bod yn manteisio'n llawn ar gyllid Ewropeaidd TEN-T a Chysylltu Ewrop
- arolygu cysylltiadau ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd i borthladdoedd yn rhan o'n Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol.

Teithio Actif

Cyfeirio y mae teithio actif at yr angen i ddisodli siwrneiau car byr, yn cynnwys cymudo, â cherdded neu seiclo. Mae gan Gymru broblem iechyd y gellid lleihau pe cymerai rhagor o bobl at gerdded a seiclo ar gyfer siwrneiau byrion rwtîn.

Byddwn ni'n:

- sicrhau integreiddio cerdded a seiclo â gwasanaethau bws a thrên
- codi lefel cyllid-y-pen ar deithio actif o fewn Cymru
- sefydlu cronfa fuddsoddi cyfalaf benodol i gynlluniau tebyg i rai'r Alban
- sicrhau corffori ystyriaethau teithio actif yn y system gynllunio
- sicrhau bod ail-agor twnel y Rhondda yn cael cefnogaeth – mae'n llwybr seiclo pwysig ac yn atyniad twristiaeth.

Ports

Plaid Cymru supports transferring the responsibility for ports policy to Wales. This would offer the prospect of increased attention to the infrastructure needs of Welsh ports and the potential for a new relationship between government and industry. Wales' share of UK port traffic, at around 10% is higher than our population share, reflecting our coastline and geography. Most Welsh ports are privately owned, but there is a role for government in supporting infrastructure development around the trust ports in particular.

We will:

- develop a ports strategy for Wales, focusing in particular on opportunities in freight and distribution, cruise tourism and renewables related developments. This strategy will be backed up by an up-to-date study of market trends, assessing how Welsh ports can best adapt to the future usage of larger container sizes by the major shipping companies
- work with port owners and the private sector as part of this strategy to draw up a specific master plan for each individual port in Wales
- bring forward plans for investment in Holyhead, Cardiff, Newport and Milford Haven, ensuring they fully benefit from European TEN-T and Connecting Europe funding
- review road and rail connections to ports as part of our National Transport Plan.

Active Travel

Active travel refers to the need to replace short car journeys, including commuting, with walking and cycling. Wales has serious health problems which would be mitigated if more people took up walking and cycling for routine short journeys.

We will:

- ensure that walking and cycling is integrated with bus and rail services
- raise the level of funding per person on active travel within Wales
- establish a dedicated capital investment fund for active travel schemes similar to Scotland
- ensure that active travel considerations are incorporated into the planning system
- ensure that re-opening of the Rhondda tunnel as an important tourist attraction and cycle path is supported.

Buurtzorg

Sefydlwyd Buurtzorg yn yr Iseldiroedd yn 2006-07, system nyrsio ardal unigryw a enillodd glod rhyngwladol am gael ei harwain yn gyfangwbl ac yn gost-effeithiol gan y nyrsus.

Taniodd y pwynt olaf yna ddi-ddordeb arbennig yng Nghymru gan mai'r prif sialens yma yw cwrdd ag anghenion poblogaeth sy'n heneiddio ac yn dueddol fwyfwy i gyd-forbidrwydd a chyflyrau cymhleth hirdymor.

Cyn creu Buurtzorg, roedd gwasanaethau gofal cartref yn dameidiol, ac amryw ymarferwyr a darparwyr yn gofalu am gleifion. Parodd pwysau ariannol yn y sector iechyd i ddarparwyr gofal cartref dorri costau drwy gyflogi gweithlu isel eu cyflog a'u sgiliau na allai ofalu'n iawn am gleifion â chyd-forbideddau, gan arwain at ddirywiad yn iechyd a bodlonrwydd cleifion.

Ateb Buurtzorg i'r broblem hon oedd rhoi llawer mwy o reolaeth dros ofal y cleifion i'w nyrsus ardal - ffactor y mae'n ei weld yn allweddol i'w dwf cyflym. Yn 2011, roedd Buurtzorg yn cyflogi bron i 4,000 o nyrsus ardal a chynorthwyddion nyrsio ar draws 380 o dîmau. Erbyn 2013, roedd hyn wedi codi i 6,500 o nyrsus (cynnydd o 62.5 y cant) ar draws 580 o dîmau.

Heddiw mae gweithlu Buurtzorg yn gofalu am dros 70,000 o gleifion a rhyw 50 y cant o'r rhain yn dioddef o ryw fath o dementia.

GWELLA A GOFALU AM EIN GILYDD

Iechyd yn fwy na dim o blith ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n wynebu'r her fwyaf. Poblogaeth yn heneiddio, epidemig o ordewdra a salwch cronig, ynghyd â chost cyffuriau'n codi - dyma argyfwng sy'n cronni mewn systemau iechyd ledled y byd. Ond yng Nghymru, lle ganwyd y NHS, fe'i cynyddwyd gan arweinyddiaeth wael ers cychwyn datganoli sydd wedi rhoi i ni wasanaeth wedi'i strwythuro'n wael ac yn delifro deilliannau iechyd gwaeth o lawer na rhannau cymharol Ewrop neu'r DG.

Nawr mae angen i Gymru atgyfodi ysbryd Bevan drwy ailddyfeisio'r NHS ar gyfer Cymru yfory. **Cynnwys ein gweledigaeth newydd radical ni yw:**

- rhoi terfyn ar y rhaniad cawdelog rhwng iechyd a gofal, gan greu continuwm iechyd-ofal diwniâd newydd
- creu gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n grymuso pobl, yn canolbwyntio ar y claf, gan roi rhwystro afiechyd a byw'n iach yng nghalon ein strategaeth
- defnyddio pŵer technoleg newydd - yn arbennig technoleg digidol a geomeg

i greu system bersonoledig newydd o feddygaeth fanwl-gywir i bob dinesydd.

Mae'n cynlluniau ni'n uchelgeisiol ac yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i'r hyn y gall un tymor o lywodraeth ei gyflawni. Rydyn ni'n seilio'n gweledigaeth am iechyd a gofal, nid ar athroniaeth reolaethol, tymor- byr, â thargedau'n ei yrru, ond yn hytrach ar yr angen i greu system i bara, ynghyd â gweithlu wedi'u trefnu a'u cymell i gwrdd ag anghenion yr unigolion a'r cymunedau y maen-nhw'n eu gwasanaethu. Dyma'n gweledigaeth ni: NHS â'r claf yn arwain, yn ddigidol fedrus, wedi'i ddelifro â'r lleiafswm o fiwrocratiaeth gan weithlu wedi'i drefnu'n ymreolus ar linellau system Buurtzorg yr Iseldiroedd.

Mae'n hymrwymiad ni i'r NHS yn ddiamod ac ni phreifateiddwn ni unrhyw agwedd er ei waith. Yn wir mi estynnwn yr hawl i ofal rhad-ac-am-ddim i agweddau eraill o iechyd a diddirrwydd. Mi grëwn ni NHS gwir genedlaethol, ac adeiladu'i gapásiti i roi ystod ehangach o wasanaethau a sicrhau eu bod ar gael i bawb ymhob rhan o Gymru.

CURING AND CARING FOR EACH OTHER

There is no part of our public services that faces more challenges than health. An aging population, with an epidemic of obesity and chronic illness, coupled with rising drug costs represent a gathering crisis for health systems around the world. But in Wales, birthplace of the NHS, they have been compounded by poor leadership since the onset of devolution that have left us with a poorly structured service, delivering far poorer health outcomes than in comparable parts of Europe or the UK.

Wales now needs to conjure up the spirit of Bevan in reinventing a NHS for tomorrow's Wales. **Our radical new vision consists of:**

- ending the perverse historic divide between health and care, creating a new seamless healthcare continuum
- creating a people-powered health service, centred on the patient, putting prevention and healthy living at the heart of our health strategy
- using the power of new technology – in particular digital technology and genomics

to create a new personalised system of precision medicine for every citizen.

Our plans are ambitious and they extend beyond what one term of Government can achieve. We base our vision for health and care, not on a short-term, target-driven, managerial philosophy, but rather on the need to create a lasting system and workforce that are designed and motivated to meet the needs of the individuals and communities they serve. Our long-term vision is of a patient-led and digitally-enabled NHS delivered with minimum bureaucracy and overhead by an autonomously organised workforce along the lines of the Buurtzorg system in the Netherlands.

We commit absolutely to the NHS and will not privatise any aspect of its work. In fact, we will extend the entitlement to free care to other aspects of health and well-being. We will create a truly national NHS, building its capacity to provide a wider array of services and ensuring its services are accessible to all, in every part of Wales.

Buurtzorg

Founded in the Netherlands in 2006/07, Buurtzorg is a unique district nursing system which has garnered international acclaim for being entirely nurse-led and cost effective.

The latter point has sparked particular interest in Wales where a key challenge is meeting the needs of an ageing population increasingly susceptible to co-morbidity and complex long-term conditions.

Prior to Buurtzorg, home care services in the Netherlands were fragmented with patients being cared for by multiple practitioners and providers. Ongoing financial pressures within the health sector led to home care providers cutting costs by employing a low-paid and poorly skilled workforce who were unable to properly care for patients with co-morbidities, leading to a decline in patient health and satisfaction.

Buurtzorg's answer to this problem was to give its district nurses far greater control over patient care – a factor which it attributes as key for its rapid growth. In 2011, Buurtzorg employed nearly 4,000 district nurses and nurse assistants across 380 teams. By 2013, this had risen to 6,500 nurses (an increase of 62.5 per cent) across 580 teams.

Today, Buurtzorg's workforce cares for over 70,000 patients and some 50 per cent of these have some form of dementia.

Uno Iechyd a Gofal

Ers gormod o amser cafwyd gwrthgloddiau o fewn ein sectorau iechyd a gofal sydd wedi cadw cleifion a theuluoedd draw oddi wrth ofal diwniad, effeithlon. Mae'r gwrthgloddiau hyn yn bod yn sicr rhwng cyfundrefnau, yn fwyaf arbennig Fyrddau Iechyd ac Awdurdodau Lleol. Y syndod yw eu bod hefyd i'w cael o fewn y cyfundrefnau, yn arbennig rhwng gofal cynradd ac eilaidd. Mae yna hefyd wrthgloddiau proffesiynol, cyllidol a sectorol. Mae'r holl wrthgloddiau hyn, mewn amryw ffyrdd, yn lluddias gofal iechyd da. Ein hymrwymiad ni yw i aleinio'r gwasanaethau a'r gweithu fel na bo gwrthgloddiau i ofal da.

Mi symudwn i integreiddio'n llawn ofal cynradd, cymunedol a chymdeithasol-i-oedolion fel bod modd cynllunio a delifro pob gofal di-aciwt yn gydlynol ac yn lleol. Caiff gwahaniadau rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a fu'n bod ers degawdau eu rhoi ym min sbwriel hanes. Caiff y 7 Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol eu disodli gan NHS cymunedol newydd wedi'i ddelifro drwy'r Awdurdodau Rhanbarthol Cyfunol newydd. Sefydlir un system arolygu integredig, yn annibynnol o'r Llywodraeth.

Mi gyflwynwn ofal personol am ddim i'r oedrannus o fewn 2 flynedd gynta'r Llywodraeth. Fe ddiddyma hyn bod ffi am ofal dibreswyl. Mi ddiddymwn hefyd daliadau i'r sawl sy â diagnosis dementia yn

y tymor Cynulliad nesaf - gan gynnwys gofal nyrsio a phreswyl. O fewn ail dymor Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru mi ddiddymwn bob taliad am ofal cymdeithasol.

Mi ddatblygwn rwydwaith o Gartrefi Gofal Meddygol, wedi eu rhedeg gan y gwasanaeth iechyd, mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru, ble bydd cyfres o wasanaethau i'r oedrannus ar gael, o wasanaethau preswyl traddodiadol (yn unol ag awgrym Arolwg Carter yn Lloegr) i wasanaethau dementia, nyrsio a iechyd mwy cymhleth, yn cynnwys model Ward Rithiol i'r oedrannus sy ag angen cymorth meddygol yn eu cartrefi unigol, a darparu gwasanaeth seibiant ac ymadfer llawn. Hefyd mi gyflwynwn ddeddfwriaeth i alluogi gwasanaeth gofal cartrefol cyson, yn lleoledig ledled Cymru ar sail model cyweithiau aml-randdeiliaid Quebec.



“ Mae ein cynllun ni yn cadw at gytundeb cymdeithasol â'r bobl sydd wedi gweithio trwy gydol eu bywyd, wedi talu eu trethi, ac sydd erbyn hyn angen gofal. ”

Elin Jones, Gweinidog Cysgodol dros Iechyd

Health and Care United

For too long, barriers have existed within our health and care sectors that have deterred patients and families from access to seamless, efficient care. These barriers certainly exist between organisations, most particularly Health Boards and Local Authorities. Surprisingly they also exist within organisations, especially between primary and secondary care. There are also professional, financial and sectoral barriers. All these barriers, in various ways, hinder good health care. Our commitment is to align services and workforce in such a way that no barriers exist to good care.

We will move to fully integrate primary, community and adult social care so that all non-acute-hospital care can be planned and delivered coherently and locally. Decades-old distinctions between health and social care, especially for our elderly, will be consigned to history. The current 7 Local Health Boards will be replaced by a new Community NHS delivered through the new Regional Combined Authorities. One integrated inspection system will be created, independent of Government.

We will introduce free personal care for the elderly within the first 2 years of Government. This will abolish all fees for non-residential care.

We will also abolish charges for those with a dementia diagnosis in this Assembly term - including for nursing and residential care. We will completely abolish all social care charges for the elderly within a second term of a Plaid Cymru Government.

We will develop a network of NHS-run Medical Care Homes in communities throughout Wales, where a plethora of elderly services will be available from traditional residential services (as suggested by the Carter Review in England) to more complex dementia, nursing and health services, including a Virtual Ward model for the elderly who require medical support in their individual homes, and provide a full respite convalescent service. We will also introduce legislation to enable a consistent, localised domiciliary care service throughout Wales based on the Quebec model of multi-stakeholder co-operatives.



“Our plan is about keeping the social contract with people who have worked throughout their lives, paid their taxes, and who now need care.”

Elin Jones, Shadow Health Minister



Rhwydwaith Genedlaethol o Ysbytai Aciwt ac Arbenigol

Wedi i ni greu ein NHS Cymunedol a gwared yr angen am Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol, mi grëwn Rhwydwaith Genedlaethol o Ysbytai Aciwt ac Arbenigol. Mi ymgynghorwn ynghylch p'un a ddylai hyn cael ei redeg yn uniongyrchol gan Adran Iechyd Llywodraeth Cymru neu gan Fwrdd NHS hyd-braich.

Rydyn ni'n ymrwmo i ddarparu gwasanaethau Damweiniau a Brys a Mamolaeth, dan ofal ymgynghorwyr, o fewn awr i gymunedau gwledig neu anhygyrch ac yn ymrwmo i gynnal lefelau staffio diogel ledled Cymru drwy'n polisi o gyflogi a hyfforddi 1,000 yn rhagor o feddygon a 5,000 yn ychwanegol o nyrsys. Mi ddatblygwn rwydweithiau clinigol fel bod ymgynghorwyr sy'n gweithio'n bennaf mewn ysbytai llai yn cadw sgil-setiau digonol. Mi ddiwygiwn ganllawiau cynllunio'r NHS i osgoi cosbi ysbytai gwledig a gorfodi modelau cwbl drefol o ddarpariaeth ysbyty sy'n anaddas i Gymru.

Dyma'n model ni: gwasanaeth brys a damweiniau cynhwysfawr, gofal iechyd brys allan-o-oriau a gofal mamolaeth ledled Cymru, a chanolfannau trin arbenigol yn gwasanaethu'r genedl yn gyfan. Mi geisiwn ni ddatblygu gwasanaethau arbenigol pellach, nad sy ar gael yn awr, mewn rhai ardaloedd - yn y gogledd yn enwedig, lle mae rhaid ceisio gwasanaeth felly y tu hwnt i Gymru.



National Network of Acute and Specialist Hospitals

Having created our Community NHS and obviated the need for Local Health Boards, we will create a National Network of Acute and Specialist Hospitals. We will consult on whether this will be run directly by the Welsh Government's Department of Health or by an arms-length NHS Board.

We commit to providing consultant-led Accident and Emergency and Maternity services within one hour's reach of rural and peripheral communities and commit to maintaining safe staffing levels throughout Wales through our policy of recruiting and training 1,000 extra doctors and 5,000 nurses. We will develop clinical networks so that consultants working predominantly in smaller hospitals can retain sufficient skillsets. We will reform NHS planning guidance to avoid penalising rural hospitals and the imposition of exclusively urban models of hospital provision inappropriate for Wales.

Our model is one of comprehensive accident and emergency, out-of-hours emergency healthcare and maternity care throughout Wales, with specialist treatment centres serving the nation as a whole. We will seek to develop further specialist services, currently unavailable, in certain areas – especially in the north, where services are currently only available outside of Wales.

Iechyd Cyhoeddus

Mi osodwn iechyd cyhoeddus yng nghraidd ein polisi, nid ar yr ymyl. Mi rown i benderfynwyr ym maes iechyd y pŵer i gyllido buddsoddiadau arbrolfod mewn meysydd polisi-cyhoeddus eraill - gwell cartrefi, gofal teulu cymdeithasol, swyddi a chreu cyfoeth, rhiantu, addysg a gofal plant, ymwybyddiaeth am iechyd cyhoeddus a gwell cyfleusterau i chwarae a hamdden, gan ddefnyddio adnoddau iechyd penodedig - lle bo modd gwneud achos busnes. Yn gyfochrog â hynny, caiff pob maes polisi ei ailddylunio i hyrwyddo byw'n iach.

Bywydau Iachach, Hirach.

Rhwng popeth mi leihawn farwolaethau diangen o 25% erbyn 2026. Gwyddon-ni fod marwoldeb osgoadwy ryw 15% yn uwch yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Fe achuba'n cynllun ni 10,000 o fywydau dros gyfnod 2016-2026, drwy gyfres o fesurau o weithredu ar iechyd cyhoeddus a hyrwyddo newid ffordd-o-fyw unigolion, a hefyd sicrhau diagnosis cynt o glefydau a gwell mynediad i driniaethau achub-bywyd. **Ymhlith ymyriadau iechyd cyhoeddus bydd:**

- cefnogi colegau a phrifysgolion i wahardd ysmegu ar gampysau
- mynd ati i ddeddfu i ganiatáu i Awdurdodau Lleol wahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, megis parciau, lleoedd chwarae, cyffiniau ysgolion a thraethau
- ymgynghori ar godi oedran lleiaf gwerthu sigarets i 21
- buddsoddi derbyniadau'r dreth ar ddiodydd siwgr i mewn i staffio'r gwasanaeth iechyd
- sicrhau gwell fynediad at ddiffriblwyr mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus, a chyhoeddi eu hargaeledd yn well

- datblygu rhaglen sgrinio ar gyfer canfod colli clyw yn gynt ac ymgyrch gwybodaeth gyhoeddus i godi ymwybyddiaeth ar sut i atal colli clyw
- cynnal Treial Rheolaeth ar hap ar effeithiau sybsidi ar fwyta ffrwythau a llysiau
- cyflwyno ffrwythau am ddim mewn ysgolion a hyrwyddo prydu ysgol iachach
- sicrhau bod Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn gofalu bod ei harolygiadau yn cynnwys yr angen i sefydliadau bwyd fod yn ymwybodol o alergeddau ac anoddefiadau bwyd megis alergedd i bysgnau a glwten
- deddfu ar isafswm unedol pris alcohol
- sefydlu rhaglen hyfforddi cenedlaethol ar Sylweddau Seicoactif Newydd i bob aelod staff sy'n darparu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus er mwyn codi ymwybyddiaeth o effaith eu defnyddio
- sicrhau bod rhwydwaith o gyfleusterau adferiad o gyffuriau ac alcohol ledled Cymru
- sicrhau bod pawb sy ag Asthma neu gyflwr anadlu yn cael arolwg blynyddol gyda gweithiwr proffesiynol iechyd priodol, gydag arolygon amlach i rai sy â hanes o driniaeth mewn ysbyty
- cyflwyno deddfwriaeth newydd fydd yn diogelu ac yn hyrwyddo hawliau'r rheini sydd gyda awtism yng Nghymru, eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr
- sefydlu Cynllun Cenedlaethol i wella gwasanaethau ar gyfer pobl gydag Athritis a phroblemau cyhyrgerbydol.

Public Health

We will place public health at the heart of our policy, not at the margins. We will give decision-makers in health at all levels the power to fund experimental investments in other areas of public policy – better housing, social family care, jobs and wealth creation, parenting, education and childcare, public health awareness and better facilities for sport and leisure using dedicated health resources – where a proper business case can be made. Conversely, every policy area will be redesigned to promote healthy living.

Living longer, healthier lives.

Overall we will reduce preventable deaths by 25% by 2026. We know that avoidable mortality is about 15% higher in Wales than in England. Our plan will save 10,000 lives over the period 2016-2026, through a range of measures from public health actions and promoting individual lifestyle changes, whilst also ensuring earlier diagnosis of disease and better access to life-saving treatments. **Targeted public health interventions will include:**

- supporting colleges and university campuses to ban smoking on campuses
- introducing legislation to allow Local Authorities to ban smoking in public places, such as parks, play areas, areas outside schools and beaches
- consulting on raising the minimum-age of purchasing cigarettes to 21
- invest receipts from soft drinks levy into NHS staffing
- ensuring better availability of defibrillators in public buildings, and publicizing their availability

- developing a screening programme for earlier detection of hearing loss and a public information campaign to raise awareness on how to prevent hearing loss
- conducting a Randomised Control Trial on the effects of subsidy on the consumption of fruit and vegetables
- introducing free fruit in schools and promoting healthier school meals
- ensuring that Food Standards Agency inspections cover the need for food establishments to be aware of allergies and food intolerances such as peanut allergies and gluten
- introducing legislation on a minimum unit price of alcohol
- establishing a national training programme on New Psychoactive Substances for all staff providing public services to raise awareness of the impact of their use
- ensuring that a network of residential drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities exists in all parts of Wales
- ensuring that everybody with Asthma or respiratory condition has an annual review with an appropriate health professional, with more frequent reviews for those with a history of hospital treatment
- introducing legislation that protects and promotes the rights of autistic people in Wales, their families and carers
- establishing a National Plan to improve services for people with Arthritis and Musculoskeletal conditions.

Diagnosis cynnar a chanser

Profwyd bod diagnosis cynnar o glefyd yn gwella'r gobaiith i fyw. Mi alluogwn ni fynediad rhwyddach i brofion. Caiff meddygon teulu fynediad uniongyrchol i brofion, heb angen am gyfeirio i ofal eilaidd.

Mae graddfa goroesi-o-ganser Cymru gyda'r isaf yn Ewrop. Mi flaenorwn ni felly ddiagnosis cynnar o ganser i sicrhau'r siawns orau posibl o oroesi drwy gyflwyno canolfannau diagnostig aml-ddisgyblaethol. Gwnawn ni hi'n rhwyddach i feddygon teulu a gweithwyr proffesiynol iechyd eraill i gyfeirio cleifion i'r canolfannau hyn. Lle bo amheuaeth o ganser, rydyn ni'n addo mynediad i brofion diagnostig a diagnosis o fewn 28 niwrnod ac mi ddatblygwn dair Canolfan Diagnosis Brys i gael profion cyflymach.

Ystyr hyn yw na fyddai'r amser targed i rywun ddechrau triniaeth am ganser yn fwy na 45 niwrnod yn dilyn cyfeirio am brofion brys gan feddyg teulu - o gymharu â 62 diwrnod ar hyn o bryd. Rydyn ni'n dal yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau y bydd pawb sy â diagnosis o ganser yn cael cymorth gweithiwr allweddol i'w cynnal gydol eu triniaeth ac yn gallu eu cyfeirio am gyngor ar faterion ariannol, help wrth gynnal cyflogaeth a chymorth seicolegol.

Mi sicrhawn y caiff pawb fynediad i ofal diwedd-oes, gan roi ystyriaeth i ddymuniadau'r claf.

Trin yn Gynt

Cyrhaeddodd amser aros am driniaeth lefel argyfyngus nas gwelwyd ers degawd. Caiff hyn effaith negyddol ar ddiddigrwydd a disgwyliad bywyd y claf a gall fod yn ddiangen o gostus i'r NHS, drwy ragor o ymweliadau â gofal cynradd a defnydd uwch o gyffuriau presgripsiwn. Mi gyflwynwn fenter ar batrwm yr Alban i wella perfformiad ar amserau aros a Gwarant Trin-y-Claf statudol. Mi leihawn y galw am driniaeth aciwt dros y tymor hir drwy fwy o gymorth gan gymheiriaid er mwyn lleihau salwch sy'n codi o ffordd o fyw.

Lle bo'n briodol, fel yn achos Gofal am Lygaid, ychwanegir targedau ychwanegol i'r amseroedd cyfeirio-i-drin er mesur holl gyfnod a deilliant y driniaeth. Fe rwystra hyn ohirio triniaethau dilyn-fynny gan nad oes darged i'r rheini

Moddion a Thriniaethau Newydd

Gellid gwella'n sylweddol gyfleoedd bywyd i unigolion drwy fynediad i ffurfiau newydd o foddion a thriniaeth. Mi sefydlwn Gronfa Foddion a Thriniaethau Newydd i Gymru, gwerth £50 miliwn, drwy neilltuo Cynllun Rheoleiddio Prisiau Fferylliaethau i'r diben yma. Mi grëwn hefyd Baneli Arbenigol Cenedlaethol i asesu mynediad cleifion unigol i'r gwahanol gyffuriau a thriniaethau newydd a gwaredu drwy hynny y loteri cod-post cyfredol drwy Gymru.

Mi sicrhawn, lle na bo mynediad i wasanaethau a thriniaethau newydd yn cyrraedd canllawiau argymelledig cyfredol NICE, er enghraifft wrth ddarparu triniaeth IVF, y caiff y gwasanaethau yna eu gwella.

Early diagnosis and cancer

Early disease diagnosis is proven to improve life chances. We will enable more efficient access to tests. GPs will be given direct access to tests, without the need for secondary care referral.

Wales has one of the lowest cancer survival rates in Europe. We will therefore prioritise early diagnosis of cancer to ensure the best possible chances of survival through introducing multi-disciplinary diagnostic centres. We will make it easier for GPs and other health professionals to refer patients to these centres. In suspected cancer cases, we will pledge access to diagnostic tests and diagnosis within 28 days and we will develop three Urgent Diagnostic Centres in Wales to enable quicker tests.

This means the target time taken for somebody to begin treatment for cancer will be no more than 45 days following referral by a GP for urgent tests – this compares to the current 62 days. We remain committed to ensuring all people diagnosed with cancer have access to a key worker who will support them throughout treatment and be able to refer them for advice on financial matters, help with maintaining employment, and psychological support.

We will ensure that everybody gets access to decent end of life care, taking the patient's wishes into consideration.

Quicker treatment

Waiting times for treatment have reached critical proportions not seen for over a decade. This has a negative impact on a patient's well-being and life expectancy and can be unnecessarily costly for the NHS, with additional visits to primary care and increased use of prescription drugs. We will introduce a Scottish-style initiative to improve performance on waiting times and a statutory Patient Treatment Guarantee. We will also reduce demand for acute treatment over the long-term through greater peer support and public health policies aimed at reducing lifestyle-related illnesses.

Where appropriate, as in the case of Eye Care, additional targets to the referral to treatment times will be added to measure the entire treatment period and outcome. This will prevent follow up treatments being delayed because there is no target for them.

New medicines and treatment

Life chances may be significantly improved for individuals by access to the newest forms of medicines and treatments. We will set up a £50million New Medicines and Treatments Fund for Wales, by ring-fencing the Pharmaceutical Price Regulation Scheme for this purpose. We will also create National Specialist Panels to assess individual patient access to various new drugs and treatments and hence eradicate the current postcode-lottery within Wales.

We will ensure that where access to services and treatments are not meeting current recommended NICE guidelines, for example in provision of IVF treatment, we will ensure that these services are improved.

Gwell sgrinio

Mae sgrinio'n hanfodol i ddiagnosis cynnar. Mi ehangwn ystod oedran y rhaglenni sgrinio cyfredol, gan estyn Rhaglen Sgrinio Bronnau i fenywod i 75. Hefyd mi gyflwynwn y Rhaglen Sgrinio Coluddion ar oed cynharach a defnyddio ystod o brofion mwy effeithiol sydd wedi dangos eu gallu i rwystro un rhan o dair o ganser y coluddyn ac i gynyddu defnydd o'r profion.

Mi adolygwn raglenni sgrinio i ganserau eraill, a dwyn i weithrediad llawn brofion sgrinio yn unol â'r dystiolaeth glinigol.

Brechu

Mi gynyddwn yr ymdrech i sicrhau bod pobl yn dewis defnyddio rhaglenni brechu. Mi gyflwynwn brechiad HPV i fechgyn a dynion. Hefyd mi sicrhawn bod brechu rhag yr eryrod ar gael yn ehangach i grwpiau y byddai hynny o fudd iddyn-nhw, yn hytrach na chadw'r broses araf o'i gyflwyno fel ar hyn o bryd.

Iechyd Meddwl

Fe gynydda Plaid Cymru wariant ar Wasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl bob blwyddyn yn nhymor nesaf y Cynulliad, ac rydyn ni'n addo gwella mynediad i gwrselwyr a therapyddion hyfforddedig yn y gymuned. Mi sicrhawn hefyd y caiff pob cymuned fynediad rhesymol i ddarpariaeth o welyau ar frys i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac na ddefnyddir unrhyw gell heddlu i'r diben hwn.

Mi daclwn y rhestri aros annerbyniol o hir i Wasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed, gan sicrhau bod y symudiad i wasanaethau i oedolion yn gadarnach ac wedi'i ddarparu'n addas i'r oedran a sicrhau bod pobl ifainc yn barod.

Hefyd mi gyllidwn ymchwil i fodolau therapiwtig amgen er ehangu dewis a gwaredu dull 'un peth yn ffitio popeth' o roi triniaeth, yn enwedig gan ystyried gyfraniad posibl Celf, gofodau Gwyrdd a Chwaraeon.

Nod Plaid Cymru fydd sicrhau ein bod ni'n arwain y byd o ran adfer a thrin rhai ag anhwylderau bwyta, drwy sefydlu canolfan arbenigol breswyl i bobl ag anhwylderau bwyta.

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi ymgyrch 'Mae'n Bryd Newid' yn erbyn rhagfarn a chamwahaniaethu yn erbyn rhai sy â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Mi weithiwn gyda chyflogwyr i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cymorth ar gael i weithwyr sy â phroblemau iechyd meddwl i'r diben o sicrhau bod pobl yn cael gwaith a help i barhau i weithio pan ddel problemau.

Better screening

Screening is an essential part of early diagnosis. We will widen the age-range of current screening programmes, extending the Breast Screening Programme to women up to 75. We will also introduce the Bowel Screening Programme at an earlier age and employ a range of more effective tests that have been shown to prevent a third of bowel cancers and extend uptake.

We will review screening programmes for other cancers, and roll out screening tests in line with the clinical evidence.

Vaccination

We will increase effort to ensure uptake of vaccination programmes. We will introduce the HPV vaccine for boys and men. We will also ensure the shingles vaccine is more widely available for those groups who could benefit from it, rather than adopt the slow process of rolling it out as currently.

Mental Health

Plaid Cymru will increase spending on Mental Health services in each year of the next Assembly term, and pledges to improve access to trained counsellors and therapists in the community. We will also ensure that every community should have reasonable access to provision of emergency mental health care beds and no police cell should be used for this purpose.

We will tackle the unacceptably long waiting times for Child and Adolescent Mental Health services, and ensure that transition to Adult services are more robust and delivered in an age appropriate way to ensure that young people are ready.

We will also fund research into additional therapeutic models of treatment to widen choice and take away the 'one size fits all' approach to treatment, in particular looking at the contribution that access to Art, Green spaces and Sport can make.

Plaid Cymru will aim to ensure that Wales becomes a world leader in the rehabilitation and treatment of those with eating disorders, by establishing a specialist residential centre for people with eating disorders.

Plaid Cymru supports the 'Time to change' campaign against prejudice and discrimination towards those with Mental Health problems. We will work with employers to ensure that support services are available for employees with Mental Health problems with the aim of ensuring people obtain and are supported to stay in employment when experiencing problems.

Gwasanaeth Ambiwylans

Mae'r argyfwng parhaus yn ein Gwasanaeth Ambiwylans yn peryglu bywyd cleifion a chriwiau ambiwlans fel ei gilydd. Mi ailstrwythurwn y gwasanaeth, gan roi'r Rhwydwaith Ysbytai Cenedlaethol yn gyfrifol am gludo cleifion mewn achosion di-frys. Bydd un Gwasanaeth Tân a Brys integredig mewn unwsg yn gyfrifol am ymateb-cyntaf mewn argyfyngau sy'n peryglu bywydau.

Mi sefydlwn dargedau newydd uchelgeisiol i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans i sicrhau ymateb cynt i alwadau brys, a sefydlu targedau i raddfeydd gwell o oreosi-i-ollwng i ataliad y galon. Mi weithredwn yn eang y cynllun peilot a sefydlwyd yng Nghwm Tâf a barodd i ambiwlansys ddychwelyd i'r orsaf wedi gollwng cleifion yn hytrach na'u cael eu hunain allan o'u hardal. Mi sicrhawn bod modd i staff Ambiwylans dderbyn hyfforddiant proffesiynol parhaus.

Technoleg a Gwybodaeth

Mi grëwn NHS di-bapur. Bydd cofnodion cleifion yn gwbl electronig o fewn cyfnod nesaf Llywodraeth ac ar gael ble bynnag y bydd unigolyn yn cael mynediad i wasanaethau iechyd a gofal, yn cynnwys fferyllfeydd dynodedig. Bydd modd i bob agwedd o'n NHS Cymunedol a Rhwydweithiau Ysbytai gynnal clinigau ac ymgynghoriadau drwy dechnoleg Fideo. Bydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Digidol (GID) ar gael i bob claf, cyffelyb i Taltoni'r Ffindir, a system dinesydd-arweiniol i ddal gwybodaeth am iechyd lle mae dinasyddion yn penderfynu pa wybodaeth iechyd y maen nhw'n lanlwytho a

rhannu gydag ymchwilwyr a chyrrff iechyd, er mwyn cael gwell dealltwriaeth o'u hiechyd eu hunain.

Bydd y GID yn cynnig app i bob claf i fwcio apwyntiadau, gan gysylltu ag arbenigwyr drwy wasanaeth negesu diogel, cael golwg ar ganlyniadau lab, arbrofi â thechnoleg hunan-fonitro a dilyniannu genetig, a gwirfoddoli am driniaethau arbrofol newydd yn ymwneud â threalau rheolaeth ar hap.

Cyfraith Robbie

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cyflwyno 'Cyfraith Robbie', er cof am Robbie Powell o Ystradgynlais. Dan y ddeddfwriaeth hon byddai unrhyw nodiadau sydd wedi eu dileu o gofnodion meddygol yn parhau i fod yn weledol. Byddai gwelliannau yn medru digwydd yn ôl-weithredol ond, er tryloywdeb, byddai nodiadau blaenorol yn weledol. Byddai hefyd yn rhoi hawl awtomatig i berthynas agosaf cleifion sydd wedi marw i gael mynediad llawn at gofnod meddygol eu hannwylyd.





Ambulance Service

The continuing crisis within our Ambulance Services is a danger to the lives of patients and ambulance crew alike. We will restructure the service, making patient transport for non-urgent cases the responsibility of the new National Hospitals Network. A single integrated uniformed National Fire and Emergency Service will be responsible for first-response in life-threatening emergencies.

We will establish new ambitious targets for the ambulance service to ensure a faster response in emergency calls, and establish targets for better survival to discharge rates for cardiac arrests. We will roll out the pilot scheme established in Cwm Taff that required Ambulances to return to base following the discharge of patients rather than end up outside their area. We will ensure all Ambulance staff have access to continuous professional development.

Technology and Information

We will create a paperless NHS. Patient records will be fully electronic within the next period of Government and will be available wherever an individual accesses health and care services, including designated pharmacies. Every aspect of our Community NHS and Hospital Networks will be able to hold clinics and consultations using Video technology. Every patient will have access to a Digital Health Service (DHS), similar to the Finnish Taltoni, a citizen-led system for holding health information where citizens decide which health information they upload and share with researchers and health bodies, in order to gain a better understanding of their own health.

For every patient the DHS will offer an app for appointment booking, contacting specialists over a secure messaging service, viewing lab results, experimenting with self-monitoring technology and genetic sequencing and volunteering for experimental new health treatments involved in randomised control trials.

Robbie's Law

Plaid Cymru will introduce 'Robbie's Law', in memory of Robbie Powell from Ystradgynlais. Under this legislation any deleted entries in patients' medical records which remain visible would allow amendments to take place retrospectively but, in the interests of transparency, would make all previous entries visible. It would also grant an automatic right for the next-of-kin of deceased patients to have full access to their loved one's medical records.

Taltioni

Ecosystem wedi'i harwain gan y dinesydd yw Cywaith Taltioni, a grewyd yn 2012. Mae'n cael ei darparu gan gydweithrediaeth o ddarparwyr gofal-iechyd, mudiadau defnyddwyr a gweithredwyr TGCh yn y Ffindir.

Roedd y sefydlwyr yn dod o'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat ac maen nhw wedi ymrwymo i i hyrwyddo iechyd a llesiant Ffiniaid.

Mae'r cywaith wedi hwyluso creu adnau data ar-y-cyd a phlatfform gwasanaeth i ddinasyddion, sefydliadau gofal-iechyd a darparwyr gwasanaeth llesiant, lle mae modd iddyn nhw rannu gwybodaeth gyda defnyddwyr ynghylch gwasanaethau hunan-ofal arloesol.

Mae ecosystem Taltioni'n cynnig i gyrff gyfle i ddatblygu gwasanaethau yn gyflym a chost-effeithiol, tra bod ei chywaith yn hyrwyddo ecosystem agored, cytbwys lle gall gweithrediadau bach a mawr gyd-fodoli a chydweithio.

Mae ecosystem Taltioni wedi creu gwasanaethau iechyd a llesiant electronaidd newydd sy wedi helpu i symud y ffocws mewn gofal iechyd o drin clefydau i hyrwyddo iechyd. I'r gymdeithas ehangach mae hyn yn golygu cadw rheolaeth ar y cynnydd yng nghost gyfangwbl gofal iechyd.

Blwch Offer Taltioni

- Bas data a phlatfform gwasanaeth yw Taltioni sy'n galluogi pob Ffiniad i storio, casglu, cynhyrchu a rhannu gwybodaeth electronaidd berthnasol i iechyd a llesiant
- Mae'r data ar gael o amryw ddyfeisiau a rhyngwynebau defnyddwyr, beth bynnag yr amser a'r lle
- Diogelwch gwybodaeth yw nodwedd bwysicaf Taltioni. Dinasyddion sydd biau eu gwybodaeth ac sy'n penderfynu pwy a pha gymwysiadau sy'n cael mynediad i'r data
- Mae gwybodaeth a gasglwyd ac a gyfunwyd o wahanol wasanaethau yn galluogi'r dinesydd i ddatblygu dealltwriaeth fwy cynhwysfawr o'u hiechyd a'r ffactorau sy'n effeithio arno. Bydd modd iddyn nhw wneud dewisiadau mwy iechyd-ymwybodol.
- Mae hyrwyddo iechyd a llesiant yn fuddiol i'r gymdeithas yn gyfan.

Ymchwil

Er mwyn helpu i ddenu meddygon a datblygu'n diwydiannau gwyddorau-bywyd ni, mi wnawn ein gwasanaeth iechyd ni yn y gwasanaeth iechyd mwyaf ymchwil-gyfeillgar yn Ewrop. Mi osodwn dargeddi am gofrestru cleifion i dreialon clinigol er sicrhau mynediad i driniaethau newydd a'r deilliannau gorau i gleifion. Mi brif-ffrydiwn a gwreiddio ymchwil ledled y NHS, fel lle bo ansicrwydd gallwn ni ddatblygu'r dystiolaeth orau. Bydd hyn yn dyrchafu enw da Cymru, gan ddenu arian ymchwil i'r sector, a chael manteision pellach i'r economi o ddatblygu sector gwyddorau bywyd.

Afiechydion prin

Rydyn ni'n bryderus ynghylch darpariaeth i rai afiechydion prin ac mi wnawn yn siŵr bod Cymru'n chwarae'i rhan yn nelifro strategaeth afiechydion prin y DG. Mi sicrhawn bod cleifion ag afiechydion prin yn cael mynediad i arbenigwyr ledled y DG, gan ddefnyddio technoleg newydd i leihau amser teithio.

Research

In order to help to attract doctors and develop our own life-science industries, we will make the NHS the most research friendly health service in Europe. We will set targets for enrolling patients in clinical trials to ensure access to new treatments and the best outcomes for patients. We will mainstream and embed the use of research across the NHS, so that where uncertainty exists we can help develop the best evidence. This will enhance the reputation of Wales, attract research money into the service, and have wider benefits to the economy from the development of the life-science sector.

Rare diseases

We are concerned about the provision of services for some rare diseases and will ensure Wales plays its part in delivering the UK's rare disease strategy. We shall ensure patients with a rare disease are able to access specialists across the UK, using new technology to minimise travel time.

Taltioni

The Taltioni Cooperative, created in 2012, is a citizen-led ecosystem provided by a collaboration of health-care service providers, user organisations and ICT operators in Finland.

The founders (of which there are 27 to date) come from both the public and private sector and have committed themselves to promoting the health and well-being of Finns.

The cooperative has facilitated the creation of a shared data deposit and service platform for citizens, health-care organisations and well-being service providers on which they can share information with users about innovative self-care services.

The Taltioni ecosystem offers organisations an opportunity to develop services rapidly and cost-effectively, while its cooperative promotes an open, balanced ecosystem where small and large operations can coexist and collaborate.

The Taltioni ecosystem has created new electronic health and wellbeing service that has helped shift the focus in health care from treating diseases to promoting health. For the wider society, this means controlling the increase in the overall cost of health care.

The Taltioni toolkit

- Taltioni is a database and a service platform that enables all Finns to store, collect, produce and share electronic information related to their health and well-being.
- The data is accessible from various devices and user interfaces, regardless of time and place.
- Information security is Taltioni's most important feature. Citizens own their information and decide who and which applications are granted access to the data.
- Information collected and combined from different services enables citizens to develop a more comprehensive understanding of their health and the factors affecting it. They will be able to make more health-conscious choices.
- The promotion of health and well-being also benefits society at large.

Gweithlu Iechyd a Gofal

Rydyn ni am i'n pobl glaf, oedrannus a bregus gael eu trin a chael gofal yn effeithol a pharchus. Dim ond mewn gwasanaeth iechyd lle mae gweithlu'r gwasanaeth iechyd a gofal wedi'u hyfforddi, eu hadnoddu a'u sbarduno yn ddigon da y gall hyn ddigwydd. Mi grëwn gynllun i'r genhedlaeth nesaf o weithwyr gwasanaeth iechyd a gofal, o gynhaliwr i ymgynghorydd a pharafeddyg a phediatregydd.

1,000 yn rhagor o Feddygon

Mae prinder meddygon a gorddefnyddio locums yn nodweddiadol o NHS heddiw. Mae nifer y meddygon y pen yng Nghymru yn is na'r cyfartaledd Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd, er gwaetha'n hystadegau afiechyd uwch. Mi recriwtiwn a hyfforddi 1000 yn rhagor o feddygon i NHS Cymru. Mewn ardaloedd lle mae recriwtio'n anodd mi gynigiwn gymelliannau ariannol i feddygon newydd.

Ysgolion Meddygol

Mi gynyddwn gapásiti'n hysgolion meddygol a gosod targedau i recriwtio mwyafrif sylweddol o fyfyrwyr sy'n byw yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yn y cefn gwlad a'r cymoedd. Tra'n cynyddu capásiti Ysgolion Meddygol Caerdydd ac Abertawe mi geisiwn hefyd sefydlu Ysgol Feddygol a Nyrsio gyfun ym Mangor. Mi adeiladwn ar Gydweithrediaeth Iechyd y Canolbarth mewn Gofal Iechyd Gwledig a datblygu Hyfforddiant Arbenigol mewn Meddygaeth Wledig.

Nyrsys ac Eraill

Bydd ein cynllun gweithlu ni yn un ar gyfer gweithlu'r NHS yn gyfan. Mae gwaith y NHS yn amlddisgyblaethol, yn gofyn am unigolion a thîmau amlsgiliol. Mi sicrhawn y caiff 5,000 yn rhagor o nyrsys eu hyfforddi a'u recriwtio i'r NHS, ag o leiaf eu hanner ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymuned-seiliedig. Mi archwiliwn ffyrdd o alluogi i weithwyr cynnal gofal-iechyd sydd am wneud hynny i ddatblygu'u sgiliau i ddod yn nyrsys hollol gymwys, yn therapyddion galwedigaethol a chwyselwyr.

Mi sicrhawn bod modd i nyrsys gael mynediad i ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, gydag amser hyfforddi wedi'i ddiogelu, a sicrhau bod rhagor o nyrsys yn cael eu cyllido i lefel arbenigedd.

Gweithwyr Gofal a Chynhalwyr

Yn aml y sawl sy'n gofalu am y gwannaf a'r mwyaf bregus sy'n cael eu talu a'u prisio leiaf yn ein system gofal ac iechyd. Rhaid newid hyn. Caiff gweithwyr gofal eu cofrestru, cael amser i ofalu, a derbyn y Cyflog Byw am wneud hynny. Caiff cytundebau sero-awr eu gwahardd a fydd ymweliad gofalu yn y cartref yn ddim lai na 30 munud i ymweliadau cynraddol.

Mi sicrhawn adnoddau digonol i becynnau cynnal cynhalwyr, cefnogi dod o hyd i gynhalwyr ifainc yn enwedig, a rhoi cymorth iddyn nhw gyrraedd eu potensial wrth gael cymwysterau a chyfflogaeth.

Our Health and Care Workforce

We want our sick, elderly and vulnerable people to be treated and cared for effectively and with dignity. This can only happen if the NHS and care workforce is well-enough trained, resourced and motivated to do so. We will create a plan for the next generation of NHS and care workers, from carer to consultant and paramedic to paediatrician.

1000 extra doctors

Today's NHS is characterised by a shortage of doctors and an overuse of locums. The number of doctors per head in Wales is lower than the UK and European averages, despite our higher ill-health statistics. We will recruit and train 1000 extra doctors for our Welsh NHS. In hard-to-recruit areas and specialisms we will offer financial incentives to new doctors.

Medical Schools

We will increase capacity in our medical schools and set targets to recruit a significant majority of Welsh-domiciled students, especially from rural and Valleys areas. Whilst also increasing capacity at both Cardiff and Swansea Medical Schools, we will seek to establish a comprehensive Medical and Nursing School at Bangor. We will build on the Mid Wales Health Collaborative and its Centre of Excellence in Rural Health care and develop Specialist Training in Rural Medicine.

Nursing and Other Health Professionals

Plaid Cymru supports safe staffing legislation and will extend the settings to which minimum safe staffing levels would apply to other healthcare settings including community health services, Mental Health Wards, and Children's units.

Our workforce plan will be for the entirety of the NHS workforce. NHS work is multi-disciplinary, requiring individuals and teams to be multi-skilled. We will ensure that an additional 5000 nurses are trained and recruited into the NHS, with at least half to be in roles providing community based services. We will explore ways in which healthcare support workers who want to can more easily develop their skills to become fully qualified nurses, occupational therapists or counsellors.

We will also ensure that nurses are able to access continuous professional development, with protected training time, and ensure that more nurses are funded to specialist level.

Care workers and Carers

Those looking after our frail and vulnerable are too often the most underpaid and undervalued in our health and care system. This will change. Care workers will be registered, will be given the time to care and will be paid the Living Wage for doing so. Zero hour contracts will be banned and home care visits will be no shorter than 30 minutes for primary visits.

We will ensure adequate resources for carers' support packages, support the identification of young carers in particular and provide them with help to reach their potential in gaining qualifications and employment.

Model Gofal Cartrefol Cydweithredol Quebec

Mentrau Cymorth Cartrefol Economaidd Cymdeithasol (MCCECau) sy'n darparu cyfran uchel o ofal cymdeithasol yn nhalaith Quebec. Roedd yna 101 o'r mentrau hyn yn 2007, a 47 ohonyn yn gyweithiau. Rhyngddyn nhw, roedden-nhw'n darparu 5.1 miliwn o oriau o wasanaeth i dros 76,000 o bobl, gan gyflogi 6,000 o staff (90% ohonyn yn fenwyod). MCCECau unigol sy'n penderfynu pa wasanaethau i ddarparu, ond yn arferol byddai rhestr nodweddiadol yn cynnwys: gwaith tŷ, siopa neu negeseuon eraill, golchi/gwisgo'r claf, paratoi prydau.

Mae'r llywodraeth daleithiol yn rhoi grantiau i MCCECau cymeradwy i helpu gyda chostau cychwyn a grantiau refeniw ychwanegol o rhwng 15% a 20% o gostau rhedeg cyfangwbl. Defnyddwyr sy'n gyfrifol am gwrdd â thaliadau gwasanaeth ond mae'r llywodraeth daleithiol yn talu iddyn swm sylfaenol o \$4 yr awr am ddarparu gwasanaeth.

Yn wahanol i wledydd eraill, yn Quebec mae'r term 'Cywaith' wedi'i warchod yn gyfreithiol ac er mwyn defnyddio'r disgrifiad hwn rhaid i sefydliadau gydymffurfio â rhai egwyddorion. Er enghraifft, rhaid blaenori llesiant aelodau a'r gymuned leol o flaen elw a chadw at brosesau democrataidd yn ymwneud â defnyddwyr a gweithwyr.

Fel aelodau o gyweithiau gofal cymdeithasol sy'n cael cymryd rhan ym mhob agwedd o reolaeth a datblygiad y fenter, mae defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn teimlo'u bod yn cael eu parchu a'u pweru. Maen nhw'n rhoi cefnogaeth i'w gilydd, yn perthnasu lawer yn well â staff a rheolwyr ac mewn arolygon agwedd niferus lawer yn mynegi mwy o foddhad a bodlonrwydd na defnyddwyr nad ydyn yn aelodau o gywaith.

Hefyd dangosodd arolygon - yn Quebec a mannau eraill - bod aelodau o gyweithiau gofal cymdeithasol yn llai tebyg nag eraill o fod angen eu cyfeirio i wasanaethau cynnal dwys eraill megis gofal preswyl.

Rheolwyr Iechyd

Rydyn ni'n cydnabod bod angen rheolaeth effeithiol i redeg NHS effeithiol. Drwy waredu 7 Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol rydyn ni'n ymrwymo i leihau nifer y rheolwyr yn y NHS. Dylai rheolwyr fod yn atebol am eu penderfyniadau ynghylch gofal ac felly mi gyflwynwn Brawf Person Addas a Phriodol i Reolwyr Gofal a'r NHS, fel na all rhywun sy'n methu delifro gofal o ansawdd barhau i weithio yn y NHS a bod modd ei th/daro ffwrdd yn broffesiynol fel yn achos proffesiynolion gofal-iechyd eraill.

Cyweithiau Gofal Cartrefol

Er mwyn helpu'r gwan a'r bregus i fyw'n annibynnol, mi ddatblygwn ein fersiwn ni o fodel Cyweithiau Gofal Cartrefol Quebec. Fe ddarpara hyn wasanaethau strwythuredig, lleol o ofal cartrefol ar gost rhesymol i rai a asesir o fod mewn angen neu sy'n dewis cael mynediad i wasanaethau felly. Weithiau pethau bach sy'n rhwystro'r oedrannus rhag ymdopi. Mi gyflwynwn ddeddfwriaeth i alluogi gwasanaeth cyson, cydweithredol lleoledig ledled Cymru.

Health Managers

We recognise that running an effective NHS requires effective management. By scrapping 7 Local Health Boards, we are committing to reducing the number of managers in the NHS. Managers should be accountable for their decisions over care and we will therefore introduce a Fit and Proper Person Test for NHS and Care Managers, so that a person that fails to deliver quality care can no longer continue to work in the NHS and can be struck off professionally as is the case for other healthcare professionals.

Domiciliary Care Co-operatives

In order to aid continued independent-living for the vulnerable and frail, we will develop our own version of the Quebec model of Co-operative Domiciliary Care. This will provide a structured, local service of domiciliary-care services provided free or at a reasonable cost to those assessed in need or choosing to access such services. Sometimes it's the little things that prevent the elderly coping on their own. We will introduce legislation to enable a consistent, localised co-operative service throughout Wales.

Quebec Model of Co-operative Domiciliary Care

A high percentage of social care in the Quebec province is provided by Domestic Help Social Economy Enterprises (DHSEEs). There were 101 of these enterprises in 2007, of which 47 were co-operatives. Between them, they provided 5.1 million hours of service to over 76,000 people, employing 6,000 staff (90% of whom were women).

Each DHSEE decides for itself what services to provide, but a representative list would usually include: housework, shopping or other errands, washing/dressing the patient, preparation of meals.

The provincial government provides grants to approved DHSEEs to assist with start-up costs and additional revenue grants of between 15% and 20% of total running costs. Service users are responsible for meeting service charges but the provincial government pays them a basic sum of \$4 per hour of service provided.

In contrast with other countries, in Quebec the title "Co-operative" is legally protected and to be able use this description organisations have to comply with certain principles. For instance, they must prioritise the well-being of members and of the local community above profits and they must abide by democratic processes involving both users and workers.

As members of social care co-operatives able to participate in all aspects of the management and development of the enterprise, service users feel much more valued, respected and empowered. They provide mutual support for each other, relate much better to staff and management and in numerous attitude surveys express far greater satisfaction and fulfilment than users who are not members of a co-operative.

Surveys – both in Quebec and elsewhere – have also shown that members of social care co-operatives are less likely than others to require referral to other more intensive support services such as residential care.

POB CYFLE I BOB PLENTYN

Addysg fydd cyfrwng y newid unigol mwyaf y gallwn ei gyflawni yng Nghymru. Fydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru ddim yn siomi'n hieuenctid.

Bu enw i eiddigeddu ato gan addysg Cymru ledled y byd ond fe lithrodd ymhellach bellach y tu ôl i'n cymdogion Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd mewn blynyddoedd diweddar. Ar lefel bolisi - drwy fod yna gorddi parhaus ymysg Gweinidogion a Chyfarwyddwyr Addysg - gwelwyd methiant i fabwysiadu dulliau cyson a strategol. Yn wir fe gafwyd rhestr o flaengareddau - rhai'n gwneud yn wael, rhai'n fwy defnyddiol ond y cyfan wedi'u cydgysylltu'n wan - ynghyd â system Seisnig o brofi-ac-arolygu wedi'i hanner-datgymalu ond heb ei llunio'n gyfanbeth cydlynol.

I helpu i greu system addysg genedlaethol crud-i-yrfa fe wnawn ni:

- fuddsoddi yn addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar
- creu proffesiwn ddysgu o safon fyd
- gwarantu swydd i bawb dan-25 a rhaglen dileu dyled i raddedigion.

Ar ôl 19 mlynedd o weinidogion addysg Llafur, mae'n plant ni'n perfformio'n waeth mewn darllen, mathemateg a gwyddoniaeth na phlant unrhyw ran arall o'r DG ac yn waeth na chyfartaledd yr OECD. Bu'r dirywiad mewn gwyddoniaeth yn drychinebus: ein disgyblion yn perfformio'n waeth na disgyblion Estonia, Gwlad Pwyl, Iwerddon a Fietnam. Cafodd cenedlaeth gyfan eu haddysgu o dan lywodraethau Llafur ond mae gan ein pobl ifainc lai o sgiliau gwyddonol na gwledydd a ddiodeffodd o fewn y genhedlaeth ddiwethaf trwy ryfel cartref neu drwy fod y tu hwnt i'r Llen Haearn. Mae hyn yn waeth na methiant. Mae'n destun cywilydd i'r genedl.

Mae i addysg Gymreig rai elfennau'n gyffredin â system gampus y Ffindir: system hollol gyfun, lle mae plant yn dechrau dysgu ffurfiol yn hwyrach. Fe newidion ni strwythur a chynnwys ein system addysg, ond nid yr ansawdd. I wrthdroi degawd a hanner o ddirywiad mae angen chwyldro addysgol.

Dysgu, dysgu, dysgu fydd ein blaenoriaeth gyntaf.

EVERY CHANCE FOR EVERY CHILD

Education is the single biggest change we can make in Wales. A Plaid Cymru government will not let our young people down.

Welsh education which used to have an enviable reputation across the world has slipped further and further behind our British and European neighbours in recent years. At a policy level – with a constant churn of Education Ministers and Directors of Education – there has been a failure to adopt a consistent and strategic approach. Instead, we have had a slew of initiatives – some poor-performing, others more valuable but all of them weakly inter-connected – together with a half-dismantled English system of testing-and-inspection which have never been fashioned into a coherent whole.

To help create a national cradle to career education system, we will:

- invest as in early years education
- create a world-class teaching profession
- guarantee a job for under-25s and a debt write-off scheme for graduates.

After 19 years of Labour education ministers, our children perform worse in reading, mathematics and science than children in any other part of the UK and worse than the OECD average. The decline in science has been disastrous: our pupils perform worse than pupils in Estonia, Poland, Ireland and Vietnam. A whole generation has been educated under Labour governments but our young people have fewer science skills than countries that within the last generation were ravaged by civil war or behind the Iron Curtain. This is not just failure. It is a national disgrace.

Welsh education has some elements in common with Finland's first-class system: an entirely comprehensive system, where children start formal learning later. We have changed the structure and the content of our education system, but we haven't changed the quality. To reverse a decade and a half of decline we need an education revolution.

Our first priority has to be teaching, teaching, teaching.

Y Premiwm Athrawon

Ein bwriad yw creu gweithlu addysg proffesiynol o safon byd, yn estyn o gynorthwyddion dosbarth i ddarlithwyr a thiwtoriaid.

Mi godwn statws proffesiwn athrawon, gan wella ansawdd hyfforddi a rhoi mwy o ryddid a chyfrifoldeb i athrawon wrth benderfynu beth maen nhw'n ei ddysgu. Y cyfan hyn o fewn fframwaith genedlaethol, wedi'i gytuno â'r athrawon eu hunain, ynghylch sut mae gyrru safonau i fyny i blith y gorau yn Ewrop.

Mi rown ni bremiwm i bob athro, yn hafal i 10% o'r cyflog, yng Nghymru sydd â Gradd Meistr mewn Ymarfer Addysgu, neu lefel gyfatebol o sgiliau, ac sydd wedi aros yn y sector am o leiaf ddwy flynedd ar ôl derbyn y cymhwyster, er mwyn datblygu'r gweithlu dysgu mwyaf medrus ac awchus yn y DG. Caiff cynorthwy-yddion dysgu â chymhwyster lefel 3 neu lefel gyfatebol o sgiliau daliad premiwm o 10% hefyd. Bydd y Premiwm Athrawon yn gymorth i ddenu a chadw'r mwyaf talentog ym mhroffesiwn dysgu, ac i gadw athrawon da yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Byddwn yn disgwyl i bob athro/athrawes gyrraedd safon y Premiwm Athrawon o fewn deg mlynedd.

O ran cyflog a statws rydyn ni am i athrawon gyrraedd yr un safle ffurfiol ag a sefydlwyd i feddygon, cyfreithwyr, peiriannwyr a

fferyllwyr. Proffesiwn sy'n gosod ei safonau ei hun - i hyfforddiant, mynediad i'r proffesiwn ac ymlaen i ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Grymuso athrawon a gweithwyr i osod safonau proffesiynol a'u cyrraedd. Yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth yn yr un ffordd ag y mae Plaid Cymru yn y Cynulliad wedi ymladd i gael cymwysterau'n annibynnol.

Ystyr hyn yw y daw datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus yn ddisgwyliedig a thrwy gymhariaeth â phroffesiynau eraill, gall methu â chynnal DPP olygu colli cymhwysedd proffesiynol neu addasrwydd i ymarfer. Mae hyn yn golygu, yn ein barn ni, bod dysgu yn symud tuag at broffesiwn lefel-Meistr. Bydd gan bob athro hawl i ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus o ansawdd da a dyletswydd i gynnal safonau proffesiynol cytunedig i barhau'n addas i ymarfer.

Mi dorwn fiwrocratiaeth er mwyn gadael i athrawon dreulio rhagor o amser yn y dosbarth. Caiff Arolygon eu seilio ar risg, nid amser. O ganlyniad bydd plant yn elwa o ymddiried mewn athrawon i ddelifro'r math o gwricwlwm cyffrous a hyblyg a argymhellodd adroddiad Graham Donaldson.



The Teaching Premium

Our aim is to create a truly world class professional education workforce, ranging from classroom assistants to teachers to lecturers and tutors.

We will raise the status of the teaching profession, improve the quality of teacher training and give teachers greater freedom and responsibility in deciding what and how they teach. All this within a national framework, agreed with teachers themselves, as to how we drive up standards in Wales to among the best in Europe.

We will give an annual premium payment, equal to 10% of salary to every teacher in Wales who has a Masters Degree in Educational Practice, or an equivalent level of skill, and who has remained in the sector for at least two years post-qualification, in order to develop the most highly trained and motivated teaching workforce in the UK. Teaching assistants with a level 3 qualification or an equivalent level of skills will also receive a 10% premium payment. The National Teaching Premium will help us attract and retain the most talented into the teaching profession, and help keep good teachers in the classroom. We will expect that all teachers in Wales reach the standard of the Teachers' Premium within ten years.

In salary and status we want teachers to attain the same formal standing as established professionals such as doctors, lawyers, engineers and pharmacists. A profession that sets its own standards – for training, for access to the profession and for on-going continuous professional development. Empowering teachers and workers to set professional standards and deliver them. Independent of government in the same way as Plaid Cymru in the Assembly has fought to make qualifications independent.

This means that continuous professional development becomes mandatory and by analogy to other professions, failure to maintain CPD can mean losing professional competence or fitness to practice. We believe that this means teaching must move to a Masters level profession. Every teacher will have a right to quality provision of continuing professional development and a duty to maintain agreed professional standards to maintain their fitness to practice.

We will cut bureaucracy to allow teachers to spend more time in the classroom. Inspections will be risk based not time based. As a result our children will benefit from trusting teachers to deliver the kind of exciting and flexible curriculum advocated by Graham Donaldson in his report.

Nod Cyrhaeddiad Byd-eang

Yn gyfnewid am y Premiwm Cenedlaethol i Athrawon mi fyddwn yn disgwyl i'r proffesiwn dysgu yng Nghymru i lunio strategaeth genedlaethol gytunedig er codi safonau cyrhaeddiad addysgol yng Nghymru mewn cymhariaeth â pherfformiad addysgol rhyngwladol a Phrydeinig, yn gyfystyr â chyrraedd lleoliad 10-uchaf cyfartalog Ewropeaidd ar draws pump maes profion PISA - llythrennedd, rhifedd, gwyddoniaeth, datrys problemau a llythrennedd ariannol erbyn 2026. Erbyn 2025, mi sicrhawn bod pob plentyn 11 mlwydd oed yn medru darllen yn dda.

Hunan-reoleiddio

Mi drawsffurfiwn y Cyngor Gweithlu Addysg presennol - cul ei ffocws - i fod yn gorff hunan-reoleiddiol, cyfangwbl annibynnol, tebyg i Goleg Athrawon Ontario, yn gyfrifol am safonau dysgu a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Y Coleg a benderfyna pwy all fynd mewn i ddysgu, beth ddylai hyfforddiant gynnwys, sut mae rhaid cyrraedd safonau, sut mae asesu ymarfer yn y dosbarth, a beth sy i ddigwydd i athrawon sy'n methu'n gyson â chyrraedd y safonau cytunedig. Felly y bobl y byddwn yn ymddiried addysg ein plant iddyn nhw fydd y gorau eu hyfforddiant â'r safonau uchaf, yn heddlua'u proffesiwn eu hunain ac yn chwynnu dysgu gwael allan.

Gwelliant o fewn Ysgolion

Mi adeiladwn ar esiamplau o ymarfer neilltuol dda sy'n bod yng Nghymru, er, fel y mae un adroddiad Estyn ar ôl y llall yn dweud, nad ydyn nhw'n cael eu rhannu'n eang nac yn nodwedd gyson o fewn y system. Gan fod i bob ysgol athrawon ac adrannau o fewn y dengradd uchaf o berfformiad mi ddefnyddiwn yr enghreifftiau mewn-ysgol yma o ragoriaeth yn flociau adeiladu gwelliant, gan helpu ysgolion i feincnodi gyferbyn â'u hathrawon gorau er mwyn safoni'r arferion da.

Hyfforddi Athrawon, Ymchwil ac Arloesi

Mi grëwn un ganolfan genedlaethol i Hyfforddiant Cychwynnol Athrawon. Bydd yr Athrofa Ddysgu Genedlaethol hon - gan weithio mewn tandem â'r Coleg Cymraeg Genedlaethol - yn ailstrwythuro hyfforddiant athrawon a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, a'r diben fydd gwneud dysgu yn broffesiwn lefel-Meistr. Fe ddatblyga rwydwaith genedlaethol o ganolfannau ymchwil pedagogaidd, gydag ysgolion labordy ym mhob rhanbarth a Lab Arloesi Addysg i hyrwyddo mabwysiadu dulliau newydd addawol lle bo sail y dystiolaeth yn gryf o'u plaid.

Mi grëwn Asiantaeth Gydweithredol Genedlaethol ar gyfer Athrawon Cyflenwi bydd yn sicrhau bod athrawon cyflenwi yn derbyn yr un hyfforddiant a safonau ag athrawon dosbarth.



Global Attainment Goal

In return for the National Teaching Premium we will expect the teaching profession in Wales to set an agreed national strategy for raising standards of educational attainment in Wales relative to UK and international educational performance, equivalent to reaching an average top 10 placement in Europe across the five areas covered by the PISA tests – literacy, numeracy, science, problem-solving and financial literacy by 2026. By 2025, we will ensure that all eleven year old children in Wales can read well.

Self-Regulation

We will transform the currently narrowly focused Education Workforce Council into a comprehensively independent, self-regulating professional body, similar to the Ontario College of Teachers, responsible for teaching standards and continuing professional development. The College will decide who can enter teaching, what training must include, what standards must be reached, how classroom practice is to be assessed, and what happens to teachers who persistently fail to achieve these agreed standards. So the people to whom we entrust our children's education are the best trained, have the highest standards and police their own profession to weed out poor teaching.

Within School Improvement

We will build on the examples of outstanding practice that do exist in Wales, though as successive Estyn reports point out, they are not widely shared and are not a consistent feature of the system. As almost every school has teachers and departments within the top deciles of performance we will use these within-school examples of excellence as the building-blocks of improvement, helping schools internally benchmark against their own best teachers in order to standardise best practice.

Teacher Training, Research and Innovation

We will create a single national centre for Initial Teacher Training. This National Institute of Teaching – working in tandem with Y Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol - will restructure teacher training and continuing professional development with the aim of making teaching a Masters-level profession. It will develop a national network of pedagogical research centres, with laboratory schools in every region and a national Education Innovation Lab to promote the adoption of promising new approaches where the evidential basis is strong.

We will create a National Cooperative Agency for Supply Teachers which will ensure that supply teachers receive the same entitlement to training and standards as classroom teachers.





“Addysg yw’r un newid mwyaf y gallwn ei wneud yng Nghymru.
Ni fydd llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn siomi ein pobl ifanc.”

Helen Mary Jones, Gweinidog Cysgodol dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc

Llwybrau Dysgu

Mi sicrhawn bod pawb 16-18 oed yn cael eu cefnogi yn y system addysg, drwy ysgolion, colegau, prentisiaethau neu ein gwasanaeth dinasyddiaeth daledig, achrededig. Mi sicrhawn ystod ehangach o opsiynau galwedigaethol i bob myfyriwr yn 14. Mi hyrwyddwn addysg integredig - “ysgolion trwyddo” 19 a 3-14 - yn fodel craidd i ddarparu addysg yng Nghymru lle bo’n addas yn lleol, gan ei gwneud yn bosibl i helaethu darpariaeth gyn-ysgol yn gynt a mynd i’r afael â phroblem y llithriad mewn cyrhaeddiad yng ngrŵp oedran allweddol 11-14 oed. Fe alluoga hyn i ni hefyd i helaethu clybiau brechwast a darpariaeth ôl-ysgol yn rhwyddach. Bydd myfyrwyr 16-18 oed yn gymwys i gael eu cludo o gartref i goleg neu ysgol am ddim.

Olrhain Perfformiad

Mi adolygw’n pa mor effeithiol yw cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion yn dal penaethiaid i gyfrif am safonau ac arweiniad lleol. Mewn llywodraeth leol, Plaid Cymru sydd wedi arwain yr unig awdurdod addysg a farnwyd yn “rhagorol” yng Nghymru: Ceredigion. Mi ddefnyddiwn eu model Model Tracio Datblygiad Plentyn i sicrhau bod plant yn cyrraedd eu potensial, gyda chymorth cynnar yn cael ei roi i rai sydd ar ei hôl hi.

Byddwn yn cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i gefnogi rheini gydag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol er mwyn sicrhau bod modd ymyrru’n gynnar a darparu cefnogaeth effeithiol.

Cryfhau Cyswllt Ysgol

Mi geisiwn gryfhau’r cyswllt rhwng ysgolion â chartrefi, y gymuned a chyn-ddisgyblion:

- annog rhieni i ddod yn rhan o ddysgu’r plant, a manteisio ar gyfle iddyn nhwythau ddysgu e.e. rheini di-Gymraeg mewn ysgolion Cymraeg sy am ddysgu Cymraeg
- troi’n hysgolion yn fothau Cymunedol - yn agored ar benwythnos a chyda’r hwyr - gyda phyllau, campfeydd, llyfrgelloedd a chyfleusterau gofalu-am-blant ar agor i’r cyhoedd a chydag adnoddau addas, gan leihau pwysau cost ar rannau eraill o’r sector cyhoeddus. Caiff NICW y cyfrifoldeb o gyflwyno rhaglen helaethach lawer o fuddsoddi yn adeiladau a chyfleusterau ysgolion i alluogi hyn oll
- cyllido ysgolion i ddatblygu posibiliadau mentora a lleoliad gwaith ymysg cyn-ddisgyblion.



Learning Pathways

We will ensure that all young people aged 16-18 are supported in the education system, through schools, college, apprenticeships or paid and accredited citizenship service. We will ensure a wider range of vocational options for all students at 14. We will promote integrated education – the 3-19 and 3-14 model through-schools – as a core model of educational provision in Wales where locally appropriate, allowing us to expand pre-school provision more rapidly and address the problem of falling attainment in the critical 11-14 age group. This will also enable us to more easily expand breakfast club and after-school provision. Sixteen to eighteen year olds will be eligible for free transport from home to school or to college.

Tracking Performance

We will review the effectiveness of school governing bodies in holding headteachers to account on standards and giving local leadership. In local government Plaid Cymru has been leading the only education authority judged “excellent” in Wales: Ceredigion. We will use their Child Development Tracking Model to ensure children are reaching their potential, with assistance provided at an early stage to those who are falling behind.

We will introduce legislation to support those with additional learning needs to ensure early interventions and effective support.

Building School Links

We will seek to strengthen the links between schools and the home, community and alumni:

- parents will be encouraged to become part of their child’s learning, and avail themselves of learning opportunities themselves e.g. non-Welsh speaking parents in Welsh-medium schools wishing to learn Welsh
- we will turn schools into Community Hubs – open at weekends and into the evenings – with pools, gyms, libraries and childcare facilities open to the public and appropriately resourced, relieving cost pressures on other parts of the public sector. NICW will be charged with bringing forward a radically expanded programme of investment in school building and facilities to enable these changes
- schools will be funded to develop mentoring and work placement possibilities among past pupils.



Helen Mary Jones, Shadow Minister for Children and Young People

“**Education is the single biggest change we can make in Wales. A Plaid Cymru government will not let our young people down.**”

Technoleg Ddigidol

Datblygir Ysgol Agored - ar linellau'r Brifysgol Agored - gyda Carla (cwrs arlein agored anferth) i ddysgu hunan-gyfeiriedig yn defnyddio rhwydwaith Hwb+ a chysiau penwythnos preswyl i ddysgu topio-fyny a fflipirol. Mi ffocyswn ar sgiliau digidol, a buddsoddi mewn ysgolion TG-hwylusol angerddol i greu cymunedau dysgu.

Addysg Gymraeg

Mae'r Gymraeg yn eiddo i bawb yng Nghymru ac mae'n bwysig i bob plentyn gael cyfle i ddod yn ddwyieithog. Bydd pob plentyn yn dysgu Gymraeg yn rhan o gontinuum o ddysgu. Mi helaethwn y Gymraeg ymhellach yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen, a'r nod fydd i bob plentyn allu siarad a deall Gymraeg: daw hyn yn rhan o'r cwricwlwm newydd yn ôl argymhellion adolygiadau'r Athro Sioned Davies yr Athro Graham Donaldson. Mi gymrwn bwerau statudol i sicrhau bod pob Awdurdod Addysg Lleol yn delifro ar eu Cynlluniau Strategol Addysg Gymraeg trwy atgyfnerthu pwerau sydd eisoes yn bodoli i sicrhau bod Cynlluniau Strategol Addysg Gymraeg yn cynnwys dyddiadau sbesiffig a lleoliadau ar gyfer cynyddu darpariaeth Addysg Gyfrwng Gymraeg.

Byddwn yn creu mecanwaith o droi'n ôl fydd yn dal i gyfrif pob Awdurdod Lleol sydd yn methu â gweithredu i gyflawni hyn.

Addysg Blynyddoedd Cynnar

Ymyriad a chefnogaeth gynnar yw'r dull profedig o roi cychwyn da i blant mewn addysg bywyd. Dewis rhai rhieni yw delifro hyn gartref, ond am resymau economaidd mae ar amryw angen gofal i blant. Rhieni yng Nghymru sy'n talu rhai o'r costau gofal-plant uchaf yn Ewrop ac yn derbyn llai o oriau o ofal am blant nag mewn rhannau eraill yn y DG.

Fodd bynnag, i ddelifro'r deilliannau gorau posibl, mae ar blant ifainc mewn addysg angen gofal ac mae plant mewn mannau gofal-plant yn haeddu dysgu drwy chwarae. Bydd Plaid Cymru'n cyflwyno gofal plant cyson a pholisi addysg blynyddoedd cynnar, yn atebol i un gweinidog llywodraeth. Mi weithiwn gydag ysgolion a darparwyr gofal i blant i sicrhau bod staff wedi'u cymhwyso'n dda ym mhob rhan o'r wlad, a digon o ddarpariaeth mewn Gymraeg a Saesneg.

Erbyn diwedd tymor y Cynlliad hwn mi ddarparwn ofal plant am ddim i bod plentyn dros dair oed.

Fe olyga'r polisi hwn adnoddau sylweddol a chynllunio'r gweithlu a hefyd ddatblygu cyfleusterau. Am y rhesymau hyn, caiff ei weithredu fesul cam. Mi ddarparwn 15 awr o ofal plant yr wythnos am ddim erbyn 2017/18, gan fynychu dosbarth am fore cyfan yn hytrach na dwyawr y dydd. Erbyn 2021 fe ddarperir 30 awr o addysg gynnar amser-llawn yr wythnos, sy'n gyfartal â'r un nifer o oriau ag wythnos lawn o ysgol.

Digital Technology

An Open School - along the lines of the Open University – with a national Mooc (massive open online course) for self-directed learning using the Hwb+ network and weekend residential courses for top-up and flipped learning will be developed. We will focus on digital skills, investing in passionate IT-enabled schools to set up local communities of learning.

Welsh medium education

The Welsh language belongs to everybody in Wales and it is important that all children have the opportunity to become bilingual. All pupils will learn Welsh as part of a continuum of learning. We will continue to expand Welsh in the Foundation Phase, with the aim that all children can speak and understand Welsh and this will become part of the new curriculum as recommended by Prof Sioned Davies and Prof Graham Donaldson's reviews. We will take statutory powers to ensure all Local Education Authorities deliver on their Welsh Education Strategy Plans by reinforcing existing powers to ensure that all WESPs include specific dates and locations for increasing Welsh Medium Education provision.

We will create a mechanism of recourse which will hold to account all LAs that fail to act to achieve this.

Early Years Education

Early intervention and support is a proven way to give children the best start in life and education. Some parents choose to deliver this at home, but many for economic reasons need childcare. Parents in Wales pay some of the highest childcare costs in Europe and receive fewer free hours of childcare than elsewhere in the UK.

However, to deliver the best possible outcomes, young children in education need care and children in childcare settings deserve to learn through play. Plaid Cymru will introduce a consistent childcare and early years education policy, answerable to one government minister. We will work with schools and childcare providers to ensure that there are well qualified staff in all parts of the country with sufficient provision in both Welsh and English.

We will deliver free full-time childcare to all children over the age of three by the end of this Assembly term.

This policy will require significant resources and workforce planning as well as the development of facilities. For these reasons, it will be implemented in stages. We will provide 15 hours of free childcare a week by 2017/18, attending class for full mornings rather than for 2 hours a day. By 2021 full-time early education of 30 hours a week will be provided which equates to the same amount of hours as a full school week.

This will be delivered through a mix of schools, voluntary providers and private nurseries, to all children in order to help close the attainment gap between children from poorer backgrounds, and to help parents return to work or work longer hours. The additional year of early education would be optional as not all parents of young children want their children to attend school from this early age.

“ Dydw i ddim am weld athrawon yn cael eu llethu gan fiwrocratiaeth ddiangen. Rwy am dorri'r tâp coch a gadael i athrawon fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o ddysgu. Mae'n bryd i ni ailddechrau ymddiried yn ein hathrawon. ”

*Simon Thomas,
Gweinidog Addysg Cysgodol
Plaid Cymru*

Caiff hyn ei ddelifro drwy gymysgedd o ysgolion, darparwyr gwirfoddol a meithrinfeydd preifat, er mwyn helpu i gau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng plant o gefndiroedd tlotach, ac i helpu rhieni i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith neu weithio oriau hirach. Opsiwn fyddai'r flwyddyn ychwanegol o addysg gynnar oherwydd dydy pob rhiant i blant ifainc ddim am i'w plant fynychu'r ysgol yn yr oed yma.

Bydd angen datblygu cyfleusterau ysgolion i sicrhau eu bod yn addas i blant tair oed i fynychu am ddiwrnod cyfan yn lle hanner diwrnod. Gall y bydd angen i rai darparwyr allysgol hefyd ddatblygu eu hadeiladau. Mi sicrhawn bod y rhaglen fuddsoddi cyfalaf i ysgolion yn ei lle. Yn ogystal ag adeiladu gweithlu'r blynyddoedd cynnar, mae angen adeiladu gweithlu gofal-plant. Ar hyn o bryd cyflenwad annigonol o ofal plant sydd i gwrdd ag angen llawer o deuluoedd, er enghraifft, teuluoedd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig, plant ag anabledd, darpariaeth Gymraeg a rhieini sy'n gweithio oriau af-nodweddiadol. Mi ddefnyddiwn y Gwasanaeth Dinasyddion Cenedlaethol a chyllid Ewrop megis Cronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop i hyfforddi pobl ifainc sy'n ymuno o'r newydd â'r gweithlu i ddod yn weithwyr gofal-plant ac i sefydlu eu busnesau gofal-plant eu hunain. Hefyd mi

archwiliwn fodelau darparu amgen yn cynnwys systemau gofal-ddydd teuluol a chyweithiau gofal-plant Llychlynaidd. Mi ddarparwn hefyd fenthyciadau bach neu grantiau i fentergarwyr sy am sefydlu busnesau gofal-plant i lanw'r bylchau mewn cyflenwad, e.e. gofal-plant Cymraeg, gwasanaethau i blant ag anabledd, gwasanaethau mewn ardaloedd gwledig a gwasanaethau ar oriau af-nodweddiadol.

Lles ein Plant

Mae lles plant yn yr ysgol yn allweddol er cyrraedd eu potensial. Bydd pob ysgol yn dysgu agenda cyd-berthynas iach ac yn cynnal gwasanaethau cwnsela da. Mi gyflwynwn ddeddfwriaeth i ddileu amddiffyniad cosbi rhesymol. Fe hyrwydda ysgolion agwedd bositif tuag at ddisgyblion eraill er mwyn lleihau bwlio o bob math. Hefyd mi wellwn y cyswllt rhwng ysgolion a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol parthed gofal a chynhalwyr ifainc er mwyn sicrhau bod modd rhoi mecanweithiau cynnal lleol yn eu lle. Mi gawn wared ar y 'dreth driwantiaeth' a buddsoddi yn lle hynny mewn swyddogion lles addysgol i weithio gyda theuluoedd anodd a chodi presenoldeb.

School facilities will need to be developed to ensure they are appropriate for three year old children to attend for a full day rather than a half day. Some out-of-school providers may also need to develop their facilities. We will ensure that a capital investment programme for schools is in place.

As well as building the early education workforce, there is also a need to build the childcare workforce. Currently there is insufficient supply of childcare to meet the needs of many families, for example, families living in rural areas, children with disabilities, Welsh-medium provision and parents who work atypical hours. We will use the proposed National Citizen Service and European funding such as the European Social Fund to train young people and people seeking to re-enter the workforce to become childcare workers and to set up their own childcare businesses. We will also explore alternative models of provision including the Nordic countries' family daycare systems and childcare cooperatives. We will

also provide small loans or grants for entrepreneurs to set up childcare businesses to fill in the gaps in supply, for example in Welsh-medium childcare, services for children with disabilities, services in rural areas and services at atypical hours.

The welfare of our children

Child welfare at school and at home is crucial in achieving their potential. All schools will teach a healthy relationships agenda and maintain good counselling services. We will introduce legislation to remove the defence of reasonable chastisement. Schools will promote a positive attitude towards other pupils with the aim of reducing bullying of all types. We will also improve links between schools and social services regarding care and young carers to ensure that local support mechanisms can be put in place. We will scrap the 'truancy tax' and instead invest in education welfare officers to work with difficult families and raise attendance.

“ I do not want to see teachers bogged down with unnecessary bureaucracy. I want to cut the red tape and let teachers get on with the job of teaching. It's time to put our trust back in our teachers. ”

*Simon Thomas,
Shadow Education Minister
Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales*



CARU CYMRU, CARU'R BLANED

Yr her fwyaf a wynebodd dynoliaeth erioed yw troi'n heffaith ni ar y blaned o ddinistr i fendith. Mi safleolwn ni Gymru fel cenedl sy'n arwain yn yr ymrwymadau sero net a wnaed ym Mharis 2015. Mi geisiwn wahardd ffracio a glofeydd brig newydd yn gyfangwbl.

Ein cred ni yw y dylai cyfrifoldeb am holl adnoddau naturiol Cymru fod yn nwylo pobl Cymru, drwy'n Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ni a etholir yn ddemocrataidd. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cyfrifoldeb am bob pwr dros ynni yn ogystal â chyfrifoldeb dros Ystadau'r

Goron yng Nghymru sydd yn ein barn ni yn cynnig cyfle i hyrwyddo datblygiadau ynni adnewyddol er lles Cymru.

Mae disgwyl i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru gyfrannu at amcanion llesiant yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, ond mi sicrhawn ni mai ei phrif bwrpas fydd bod yn lladmerydd amgylcheddol i Gymru. Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod angen iddo gael ei gyllido yn iawn er mwyn medru cyflawni'r rôl hwnnw.



LOVING WALES, LOVING THE PLANET

The greatest challenge humanity has ever faced is to turn our impact on the planet from destructive to benign. We will position Wales as a nation leading in the net zero commitments made in Paris 2015. We will seek a complete ban on fracking and new open-cast coal mines.

We believe that responsibility for all of Wales' natural resources should be in the hands of the people of Wales, through our democratically elected National Assembly. This includes responsibility for all energy powers as well as responsibility for the Crown Estates in Wales

which we believe provide an opportunity for further renewable energy developments to benefit Wales.

Natural Resources Wales is expected to contribute to achieving all of the wellbeing goals in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, but we will ensure its overriding purpose is to be an environmental champion for Wales. We also recognise that it must be properly resourced to effectively fulfil that role.

Ynni Adnewyddol

Ein dymuniad ni o hyd yw cynhyrchu cymaint o drydan ag sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio yng Nghymru o adnewyddolion erbyn 2035. Mae'r newid yn nhrefniadau'r cymhorthdal yn gwneud hyn yn anos ac yn bendant bydd angen newid strategaeth wrth i ddatblygiad safleoedd o faint mawr gan weithredwyr masnachol prif-ffrwd fynd yn llai deniadol yn ariannol. Fodd bynnag mae hyn yn cynnig cyfle i ddatblygu model gwahanol wedi'i seilio ar gynhyrchu, trawsyrru a pherchnogaeth lleol drwy rwydwaith o feicro-genereddio a gridiau lleol yn eiddo i awdurdodau lleol wedi'i gefnogi gan genereiddio a storio mwy-o-faint yn eiddo i'r cyhoedd ar y lefel genedlaethol Gymreig,

Byddai'n polisi ynni ni'n anelu at:

- sicrhau defnyddio adnoddau Cymru yn gynaliadwy, gan dacio newid hinsawdd a datblygu economi ôl-garbon
- gwarantu cyflenwad diogel i gymunedau Cymru
- gael ei redeg er budd cymunedau Cymru.

Mi grëwn ni system genedlaethol o ynni datganoledig, gan symud o'r system ynni both-a-llafn traddodiadol i rwydwaith o gridiau lleol clyfrach a all flaenori defnyddio ynni adnewyddol, fel yn yr Almaen, Denmarc a'r Iseldiroedd. O dan y system yma mae cynhyrchu a dosbarthu ynni dan gontrôl cryfach y cymunedau lleol gan dorri allan cwmnïau ynni ac arwain at ostwng biliau i bobl leol.

I gyrraedd y nod yma:

- mi weithiwn gyda'r Grid Cenedlaethol i hwyluso mynediad i gynhyrchwyr ynni newydd
- mi gomisiynwn gofrestr genedlaethol o ddichonoldeb ynni gwyrdd yng Nghymru (gwynt, y llanw, yr haul, tonnau, dwr ac ati) - "Atlas Ynni i Gymru" - a chynllun manwl i ecsbloetio'n hadnoddau naturiol gam-wrth-gam a datblygiad cwmnïau brodorol gydag arbenigedd micro-genereddio gyda therfyn amser pendant. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys targed lleiafswm ar gyfer ynni cymunedol newydd
- mi ddiwygiwn ddeddfwriaeth defnydd-tir i sicrhau llwybr carlam i gynlluniau ynni sy'n eiddo i'r gymuned, gyda phresiwmiad o blaid datblygu. Yn arbennig mi sicrhawn bod buddion cymdeithasol ac economaidd cynlluniau Ynni Cymunedol yn cael pwysau dylanwadol yn y broses gynllunio a dylai hyn dalu sylw i effeithiau tymor-hir y cynlluniau hyn
- mi sefydlwn gwmni ynni cenedlaethol, Ynni Cymru, i gael ei redeg fel cwmni ddim-er-difidend hyd-braich oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru, yn buddsoddi elw mewn gwell gwasanaeth a phrisoedd i gleientiaid.

Renewable Energy

It remains our aspiration to produce as much electricity as is consumed in Wales from renewables by 2035. The change in the subsidy regime makes this more difficult and certainly requires a change in strategy as the development of large-scale sites by mainstream commercial operators is now less likely to be financially attractive. This does, however, offer the opportunity of developing a different model based on local generation, transmission and ownership through a network of community-owned micro-generation and municipally owned local grids backed by larger scale publicly owned generation and storage at the Welsh national level.

Our energy policy will be geared towards:

- ensuring Welsh resources are used sustainably, tackling climate change and developing a post-carbon economy
- guaranteeing security of supply to the people of Wales
- being run for the interests of Welsh communities.

We will create a national system of decentralised energy, moving away from the traditional ‘hub & spoke’ energy system to a nation-wide network of smarter local grids that can prioritise the use of renewable energy, as in Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. Under this system local communities are in greater control of energy generation and distribution, cutting out energy companies and generating lower bills for local people.

In order to achieve this goal:

- we will work with National Grid to increase ease of access for new energy producers
- we will commission a national inventory of green energy potential in Wales (wind, tidal, solar, wave, hydro etc) - an “Energy Atlas for Wales” - and a detailed plan for the phased exploitation of our natural resources and the development of indigenous firms with micro-generation expertise within a strict deadline. This will include a minimum target for a new community energy
- we will amend land use planning legislation to enshrine a fast-track route for community-owned energy schemes, with a presumption in favour of development. In particular we will ensure that the social and economic benefits of Community Energy schemes will be given material weight in the planning process and this should take into account the long term impacts of these schemes
- we will establish a national energy company, Ynni Cymru, which will run as a not-for-dividend company at arms-length from Welsh Government, investing profits in improved client service and prices.

“Cenedl gyfoethog mewn ynni yw Cymru, mewn sefyllfa berffaith i elwa ar sector ynni adnewyddol. Ond ddigwydd hynny ddim mewn faciwm. Bydd Plaid Cymru'n rhoi'r cymorth sy'i angen ar y sector i dyfu, a ninnau i gyd yn cael y budd.”

*Rhun ap Iorwerth, Gweinidog
Economï Cysgodol
Plaid Cymru*

Bydd gorchwylion Ynni Cymru'n cynnwys:

- o gostwng cost-yr-uned ynni i gartrefi a busnesau yng Nghymru
- o lleihau defnydd o ynni mewn cartrefi a busnesau, helpu defnyddwyr i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus ar sail technoleg mesuryddion clyfar
- o cyllido gosod ar raddfa fawr baneli solar ar do pob tŷ, adeilad busnes a phostyn lamp yng Nghymru, gan ddechrau gydag adeiladau cyhoeddus a chartrefi cymdeithasol, a'r gwaith wedi'i roi allan i gwmnïau lleol
- o cydlynu a hwyluso defnyddio tir eiddo cyhoeddus i bwrpas ynni adnewyddol
- o cyllido caffael a datblygu capasiti genereiddio a storio maint-mawr newydd, gan sicrhau y daw Cymru'n hunan-gynhaliol mewn ynni adnewyddol ac yn allforydd ynni adnewyddol
- o ysgogi datblygiad cywaith-gynhyrchydd cenedlaethol o blith mudiadau ynni cymunedol
- o datblygu rhwydwaith genedlaethol o gwmnïau rhanbarthol neu leol yn eiddo i gynghorau i ofalu bod genereiddio a galw yn cyfateb ar lefel ardal.

Yn ogystal bydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi:

- buddsoddiad mewn isadeiledd porthladdoedd yng Nghaerdybi, Mostyn, Aberdaugleddau a Phort Talbot sy'i angen i gael y fantais fwyaf o gyfleoedd economaidd genereiddio ynni ar fôr
- datblygiadau morlyn llanw ym Mae Abertawe, Aber Hafren ac arfordir y gogledd
- datblygu prosiect hydro-drydan ar y Wysg, yn amodol ar asesiad amgylcheddol llawn
- arfarniad o botensial economaidd a phwysigrwydd elfennau priddoedd prin, sy'n allweddol i economï carbon-isel, i'w cael ym masn y Canolbarth.

Ynni Cymru's remit will include:

- o reducing the cost per unit of energy to homes and businesses in Wales
- o reducing the consumption of energy in homes and businesses, helping consumers to make informed decisions based on smart metering technology
- o funding the mass installation, outsourced to local companies, of solar panels on the roofs of every household, business premise and lamppost in Wales, beginning with public buildings and social housing
- o coordinating and facilitating the use of publicly owned land for renewable energy purposes
- o financing the acquisition and development of new large scale generating and storage capacity, ensuring Wales becomes self sufficient in renewable energy and becomes a renewable energy exporter
- o stimulating the development of a national producer cooperative among community energy organisations
- o developing a national network of municipally owned regional or local energy companies to match generation and demand for electricity at the district scale.

In addition a Plaid Cymru Government will support:

- investment in port infrastructure at Holyhead, Mostyn, Milford Haven and Port Talbot necessary to take full advantage of the economic opportunities in offshore energy generation
- tidal lagoon developments in Swansea Bay, the Severn Estuary and the north Wales coast
- the development of an Usk hydro electricity project, subject to a full environmental impact assessment
- an evaluation of the economic potential and strategic importance of the rare earth elements, crucial to the low carbon economy, to be found in the Central Wales basin.

“Wales is an energy-rich nation and we are well-placed to benefit from the growing renewables sector. But that will not happen in a vacuum. Plaid Cymru will give the sector the support it needs to grow, so that we can all benefit.”

*Rhun ap Iorwerth,
Shadow Economy Minister
Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales*

Targedau newid hinsawdd i Gymru

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod mai newid hinsawdd yw'r sialens fwyaf sy'n wynebu dynoliaeth. Fe chwaraea Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru ei rhan lawn wrth gwrdd â'r her yma. Mi sicrhawn ni fod Cymru'n cyflawni'i thargedau gostwng statudol, a gwneud hynny sy'n dwyn budd economaidd yn ei sgîl drwy dechnoleg newydd a mantais y cyntaf-i-symud. Hefyd mi sicrhawn bod ein targedau'n cael eu hadolygu'n gyson i sicrhau'u bod yn ddigonol.

Bydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru'n rhwystro cracio heidrolig ('ffracio') ac ecsbloetio unrhyw fathau eraill o nwy anghonfensiynol yng Nghymru unwaith i'r pwerau gael eu datganoli i Gymru. Yn y cyfamser mi ddiweddarwn ganllawiau cynllunio i gynnwys Nodyn Cyngor Technegol ar nwy anghonfensiynol. Rydyn ni'n gwrthwynebu prosiectau llosgi ynni o

faint mawr a chymhorthdal cyhoeddus i losgyddion. Ni chefnogwn ni ddim datblygu ynni niwclear mewn lleoliadau newydd. Mi wrthwynebwn ddefnyddio peilonau drwy Barciau Cendlaethol ac Ardaloedd o Brydferthwch Naturiol, gan annog defnyddio ceblau dan ddaear a than y môr i gario trydan lle bo'n bosibl.

Fe wrthwyneba Plaid Cymru unrhyw ddatblygu newydd ar lo brig. Mi geisiwn hefyd atebion cadarnach o lawer i gwestiwn adfer safleoedd glo brig a gafodd eu gadael, gan weithredu'n gyfreithiol ac adolygu rheoliadau yn ôl yr angen. Ond mi geisiwn hefyd gefnogi awdurdodau lleol nad oes gyda nhw'r arbenigedd i reoli safleoedd yn ddigonol, gan roi cymunedau a'u lles nhw yn gyntaf.

“Gallai Cymru arwain y byd mewn cynhyrchu ynni carbon-niwtral a does dim angen i ni beidio bod yn uchelgeisiol wrth ddelio â thargedau gostwng carbon. Newid hinsawdd yw un o'r heriau mwyaf sy'n wynebu dynoliaeth a rhaid i Gymru chwarae'i rhan wrth fynd i'r afael â'r her hon.”

Llyr Gruffydd,

*Gweinidog Amgylchedd Cysgodol
Plaid Cymru - Plaid Cymru*



Climate change targets for Wales

Plaid Cymru accepts that climate change is the single biggest challenge facing humanity. A Plaid Cymru Government will play its full part in meeting this challenge. We will ensure that Wales meets its statutory carbon reduction targets, doing so in a way that brings with it economic benefits for example through new technology and first mover advantage. We will also ensure our targets are regularly reviewed to ensure they are adequate.

A Plaid Cymru Government will prevent hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") and the exploitation of other forms of unconventional gas as soon as the powers are devolved through the Wales Act. In the meantime we will update planning guidance to include a new Technical Advice Note on unconventional gas. We oppose large

scale incineration projects and public subsidy for incineration. We will not support the development of nuclear power in new locations. We will oppose the use of pylons through National Parks and Areas of Natural Beauty, advocating the use of underground and undersea cables to carry electricity where feasible.

Plaid Cymru will oppose the development of any new opencast mining. We will also seek far more robust solutions to restoring abandoned opencast sites, taking legal action, introducing legislation and revising regulations where necessary. But we will also seek to support local authorities that do not retain the expertise to adequately manage opencast sites, putting communities and their well-being first.

“ Wales could be a world leader in carbon neutral energy production so there’s no reason for us not to be ambitious when it comes to carbon reduction targets. Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity and Wales must play its part in addressing this challenge.”

*Llyr Gruffydd,
Shadow Environment Minister
Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales*



Cartrefi Ynni-ffeithlon

Gan gydnabod effaith cartrefi Cymru ar ein targedau allyrru carbon, mi lansiwn raglen effeithlonrwydd ynni fwyaf Cymru erioed. Bydd ein rhaglen £3bn yn ysgogi creu swyddi, taclo tlodi tanwydd a lleihau allyriadau carbon, gan gyfrannu at linell waelod driphlyg datblygu cynaliadwy. Mi gryfhawn reoliadau adeiladu hefyd i sicrhau ein bod yn cwrdd â'n hymrwymadau i'r UE o dan adeiladau 'Ynni Bron Sero'. Ymhellach mi awn ati i ledaenu tai ynni positif sy â'r gallu i allforio mwy o ynni i'r grid trydan nag y maen nhw'n ei ddefnyddio. Mi weithredwn bolisiau solar-bositif, gan ddefnyddio pob adeilad cyhoeddus addas, a chyflwyno 'toeon gwyrdd' mewn rheoliadau adeiladu i sicrhau rhagor o gartrefi cynaliadwy newydd.

Gwastraff

Fe weithia Plaid Cymru gyda chynhyrchwyr i leihau gwastraff pacedu yn rhan o'r ymrwymiad Gwastraff Sero. Yn gyfredol mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru darged o gyrraedd gwatraff sero erbyn 2050, ond rydyn ni am osod Cymru ar flaen yr ecomomi cylchol a dod â'r targed ymlaen i 2030. **Mi gyflwynwn hyn drwy gyfuniad o flaengareddau deddfu a pholisi:**

- teclynnau bwyta a napcynau mewn safleodd bwyd i fod yn ailgylchadwy neu'n gompostiadwy
- gwahardd Styrofoam ym mhob siop
- achlysuron cyhoeddus mawr i gael darpariaeth i ailgylchu 100%
- disgwyl i gynhyrchion ailgylchedig gael eu defnyddio ym mhob caffael y llywodraeth
- hyrwyddo peiriannau ôl-werthu mewn mannau cyhoeddus
- cynllun i adael plastig, gwydr a chaniau
- gofyniad ar adwerthwyr a gwneuthurwyr bwyd mawr i gymryd camau i leihau gwastraff bwyd, yn cynnwys rhoi bwyd dros-ben i elusennau i'w ddsbarthu.



Energy efficient homes

Recognising the impact of Welsh housing upon our carbon emission targets, we will embark on Wales' largest ever home energy efficiency programme. Our £3bn programme will stimulate job creation, tackle fuel poverty and reduce carbon emissions, contributing to the triple bottom line of sustainable development. We will also strengthen building regulations to ensure we meet our EU obligations on 'Near Zero Energy' buildings. Furthermore we will pursue the roll-out of energy positive houses which are capable of exporting more energy to the electricity grid than they use. We will implement solar-positive policies, utilising all suitable public buildings, and introducing 'green roofs' in building regulations to ensure more sustainable new homes.

Waste

Plaid Cymru will work with producers to reduce packaging waste as part of the Zero Waste Wales commitment. Currently Welsh Government has a target of achieving zero waste by 2050, but we want to place Wales at the forefront of the circular economy and bring the target forward by a generation to 2030. **We will achieve this through a combination of legislation and policy initiatives:**

- utensils and napkins in food establishments to be recyclable or compostable
- a Styrofoam ban in all shops
- major public events to have provision for 100% recycling
- a presumption in favour of recycled products in all government procurement
- promotion of reverse vending machines in public areas
- a pilot plastic, glass and can deposit scheme
- a requirement for large food retailers and manufacturers to take steps to reduce their food waste, including donating surplus food to charities for distribution.

Lles Anifeiliaid

Mi ddatblygwn Gynllun Gweithredu Rhywogaethau dan Fygythiad i Gymru drwy fentrau i hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth a gweithredoedd gan y cyhoedd. Mi ddeddfwn i wahardd defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcais a rheoleiddio defnydd o faglau. Mi ddiweddarwn a chyfnerthu deddfwriaeth a chreu Deddf Bywyd Gwyllt i Gymru. Mi gefnogwn greu canolfan arbenigol i iechyd anifeiliaid yn Aberystwyth yn gam cyntaf tuag at Goleg Milfeddygol.

Mynediad i Gefn Gwlad

Rydyn ni'n ymroddedig i adael i bobl o bob modd a gallu gael cyfle i fwynhau a gwerthfawrogi'r awyr agored. Dydyn ni ddim yn credu bod cyflwyno mynediad agored cynhwysfawr yn addas i Gymru. Yn lle hynny, ffocws ein gwaith ni fydd gwneud gwell defnydd o'r chwarter o'n gwlad sy wedi ei ddynodi yn wlad agored eisoes. Mi hyrwyddwn gyfleodd am weithgareddau newydd o fewn yr Ystâd Goedwigaeth.

Mi sicrhawn bod ein tirweddau dynodedig yn meddu ar y gallu i gwrdd â sialensau'r presennol a'r dyfodol tra'n adeiladu ar eu statws cydnabyddedig yn rhyngwladol. I'r diben hynny mi ddatblygwn rol ein Parciau Cenedlaethol a'n Hardaloedd o Brydferthwch Naturiol Neilltuol ar sail argymhellion yr adolygiad diweddar o Dirweddau Dynodedig yng Nghymru.

Mi gefnogwn ymdrechion i wneud Cymru yn Genedl Wybren Dywyll gydnabyddedig.





Animal Welfare

We will develop an Endangered Species Action Plan for Wales supported by initiatives to promote public awareness and actions. We will legislate to ban the use of wild animals in circuses and regulate the use of snares. We will update and consolidate Welsh wildlife legislation creating a new Wildlife Act for Wales. We will support the creation of a specialist centre for animal health in Aberystwyth as a first step towards a Veterinary College.

Countryside Access

We are committed to allowing people of all means and abilities the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the outdoors. We do not believe that introducing comprehensive open access is appropriate in Wales. Instead our work will focus on making better use of the quarter of our country that is already designated as open land. We will promote new recreational opportunities within the Forest Estate.

We will ensure that our designated landscapes are best equipped to meet current and future challenges while building on their internationally recognised status. To that end we will develop the role of Wales' National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty based on the recommendations of the recent Review of Designated Landscapes in Wales.

We will support efforts to make Wales an internationally recognised Dark Sky Nation.

Ffermio, Pysgota a Choedwigaeth

Nid dim ond sectorau economaidd yw'n diwydiannau traddodiadol sy'n seiledig ar ein hadnoddau naturiol, serch eu bod yn hanfodol i gyflogaeth wledig. Maen nhw'n ganolog i system fwyd iach lleol.

Am y rheswm hwn mi sicrhawn bod ffermio Cymru'n cael ei flaenori fel sector economaidd allweddol. Mi benodwn Ladmerydd i'r Diwydiant i hyrwyddo bwyd a ffarmio Cymru gydag adwerthwyr a phroseswyr mawr. Bydd cwmnïau campus sy'n cytuno i stocio cynnyrch Cymreig, wedi'i gaffael am bris cynaliadwy, yn cael eu hyrwyddo yn rhan o ymgyrch genedlaethol i glodfori busnesau cyfrifol. Fe weithia'n Llywodraeth ni gydag undebau ffermwyr a chynrychiolwyr busnes i dynnu unrhyw gamddefnydd o Gôd Ymarfer Cyflenwi Groseriaid i sylw Dyfarnydd Côt y Groseriaid.

Ymysg y gweithredoedd penodol i gefnogi'n diwydiannau tir- a môr-seiliedig bydd:

- gweithio'n agos â sector amaeth Cymru i sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau a wneir o fewn y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin presennol a'r PAC nesaf ar ôl 2020 yn rhoi'r fantais fwyaf i Gymru, ac i sicrhau bod y Rhaglen Datblygu Gwledig yn delifro i sectorau cig coch a llaeth mewn ffordd sydd ar gael i nifer fawr o ffermwyr tra'n delifro newid trawsffurfiol hefyd i'r diwydiant ehangach
- ymrwymo i ddefnyddio'r dulliau mwyaf effeithiol o ddileu TB gwartheg a sicrhau bod cyfyngiadau ar brofi a symud yn gymesur â statws y clefyd mewn ardal





Farming, fishing and forestry

Our traditional natural resource-based industries in Wales represent much more than just economic sectors, vital though they are to rural employment. They are central to a healthy local food system.

For this reason we will ensure that Welsh farming is prioritised as a key economic sector. We will appoint an Industry Champion to promote Welsh food and farming, with major retailers and processors. Welsh champion companies that agree to stock Welsh produce, sourced at a sustainable price, will be promoted as part of a national campaign to celebrate responsible business. Our Government will work with farming unions and business representatives to draw any abuse of the Groceries Supply Code of Practice to the attention of the Groceries Code Adjudicator.

Particular actions to support our land and marine based industries include:

- working closely with the Welsh farming sector to ensure that any changes introduced within the existing Common Agriculture Policy and for the next CAP post 2020 maximise the benefits to Wales, and to ensure the Rural Development Programme delivers for the red meat and dairy sectors in a way that is accessible to large numbers of farmers whilst also delivering transformational change to the wider industry
- committing to using the most effective measures to control and eradicate bTB and ensuring that testing and movement restrictions are proportionate to the disease status of an area



- cyflwyno gwaharddiad cenedlaethol ar ddefnyddio a rhyddhau llusernau i'r awyr sy'n creu perygl tân i gnydau sych ar eu traed a hefyd i goedwigaeth ac adeiladau ffarm
- ymgymryd ag adolygiad Gweithio'n Glyfrach arall i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ddiweddar wedi bod yn gymesur a theg ac heb gynyddu tâp coch ac aurblatio
- ceisio gweithredu'n fuan dulliau amgen ymarferol i'r rheol dim-symud chwe niwrnod sy ar hyn o bryd yn cyfyngu symud anifeiliaid ac yn lluddias hyblygrwydd busnesau
- annog rhagor o gyfranogiad mewn cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol trwy sicrhau y bydd cynllun i ran o ffarm ar gael, yn agored i bob ffarmwr, gydag ar-y-lleiaf o fivrocratiaeth, a gweithio gyda'r diwydiant i ddatblygu ffyrdd arloesol o beri bod mesurau amaeth-amgylcheddol wedi'u cyllido gan Gynllun Datblygu Gwledig megis Glastir yn gallu bod o fwy o werth i'r cyhoedd
- gweithio gydag Awdurdodau Lleol a phartneriaid eraill i greu strategaeth genedlaethol i warchod ffermydd cyngor
- cadarnhau ein cefnogaeth i Gymru ddi-GM a cheisio sicrwydd gan Lywodraeth y DG ar risg llygru posibl dros y ffin os aiff hi ymlaen â chynlluniau i brofi cnydau GM yn Lloegr
- datblygu menter yr Harbyrau Bach i gynyddu hyfywedd tymor-hir sector pysgota
- cyflwyno Mentrau Afonydd i ddatblygu cynlluniau sector-benodol i gynyddu poblogaethau pysgod, gyda sylw arbennig i boblogaeth eog a sewin
- creu ardaloedd gwarchod morol newydd i ategu rhwydwaith gyfredol Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (SAC) ac Ardaloedd Gwarchod Arbennig (SPA). Mi weithiwn gyda'n cyfatebolion yn Llywodraeth y DG a'r UE i sicrhau bod ein rhwydwaith o ardaloedd gwarchod morol yn cael eu gorfodi'n effeithiol.

- introducing a nation-wide ban on the use of the release of sky lanterns which pose a fire hazard to dry standing crops, hay and straw as well as forestry and farm buildings
- undertaking another Working Smarter review to ensure that recent legislation has been proportionate and fair and does not unnecessarily increase red tape and gold plating
- seeking the early implementation of practical alternatives to the whole farm six day standstill rule that currently restricts animal movements thus hampering business flexibility
- encouraging greater participation in agri-environmental schemes by ensuring that a part farm scheme is made available, open to all farmers and involving minimum bureaucracy, and will work with the industry to develop innovative ways in which Rural Development Plan funded agri-environmental measures such as Glastir can help deliver greater public benefits
- working with Local Authorities and other partners to develop a national strategy to protect council farms
- reaffirming our support for a GM-free Wales and seeking assurances from the UK Government on the possible risk of cross border contamination if it pushes ahead with plans for GM crops in England
- developing a Small Harbours Initiative to increase the long-term viability of the fisheries sector
- introducing River Initiatives to develop river-specific plans to boost fish populations, with specific attention to sewin and salmon populations
- creating new marine protected areas to complement the current network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). We will work with counterparts in the UK Government and the EU to ensure that our network of marine protection areas are effectively enforced.

Senedd Wledig yr Alban

Digwyddiad a phroses yw Senedd Wledig yr Alban sy'n rhoi cyfleoedd i bobl â diddordeb mewn cymunedau gwledig i rannu syniadau, ystyried cwestiynau a thrafod atebion.

Mae Seneddau Gwledig yn fodd i bobl a phenderfynwyr gydweithio ar faterion o bwys i ddatblygu datrysiadau newydd a chreadigol. Maen nhw'n cryfhau llais cymunedau gwledig a'u helpu i ddyllanwadu ar benderfyniadau sy'n eu heffeithio. Eu llwyddiant yn Ewrop dros yr 20 mlynedd ddiwethaf a ysbrydolodd Llywodraeth yr Alban i gychwyn Senedd Cefn Gwlad yno yn 2014.

Nid rhan ffurfiol o lywodraeth mo Senedd Wledig, na senedd chwaith yn ystyr corff deddfwriaethol neu benderfyniadol. Proses 'gwaelod fyny' yw hi o ymwneud â thrafod rhwng pobl cefn gwlad yr Alban a gwneuthurwyr polisi er galluogi gwell dealltwriaeth, a gwell polisi a gweithredu i ddelio â chwestiynau gwledig.

Parthed y system fwyd leol ehangach ein bwriad yw:

- cynyddu caffael bwyd a diod o Gymru gan wasanaethau cyhoeddus
- dod yn Genedl Fwyd Da Fyd-eang, gyda Strategaeth Fwyd integredig, i ddatblygu cynhyrchu lleol a bwyta bwyd lleol maethlon, gan gynnal cynghorau bwyd lleol, bothau bwyd lleol, cyweithiau bwyd a marchnadoedd ffermwyr a chaffis cymunedol
- creu dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i roi pwysedd priodol i ddiogelwch bwyd lleol yn eu cynlluniau datblygu, gan gynnwys digon o randiroedd a thir-rannu i gynhyrchu bwyd yn lleol
- dynodi 2018 yn Flwyddyn Genedlaethol Bwyd a Diod Cymru i hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymreig o ansawdd mewn ymgyrch gyson-ddwys dros flwyddyn gron er annog cwsmeriaid yn y DG a thramor i brynu rhagor o gynnyrch Cymreig
- diwygio rheolau Lefi am ddiwygio rheolau Lefi Cig Coch i sicrhau bod y lefi a godir ar dda byw Cymru yn mynd tuag at hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymru. Mae rheoliadau cyfredol yn peri i Hybu Cig Cymru golli allan ar £1 miliwn y flwyddyn, sy'n allweddol er agor marchnadoedd newydd
- sicrhau bod cynhyrchu paratoi a mwynhau bwyd yn cael lle amlwg yng nghwricwlwm ysgolion.

With regard to the wider local food system we aim to:

- increase procurement of Welsh food and drink amongst public services
- become a Global Good Food Nation, with an integrated Food Strategy, to develop sustainable local production and nutritious local consumption, supporting local food councils, local food hubs, food co-operatives and farmers markets and community cafes
- create a duty on local authorities to give due weight to local food security in their development plans, including the sufficient allocation of allotments and landshare for the localised production of food
- designate 2018 as a National Year of Welsh Food and Drink to promote Wales' quality produce in a sustained and intensive year-long campaign to encourage customers in the UK and abroad to buy more Welsh products
- push to reform the Red Meat Levy rules to ensure the levy raised on Welsh livestock goes towards the promotion of Welsh produce. Current regulations mean that Hybu Cig Cymru loses out on £1 million per year that is vital to opening up new markets
- ensure the enjoyment of food, food production and food preparation is given due prominence in the school curriculum.

Scottish Rural Parliament

The Scottish Rural Parliament is an event and a process that provides opportunities for people with an interest in rural communities to share ideas, consider issues and debate solutions.

Rural Parliaments allow people and decision makers to work together on priority issues to develop new and creative solutions. They strengthen the voice of rural communities and help them to influence the decisions that affect them. Their success in Europe over the last 20 years inspired the Scottish Government to initiate a Rural Parliament there in 2014.

Rural Parliament is not a formal part of government, nor is it a parliament in the sense of a legislative or decision-making body. It is a 'bottom-up' process of involvement and debate between the people of rural Scotland and policy makers to enable better understanding, improved policy and action to address rural issues.

O nodi anghenion ehangach ein hardaloedd gwledig rydyn ni'n cydnabod gwerth aruthrol y gwasanaeth y mae Ffermwyr Ifainc Cymru yn ei roi, o ran profiadau a chyfleodd i bobl ifainc, yn aml mewn ardaloedd go anghysbell. Mi barhawn i gefnogi'r Cynllun Cefnogi Mynediad i'r Ifainc a sefydlon ni pan mewn llywodraeth. Bydd ein Llywodraeth ni'n ymrwmo i gydweithio â'r mudiad i sicrhau ei fod yn gynaliadwy i'r dyfodol, gan roi iddo sylfaen gadarn i dyfu a datblygu ymhellach. Mi wnawn annog a chefnogi sefydlu Senedd Wledig ar lun yr un Albanaid. Mi geisiwn gyfleodd newydd i dyfu economi arfordirol Cymru gyda chynllun penodol i gynyddu cynnyrch o ynni, bwyd, twristiaeth a phorthladdoedd.

Llifogydd

Mi grëwn Fforwm Llifogydd Cenedlaethol i Gymru, i weithredu ar fandad cyffelyb i'r hyn sy'n bod yn yr Alban a Lloegr, yn gorff annibynnol cryf i gynrychioli buddiannau pobl a effeithiwyd gan lifogydd. Mi sicrhawn fwy o bwyslais mewn canllawiau cynllunio ar rwystro llifogydd, gan gydnabod y gall newid hinsawdd wneud gorlifo disymwth yn debycach yn y dyfodol.

Mi fuddsoddwn ragor mewn gwaith rhwystro i leihau enghreifftiau o orlifo'n digwydd am y tro cyntaf neu'n ailddigwydd, gan ddefnyddio dull ecosysem. Yn benodol rydyn ni'n cefnogi'r nod o blannu 5,000 hectar y flwyddyn yn rhagor o goed ac mi gyflwynwn gymelliannau ariannol i brysuero cyrraedd y nod.





Looking at the wider needs of rural Wales we recognise that Wales Young Farmers Cymru provides hugely valuable services, experiences and opportunities to young people in often very marginalised communities in rural Wales. We will continue to support the Young Entrants Support Scheme which we set up in government. Our Government will be committed to working with the organisation to ensure its longer term sustainability, giving it solid foundations that will allow it to further develop and grow. We will also encourage and support the creation of a Rural Parliament on the Scottish model. We will seek new opportunities to grow Wales' coastal economy with a dedicated plan to increase economic output from energy, food, tourism and ports.

Flooding

We will create a Welsh National Flood Forum, operating with a similar mandate as those already existing in Scotland and England, as a strong and independent body representing the interests of people affected by flooding. We will ensure a greater emphasis on flood prevention in planning guidelines, recognising that climate change may make flash flooding more likely in future.

We will invest more in prevention work to reduce new and repeat instances of flooding across Wales using an ecosystems approach. In particular we support the goal of planting 5,000 hectares of new woodland a year and will create new financial incentives to promote the achievement of this goal.

CYMUNEDAU, CRYFACH, TECACH

Cartrefi Fforddiadwy

Mae angen cryn lawer yn rhagor o gartrefi fforddiadwy er mwyn osgoi perygl amddifadu cenhedlaeth gyfan o obaith rhesymol i gael cartref teilwng. Ein barn ni yw y dylid diwallu'r angen am ragor o gartrefi fforddiadwy yn rhannol drwy beri bod eiddo segur yn cael eu defnyddio a hefyd ddatblygu cartrefi cymysg newydd yn y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cymryd i ystyriaeth anghenion lleol a chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol.

Mi grëwn ni Gwmni Tai Cenedlaethol i fenthycu yn erbyn rhenti i adeiladu cenhedlaeth newydd o gartrefi rhent cyhoeddus yng Nghymru heb gyfyngu ar y nifer ond oherwydd galw. Hefyd mi gefnogwn Awdurdodau Lleol sydd am godi Tai Cyngor newydd. Bydd gofyn i Awdurdodau Lleol gytuno gyda Llywodraeth Cymru dargedau i gyflenwi cartrefi fforddiadwy, yn cynnwys cartrefi cymdeithasol newydd, ond fe gân nhw hyblygrwydd i benderfynu sut i gyflawni hyn ar sail angen eu hardal. Caiiff Awdurdodau ddatblygu cynlluniau ar-y-cyd gyda awdurdodau cyffiniol, neu weithio drwy gymdeithasau tai neu'r Cwmni Tai Cenedlaethol, os dyna'r ffordd orau, yn eu barn nhw, i ddiwallu anghenion eu hardal.





STRONGER, FAIRER COMMUNITIES

Affordable Housing

Wales needs to have substantially more affordable housing if we are not to deprive an entire generation of the reasonable expectation of having a decent home. We believe that the supply of more affordable housing should be met through a combination of bringing empty properties back into use, and new developments of mixed housing in the social and private sectors. However, we also want local needs and environmental sustainability to be taken into account.

We will create a National Housing Company which will borrow against rents to build a new generation of public rental housing in Wales limited in number only by demand. We will also support Local Authorities wishing to build new Council Housing. Local Authorities will be expected to agree targets for supplying affordable housing, including new social housing, with the Welsh Government, but will be given the flexibility to decide how they would achieve this based upon the needs of their area. Local Authorities will be able to develop joint plans with neighbouring local authorities, or work through housing associations or the National Housing Company, if they believed this was the best way to meet the needs of their areas.

Mi gyllidwn ddatblygu cartrefi newydd mewn datblygiadau bychain yng nghefn gwlad ar 'safleodd eithriad', y caiff eu lleiniau tir, heb eu cyfro gan ganiatâd cynllunio arferol, eu capio ar bris fforddiadwy i fanteisio rhai ag angen lleol a chlymau gwaith â'r ardal, ac y bydd eu gwerthu yn amodol ar fod y tai yna mewn perchnogaeth leol yn barhaol.

Gwrthwynebodd Plaid Cymru y cynllun Hawl i Brynu ac mi weithredwn i sicrhau bod y stoc cartrefi cymdeithasol yn parhau'n gyflawn i ddiwallu'r angen am gartrefi. Mi gyflwynwn system fwy trwyadl wrth ddyrannu cartrefi cymdeithasol fel ag i flaenori'r angen lleol am dai.

Mi gefnogwn ryddhau tir cyhoeddus yn lleiniau hunan-adeiladu i gartrefi fforddiadwy, i'w gwerthu a'u lesio, a rhoi rhwydd hynt i gymdeithasau tai i godi eu tai cyn-wneuthuredig safon-uchel eu hunain fel y mae Cymdeithas Tai Accord yn gwneud yn Walsall.

Cynllunio

Mi adferwn gydbwysedd i'r system gynlluniau lleol a ymleiddiodd y cyhoedd o dan Lafur gan orfodi Cynghorwyr i dderbyn cynlluniau nad ydyn nhw'n eu cefnogi. Mi geisiwn gyflymu proses cytuno Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol newydd yn ardaloedd pob un o'r Awdurdod Rhanbarthol Cyfunol arfaethedig cyn gynted â phosibl yn y tymor Cynulliad newydd. Fe ganiata'r dull rhanbarthol newydd hwn i Gynlluniau Datblygu Lleol, â'u tafluniadau poblogaeth chwyddedig, eu diffyg buddsoddiad mewn trafndiaeth ac isadeiledd arall a'u defnydd gormodol o safleoedd tir glâs, gael eu diwygio gan osgoi y blerdwf trefol a arweinir gan ddatblygwyr sy'n effeithio ein dinasoedd neu'r datblygiadau rhy fawr sy'n bygwth y cydbwysedd ieithyddol mewn cymunedau Cymraeg.

Mi grëwn ni Fframwaith Ddatblygu Cenedlaethol wedi'i seilio ar begynnau twf allweddol a pheuoedd datblygu ym mhob rhan o Gymru, a threfnu goruchwyllo'i gweithredu gan Arolygiaeth Gynllunio ymreolus i Gymru.

Mi gryfhawn NCT 20 i adlewyrchu darpariaethau newydd Deddf Gynllunio 2015 sy'n gwneud ardrawiad ieithyddol yn ffactor o bwys am y tro cyntaf. Mi'i gwnawn hi'n orfodol i gael cais cynllunio newid-defnydd o brif annedd i ail gartref.

We will fund the development of new homes in small-scale housing developments in rural Wales on 'exception sites', whose land plots, not covered by general planning permission, will be capped at an affordable price designed to benefit those in local housing need with family and work ties to the area, and whose sale will be conditional on these houses continuing in local ownership in perpetuity.

Plaid Cymru has consistently opposed the Right to Buy scheme and we will take action to ensure the social housing stock remains intact in order to meet the demand for homes. We will introduce a more rigorous system in the allocation of social housing to give priority to those in local housing need.

We will support the release of public land as self-build plots for affordable homes, to buy and to lease, and allow housing associations to build their own high-quality prefabricated homes as the Accord Housing Association does in Walsall.

Planning

We will restore balance to the local plan system which under Labour has marginalised the public and forced Councillors to accept plans they do not support. We will seek to bring forward the process for agreeing new Strategic Development Plans in each of the proposed Regional Combined Authority areas as early as practicable in the new Assembly term. This new regional approach will allow flawed Local Development Plans, with inflated population projections, insufficient provision for transport investment or other infrastructure and excessive and unnecessary use of greenfield sites to be amended avoiding the largely developer-led urban sprawl affecting our cities or the over-sized developments threatening the linguistic balance of Welsh-speaking communities.

We will create a National Development Framework based on key growth poles and development domains in every part of Wales, with its implementation overseen by an autonomous Welsh Planning Inspectorate.

We will strengthen TAN 20 to reflect the new provisions in the Planning Act 2015 making linguistic impact a material factor for the first time. We will make it mandatory to produce a change of use planning application for converting a main dwelling into a second home.

Cartref o Safon i Bawb

Fe aiff Plaid Cymru ati i ddarparu cartrefi o well ansawdd i bawb. Mi ddiwygiwn y sector rhentu preifat i sicrhau y gall ddiwallu anghenion rhentwyr presennol, tra'n trin landlordiaid yn deg. Mi weithredwn gyfyngiadau ar godi rhent yn ystod tenantiaethau, a diwygio cyfraith tenantiaeth i ganiatáu tenantiaethau mwy tymor-hir a diogel i rentwyr, a fydd o fantais hefyd i landlordiaid.

Mi rown ar waith system o reoli rhent yn y farchnad rentu breifat er mwyn cynyddu diogelwch a sicrwydd deiliadaeth heb niweidio cyflenwad tai. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys gwell reoliadau ar asiantaethau sydd yn gyrru cost rhentu preifat i fyny drwy arferion diegwyddor a ffioedd cudd. Mi fyddwn hefyd yn dileu ffioedd asiantaethau rhentu ac yn ymestyn i asiantaethau brawf person- addas-a-phriodol am drwyddedu landlordiaid. Mi sicrhawn bod cadw cofnod o landlordiaid ac asiantau gosod y ceir eu bod wedi troi tenant allan yn ddialgar neu wedi cael cwyn gan denant o gyflwr yr eiddo y maen nhw'n ei reoli.

Mae effeithlonrwydd ynni'n elfen allweddol mewn cartrefi o ansawdd. Fe gyfyd Plaid Cymru safonau amgylcheddol ym maes cartrefi a sicrhau bod y safonau yna'n berthnasol i dai newydd a stoc hŷn. Mae ôl-addasu yn bwysig i ddiwydiant adeiladu Cymru. Mi ddyrchafwn y gofynion cyfreithiol am safon cartrefi rhent-preifat, er sicrhau bod yr holl eiddo preifat o safon barchus. Mi ofalwn bod tai newydd yn cyrraedd safon cartref-gydol-oes er mwyn i ni gynyddu'n cyflenwad o dai addasedig, a'i gwneud yn bosibl i unigolion aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain heb addasiadau drudfawr pellach.

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn lobbïo ar y DG i waredu ar godi TAW ar ailwampio tai.





Quality Housing for All

Plaid Cymru will take action to provide better quality homes for all. We will reform the private rented sector to ensure it can meet the needs of current renters, whilst being fair to landlords. We will implement restrictions on rent increases within tenancies, and reform tenancy law to grant renters longer-term and more secure tenancies, which will also benefit landlords.

We will put in place a system of rent control in the private rental sector to increase security and stability of tenure without harming housing supply. This will include more effective regulation of letting agencies, which drive up the cost of private renting through unscrupulous practices and hidden fees. We will also abolish letting agency fees and extend the fit and proper person's test for landlord licensing to letting agents. We will ensure that a record is kept of landlords and letting agents who are found to have carried out a retaliatory eviction or had a complaint from a tenant about the condition of a property they manage.

Energy efficient housing is a key element of quality housing. Plaid Cymru will raise environmental standards in housing and will ensure these standards apply to both new-build housing and older-stock. We note the importance of retrofitting for the construction industry in Wales. We will raise the legal requirements for the condition of privately rented homes, to ensure that all rented properties are of a decent standard. We will ensure that new housing is of a lifetime houses standard so we can increase our supply of adapted homes, allowing individuals to stay in their own home without further costly adaptations.

Plaid Cymru will lobby the UK to abolish VAT charges on house refurbishments.

Cymuned ofalgar: helpu'r mwyaf bregus

Mae Plaid Cymru wedi ymrwymo i greu Cymru decach, garedicach sy'n gallu gwarchod ein pobl fwyaf bregus. Mae gweithredoedd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn cael effaith negyddol ar aml i gymuned yng Nghymru. Fe geisia Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru drosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros rai pwerau lles addas i Gymru a gwneud popeth posibl i warchod pobl rhag y niwed sy'n cael ei achosi gan doriadau San Steffan i fudd-daliadau a sangsiynau annheg, amhriodol.

Mi ddefnyddiwn y pŵer i wneud taliadau cartrefu dewisol i wneud iawn yn llawn i deuluoedd a effeithiwyd gan ad-dynnu budd-dâl o dan y Dreth Ystafell Wely. Tra'n parhau i wrthwynebu toriadau Llwyodraeth San Steffan, mi barhawn i gefnogi mesurau gwrth-dlodi, yn cynnwys rhaglen Cymorth i Bobl, a rhwydweithiau gwrth-dlodi megis Cymorth ar Bopeth, banciau bwyd ac eraill i roi cymorth a chynghor ar-y-pryd, yn cynnwys hawl i fudd-daliadau. Mi ddatblygwn Gynllun Gweithredu ar Dlodi Plant yn arbennig i daclo tlodi plant, sy'n effeithio ar un plentyn ym mhob tri yng Nghymru, a lliniaru problemau tlodi tanwydd drwy greu system o gwmnïau ynni sy'n eiddo lleol.

Byddwn yn gweithio i daclo tlodi a diweithdra o fewn lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng Nghymru, gan sicrhau bod gwasanaethau a chefnogaeth mewn lle fel bod pob dinesydd yn cyrraedd eu potensial.

Digartrefedd a Hawl i Gartref

Fe weithreda Plaid Cymru'n effeithiol i roi pen ar ddigartrefedd yng Nghymru, gan ddefnyddio dulliau rhagrwystrl i gadw pobl yn eu cartrefi a'u gwarchod rhag eu troi allan lle bo'n bosibl. Mi rown ben ar y prawf bwriadoledd i rai sy'n wynebu digartrefedd a diddymu Prawf Pereira o Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) yn unol â dyfarniad y Llys Goruchel yn Lloegr.

Mi rown ragor o ddisgresiwn i Awdurdodau Lleol a Chymdeithasau Tai i osgoi troi tenantiaid allan lle bo toriadau lles a'r Dreth Ystafell Wely'n achosi ôl-ddyledion. Mi fabwysiadwn bolisi dim-troi-allan mewn amgylchiadau felly. Mi rown ben ar osod rhai dan 18 mewn llety Gwely a Brecwast.

A caring community: helping the most vulnerable

Plaid Cymru is committed to creating a fairer, kinder Wales that is able to protect our most vulnerable people. The actions of the Government in Westminster are having a negative impact on many communities in Wales. A Plaid Cymru Government will seek to transfer control of appropriate welfare powers to Wales and do everything possible to protect people from the damage caused by Westminster's cuts to benefits and inappropriate, unfair benefits sanctions.

We will use the Welsh Government's discretionary housing payments power to compensate in full those families affected by the withdrawal of benefit under the Bedroom Tax. While continuing to oppose cuts from the Westminster Government, we will provide support for anti-poverty measures, including the Supporting People programme, and anti-poverty networks such as Citizens Advice Bureaux, food banks and others to provide immediate support and advice, including benefit entitlements. We will develop a Child Poverty Action Plan to particularly tackle child poverty, which affects one in three children in Wales, and will mitigate the problems of fuel poverty by creating a system of locally owned energy companies.

We will work to tackle poverty and unemployment amongst ethnic minorities in Wales, ensuring that services and support are in place so that all citizens can reach their potential.

Homelessness and Housing Rights

Plaid Cymru will take effective action to end homelessness in Wales, using preventative measures to keep people in their homes and protect people from eviction whenever possible. We will end the intentionality test for those who are facing homelessness and repeal the Pereira Test from the Housing (Wales) Act in line with the Supreme Court's ruling in England.

We will grant Local Authorities and Housing Associations greater discretion to avoid evictions when arrears are caused by welfare cuts including the Bedroom Tax. We will adopt a no evictions policy in such circumstances. We will end the placement of under-18s in Bed & Breakfast accommodation.

Sicrhau Cyfle Cyfartal a pharchu Amrywiaeth

Fe ymladda Plaid Cymru i gael Cymru lle bydd gan bawb gyfle cyfartal i lwyddo, a lle caiff yr amryfath ei gofleidio a'i barchu. Dylai pawb allu teimlo'u bod yn ddiogel ac yn cael parch yn eu cymunedau. Mi weithiwn gyda Chomisiynwyr yr Heddlu a Throseddau i sicrhau bod troseddau casineb, yn cynnwys troseddau casineb homoffobig, hiliol a gwrth anabledd yn cael eu trin fel troseddau difrifol gan heddluoedd Cymru ac yn cael eu hymchwilio'n briodol fel bod dioddefwyr yn gallu teimlo'n sâff a hyderus wrth riportio digwyddiadau.

Anabledd

Wedi datganoli pwerau lles pellach i Gymru, byddai Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru'n cynnwys pobl ag anabledd yn natblygiad ein polisi lles. Mi wnaen ni ymgynghori â grwpiau pobl ag anabledd yn ofyniad statudol i unrhyw newidiadau i bolisi lles i'r dyfodol, er sicrhau bod lleisiau pobl ag anabledd i'w clywed yn wastad wrth benderfynu ar bethau a allai effeithio arny.

Tra'n bod ni'n credu y dylid annog a chefnogi pobl ag anabledd i gael gwaith, dydyn ni ddim yn credu y dylai pobl ag anabledd orfod wynebu'r un disgwyliadau a bygythiadau a sangsiynau wrth chwilio am waith. Mi sefydlen ni gynlluniau cyflogaeth llochesol i rai (megis pobl sydd â phroblem iechyd meddwl) sydd ag angen amgylchedd fwy cynhaliol i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith, fel carreg sarn tuag at gymryd rhan lawn mewn gwaith, a gweithio gyda chyflogwyr achrededig i greu cynlluniau felly.

Mi sicrhawn bod awdurdodau lleol a landlordiaid cymdeithasol yn darparu cartrefi sy'n rhoi cymorth i'r methedig a chartrefi gydol-oes sydd wedi'u haddasu i angen pobl. Bydd gan bob ysgol fynediad addas i disgyblion methedig.

Mi sicrhawn bod gwell cymorth ar gael i bobl ag anawsterau dysgu, yn cynnwys cynyddu nifer y nyrsys arbenigol mewn lleoliadau ysbyty er mynd i'r afael â'r anghyfartaledd o ran darparu gwasanaethau iechyd.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn ymroddedig i weithio gyda phobl byddar a phobl sy'n colli eu clyw, mudiadau sy'n eu cynrychioli a gweithiwyd proffesiynol, i ddatblygu Strategaeth Genedlaethol dros Fyddardod a Phroblemau Clyw i sicrhau bod cleifion yn derbyn gwasanaeth teg a chydlynol. Tra bod y Strategaeth yn cael ei datblygu, byddai Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn sicrhau y bydd gwasanaethau allweddol, megis y cynllun 'Hear to Help' yn cael eu gwarchod, trwy ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol, os oes angen.

Ensuring Equal Opportunities and respecting Diversity

Plaid Cymru will fight for a Wales in which everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed, and diversity is embraced and respected. Everyone should be able to feel safe and respected within their communities. We will work with Police and Crime Commissioners to ensure that all hate crime, including homophobic, racist and anti-disability hate crime, is treated as a serious offence by Welsh police forces and investigated appropriately so that victims can feel confident and secure in reporting incidents.

Disability

Following the devolution of further welfare powers to Wales, a Plaid Cymru Government would include disabled people in the development of welfare policy. We would make the consultation of disabled people's groups a statutory requirement for all future changes to welfare policy, to ensure that the voices of disabled people are always heard when making decisions that will affect them.

Whilst we believe that disabled people should be encouraged and supported into employment, we do not believe it is appropriate to require disabled people to face the same obligations and threats of sanctions in looking for employment. We would establish sheltered employment schemes for those people (such as people who have had mental health problems) who need a more supportive environment to return to work, as a stepping stone towards full participation in employment, and would work with accredited employers to create such schemes.

We will ensure local authorities and social landlords provide more disabled friendly and lifetime housing suitably adapted to people's needs. All schools will have appropriate access for physically disabled pupils.

We will ensure that better support is available for people with learning difficulties, including increasing the number of specialist nurses in hospital settings to address inequalities in the provision of health services.

Plaid Cymru is committed to working with deaf people and those experiencing hearing loss, organisations representing them, and professionals, to develop a National Deafness and Hearing Loss. Strategy to ensure co-ordinated and equitable access to services. While the Strategy is being developed a Plaid Cymru Government will ensure that key services, such as the Hear to Help Scheme are not lost, providing national funding if necessary.

Trin Lesbiaid, Hoywon a'r Trawsrywiol yn gyfartal

Fe weithia Plaid Cymru tuag at weithredu fframwaith i Wasanaethau Gofal Cynraddol i bobl draws, a rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i ddatblygu Clinig Hunaniaeth Rhywedd yng Nghymru. Mi ystyriwn ail-ddosbarthu materion hunaniaeth rhywedd ar wahan i iechyd meddwl.

Mi rown ben ar y gwaharddiad deuddeg mis i wrywod hoyw ar roddi, gan ddefnyddio risg i benderfynu addasrwydd i roddi.

Bydd gofyn i ysgolion Cymru gadw cofrestr o ddigwyddiadau bwlio sy'n ymwneud â rhywioldeb, a gweithredu lle bo angen i gael efrydwyr i ymwneud â blaengareddau gwrth-fwlio.

Mi hyrwyddwn gyfranogiad pobl lesbaidd, hoyw, deurywiol a thrawsrywiol mewn chwaraeon, yn rhan o ymdrech ehangach tuag at ffordd-o-fyw iachach, a gweithio gyda chlybiau a mudiadau i leihau ymddygiad homoffobig a rhywiaethol.

Y Rhywiau'n Gyfartal

Mae Plaid Cymru'n deall bod menywod, serch y cynnydd mawr a fu, yn dal i wynebu rhwystrau sy'n eu cadw rhag cyfrannu'n llawn i'n cymdeithas yng Nghymru. Ar gyfartaledd, mae menywod yn cael eu talu llai yr awr na dynion am waith cyfatebol ac yn debycach o fod mewn gwaith rhan-amser neu dangyflogaeth.

Rydyn ni wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi cyfranogiad llawn menywod yn yr economi drwy roi pen ar gamwahaniaethu rhywiol yn y gweithle a hrwyddo patrymau gweithio mwy hyblyg.

Bydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru'n mynnu y dylai pob gyrfaf fod ar gael i wrywod a menywod. Mi gefnogwn fenywod a gwrywod i ddilyn gyrfaoedd mewn meysydd twf allweddol, yn arbennig GwTPaM (Gwyddoniaeth, Technoleg, Peirianeg a Maths). Mi grëwn gynlluniau mentora i gynyddu amlygrwydd menywod mewn gyrfaoedd an-nhraddodiadol a safleoedd uwch a chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth merched o'r amryfal lwybrau sydd ar gael iddyn. Mi gyflwynwn fyrddau rhywiol-gytbwys mewn sefydliadau wedi'u cyllido gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Yn fynych bydd menywod yn dioddef ymddygiad rhywiaethol annerbyniol. O dan Lywodraeth Plaid Cymru, caiff cyd-barch ac ieithwedd rywiaethol ei gynnwys fel rhan o ddysgu disgyblion dan y cwricwlwm diwgiedig. Bydd ymgyrch genedlaethol, wedi'i redeg gan y Llywodraeth, yn tynnu sylw hefyd at faterion megis cydsyniad, iaith rywiaethol a chyd-barch.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender equality

Plaid Cymru will work towards the implementation of a framework for Primary Care Services for trans people, with the development of a Gender Identity Clinic in Wales as a high priority. We will look at re-classifying gender identity issues separately from mental health.

Plaid Cymru will end the twelve month donation ban for gay men, using risk to determine suitability for donation.

Schools in Wales will be required to keep a register of bullying incidents related to sexuality, to take action where necessary and to involve students in anti-bullying initiatives.

We will promote LGBT participation in sport, as part of broader efforts towards healthier lifestyles, and work with clubs and organisations to reduce homophobic and sexist behaviour.

Gender Equality

Plaid Cymru understand that despite the significant progress made, women continue to face barriers which prevent them from making a full contribution to Welsh society. On average, women are paid at lower rates per hour than men for corresponding work and are more likely to be in part-time employment or under-employed.

We are committed to encouraging women's full participation in the economy by ending gender segregation in the workplace and promoting more flexible working patterns.

A Plaid Cymru Government will promote all careers as being available to men and women. We will support women and girls to follow careers in key growth areas, especially in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) fields. We will create mentorships schemes to increase the visibility of women in non-traditional occupations and senior roles and to increase girls' awareness of the many different paths available to them. We will introduce gender balanced management boards in Welsh Government funded organisations.

Women often fall victim to unacceptable sexist behaviour. Under a Plaid Cymru government mutual respect and sexist language would be incorporated as part of pupils' learning under reformed curriculum. A national campaign, run by government, will also draw attention to issues such as consent, sexist language and mutual respect.

Cynhwysiant Ariannol

Mae cynhwysiant ariannol a sgiliau bywyd ariannol yn rhan allweddol o adeiladu cymunedau gwydn a thaclo tlodi. Mi sicrhawn fod addysg ariannol yn cael ei ymgorffori yng nghwricwlwm ysgolion er mwyn i blant ddysgu am gyllidebu, hawliau defnyddwyr, a pha mor bwysig yw cynllunio ariannol.

Bydd gan Awdurdodau Lleol ddyletswydd i hyrwyddo cynllunio ariannol yn eu hardaloedd, a'u hannog, lle bo'n briodol, i adael i adeiladau cyhoeddus gael peiriannau alldynnu arian di-dâl. Mi safonwn y ffordd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ymwneud ag undebau credyd, gan adeiladu ar arferion da mewn rhai ardaloedd.

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi undebau credyd fel ffordd o daclo allgáu ariannol.

Pobl hŷn

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod pa mor bwysig yw pobl oedrannus i gymdeithas yng Nghymru ac i'n heconomi. Ymgyrchodd Plaid Cymru dros derfynnu oed ymddeol gorfodol, a bydd am gefnogi pobl hŷn i aros mewn gwaith, neu ffeindio gwaith, os ydyn nhw am wneud. Mi weithiwn ni gyda mudiadau trydydd-sector a'r heddlu i warchod pobl oedrannus rhag sgams ecsbloetiol, a chodi ymwybyddiaeth.

Fe wella Plaid Cymru ddulliau ac amledd arolygiadau ysbytyai a chartrefi gofal a nyrsio er sicrhau bod digon o staff cymwys, a bod gofal, parch a dealltwriaeth o ansawdd rhagorol i'w gweld bob amser.

Mi sicrhawn bod gweithwyr cymunedol yn cael treulio amser digonol gyda'r oedrannus, a chefnogi lleoliadau cymunedol iddyn nhw er mwyn iddynt allu cymdeithasu a rhyngweithio â ffrindiau a'u cadw rhag bod yn unig ac ynysig.

Caiff y pàs bws, sy'n galluogi'r oedrannus i gadw mewn cysylltiad â ffrindiau a bod yn annibynnol, ei warchod.

Mi gefnogwn gynnal-a-chadw toiledau cyhoeddus er mwyn galluogi'r oedrannus, ac eraill, i fynychu canol trefi a lleoedd o ddiddordeb a bod yn annibynnol.

Fel plaid rydyn ni'n cydnabod dylanwad economaidd positif yr oedrannus ar yr economi ac mi hyrwyddwn Gymru fel lle sy'n gyfeillgar i'r oedrannus.

Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion and financial life skills are a crucial part of building resilient communities and tackling poverty. We will ensure that financial education is incorporated into the school curriculum so that children learn about budgeting, consumer rights, and the importance of financial planning.

Local Authorities will have a duty to promote financial inclusion in their areas, and will be encouraged where appropriate to allow public buildings to have cash machines that do not charge for withdrawals. We will standardise the way local authorities engage with credit unions, building on best practice in parts of Wales.

Plaid Cymru will support credit unions as a means to tackle financial exclusion.

Older People

Plaid Cymru recognises the importance of older people to Welsh society and to our economy. Plaid Cymru campaigned for the end of the compulsory retirement age, and will support older people to stay in employment, or find work, if they wish to do so. We will work with third sector organisations and the police to better protect older people from exploitative scams and will raise awareness.

Plaid Cymru will improve on methods and frequencies of hospital, care home and nursing home inspections to ensure sufficient qualified staff and that there is excellent quality of care and understanding and respect at all times.

We will ensure that community workers are able to spend adequate time with older people, and will support community locations for older people so that they can socialise and interact with friends, preventing isolation and loneliness.

The free bus pass that allows older people to keep in touch with friends and maintain their independence will be protected.

We will support the maintenance of public toilets to allow older people, and others, to visit town centres and other places of interest and maintain their independence.

As a party, we recognise the positive economic impact of older people upon the economy, and will promote Wales as an older-person friendly location.

Troseddu a Chyfiawnder

Barn Plaid Cymru yw bod yr amser wedi dod i drosglwyddo pwerau dros yr heddlu a chyfiawnder troseddol i Gymru, fel y maen nhw eisoes yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Yn rhan o hyn mi geisiwn greu awdurdodaeth gyfreithiol Gymreig. O gael y pwerau, fe ddiddymai llywodraeth Plaid Cymru Gomisiynwyr yr Heddlu a Throseddu, gan drosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb am yr heddlu i Weinidog Cyfiawnder yn Llywodraeth Cymru.

O dan y trefniadau cyfredol, bydd Plaid Cymru'n cadw i weithio gyda phob asiantaeth a sefydliad perthnasol i leihau troseddu ledled Cymru, gyda phwyslais arbennig ar heddlua cymunedol.

Trais yn y Cartref

Fe gydweithia Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru â'r heddlu a'r trydydd sector i rwystro a rhoi pen ar drais yn y cartref. Mi gyflwynwn ddeddfwriaeth i roi stop ar drais yn erbyn plant. cefnogi gwelliannau i wasanaethau fforensig a hyrwyddo addysg i rwystro ymosodiadau rhywiol.

Ymyrraeth ac adferiad yn y gymuned

Er nad oes gan Gymru reolaeth dros heddlua a chyfiawnder troseddol ar hyn o bryd, mae nifer o "drosolion" y mae modd eu defnyddio i led-gau'r llwybrau cydnabyddedig i droseddu, yn cynnwys addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Bydd ein ffocws ni ar ymyrraeth ar lefel y gymuned, adferiad i ostwng camddefnyddio sylweddau, cynyddu llythrennedd a rhifedd a rhoi cymorth iechyd-meddwl ac anabledd-dysgu i garcharorion rhag eu bod yn aildroseddu. Mi ddatblygwn a chefnogi amgenach dulliau na charchar i fenywod a throseddwy'r ifainc rhag eu bod yn cychwyn ar gylch o droseddu.

Drwy well cydweithio rhwng adrannau awdurdodau lleol, cymdeithasau tai a'r heddlu i sicrhau atebion sy'n para, mi awn ati o ddifrif i rwystro ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol.





Crime and Justice

Plaid Cymru believes that the time is appropriate for policing and criminal justice powers to be transferred to Wales, as they are already for Scotland and Northern Ireland. As part of this transfer of powers we will seek to create a Welsh legal jurisdiction. A Plaid Cymru government, given the power, would scrap the Police and Crime Commissioners, transferring responsibility for policing to a new Welsh Government Justice Minister.

Under the current arrangements, Plaid Cymru will continue to work with all relevant agencies and organisations to reduce crime in all parts of Wales, with a strong focus on community policing.

Domestic violence

A Plaid Cymru Welsh Government will work with police and the third sector to prevent and end domestic violence. We will introduce legislation to stop violence against children, support improvements to forensic services and promote education to prevent sexual assault.

Community level interventions and rehabilitation

Although Wales does not have control over policing and criminal justice at present, we do have a number of levers that can be used to reduce the recognised pathways to crime, including education and social services.

Our focus shall be on community level interventions, rehabilitation to reduce substance abuse, increasing literacy and numeracy, and providing learning disability and mental health support for prisoners so that they do not re-offend. We will develop and support alternatives to prison for women and young offenders so that they do not enter a cycle of crime.

Through better joint working between local authority departments, housing associations and police to ensure lasting solutions, we will crack down on anti-social behaviour.

Rhwystro terfysgaeth a thaclo caethwasiaeth fodern

Mi gynyddwn gymorth i raglenni sy'n taclo eithafiaeth grefyddol yng Nghymru, gan estyn mabwysiadu arferion da sy'n bod a ffordd gyson a chymesur o fynd ati ledled y wlad. Wrth ddatblygu strategaeth i Gymru, mi ystyriwn ystod o ymchwil academaidd cyfoes ar y pwnc, a hefyd weithio gyda chymunedau sy'n cael eu heffeithio, i ddeall yn well achosion ymddieithrad ac eithafiaeth grefyddol.

Ymfudiad

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod bod ymfudiad yn fater o bwys a'i bod yn bwysig i ddeall ei impact ar Gymru. Fe sicrha Llywodraeth wedi'i harwain gan Blaid Cymru bod anghenion ynghylch mewnfudiad yn cael eu clywed ar lefel y DG drwy drafodaethau ffurfiol yng Nghydbwyllgor y Gweinidogion.

Mi gwrddwn yn gyson â Phwyllgor Ymgynghorol Ymfudiad i esbonio anghenion Cymru ym maes ymfudo, a phwyso am bwerau i benderfynu ar noddwyr ymfudwyr i Gymru, megis prifysgolion a mudiadau diwylliannol, gan roi iddyn yr un cyfleoedd â sefydliadau Lloegr i noddi ymfudwyr gwerthfawr.

Mi sicrhawn y bydd gwell gwybodaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru ynghylch llif ymfudol i mewn ac allan o Gymru, ei effeithiau ar farchnadoedd llafur a pha ddiwydiannau sydd ag angen ymfudwyr i lanw rolau allweddol, megis ein NHS.

Mi geisiwn ddatganoli polisi ar ymfudiad, megis yng Nghanada ac Awstralia, fel y gall Cymru osod ei chwota ymfudol yn ôl ei hangen ei hun, yn fwy hyblyg, er enghraifft, wrth brosesu fisas i fentergarwyr.

Mi geisiwn wneud Cymru'n Genedl Nodded i'r sawl sy'n dianc rhag rhyfel neu erledigaeth, gan roi lefel sylfaenol o gymorth i helpu ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches i integreiddio i gymdeithas Cymru.

Preventing terrorism and tackling modern slavery

We will provide increased support for programmes tackling religious extremism in Wales, extending the coverage of existing good practice and adopting a consistent and proportionate approach across the country. In developing a Wales strategy, we will also consider the range of contemporary academic research on the subject, in addition to working with communities affected, to better understand the causes of alienation and religious extremism.

Migration

Plaid Cymru recognises that migration is a major issue and that it is important to understand its impact upon Wales. A Plaid Cymru-led Government will ensure that Wales' migration needs are heard at a UK level through formal discussions and agreements at the Joint Ministerial Committee.

We will meet regularly with the Migration Advisory Committee to explain Welsh migration needs, and will push for powers to determine immigrant sponsors in Wales, such as universities and cultural organisations, giving them the same opportunities as English organisations to sponsor valued migrants.

We will ensure that the Welsh Government is better informed with regards to migration flows in and out of Wales, their impacts on labour markets and which industries require new migrants to fill vital roles, such as our Welsh NHS.

We will seek the devolution of migration policy, as in Canada and Australia, so that Wales can set its own migration quota according to its own needs, with greater flexibility, for example, in processing entrepreneur visas.

We will seek to make Wales a Nation of Sanctuary for those fleeing war or persecution with a basic level of support provided to help refugees and asylum seekers integrate into Welsh society.

System Ffederal - Quebec, Canada

Mae aml i wladwriaeth ffederal yn meddu ar systemau mewnfudo ffederal, ag Awstralia a'r Unol Daleithiau yn enghreifftiau. Ond mae un ardal yn cynnig model arbennig o ddefnyddiol i Gymru, sef Quebec yng Nghanada.

O fewn Canada mae Quebec yn arbennig iawn, â'i thraddodiadau diwylliannol a'i hiaith ei hun (Ffrangeg). Awydd Quebec i gynnal ei harbenigrwydd a arweiniodd at lofnodi Cydgordiad Canada-Quebec yn 1991.

O dan y Cydgordiad Llywodraeth Canada sy'n cynnal rheolaeth gyffredinol o fewnfudo, â chyfrifoldeb i osod ei safonau ei hun, gosod lefel gyffredinol mewnfudiad ac hefyd reolaeth dros ddinasyddiaeth. Y llywodraeth ffederal sy â chyfrifoldeb cyffredinol i gynnal ymrwymadau rhyngwladol Canada parthed mewnfudo, yn cynnwys lloches.

Fodd bynnag, sefydlodd y Cydgordiad mai Quebec sy â 'chyfrifoldeb llwyr am ddethol mewnfudwyr sy am fynd i'r dalaith [Quebec] a Chanada sy â chyfrifoldeb llwyr dros roi mynediad i fewnfudwyr i'r dalaith honno'.

Ystyr hyn yw mai Canada sy'n rheoli'r ffiniau ond mai Quebec sy'n rheoli pwy gaiff ymsefydlu yn Quebec ar sail ei meini prawf dethol ei hun, yn cynnwys gofynion penodol megis sgiliau iaith Ffrangeg.

Ymhellach, mae gan Ganada gynllun Enwebai Taleithiol, sy'n golygu bod modd i bob talaith enwebu unigolion penodol yr hoffen nhw eu gweld yn ymfudo i'w talaith. Mae'r system yn gweithio drwy fod gweithwyr tramor yn gwneud cais i wasanaeth mewnfudo taleithiau penodol ac i gyflogwyr yn y taleithiau hynny roi gwybod bod gyda nhw swydd na allan nhw ei llanw, gyda phroffil a rhestr o sgiliau sy'u hangen gan gyflogai. Yna bydd gwasanaeth mewnfudo'r dalaith yn ceisio cyfatebu'r swydd wag gydag ymgeisydd sy â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol, ac sy'n hefyd yn cwrdd â'r gofynion diwylliannol. Os caiff cyfatebiad felly ei wneud bydd y dalaith yn enwebu'r person hwnnw i Fewnfudiad Canada a, cyhyd â'u bod yn cwrdd â gofynion Canada, fe gan nhw eu derbyn. Hefyd mae'r system yma'n golygu bod taleithiau Canada yn gallu penhela mewnfudwyr uchel-eu-gwerth y maen nhw am eu gweld yn gweithio yn eu taleithiau.

A Federal System - Quebec, Canada

Many federal states have adopted federal immigration systems. Australia and the United States are examples. But one area stands out as being particularly useful as a model for Wales and that is Quebec in Canada.

Quebec is distinctive in Canada, with its own language (French) and its own cultural traditions. Quebec's desire to maintain its distinctiveness led to the Canada-Quebec Accord being signed in 1991.

Under the Accord the federal government in Canada still maintains overall control of immigration, with responsibility to set its own standards, set the overall level of immigration and also control over citizenship. The federal government has overall responsibility for upholding Canada's international commitments with regards to immigration, including asylum.

However, the Accord established that Quebec has 'the sole responsibility for the selection of immigrants destined to that province [Quebec] and Canada has the sole responsibility for the admission of immigrants into that province'.

This means that Canada controls the borders but that Quebec controls who is able to settle in Quebec based on its own selection criteria, including specific requirements such as French language skills.

Furthermore, Canada boasts a Provincial Nominee scheme, which means that all provinces are able to nominate specific individuals that they would like to see emigrate to their province. The system works by allowing foreign workers to apply to immigration services in specific provinces and employers in those provinces informing the immigration services that they have a position they cannot fill, with a profile and list of skills they need from an employer. The immigration services of the province will then attempt to match the vacant position with an applicant with the necessary skills, who also meets the cultural criteria. If such a match is made the province will nominate that person to Canadian Immigration and, so long as they meet Canada's requirements also, they will be admitted. This system also means that provinces in Canada are effectively able to headhunt high-value migrants that they would like to see working in their provinces.

DIWYLLIANT YW'R ALLWEDD

Mae gan Gymru dreftadaeth o ddiwylliant cyfoethog a mynegiant hoenus, dwy iaith a hen hanes mewn llên a cherdd, a dawn berfformio, ar lwyfan ac mewn chwaraeon. Rydyn ni am osod perfformiad a mynegiant - y pethau sy'n rhoi llawenydd ac ystyr i ni - yng nghraidd ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol, ei brand rhyngwladol a'i bywyd bob-dydd.

Bydd creadigedd, arloesi ac ymdeimlad â lle yn allweddol i lwyddiant unrhyw economi yn y 21fed ganrif ac yn dwyn difidend cymdeithasol anferth o ran diddigrwydd a chydlynedd cymdeithasol. Felly fe esyd ein Llywodraeth ni gelf, diwylliant ac iaith, ynghyd â chwaraeon - bob un yn rhannau oll-bwysig o'n treftadaeth gymdeithasol a'n ffordd o fyw - yng nghalon ein polisïau, o gyllid llywodraeth leol bob cam i iechyd ac addysg.

Rydym ni eisiau i'r cwricwlwm fod yn seiliedig ar olygfa o Gymru mewn cyd-destun Ewropeaidd.

CULTURE IS THE KEY

Wales is a land of rich cultural legacy and vibrant expression, with two languages, a long history in poetry and music, and a flair for performance, whether on the stage or in the sporting arena. We want to make the performative and the expressive – the things which give us joy and give us meaning - central to Wales' identity, its international brand and its daily life.

Creativity, innovation and a sense of place will be critical to the success of any economy in the 21st century, and also carry a huge social dividend in wellbeing and community cohesion. So our Government will place art, culture and language together with sport – all vitally important parts of our social tradition and way of life – at the heart of all our policies, from local government finance, through to health and education.

We want the school curriculum to be based on a view of Wales within a European context.

Y Gymraeg

Mae Plaid Cymru am weld Cymru wirioneddol ddwyieithog lle gall y werin bobl ddewis pa iaith i'w defnyddio ym mywyd bob dydd. I gyrraedd at hyn, bydd angen cynyddu'n sylweddol nifer siaradwyr y Gymraeg ledled y wlad a sicrhau bod cyfle iddyn nhw ddefnyddio'r iaith bryd bynnag y dewisan nhw.

Y Gymraeg a'r Economi

Rydyn ni am annog rhagor o ddefnydd o'r Gymraeg yn y gweithle. Mi grëwn Raglen Hyfforddi'r Gweithlu i ddarparu cyrsiau Cymraeg strwythuredig a throchi, yn cynnwys cefnogaeth ariannol i ryddhau cyflogedigion i ddysgu Cymraeg a gwella'u sgiliau iaith.

Mi gefnogwn hefyd economi ardaloedd Cymraeg-eu-hiaith drwy ddatblygu Caerfyrddin, Aberystwyth a chytref Menai yn fothau economaidd, gan adeiladu ar eu statws trefol a'u poblogaethau go Gymraeg i greu crynswth critigol i dwf economaidd pellach. Yn rhan o'n strategaeth ddatganoli, mi leolwn sefydliadau cenedlaethol newydd a rhai sy'n bod, ynghyd â chanolfannau rhanbarthol, o fewn ardaloedd Cymraeg.

Caiff mentergarwyr a busnesau sy'n gweithio yn Gymraeg gymorth ychwanegol i ddatblygu eu model busnes dwyieithog. Mi weithiwn gyda busnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru i ddatblygu lleoedd i brentisiaethau Cymraeg. Hefyd mi helaethwn ddefnydd o Gymraeg yn iaith weinyddu mewn llywodraeth leol a'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach.

Gofal Plant Cymraeg

Mi weithiwn gyda darparwyr gofal plant, megis Mudiad Meithrin, i sicrhau bod digon o ofal plant Cymraeg ar gael ledled Cymru.

Addysg Gymraeg

Aiff Plaid Cymru ati i wella dysgu a darpariaeth Gymraeg yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen fel bod pob plentyn yn gallu siarad Cymraeg i lefel dderbyniol erbyn saith oed. Mi rown gefnogaeth fel y gall athrawon ym mhob grwp oedran wella safon eu Cymraeg.

Mi weithredwn y gwelliannau i Gymraeg ail-iaith yn ôl argymhellion arolwg yr Athro Sioned Davies, yn cynnwys continwwm dysgu Cymraeg a, dros amser, addysg Gymraeg i bawb. Ein targed interim fydd bod 50% o blant 7 oed mewn addysg Gymraeg erbyn 2030 ac mi weithredwn gynllun i ehangu darpariaeth addysg Gymraeg, mewn partneriaeth â'r Awdurdodau Rhanbarthol Cyfunol, ar y sail yna.

Mi barhawn i gefnogi'r Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol i roi addysg uwch yn Gymraeg ac i academwyr i wneud ymchwil yn Gymraeg. Mi ddilynwn y model yma i wella llwybrau Addysg Bellach drwy'r Gymraeg. Bydd darparu neuaddau preswyl Cymraeg yn amod cefnogaeth gyllidol Llywodraeth Cymru i addysg uwch.

The Welsh Language

Plaid Cymru wants a genuinely bilingual Wales in which citizens can choose which language to use in their daily lives. To achieve that, we need to substantially increase the number of speakers of Welsh across the country and ensure that speakers have opportunities to use the language wherever they choose to do so.

Welsh language and the economy

We want to encourage a greater use of Welsh in the workplace. We will set up a Workforce Training Programme that will provide structured Welsh-language training and immersion courses, including financial support to release employees to learn Welsh and improve their language skills.

We will also support the economy of traditional Welsh speaking areas by developing Carmarthen, Aberystwyth and the Menai conurbation as economic hubs, building upon their urban status and relatively high Welsh speaking populations to create a critical mass for further economic growth. As part of our decentralisation strategy, we will locate new and existing national institutions and regional centres within Welsh-speaking areas.

Entrepreneurs and businesses who operate through the Welsh language will be given additional support to develop their bilingual business model. We will work with small and medium sized businesses across Wales to develop apprenticeship places in the Welsh language. We will also expand the use of the Welsh Language as the language of administration within local government and the wider public sector.

Welsh medium childcare

We will work with childcare providers, such as Mudiad Meithrin, to ensure that sufficient Welsh language childcare is available in all parts of Wales.

Welsh medium education

Plaid Cymru will improve Foundation Phase teaching and the provision of Welsh so that all pupils are able to speak Welsh to an acceptable standard by the age of seven. We will provide support so that teachers of all age groups are able to improve their Welsh language standards.

We will implement the improvements to second language Welsh learning as recommended in the review by Professor Sioned Davies, including a Welsh teaching continuum and, over time, Welsh medium education for all. Our interim target will be that 50% of 7 year olds will be in Welsh medium education by 2030 and we will implement a plan for the expansion of Welsh medium provision, in partnership with the Regional Combined Authorities, on that basis.

We will continue to support the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol to provide higher education through Welsh and for academics to conduct research in Welsh. We will follow this model to improve Further Education pathways through Welsh. The provision of Welsh-medium halls of residence will become a condition of Welsh Government financial support to higher education.

Gofalu yn Gymraeg

Mi weithiwn i gynyddu nifer y gweithwyr Cymraeg sy'n gweithio mewn gofal iechyd yn Gymraeg fel bod cleifion Cymraeg yn cael hawl i wasanaeth Cymraeg drwy'r NHS. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys gwneud Cymraeg yn sgil hanfodol mewn recriwtio lle nad yw meysydd gwasanaeth yn cwrdd ar hyn o bryd â'u gofynion Cymraeg.

Hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg

Fe grea llywodraeth Plaid Cymru Asiantaeth Iaith Genedlaethol yn sefydliad annibynnol yn gyfrifol am hyrwyddo'r iaith, gan gynyddu'r gyllideb yn y maes hwn i gynnwys cronfa arloesi a fydd yn anelu at gynyddu defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Mi sefydlwn rwydwaith o ganolfannau Cymraeg ledled Cymru i fod yn fothau i amrywiaeth o weithgarwch cymunedol yn Gymraeg, yn cynnwys y Mentrau Iaith, Cymraeg i Oedolion a gweithgarwch busnes Cymraeg.

Statws y Gymraeg

Fe wthia Plaid Cymru am wella statws y Gymraeg ar lefel y DG ac Ewrop, gan gynnwys dynodi Cymraeg yn iaith swyddogol yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a chaniatáu ei defnyddio mewn cyfarfodydd o'r Uwch-bwyllgor Cymreig a Phwyllgor Dethol Materion Cymreig yn San Steffan.

Mi gryfhawn y safonau a ddisgwylir gan y sector cyhoeddus a sefydliadau sector-preifat mawr wrth ddelio â'r cyhoedd, yn cynnwys banciau ac archfarchnadoedd, a sefydliadau y tu hwnt i Gymru sy'n gwasanaethu cyhoedd Cymru. Yn ein barn ni dylai fod gan y Gymraeg welededd uwch mewn ardaloedd o arwyddocâd ieithyddol, ac mi gamwn ymlaen i ddiogelu enwau lleoedd hanesyddol Cymraeg.

Cymraeg i Oedolion

Mi ddyblwn gyllideb Cymraeg i Oedolion er mwyn:

- darparu hyfforddiant iaith i athrawon a gweithwyr sector-cyhoeddus
- helpu rhieni sydd am gynyddu defnydd o Gymraeg yn y cartref
- hyrwyddo'r iaith ymysg newydd-ddyfodiaid.

Caring through the medium of Welsh

We will work to increase the number of Welsh speakers working in healthcare in Wales so that Welsh speaking patients have the right to a Welsh language service throughout the NHS. This will include making Welsh as an essential skill in recruitment where service areas are not meeting their Welsh language requirements.

The promotion of the Welsh language

A Plaid Cymru government will create a National Language Agency as an independent organisation responsible for the promotion of the Welsh language, increasing the budget in this area to include an innovation fund which will aim to increase the use of the Welsh language. We will set up a network of Welsh language centres in all parts of Wales to be the hub for a variety of community activity in Welsh, to include Mentrau Iaith, Welsh for Adults and cultural and language-based business activity.

The status of the Welsh language

Plaid Cymru will push for improved Welsh language status at the UK and European levels, including the designation of Welsh an official language of the European Union and allowing its use in meetings of the Welsh Grand Committee and Welsh Affairs Select Committee at Westminster.

We will strengthen the standards expected from the public sector and large private sector organisations in dealing with the public, including in the banking sector and supermarkets, and organisations outside Wales who serve the Welsh public. We believe the Welsh language should enjoy greater visibility in areas of linguistic significance, and will take steps to protect historic Welsh language place names.

Welsh for Adults

We will double the budget for Welsh for adults in order to:

- provide language training to teachers and public service workers
- help parents who want to increase their use of Welsh at home
- promote the language among incomers.

Chwaraeon

Hyrwyddo Cyfranogiad

Fe ddatblyga Plaid Cymru ein rhaglen Ysbrydoli Cymru ymhellach i hyrwyddo cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru, gan ddilyn esiampl Partneriaethau Chwaraeon Lleol yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon. Yn rhan o hyn, mi hyrwyddwn athletwyr rhyngwladol yn fodelau rôl i bobl ifainc.

Mi weithiwn gyda chyrrff llywodraethu chwaraeon, ysgolion, grwpiau cymunedol, mudiadau gwirfoddol a gweithwyr ieuencid i hyrwyddo gweithgarwch corfforol ymysg pobl ifainc ac argaeledd gweithgareddau ffurfiol ac anffurfiol.

Mi hyrwyddwn gyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon ar bob lefel ac i bob oed ledled Cymru, gan gydnabod effaith chwaraeon ar ddiddigrwydd gydol-oes. Yn arbennig mi anelwn i annog a chynyddu cyfranogiad ymysg merched ifainc ac ardegol trwy anelu at sicrhau bod darlledwyr cyhoeddus yn neilltuo canran mwy o amser darlledu ac ariannu i chwaraeon i ferched.

Achlysuron Chwaraeon

Mae Plaid Cymru am ddod â'r achlysuron chwaraeon rhyngwladol gorau i Gymru. Mi ddatblygwn gais Cymru i fod yn genedl-westywr Chwaraeon y Gymanwlad yn 2026 neu 2030.

Mi fidiwn hefyd i ddod â'r Tour de France i Gymru, i wrywod a menywod, a gweithio gyda chymdeithasau chwaraeon a diwydiant twristiaeth i ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd eraill i Gymru weithredu fel gwestywr.

Clodfori Llwyddiant Chwaraeon

Mae clodfori ac amlygu llwyddiannau chwaraeon, a hynny'n fynych, yn bwysig i Gymru. Mi gefnogwn ymdrechion i sefydlu amgueddfa bêl-droed yn Wrecsam, lle sefydlwyd Cymdeithas Pêl-droed Cymru, i arddangos datblygiad pêl-droed yng Nghymru.

Hefyd mi gefnogwn gynigion am dîm criced undydd rhyngwladol i Gymru.

Chwaraeon mewn dwy iaith

A ninnau'n genedl ddwyieithog, mae'n bwysig bod ein holl gyrff llywodraethu a'n prif sefydliadau yn adlewyrchu'n dwy iaith genedlaethol, ac mi ddisgwylwn iddyn nhw ddatblygu cyrsiau hyfforddi priodol a hysbysrwydd marchnata yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.

Sport

Promoting participation in sport

Plaid Cymru will further develop our Inspire Wales programme to promote sports participation in Wales, following the example of Local Sports Partnerships in the Republic of Ireland. As part of this, we will promote our international level athletes as role models for young people.

We will work with sports governing bodies, schools, community groups, voluntary organisations and youth workers to promote physical activity amongst young people and the availability of both formal and informal activities.

We will promote sporting participation at all levels and for all ages across Wales, recognising the impact of sport and activity upon lifelong wellbeing. We will particularly aim to encourage and increase participation amongst young and teenage girls by aiming to ensure that public broadcasters devote a greater percentage of broadcast time and funding to female sport.

Sports events

Plaid Cymru wants to bring the best international sporting occasions to Wales. We will develop a Commonwealth Games bid with Wales as the host nation in 2026 or 2030.

We will also bid to bring the Tour de France to Wales, for both men and women, and work with sports associations and the tourist industry to identify other opportunities for Wales to act as hosts.

Celebrating sporting success

Celebrating and highlighting our many sporting successes is important for Wales. We will support efforts to establish a Welsh football museum in Wrexham, where the Football Association of Wales was founded, to showcase the development of football in Wales.

We will also support proposals for a one-day Welsh international cricket team.

Sport in two languages

As a bilingual nation, it is important that all of our governing bodies and major organisations reflect both of our national languages, and we will expect them to develop appropriate training courses and marketing information in both Welsh and English.

Darlledu a'r Cyfryngau

Mi geisiwn gael trafodaethau rhag blaen gyda Llywodraeth y DG i sicrhau datganoli darlledu o fewn Cymru. Dylid datganoli cyfrifoldeb am S4C i Gymru, gan gytuno lleiafswm wedi'i glustnodi o fewn y Grant Bloc. Mi ailstrwythuren ni S4C yn ddarlledydd aml-gyfrwng - yn cyfro ystod llawn o gynnwys megis cyfryngau gwasanaeth-cyhoeddus Cymraeg yng Nghymru, yn cynnwys radio, teledu a digidol.

Fe gyllidid yr allbwn ehangach yma gan gymysgedd o grant DCMS trosglwyddedig (wedi'i glustnodi'n statudol), cyfran o ffi drwydded y BBC (fel gyda chyllid cyfredol S4C, Radio Cymru a BBC Cymru Fyw), cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru (yn cynnwys cefnogaeth i wasanaeth newyddion ar-lein Golwg 360), cyllid hysbysebu a chyfraniadau gwrfoddol gan aelod-danysgrifwyr, a gynrycholid ar ei fwrdd. Byddai ei orchwyl yn cynnwys datblygu ail orsaf radio a gwasanaeth newyddion dyddiol Cymraeg, yn olygyddol-annibynnol ar y BBC.

Mi grëwn hefyd Gomisiwn Cyfryngau Cymru i gyllido rhwydwaith newyddion digidol syndicatedig yn Saesneg, gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn cysylltu newyddiaduron lleol a thra-leol a gorsafoedd radio yn cynhyrchu allbwn ffynhonnell-agored a, gyda chaniatâd, fynediad i ddarllediadau BBC a deunydd archif, i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg democrataidd cyfredol sy'n tarddu o wendid hanesyddol y wasg brint yng Nghymru a'r newid ym mhatrwm defnyddio newyddion sy wedi'u darlledu'n draddodiadol.

Broadcasting and Media

We will seek immediate talks with the UK Government to secure the devolution of broadcasting within Wales. Responsibility for S4C should be devolved to Wales, with a ring-fenced minimum in the Welsh Block Grant agreed. We would restructure S4C as a multi-media broadcaster – covering the full range of Welsh-language public-service media content in Wales, including radio, TV and digital.

This wider output would be funded by a mixture of the transferred DCMS grant (ring-fenced by statute), BBC licence fee apportionment (as with current funding for S4C, Radio Cymru and BBC Cymru Fyw), Welsh Government funding (including support for the Welsh language online news service Golwg360), advertising revenue and voluntary contributions from member-subscribers who will be represented on its board. Its remit will include the development of a second Welsh language radio station and a daily Welsh language news service, editorially independent of the BBC.

We will also create an independent Welsh Media Commission to fund a syndicated digital news network in the English language, a national service linking local and hyper-local newspapers and radio stations producing open-source output and, subject to agreement, with access to BBC footage and archive material, to address the current democratic deficit arising from the historic weakness of print media in Wales and the changing pattern of consumption of traditional broadcast news.

Diwylliant

Cyllid i Gelf

Mi geisiwn warchod a chynyddu cyllid i gelf drwy amryw ddulliau:

- bydd gofyn i awdurdodau dderbyn cyfrifoldeb drwy ddyletswydd statudol i weithredu fel cynullydd, hwylusydd a darparydd mynediad i gelf a diwylliant o fewn eu ffiniau. Dylai hyn eistedd o fewn y dyletswyddau a osodwyd ar Lywodraeth Leol gan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Fe gynhwysa hyn ddyletswydd i hyrwyddo cymryd rhai a chael profiad o'r celfyddydau i blant, yn enwedig rhai o gefndir sosio-economaidd difreintiedig
- mi geisiwn o leiaf 1% yn rhagor yng nghyfran Cymru o arian loteri y DG sy'n mynd i'r celfyddydau er cydnabod yr angen ychwanegol sy'n codi o ba mor fynych y mae tlodi ac amddifadedd yn digwydd yng Nghymru
- mi archwiliwn hefyd bosibilrwydd loteri Gymreig i achosion da, yn seiliedig ar ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol cyfredol
- mi sefydlwn gorff newydd, Cymru Greadigol, gan gychwyn â chymunrodd llywodraeth, gyda'r bwriad o ddatgloi ffynonellau eraill o gyllid i'r celfyddydau a thyfu diwylliant rhoi, buddsoddi, partneriaeth a gwirfoddoli.

Celf a'r Ifainc

Mae cefnogi prentisiaethau mewn mudiadau diwylliannol yn hyrwyddo sgiliau yn y celfyddydau a threftadaeth, ac yn cefnogi sgiliau technegol yn ogystal â chelfyddydol.

Mi fuddsoddwn mewn mentrau llwyddiannus a feithrinwyd yng Nghymru megis Only Boys Aloud i greu "sistema" Gymreig yn defnyddio cerdd, celf a theatr i drechu anfantais a helpu pobl ifainc i gyflawni'u potensial.

Mi ddiogelwn wasanaethau cerdd ysgolion ledled Cymru, gan adeiladu ar argymhellion y grwp gorchwyl-a-gorffen ar wasanaethau cerdd yng Nghymru.

Culture

Arts Funding

We will seek to protect and increase arts funding via a variety of means:

- local authorities will be required to accept responsibility through a statutory duty to act as a convener, enabler and access provider of arts and culture within their boundaries. This should sit within the duties placed on Local Government by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) 2015 Act. This will include a duty to promote participation and experience in the arts for children, particularly those from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds
- we will seek at least an additional 1% in Wales's share of UK lottery funds devoted to the arts to recognise additional needs arising from the high incidence of poverty and social deprivation in Wales
- we will also investigate the possibility of a Welsh lottery for good causes, based on the current local authority areas
- we will establish a new body, Creative Wales, starting with a government endowment, with the aim of unlocking other sources of funding for the arts and growing the culture of giving, investment, partnership and volunteering.

Art and Youth

Supporting apprenticeships in cultural organisations promotes arts and heritage skills, and support technical as well as creative skills.

We will invest in successful home-grown initiatives like Only Boys Aloud to create a Welsh 'sistema' using music, arts and theatre to overcome disadvantage to help young people realise their potential.

We will preserve the schools' music services across Wales, building on the recommendation of the task and finish group on music services in Wales.

Ein cyrff celfyddydol cenedlaethol

Mi barhawn i gefnogi'n sefydliadau diwylliannol cenedlaethol allweddol - Theatr Genedlaethol Cymru, y Llyfrgell Genedlaethol, Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru, Llenyddiaeth Cymru, y Theatr Ddawns Genedlaethol, Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru, Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru, Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru - gan gydnabod eu pwysigrwydd ym mywyd diwylliannol ein cenedl. Mi ddiogelwn waith gwerthfawr ac annibyniaeth y cyrff hyn a cheisio ymestyn eu rol wrth fynd â diwylliant Cymru at gynulleidfa dramor. Hefyd mi flaenorwn ni fuddsoddiad mewn cerdd a dawns traddodiadol Cymru, gan archwilio hefyd gwmni o berfformwyr cenedlaethol yn gysylltiedig ag athrofa hyfforddi yn y maes hwn.

Rydyn ni'n cydnabod llwyddiant mynediad am ddim i amgueddfeydd, ac mi barhawn hyn i breswylwyr Cymru drwy gynllun y Cerdyn Clyfar Cenedlaethol.

Mi gefnogwn y cynlluniau gwelliant parhaus o ran ein hamgueddfeydd er sicrhau eu cadernid a'u hyfywedd.

Celf Genedlaethol a Chyfoes

Mi alluogwn Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru i greu Oriel Gelf Genedlaethol benodol, yn cynrychioli hanes diwylliant gweledol yng Nghymru, o ran creu a chasglu.

Hefyd mi wahoddwn gynigion o Gymru gyfan am oriel newydd o gelf fyw, i arddangos y diwylliant gweledol cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol gorau.

Llyfrgell Ddigidol Genedlaethol

Cymru fydd y genedl gyntaf i ddeddfu i greu llyfrgell ddigidol gendlaethol.

Fel mewn amryw o wledydd, rydyn ni yng Nghymru wedi creu hawl benthyca cyhoeddus i sawl unigolyn ddarllen un copi o'r un llyfr drwy ei fenthyg o lyfrgell gyhoeddus leol. Yn y Llyfrgell Genedlaethol yn Aberystwyth mae gyda ni hefyd lyfrgell gyffredinol sy'n mynnu bod pob cyhoeddwr ym Mhrydain yn adneuo copi o'i waith i sicrhau mynediad cyhoeddus. Daeth yn bryd demograteiddio gwybodaeth ymhellach a chreu Llyfrgell Ddigidol Genedlaethol.

Bydd y Llyfrgell Ddigidol Genedlaethol yn rhoi i unrhyw ddinesydd Cymreig yr hawl i lawrlwytho copi electronaidd o unrhyw lyfr mewn casgliad cenedlaethol neu leol, yn cynnwys rhai mewn hawlfraint, yn gyfnewid am ffi wedi'i thalu i'r cyhoeddwr a'r awdur, wedi'i seilio ar y nifer o droeon y darlennir y llyfr. Bydd system debyg yn berthnasol i gerddoriaeth a ffilm.

Our national cultural bodies

We will continue to support our key national cultural institutions – the National Theatre, Theatr Genedlaethol Cymru, the National Library, National Museums Wales, Literature Wales, National Dance Company, the Welsh Books Council, Welsh National Opera, Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru and the National Dance Company – recognising the importance of these bodies to the cultural life of our nation. We will protect the valuable work and independence of these bodies and seek to extend their role in taking the culture of Wales to an overseas audience. We will also prioritise investment in traditional Welsh music and dance, including investigation of a national company of performers linked to a training academy in this field.

We recognise the success of the free entry policy for museums, and will maintain this for residents of Wales through the National Smart Card scheme.

We will support the continued improvement schemes involving our museums in order to secure their integrity and viability.

National and Contemporary Art

We will enable National Museums Wales to create a dedicated National Art Gallery, representing the history of visual culture within Wales, both in terms of creativity and collection.

We will also invite proposals from across Wales for a new gallery of living art, to exhibit the best of national and international contemporary visual culture.

National Digital Library

Wales will become the first nation to legislate for the creation of a national digital library.

As in many countries, in Wales we have created a public lending right for many individuals to read a single copy of the same book by borrowing it from a local public library. In the National Library in Aberystwyth we also have a universal library which places a requirement on every publisher in the UK to deposit a copy of its work to ensure public access. It is time to further democratise knowledge and create a National Digital Library.

The Digital National Library will allow any citizen of Wales the right to download an electronic copy of any book in national or local public collection, including those in copyright, in exchange for a fee paid to the publisher and author, based on the number of times the digital version is read. A similar system will apply to music and film.

EIN CYMRU NI LEDLED Y BYD

Drwy waith Plaid Cymru mae Cymru eisoes yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn rhyngwladol drwy Senedd Ewrop lle mae'n ASE Jill Evans wedi bod yn Llywydd ac Is-lywydd un o'r grwpiau gwyrdd mwyaf yn y Senedd, Cynghair Rydd Ewrop. Gyda llywodraeth Plaid Cymru fe chwaraeai Gymru ran amlycach wrth siarad yn hygryw a mynd i'r afael â sialensau mawr yr amserau.

OUR WALES WORLD-WIDE

Through the work of Plaid Cymru, Wales already plays an important part internationally through the European Parliament where our MEP Jill Evans has been the President and Vice-President of one of the largest Green groups in the Parliament, the European Free Alliance (EFA). With a Plaid-led government Wales will play a greater part in speaking out and addressing the great global challenges of our times.

Ewrop

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi aros o fewn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ac ymgyrchu dros hynny yn y refferendwm sy i ddod.

Mae Cymru'n fanteisydd net ar y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd o ganlyniad i'r cyllid sy'n dod i Gymru drwy'r Cronfeydd Rhanbarthol a Chymdeithasol, y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin, Horizon 2020, Erasmus+ ac Interreg yn arbennig. Fodd bynnag mae'n rhwymau cyffredin ni fel cyfandir mewn heddwch a bloc fasnachu sengl o ddau-ddeg-wyth o wledydd yn rhesymau positif pellach dros i aelodaeth Cymru barhau.

Bu Ewrop Gymdeithasol o les i Gymru. Bu polisiau cymdeithasol o gymorth i ennill cyfleoedd mwy cyfartal, amddyffyniad gwell i weithwyr yn ogystal â rhieni, plant a phobl ifainc. Os optia Llywodraeth y DG allan o'r Bennod Gymdeithasol, mi gynigiwn ni gytundeb arbennig rhwng y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau y gall Cymru optio mewn ac aros o fewn telerau'r Bennod. Gallai hyn gael ei seilio ar y Cytundebau Teir-ran a gynigiwyd gan y Comisiwn yn 2001 ond na weithredwyd, sy'n golygu y gallai Cymru gymryd rhan gydag Aelod-Wledydd eraill.

Mae Cymru'n dioddef eisoes o ganlyniad i optiadau-allan y DG o rai o bolisiau a rhaglenni'r UE. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys: Cronfa Ewrop i Addasu i Globaleiddio, sy'n rhoi cymorth i ailhyfforddi a chael cyflogaeth amgen lle bo colli mawr ar swyddi; Blaengaredd

Cyflogaeth leuenctid sy'n gwarantu swydd, addysg neu hyfforddiant i bobl ifainc sy allan o waith am bedwar mis; prosiect twristiaeth EDEN sy'n codi proffil cyrchfannau drwy fas data Ewropeaidd helaeth; a Chymorth Ewropeaidd i'r Mwyaf Amddifad sy'n rhoi cymorth ariannol i fanciau bwyd. Fe gynigia'n llywodraeth ni Goncordat newydd gyda Llywodraeth y DG i sicrhau y gallai Cymru gymryd rhan yn y rhaglenni hynny.

Mae'r sefyllfa'n cael ei gwneud yn waeth gan amharodwydd Llywodraeth Cymru i weithio'n uniongyrchol â'r UE, y mae'n well gyda nhw gael eu cyfarwyddo o Lundain, yn ôl y Concordat ar Gydlyn materion UE, a lofnodwyd yn 1999. O ganlyniad dydyn ni ddim yn cael holl fanteision aelodaeth fel y mae gwledydd eraill. Fe newidiai llywodraeth Blaid Cymru hyn a gweithio'n bositif gyda'n partneriaid Ewropeaidd.

Ymgyrchodd Plaid Cymru ers tro i gael Swyddfa i Senedd Ewrop yng Nghymru. Er gwaetha'r ffaith fod swyddfa i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yng Nghaerdydd, a chanolfannau Europe Direct yng Nghaerdydd a Wrecsam, does yna ddim asiantaethau UE wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru. Yn gyferbyniol, mae gan Iwerddon sawl swyddfa ac adran sy'n cynnig gwybodaeth a chymorth, yn cynnwys deg canolfan Europe Direct. Dylai Cymru gael gwasanaeth uniongyrchol presenoldeb Ewropeaidd ac fe archwiliai llywodraeth Blaid Cymru bob cyfle i leoli'r sefydliadau hyn yng Nghymru.

Europe

Plaid Cymru supports Wales remaining within the European Union and will campaign to remain so in the forthcoming referendum.

Wales is a net beneficiary of European funds as a result of funding that comes to Wales through the European Regional and Social Development Funds, the Common Agricultural Policy, Horizon 2020, Erasmus Plus and Interreg schemes in particular. However, our common bonds as a continent at peace and as a single trading bloc of twenty-eight countries are further positive reasons for Wales' continuing membership.

Social Europe has been good for Wales. EU social policies have helped achieve more equality of opportunity, better protection for workers as well as for parents, children and young people. If the UK Government opts out once again from the Social Chapter, we will propose a special agreement between the European Commission and the Welsh Government to ensure that Wales can opt in and remain covered. This could be based on the Tripartite Agreements proposed by the Commission in 2001 but never implemented, meaning that Wales could participate with other Member States.

Wales is already suffering as a result of current UK opts out from EU policies and programmes: these include the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, to provide support for retraining and finding other

employment where there are major job losses; the Youth Employment Initiative which guarantees a job, education or training for young people out of work for four months; the EDEN tourism project which raises the profile of new destinations through a Europe wide database; and European Aid to the Most Deprived which provides financial support to food banks. Our government will propose a new Concordat with the UK Government to ensure that Wales can take part in these programmes.

The situation is made worse by the Welsh Government's reluctance to work directly with the EU, preferring to take its instructions from London, as agreed in the Concordat on the Co-ordination of EU Issues, signed in 1999. The result has been that we don't get the same benefits of membership as other countries. A Plaid Cymru government would change this and work positively with European partners

Plaid Cymru has long campaigned for a European Parliament office in Wales. Despite the presence of an office of the European Commission in Cardiff, and Europe Direct centres in Cardiff and Wrexham, there are no EU agencies based in Wales. By contrast, Ireland has several offices and departments that provide information and support, including ten Europe Direct centres. Wales should be properly served with an EU presence and a Plaid Cymru government would look for every opportunity to locate these institutions in Wales.

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi egwyddor isleoli wrth benderfynu pethau, sef y dylid penderfynu pethau ar y lefel addasaf ac agosaf posibl i'r dinesydd. Rydyn ni'n cytuno felly mai ar sail Ewropeaidd y mae orau i benderfynu rhai pethau, ac eraill ar lefel Cymru. Rydyn ni'n bryderus na fyddai ymdrechion i drosglwyddo rhai pwerau o Ewrop i San Steffan, yn cynnwys cymhorthdal rhanbarthol a ffermio, yn llesol i Gymru, a fe wrthwyneba llywodraeth Blaid Cymru hynny.

Fe gydweithia Llywodraeth Blaid Cymru â Llywodraeth y DG cyn i Lywyddiaeth y DG o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd gychwyn er sicrhau y caiff buddiannau Cymru eu cynrychioli'n iawn yn ei rhaglen fusnes. Mi wthiwn am Bennod Gymdeithasol newydd yn ffocysu ar hawliau gweithwyr, hawliau i ieithoedd lleiafrifol a hyrwyddo ynni glân. Fe gynhwysa hyn wneud y Gymraeg yn iaith swyddogol o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a hyrwyddo Cymru'n well ledled Ewrop yn ystod y Llywyddiaeth.

Dros gyfnod pellach ein barn yw mai'r ffordd orau i warchod lles Cymru fyddai i Gymru ddod yn aelod-wlad o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ei hawl ei hun, a fyddai'n golygu gwell cynrychiolaeth yn Senedd Ewrop, lle a phleidlais yng Nghyngor y Gweinidogion a Chomisiynydd Ewropeaidd o Gymru.

Fe wrthwyneba Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i harwain gan Blaid Cymru y ddêl fasnach-rydd gyfrin, sef y Bartneriaeth Fasnach a Buddsoddi draws-lwerydd y mae rhai llywodraethau Ewropeaidd am ei llofnodi gyda'r Unol Daleithiau. Mae'r ddêl yma'n bygwth hawliau gweithwyr a deddfau newid hinsawdd a gallai arwain at breifateiddio'r NHS a gostwng safonau ansawdd bwyd. Mi rown bwysau ar Lywodraeth y DG ynghylch y pethau hyn a galw am wrthod y cynigion.

Os arhoswn ni'n rhan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, bydd Plaid Cymru'n pwysu am gau ail senedd Ewrop yn Strasbourg, gan arbed £100mn y flwyddyn ac 19,000 tonnell o CO2.

Plaid Cymru believes in the principle of subsidiarity in decision making, that decisions should be made at the most appropriate level and as close as possible to the citizen. We therefore recognise that some decisions are best made on a European basis and others at a Welsh level. We are concerned that attempts to transfer powers from Europe to Westminster, including regional aid and farming subsidies, will not be in the best interests of Wales, and a Plaid Cymru Welsh Government will oppose those plans.

A Plaid Cymru Welsh Government will work with the UK Government ahead of the UK's Presidency of the European Union to ensure that Welsh interests are well represented in their programme of business. We will push for a New Social Chapter focusing on workers' rights, linguistic rights for minority languages and the promotion of clean renewable energy. This will include making Welsh an official language of the European Union, and the better promotion of Wales across Europe during the Presidency.

Over the longer term we believe that the Welsh national interest would be best served if Wales were to become a member-state of the European Union in its own right, which would mean better representation in the European Parliament, a place and vote at the European Council of Ministers and a European Commissioner from Wales.

A Plaid Cymru-led Welsh Government will lead opposition to the secretive Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership free trade deal which some European governments want to sign with the United States. This deal threatens workers' rights, climate change legislation, and could lead to NHS privatisation and reductions in food quality standards. We will push the UK Government on these issues and call for the rejection of the proposals.

If we remain part of the European Union, Plaid Cymru will also push for the closure of the EU's second parliament at Strasbourg, saving £100m per year and 19,000 tonnes of CO2.

Cyd-berthynas Ryngwladol

Fe ddatblyga Plaid Cymru bolisi rhyngwladol Cymreig, wedi'i seilio ar ein gwerthoedd ni, yn cynnwys democratiaeth a chyfle i bawb, heb ystyried rhyw, hil, iaith a nodweddion gwarchoddedig eraill.

Mi weithiwn yn arbennig o agos â llywodraethau is-wladwriaethol sy'n rhannu nodweddion cyffelyb i Gymru, megis dwyieithrwydd, a pharhau i ddatblygu'r cysylltiad â Thalaith Chubut yn yr Ariannin yn dilyn dathliad 150 mlwyddiant ymfudiad y Cymry i Batagonia. Mi barhawn i gefnogi'r Cynllun Dysgu Cymraeg ym Mhatagonia - ynghyd ag Ysgol Gymraeg Llundain - sef yr unig ysgolion Cymraeg y tu allan i Gymru, gan gynyddu cyllid ar raddfa chwyddiant.

Hefyd mi barhawn i weithio gyda'r Cyngor Prydeinig er mwyn hyrwyddo diwylliant Cymru yn well ledled y byd, a gweithio'n agos â mudiadau datblygu rhyngwladol i hyrwyddo grymuso cymunedau ledled y de byd-eang, gan gefnogi a datblygu'r cysylltiadau a'r cydgyfnewid sy'n bod ag Affrica a chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth yma yng Nghymru.

Fe bwysa Plaid Cymru ar bob lefel am weithredu'r Amcanion Datblygu Cynaliadawy, a sicrhau bod Cymru'n chwarae rhan lawn yn hyn. Mi chwaraewn ran hefyd yn yr ymgyrch gydwladol i rwystro caethwasiaeth fodern, anffurfio cenhedlol benywaidd a seibr-droseddu.

Mi gefnogwn hawliau grwpiau lleiafrifol ledled y byd a'u hawl i hunan-benderfyniad ac i ddod yn genedl-wladwriaethau, os mai dyna'u dewis, drwy refferendwm o dan safonau a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol.





International Relations

Plaid Cymru will develop a Welsh international policy, based on the promotion of our values, including democracy and opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, race, language and the other protected characteristics.

We will work particularly closely with sub-state governments that share common characteristics with Wales, such as a bilingualism, and will continue to develop links with the Chubut Province in Argentina following last year's successful 150th anniversary of the Welsh migration to Patagonia. We will continue to support the Welsh Language Teaching Scheme in Patagonia – together with the Welsh School in London – as the only Welsh schools outside of Wales, increasing funding in line with inflation.

We will also continue to work with the British Council for the better promotion of Wales and Welsh culture across the world, and work closely with international development organisations to promote empowerment of communities across the global south, supporting and developing existing links and exchange programmes with Africa and increasing awareness here in Wales.

Plaid Cymru will push at all levels for the Sustainable Development Goals to be implemented, and will ensure that Wales plays a role in that. We will also play a role in international campaigns to prevent modern slavery, female genital mutilation and to stop cyber-crime.

We will support the rights of minority groups across the world to their self-determination and the right to become a nation-state, should they choose to do so through a referendum under internationally recognised standards.

Heddwch a diogelwch

Fe weithia Llywodraeth wedi'i harwain gan Blaid Cymru i rwystro adnewyddu arfau dinistr torfol, megis Trident neu unrhyw ddisodlydd, a gwrthod gadael iddyn gael eu lleoli yng Nghymru neu ddyfroedd Cymru.

Mi gynhaliwn bleidlais yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru cyn unrhyw ymyriad milwrol gan y DG mewn mater tramor, gan gydnabod hawl democrataidd Cymru i wrthwynebu ymyriadau felly. Fel plaid, ni chefnoga Plaid Cymru unrhyw weithred sy'n groes i benderfyniadau gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig neu nad oes iddyn nhw awdurdod cyfreithiol iawn yn ôl cyfraith ryngwladol. Fe gefnoga ein Llywodraeth ni ddatblygu Athrofa Heddwch Cymru.

Er nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n gyfrifol am luoedd amddiffyn, mi gymrwn gyfrifoldeb am gyn-filwyr Cymru. Mi gyflwynwn fesurau i gynorthwyo cyn-filwyr a rhoi cymorth i gyrff iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol i gyflawni'r Cyfamod Milwrol, gan bwysleisio'n arbennig iechyd meddwl a chamdrin sylweddau, iechyd corff, problemau cartrefu a chymorth gyda lles.

Mi weithiwn gyda Llywodraeth y DG ac asiantaethau eraill ar seibr-amddiffyn i rwystro ymosodiadau ar Gymru a gweddiill y Deyrnas Gyfunol drwy dechnoleg.

Peace and Security

A Plaid Cymru-led Welsh Government will work to prevent the renewal of weapons of mass destruction, such as Trident or any replacement, and will refuse to allow them to be located in Wales or Welsh waters.

We will hold a vote in the National Assembly for Wales prior to any UK-supported military intervention in foreign affairs, recognising the democratic right of Wales to support or oppose such incursions. As a party, Plaid Cymru will not support action that contravenes UN resolutions or does not have a proper legal authority according to international law. Our Government will support the development of a Wales Peace Institute.

Although the Welsh Government is not responsible for defence forces, we will take responsibility for our Welsh based veterans. We will introduce measures to assist veterans and will provide support to health bodies and to local authorities to fulfil the Military Covenant, with particular reference to mental health and substance abuse, physical health, housing issues and welfare support.

We will work with the UK government and other agencies on cyber-defences to prevent technology attacks upon Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom.









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Change
Wales
Needs



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